





Technical Bulletin for: Omnivorous Leafroller

Platynota stultana (Walsingham) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • PLASTU



DISTRIBUTION	Mexico and in California, Arizona, Texas, Florida and Hawa'i
HOSTS	Wide range of species, including but not limited to Alfalfa, Mimosa, Amaranth, Orchard Apple, Aster, and Avocado
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Wingspan is 14 mm. Males have a forewing length of 4.5-7 mm whereas females are larger with a wingspan of 6.5-9 mm. Male forewings are usually dark brown on the basal half and golden brown on the distal half. Female forewings are more uniform golden brown to dark brown and markings are usually less distinct. Labial palpi are extremely elongate in both sexes. Males have a forewing costal fold.
LARVAE	Late instar larvae are approximately 12-15 mm long with a cream-colored, translucent abdomen.
EGGS	
LIFE HISTORY	Adults are on the wing year-round. Depending on location there can be 4-6 generations per year. Eggs are laid in masses containing an average of 97 individual eggs per mass. Newly hatched larvae move towards the top of the plant and feed within a bud or between two leaves. Young larvae may also disperse to other hosts by ballooning in the wind on a silk thread. Later instars feed within a shelter constructed of rolled or folded leaves. Larvae complete 5-6 instars in a period of 20-30 days (in greenhouse conditions). Third through fifth instar larvae of the last generation overwinter in webbed nests. Pupation takes place in a rolled leaf.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	E11-14OH, Z11-14OH, E11-14Ac and Z11-14Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: 30 days	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Monitor omnivorous leafroller adults with a minimum of 2 traps per block first placed in orchards at 5 to 6 feet high in the canopy around February 15 to 20. For blocks over 20 acres use an additional 1 trap per 20 acres. Check the traps at least one to two times per week until the first consistent moth catch (the biofix date).	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	During the first flight, adults oviposit on weed hosts near the orchards, so weed control early in the season reduces the second generation that may cause damage to pomegranate orchards. Manage orchard weeds during late winter. Check for infestation, which includes visible larvae, egg masses, larvae ballooning to other potential hosts within the area, and damage to buds and leaves. Remove infested plants and dispose of them as necessary.	

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Alpha Scents, Inc., 360 S. Sequoia Pkwy. Canby, OR 97013
TEL: 503-342-8611 • FAX: 314-271-7297 • sales@alphascents.com • www.alphascents.com