# Technical Bulletin for: White Spotted Tussock Moth Orgyja thyellina (Walker) • Lepidoptera, Noctuidae • ORGTHY 

| DISTRIBUTION | Native to the Russian Far East, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and China. It was discovered in Auckland, New Zealand, but has since been eradicated. |
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| Hosts | Various species in the rose family, including mulberry, pear, wild cherry, plum, and cooking apple. Also feeds on rose, willow, birch, peach, oak, boxelder, wisteria, pine and douglas-fir. |
| DESCRIPTION |  |
| Adult Moth | The wingspan is $21-29 \mathrm{~mm}$ for males and $30-42 \mathrm{~mm}$ for females of the first two generations. Male adults are usually grey to black with one white spot on each wing. Females are generally creamy white with a dark spot on the wings. |
| Larvae | Young larvae are black and very hairy; mature larvae are about 30 mm long with four distinctive white tufts of hair, an orange stripe down each side and two yellow spots on the rear. |
| Eggs | Eggs are white to buff in color. |
| LIFE History | The male larvae have five instars while female larvae have six. Eggs are laid in clusters about the size of a 10-cent coin. At first larvae skeletonize leaves, but as they grow the larvae devour all but the main vein and petiole. The first two generations each year produce winged female moths. The last generation of females is flightless |
| MONITORING INFORMATION |  |
| Lure Active Ingredients, Substrate \& Field Life | Z6-Heineicosen-11-one in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: Thirty (30) days. |
| Trap to UsE | Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap |

## Monitoring Strategy

Hang traps near host plants, at least 1 m off of the ground. When trapping for multiple species of insect, a spacing of up to 20 m is recommended Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.

## CULTURAL \& PHYSICAL CONTROL

Inspect for damage to crops. Remove infested branches as necessary. In extreme cases, removal of entire host plant may be required.

