



Technical Bulletin for:



Filbert Worm

Melissopus latiferreanus (Walsingham) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • MELLAT



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| DISTRIBUTION | North America |
| HOSTS | Hazelnuts, filberts and mot oak species. |
| DESCRIPTION | |
| ADULT MOTH | Small (2-3 mm), reddish brown and wings covered with fine hairs. |
| LARVAE | Beige to light gray, 18-20 mm long, with three pair of legs. |
| EGGS | Similar to codling moth eggs, scale-like, and flattened oval in shape. |
| LIFE HISTORY | Females lay eggs throughout the summer. The eggs are laid on the surface of acorns still attached to trees. Larvae feed on the acorns, causing heavily damaged acorns to drop early. When larvae mature, in fall or winter, exit holes are bored through the acorn and then they will pupate in ground plant debris. One generation per year. |

MONITORING INFORMATION

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| LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE | (E,E)-8,10-Dodecadienyl acetate on a Red Rubber Septum. Field life: four (4) weeks. |  |
| TRAP TO USE | Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap |  |
| MONITORING STRATEGY | Hang traps before first flight. Use 4 traps for the first 10 acres and an additional trap for every additional 4 acres. Place traps in the upper third of the tree canopy. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations. | |
| CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS | Sanitation plays a key role in reducing filbert worm populations. Early nut drop is often a sign of infestation. Destruction of these nuts should be done to destroy larvae. Thorough cleaning of packing or drying sheds is highly recommended. | |

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