



Technical Bulletin for:



Lilac Borer

Podosesia syringae (Engelhardt) • Lepidoptera, Sesilidae • PODSYR



DISTRIBUTION	Eastern United States and Canada
HOSTS	Various species of ash and lilac
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Wasplike with brown-chocolate forewings and clear hindwings with a brown border. Brown body, with yellow-marked legs and abdomen. About 25 mm long with a wingspan of ~35 mm
Larvae	Creamy-white with a light brown head. Can grow up to 25 mm long
Eggs	
LIFE HISTORY	The adult female deposits her eggs in cracks and loose areas on the bark of the host plant. Emerging larvae maintain contact with the outside and continue to expel sawdust and frass, which accumulates around the exit holes. The larvae are half-grown when they overwinter. They become active again in the spring, pupating near the end of the burrows. The adults, which are active flyers, emerge in the middle to later part of June in Illinois, there is only one generation a year.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	ZZ-3,13-18Ac, EZ-2,13-18Ac, and ZE-3,12-18Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps near affected trees from early May through June. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendation.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check health of trees, remove and destroy seriously infested areas of the trunk or branches. Keeping susceptible trees stress-free is critical because once the lilac borer is established, it is particularly difficult to eradicate. Pruning older limbs near the base of potential hosts may help prevent lilac borer attack. Water, mulch, and fertilize trees as needed to reduce stress.	

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