





Technical Bulletin for: Pine Beauty Moth

Panolis flammea (Denis & Schiffermüller) • Lepidoptera, Noctuidae • PANFLA



DISTRIBUTION	Europe, Japan, Asia.
HOSTS	Many species of Pine, including Scots Pine
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	The wingspan is 32–40 mm. The forewings are typically rich orange brown, but sometimes are dark grey, with two large pale cells and fine streaks along the edge of the wing. The hindwings are brown or blackish.
Larvae	Yellow-green, 2-3 mm during the first instar, with a conspicuous yellow head. Fully grown they can reach lengths of 37 to 40 mm, turning dark green with a brown head.
Eggs	Notched centripetally, whitish initially, later turning violet-brown. 0.6 x 0.8 mm in size.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults swarm after sunset for an hour. Mating occurs in tree crowns with females laying 2-25 eggs (100-210 in a lifetime) in a line on older needles in dense foliage. Larvae hatch from 9-30 days, feeding on buds, needles and young shoot bark, with older larvae feeding primarily on old host needles. Pupation is done over the winter, with adults emerging in very late winter/early spring.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z11-14Ac and Z9-14Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: 30 days. 
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps in or nearby potential host trees.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check for dying or defoliated crowns or young buds, and/or for stunted growth in pines Excise and remove if possible and/or necessary.

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