

Technical Bulletin for: Apple Pandemis

Pandemis pyrusana (Kearfott) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • PANPYR



DISTRIBUTION	Canada (Alberta, west to British Columbia) US – Idaho, Utah, California, Washington and Oregon.
Ноѕтѕ	Apple, pear, sweet cherry, currant.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Brown with fasciate markings and white hind wings.
Larvae	Early instar larvae may have a dark lateral mark on each side of the prothoracic shield. Later instars are entirely green and unmarked.
Eggs	At first, the egg mass is light green, but as eggs mature, they turn light brown.
LIFE HISTORY	One or two generations per year. Females deposit eggs in masses on the upper surfaces of leaves and on fruit. Early instar larvae of the first (summer) generation feed under a shelter constructed along the mid-rib of a leaf. Later instars feed on foliage in various locations on the host and may cause economic damage by feeding between clusters of fruit. Larvae of the second generation overwinter in shelters at the base of trees or under bark. In the spring they begin feeding on terminal leaves and pupate in April or May inside a folded leaf.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	longevity: Four (4) weeks.
TRAP TO USE	Plastic or Paper Delta Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place traps in trees in an apple orchard at a height between 1.5 and 2 meters. Traps should be separated by a minimum of 30 meters. Check traps at least weekly and replace sticky bottoms as needed. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	None reported.

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