







Technical Bulletin for: Fruittree Tortrix

Archips podana (Scopoli) • Tortricidae: Tortricinae • ARCPOD



DISTRIBUTION	Native to Europe and parts of Asia. It has been introduced into the Pacific Northwest and has been found in Washington and British Columbia.
HOSTS	Apple is a primary host but the fruit tree tortrix will feed on other fruit trees and bushes.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Adults are 10-12mm in length with a forewing that is pale purple-brown (male) or pale brown to purplish-brown (female).
LARVAE	Last instar larvae are between 15 and 20 mm in length with a pale green to pale grey abdomen.
EGGS	Flat and greenish in color. Eggs are laid in a mass and are covered by a waxy secretion.
LIFE HISTORY	This pest has seven instars and typically over-winters as a third instar. Eggs are usually laid in the foliage and will hatch in 17-23 days. Larvae will begin feeding on leaves. Larvae will over-winter in the third instar and continue to develop the following spring. There is one generation per year throughout most of its range.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENT, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z11-14Ac and E11-14Ac on red rubber septum. Field life: thirty (30) days. 
TRAP TO USE	Paper or Plastic Delta   or Wing Trap 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place traps in orchards shortly after blossom with at least one trap per orchard. Check trap weekly and change lures after 30 days. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Trees with a dense canopy and vigorous shoot growth are likely to have higher pest populations. Proper tree management may reduce the number of pests. Create refuges for predators such as earwigs.

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