

Technical Bulletin for: Sugarbeet Moth

Scrobipalpia ocellatella (Boyd) • Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae • SCROCE



DISTRIBUTION	Madeira, the Canary Islands, North Africa, most of Europe, the Middle East, Iran, southern European Russia, the Caucasus, as well as Ukraine, Moldova, Republic of Georgia and Turkmenistan
Ноѕтѕ	Sea Beet and Sugar Beet.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	The wingspan is 12–14 mm. The forewings are grey-brown, with a yellow pattern and small black spots. The hindwings are light grey.
Larvae	The larvae have a grey green body with vague reddish-brown length lines and a light brown head
Eggs	
LIFE HISTORY	Active in the evening, night and morning hours. The life expectancy of butterflies is 12–18 days. Females lay 2-3 eggs on the underside of the leaves, the aerial part of the root crops, plant remains and lumps of soil. Fertility is 100-150 eggs. Young larvae bore in the midrib. Later, they mine the leaf from a web spun over of the leaf. Caterpillars pass through five instars during the 25–30 days of development. Afterwards, they pupate in the soil at depths of 2-5 cm.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	E3-12Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days.
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap.
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps in fields where infestation may be common, at heights of at least 1-1.5m. When trapping for multiple species of moth or insect, traps should be spaced by about 20 m, regardless of field size. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Plant crops in a high-humidity environment. This is usually achieved with overhead irrigation. Some cultivars of Sugarbeet in Egypt have been found to show some relative tolerance to the pest.

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insect monitoring systems