





Technical Bulletin for: Raspberry Clearwing

Pennisetia hylaeiformis (Laspeyres) • Lepidoptera, Sesiidae • PENHYL



DISTRIBUTION	North and Central Europe, Caucasus, Transcaspia, Siberia, Manchuria, Japan
HOSTS	Various species of raspberry, including Red Raspberry and European Blackberry
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Wingspan of 22-32 mm, brown forewings with narrow clear areas. Black thorax with yellow collar and two yellow stripes on mesonotum. Also has orange band on tail.
Larvae	Whitish with reddish brown heads. Can grow up to 20 mm long.
Eggs	Laid in soil close to the host plants, hatching from June onwards
LIFE HISTORY	The moth flies from June to August depending on the location. The larvae live in stalk and roots of raspberries and feed on their roots. Overwintering occurs in the larval stage, activity resuming in spring, becoming fully grown in May, and pupating <i>in situ</i> .

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	EZ-3,13-18Ac and EZ-3,13-18OH on a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: 30 days.	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps near potential host crops in Late Spring to Early Summer. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Look for dying plants, indicative of root damage. Check underside of stem leaves for eggs, removing as necessary. In extreme cases, complete removal and incineration of host plant may be required to halt or delay further infestation.	

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