





Technical Bulletin for: Strawberry Crown Moth

Synanthedon bibionipennis (Boisduval) • Lepidoptera, Sesiidae • SYNIB



DISTRIBUTION	Western North America (from Montana south to Texas, westward to the Pacific coast and from British Columbia to California). Invasive to Hawai'i.
HOSTS	Species in the Rose and Cinquefoil family, notably Strawberries.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT	Wingspan is about 20 mm with forewing length totaling between 8-10 mm. Black abdomen with yellow bands on the second, fifth and sixth segments.
LARVAE	White with a brown head, reaching 16-25 mm long at maturity.
EGGS	Brown, oval, sculpted on the surface.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults take wing between April and August. There is one generation per year. Larvae bore in the roots near the crown or in the stems near the base of their host plants. After eggs hatch, in April and May, larvae feed until Fall and then overwinter in the base or roots of the host plant. They resume feeding in the Spring, pupate and emerge about 23 days later. Females lay eggs on leaves near the base of the host plant.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATES & FIELD LIFE	E2-Z13-18Ac and E3-Z13-19Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: 30 days	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap.	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps on the edge of fields where infestation is possible. When trapping for multiple insects, trap spacing of 20 m is recommended. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Remove infested plants. Infestations usually begin near field borders and damaged plants occur in clumps. These plants are stunted and develop a reddish color earlier in fall than uninfested plants. Remove and destroy these plants. Replant to fill the gap.	

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insect monitoring systems

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