




Technical Bulletin for: Leopard Moth

Zeuzera pyrina (Linnaeus) • Lepidoptera, Cossidae • ZEUPYR



DISTRIBUTION	Native to Europe, Scandinavia and parts of Asia. Reported across Russia. In United States from Maine to Pennsylvania.
HOSTS	Olive, apple, cherry, pear, almond, walnut, plum, currant, citrus, vine, oak ash willow, poplar, maple and other trees. Young olive trees can be destroyed by a single caterpillar.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult	Fore and hind wings are white with dark blue oval spots and 6 spots on the head (leopard like). Male wingspan 40-50 mm. Female wingspan 50-70 mm. Both genders are about 50 mm long when wings are folded.
Larvae	Length 50-60 mm. Bright yellow with numerous small black points on each segment. Head and thoracic parts are shiny black.
Eggs	Light yellow to bright salmon, oval, about 1 mm in diameter.
LIFE HISTORY	Adults emerge from May to September. Females seldom fly and often lay eggs near the sites where they emerged from the pupae. Females deposit 400 to 800 eggs singly or in small clusters in bark crevices or beneath plates of bark. Larvae hatch in about 10 - 20 days and begin boring into the wood, often entering the nearest bud, twig, or branch crotch. In fall, larvae bore tunnels that slant upward, 50 mm or more below the bark surface, where they remain dormant over winter. Larvae resume feeding the following summer, pass a second winter in dormancy, and begin pupation the second spring after the eggs hatch. Pupation occurs in small chambers near the bark. In 4 to 6 weeks, the pupae exit through the bark and move partially out of the tunnels. After the moths emerge, the pupal cases remain in the openings. A life cycle requires 2 years.
MONITORING INFORMATION	
LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(E,Z)-2,13-Octadecadienyl acetate and (E,Z)-3,13-Octadecadienyl acetate in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: Thirty (30) Days
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang trap with lure 1 m above canopy. Use 1 trap per 2½ acres/ha for monitoring and 8 traps/lures for mass trapping. On small plots use more traps per area may be advisable. Check traps weekly all season long. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Control by pruning out affected limbs/branches. Woodpeckers, other birds and squirrels are important biological controls. As with all borers, growing a healthy tree is the best defense against injury.

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