





Technical Bulletin for: American Plum Borer

Euzophera semifuneralis (Linnaeus) • Lepidoptera, *Pyralidae* • EUZSEM



DISTRIBUTION	North and Central America.
HOSTS	Wide range of deciduous trees and bushes but prefers members of the rose and walnut families. Also, a pest of many commercially grown nut and fruit trees. Of the tree fruits, it prefers tart cherry, plum, and sweet cherry, but is an occasional pest of pear, peach, nectarine and apple.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Adults are about 25 mm long and have a wingspan of 20 mm. Forewings vary in color from a reddish brown to a grayish brown background with a broad, wavy vertical band of black and brown markings across the outer third of the wing.
LARVAE	Grayish green to grayish purple in color, with first instar larvae approximately 0.25 mm in length, and 18-25 mm at maturity.
EGGS	Dirty white turning to pink then deep red as they mature. Small, about 3mm, hatching in 8-9 days.
LIFE HISTORY	Overwinters as a nearly full-grown larva. The larvae become active in the spring as soon as cherry buds begin to open. First adult emergence generally occurs by the white bud stage and peak adult emergence occurs just after full bloom. The majority of the eggs are laid by petal fall, although adult emergence often continues for another three weeks. Adult emergence of the second generation generally begins by late May and peaks during tart cherry harvest in mid-July. Adult emergence of this brood is often very long with many adults being caught in August and a few even to the end of September. This generation is the most damaging since it coincides with mechanical harvesting of cherries.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(ZE-9,12-14Ald,Z-9-14Ald,ZE-9,12-14OH and Z-9-14OH) on a Gray Rubber Septum. Field life: thirty-five (35) days.	
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Three monitoring traps per 10 acres should be placed as close to the orchard center as possible to minimize drawing adults from alternate hosts in adjacent woodlots. If the average catch exceeds six moths per trap per week during the adult flight of either generation, this specie will likely cause economic damage. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Minimize shaker injury.	

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