

Technical Bulletin for: **European Oak Leafroller**

Tortrix viridana (Linnaeus) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • TORVIR



DISTRIBUTION	Europe, North Africa, Cyprus, Iran and Israel
Ноѕтѕ	Deciduous trees, notably Oaks, though maple, hornbeam, beech, and poplar are also hosts.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Wingspan is approximately 18-23 mm, body measuring about 25 mm. Forewings are pale green or yellow-green, hindwings are brownish-gray to grayish. Heads are yellowish, and abdomens are 8 mm long and gray.
Larvae	Younger larvae are gray colored with dark heads. Older instar larvae are gray-green. At maturity, they are 15-19 mm in length and 2.5 mm in width
Eggs	With a diameter of 0.7 mm, eggs are round and initially light yellow, turning brown with age.
LIFE HISTORY	The adult female lays 50-60 eggs next to leaf buds, branches, branch forks, and leaves, which the larvae consume when they emerge. As the larvae grow bigger, they eat larger leaves, and then roll themselves up in a full-sized leaf to pupate. Larvae occur from April to June; adults are on wing in June and July.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z11-14Ac and Z11-14OH in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure longevity: 30 days.
TRAP TO USE	Paper or Plastic Delta Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps in or nearby potential host plants starting in Late May/Early June, replacing lure as necessary. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check for damage on wood and/or defoliation of host plants. Remove and dispose of infested regions as necessary.

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