





Technical Bulletin for: **Banded Sunflower Moth**

Cocylis haspes (Walsingham) • Lepidoptera: Tortricidae • COCHAS



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| DISTRIBUTION | Native to North America, it has been found as far north as Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The southern range extends to Texas and is found from the Dakotas and Colorado to New Jersey and North Carolina. |
| HOSTS | The primary host are sunflowers, however can also be found on other plant families, mostly on the Compositae (Asteraceae). |
| DESCRIPTION | |
| ADULT MOTH | Straw-colored and approximately ½ inch in length. |
| LARVAE | White, oval and at first about 1/16 th inch long, later becoming red or green and approximately ½ inch in length. |
| EGGS | White to opaque and small, about 1/50 th of an inch in diameter. |
| LIFE HISTORY | One generation in northern regions but can have multiple generations in warmer climates. Adults will emerge in mid-July and may be present until the middle of August |

MONITORING INFORMATION

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| LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE | E11-14Ac and Z11-14Ac on grey rubber septum. Field life: four (4) weeks. |
| TRAP TO USE | Paper or Plastic Delta  or Wing Trap  |
| MONITORING STRATEGY | Research has shown that monitoring with pheromone traps is not an effective way to determine treatment thresholds. Sampling of adults and eggs is the recommended method. Pheromone traps should be used to determine if adults are emerging. |
| CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL | Late planting may help reduce pest populations. Deep plowing in the fall may also help reduce damage. However, this is only effective if done on an area-wide basis. It should be noted that late planting could lead to an increase of red sunflower seed weevil damage. |

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