

Technical Bulletin for: Larch Casebearer

Coleophora laricella (Hübner) • Lepidoptera, Coleophoridae • COLLAR

DISTRIBUTION	Native to Central and Northern Europe now present in Canada and the United States. The range is North America is expanding and is now found throughout Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.
HOSTS	Eastern, Western, European, Tamarack, and Japanese Larch.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Small, silver to greyish-brown with a 9 mm wingspan.
LARVAE	Full grown larvae have black heads with dark reddish-brown bodies and are approximately 6 mm in length.
EGGS	5-6 mm in length, reddish-brown with 12-14 ridges on the sides.
	One generation per year. The adults are present form May to July, depending on temperature. Females deposit 50-70 eggs on the needles of host tree. Overwinter as larvae at the base of a bud. Newly hatched larva bore into needles and feed as needle miners. After larvae consume a portion of their first needle, a section of a mined-out needle is lined with silk, cut free, and carried as a case. Larvae in cases then move to other needles and continue to feed. Fed-on needles are only partly consumed. Upon reaching maturity, larvae pupate in their cases from which moths later emerge.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Z5-10OH in a Red Rubber Septum. Lure Longevity: Four (4) weeks.
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap or Wing Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	Use 1-2 traps per 5 acres in larger fields. For smaller fields use a minimum of 2 traps. Traps should be checked weekly or more frequently, depending on pest population. Check with Cooperative Extension or USDA Forester for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check for browning needles and silk spun around needles. Remove infested regions as necessary.
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