





Technical Bulletin for: Raspberry Cane Midge

Resseliella theobaldi (Barnes) • Diptera, Cecidomyiidae • RESTHE



DISTRIBUTION	Europe
HOSTS	Raspberry plants, including some crossbred varieties
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Clear wings with a yellowish translucent body
LARVAE	Reddish-yellowish-brown in color
EGGS	Laid in large groups of up to 12 individuals
LIFE HISTORY	Larvae overwinter in the soil in cocoons and emerge in the spring. Eggs are laid in splits and wounds in the bark at the base of the canes. The larvae feed on cortical tissue protected by the covering of bark. Fully fed larvae drop to the soil and pupate. A further two to four generations follow throughout the summer and early autumn. If the first generation midges find adequate feeding sites and develop successfully, the second and subsequent generations can be very large. These midges are vectors of Raspberry Cane Blight, a fungal disease.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	2-acetoxy-5-undecanone in a Red Rubber Septum. Field life: four (4) weeks.	
TRAP TO USE	White Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	In smaller fields, use one trap every 1 to 1 ½ acre. A minimum of two traps should also be used for fields of uneven topography. For larger fields (10 acres or greater) use 1-2 traps per five acres. Traps should be placed at approximately the same height as the crop. Traps should be checked weekly or more frequently, depending on pest population. DO NOT use White Delta Traps in areas where bees are present. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	The most effective control of 'Midge Blight' (caused a wide range of weakly pathogenic fungi and/or the 'Cane Blight' fungus (<i>Leptosphaeria coniothyrium</i>)) is by controlling the eggs and larvae laid by over-wintered adults. By reducing the levels of these progeny this will prevent survival of enough midges to cause feeding damage and subsequent cane death that will lead to loss of yield in the following year.	

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