





# Technical Bulletin for: Eggplant Shoot Borer

*Leucinodes orbonalis* () • Lepidoptera: Crambidae • LEUORB



<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	Asia, Africa and Australia.
<b>HOSTS</b>	Eggplant, potato and tomato.
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>ADULT MOTH</b>	Wings are a semi-transparent white with brown patterns and a wingspan of 20mm.
<b>LARVAE</b>	At first, dark pale pink to off-white bodies with dark brown or black head, about 1mm long. At maturity, the body is a pronounced pink and about 18mm long.
<b>EGGS</b>	White to cream colored.
<b>LIFE HISTORY</b>	Adult females lay between 80 and 250 eggs individually on the lower surface of young leaves, green stems, flower buds, or the calyces of the fruit of the host plant. Eggs hatch in 3 to 6 days. As temperature increases and humidity decreases, fecundity increases and the duration of the life-cycle decreases. Larval feed in fruit and shoot is responsible for the damage to eggplant crop. Mature larvae come out of their feeding tunnels and pupate in tough silken cocoons among the fallen leaves and other plant debris on the soil surface near the base of eggplant plants. The pupal period lasts 6 to 17 days depending upon temperature. Longevity of adults was 1.5 to 2.4 days for males and 2.0 to 3.9 days for females.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

<b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b>	(E)-11-Hexadecenyl acetate and (E)-11-Hexadecenyl acetate on red rubber septum.  Field life: four (4) weeks.
<b>TRAP TO USE</b>	Paper or Plastic Delta 
<b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>	In smaller fields, use one trap every 1 to 1 ½ acre. A minimum of two traps should also be used for fields of uneven topography. For larger fields (10 acres or greater) use 1-2 traps per five acres. Traps should be placed at approximately the same height as the crop. Traps should be checked weekly or more frequently, depending on pest population. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
<b>PHYSICAL &amp; CULTURAL CONTROLS</b>	Destruction of infested crops is effective in eradicating the pest if there are no alternative hosts left for a population to re-establish from pupae in the soil. All parts of the affected plants should be destroyed. Destruction of infested crops and any reservoir weed hosts is the most effective method of ensuring eradication of this pest.

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