Technical Bulletin for:

Apple Clearwing Moth

Synanthedon myopaeformis (Borkhausen) • Lepidoptera, *Sesiidae* • SYNMYO

DISTRIBUTION	North Africa, Western Asia and Europe. Invasive to North America
HOSTS	Apple, Crab Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Hawthorn and Mountain Ash trees, favoring old and cankerous trees
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Adults are blue-black in color with a dark orange-red stripe across their segmented abdomen. The moths have short, bushy tails. Their wings are clear in the middle with dark edges framed by short fringe. Wingspan varies between 1.8 and 2.8 cm at the forewings, with forewings narrower and longer than hindwings.
Larvae	Caterpillars are 2.5 cm long, with off-white bodies and a reddish-brown head.
Eggs	Eggs are laid singly on the trunk of the host tree and are difficult to locate.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults emerge and oviposit in the summer, between June and August. Females lay up to 250 eggs on the bark of host trees, typically in cracks or damaged areas of the trunk and branches. After hatching, larvae bore into the bark of the host trees, digging into the phloem of the tree. As they bore through the tree, they leave trails of waste that are visible from the outside of the tree. Larvae mature on the host tree for two years. During warm weather, the caterpillars move along the bark of the tree feeding on young plant tissues, including the buds of apple trees. At the beginning of winter, the caterpillars once again bore into the tree to spend the cold season under the bark. They emerge in early spring to feed. Larvae repeat this feeding – wintering cycle once more before emerging and boring a final hole in the bark in which to pupate.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	EZ-3,13-18Ac and ZZ-3,13-18Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: forty-five (30) days. 
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap, or Wing Trap   
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps in or near host plants, at least 1-2 m off of the ground or nearby fruits and leaves. When trapping for multiple species of insect, a spacing of up to 20m is recommended Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Inspect the bark for damage. Remove and dispose of these areas as necessary- removal of entire tree may be necessary in extreme cases. Coating the tree in various oils, or planting Showy Milkweed nearby host plants, have both proven effective in preventing infestation.

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