

Technical Bulletin for: Olive Moth

Prays olae (Bernard) • Lepidoptera, Plutellidae • PRAOLE



DISTRIBUTION	Southern Europe, North Africa
HOSTS	Species of Olive, Jasmine, Privet
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Wingspan is 11-15 mm. The body of the female is gray, about 6-7 mm long, with grayish forewings covered by small scattered dark spots, hindwings gray with fringed margins.
LARVAE	The larvae are greenish with brown spots, length 8-9 mm.
EGGS	
LIFE HISTORY	Adults of the first generation emerge in spring from infested leaves and oviposit in flower buds. The emerging larvae enter the buds to feed, thereby destroying several flowers. Later they spin webbing there and pupate. Females of the second generation oviposit on the small olives and their larvae enter the fruit and attack the kernel. Such fruit later drop, and the pest pupates therein. Adults of the third generation lay eggs on the leaves and their larvae feed and pupate in the soil. The larvae of each generation thus feed on different parts of the tree and there is a long temporal distance between the occurrence of the second (the most harmful) and the third generations.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z7-14Ald in a plastic vial. Lure longevity: 30 days
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang trap near host plants just before emergence of the first generation of adults, replacing the lure as necessary with each emerging generation. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendation
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Inspect host plants for destroyed flower buds and mined leaves. During the second generation, inspect fruits for kernel loss or otherwise infested fruit. Remove of and incinerate infested areas of the host plant as soon as possible.

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