



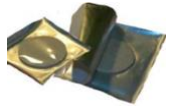


Technical Bulletin for: Oak Processionary Moth

Thaumetopoea processionea (Linnaeus) • Lepidoptera, *Notodontidae* • THAPRO



DISTRIBUTION	Asia (Israel, Jordan, Lebanon), most of Europe
HOSTS	Birches, Hornbeams, Chestnuts, Hawthorns, Beeches, Aleppo & Scots Pine, Pistachios, Locust tree, various species of Oak.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	The average adult wingspan is 25-35 mm.
Larvae	At least 6 instars, measuring less than 1 cm long.
Eggs	2 mm long, with small and pointed scales.
LIFE HISTORY	The overwintering eggs are found in plaques or masses on twigs. The emerged larvae feed on the buds and later on the leaves, feeding from the top of the tree, downwards. By the third instar, larvae are feeding exclusively on leaves, and develop poisonous setae that cause irritation when touched. Sixth instar larvae build nests from June to mid-July, pupating from Late June to early August. Adults begin to take wing by the end of July

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z,Z-11,13-16Ac in a Coaster Lure Packet. Lure Longevity: Thirty (30) days	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps in the branches of affected trees, especially near where damage is present. Check with Local forestry service for further information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Look for damage to leaves, as well as silk nests built amidst the branches of trees. Remove these areas and dispose of them as necessary.	

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