





Technical Bulletin for: Brazilian Apple Leafroller

Bonagota salubricola, (Meyrick) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • BONSAL



DISTRIBUTION	Found in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
HOSTS	Important pest of apples. Also attacks poplar, plum, hydrangea, turnip, pear, roses, sow thistle, and clovers.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Adults are light gray in color, 7-10 mm in length and with a wingspan up to 15 mm.
LARVAE	Body is yellow in color with a dark head. As it matures body color may turn to green.
EGGS	Eggs are milky white in color, turning dark just before eclosion.
LIFE HISTORY	In the apple production region of Brazil, <i>B. salubricola</i> may be observed year-round. During the winter, when there are no leaves, the larvae can be found in alternative hosts, mummified fruit, and remaining apple leaves. Its population peaks at the end of August and between December and May, this last period being the most important because the larvae can cause direct damage to the fruit.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATES & FIELD LIFE	EZ-3,5-12Ac; Z-5-12Ac; EZ-3,5-14Ac; Z-9-16Ac in a Red Rubber Septum. Field life: thirty (30) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	None reported.	

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