





# Technical Bulletin for: Nantucket Pine Tip Moth

*Rhyacionia frustrana* (Scudder) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • RHYFRU



<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	United States, from Massachusetts south to Florida, west to Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, and California, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Jamaica, Oaxaca (Mexico), Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.
<b>HOSTS</b>	Many Species of Pine (Pinus), including Jack, Caribbean, and Cuban, Loblolly, Lodgepole, Monterey, Oocarp, Pitch, Pond, Ponderosa, Red, Sand, Scotch, Shortleaf, Slash, Sonderegger, Spruce, Table-Mountain, and Virginia Pine
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>Adult Moth</b>	The wingspan is roughly 11 mm. Heads, bodies and appendages covered with gray scales. Forewings have rusty-red markings, dark basal patches. Forewings measure between 4-7 mm in males and 4-7.5 mm in females, who are generally larger.
<b>Larvae</b>	Younger larvae are cream-colored with black heads, older larvae are light brown to orange. At maturity, larvae reach approx. 9 mm in length.
<b>Eggs</b>	Slightly convex, about 0.8 mm in diameter. Initially opaque white, then turning yellow or medium green.
<b>LIFE HISTORY</b>	Young larvae feed on the outside of new growth for a short period of time and later bore into shoot tips, conelets and buds. Larval feeding continues for three to four weeks. Pupation occurs in damaged tissues over the winter. Moths emerge in the early spring, sometimes as early as February in Florida, when warm days become common. The moths mate and females oviposit eggs on new pine shoots and conelets or last year's shoots. In cool weather (late winter or early spring), eggs may take 30 days to hatch, but require only five to 10 days to hatch in hot weather (late summer).

## MONITORING INFORMATION

<b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b>	E9-12Ac and E9,11-12Ac in a Gray Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: 30 days.	
<b>TRAP TO USE</b>	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
<b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>	Hang traps in or nearby potential host trees.	
<b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROL</b>	Check for dying or defoliated young buds or other new growth, and/or for stunted growth in pines Excise and remove if possible and/or necessary. Pine highly susceptible to infestation should be planted only on sites to which they are well adapted.	

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