

Technical Bulletin for: **Tufted Apple Bud Moth**

Platynota idaeusalis (Walker) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • PLAIDE



DISTRIBUTION	Upper Midwest and eastern states in the United States.
HOSTS	Apple, cherry, peach and pear.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Mottled grey to brown moths about 12-13 mm long.
LARVAE	Light brown to greyish tan about 12-13 mm in length.
EGGS	Ovid apple-green egg mass.
LIFE HISTORY	Two generations a year, with larvae overwintering in larval shelters such as rolled leaves and decaying fruit on the ground beneath fruit trees. Larvae pupate and adults begin to emerge about the beginning of May. Egg-laying begins anywhere from mid- to late May. Egg masses usually hatch within 8-10 days, with peak egg hatch occurring about mid-June. First and second instars feed along a leaf midrib, and, beginning with the third instar, they create shelters by rolling leaves after notching petioles, tying leaves to other leaves or fruit, and by building shelters within fruit clusters. Larvae generally pupate within these shelters, emerge as adults, and begin second brood egg-laying about the beginning of August. Peak second brood egg-laying and hatch occur in mid- to late August.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(E)-11-Tetradecen-1-ol and (E)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate in a Red Rubber Septum. Field life: four (4) weeks.
TRAP TO USE	Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap
MONITORING STRATEGY	It is recommended that growers use two traps for every ten acres. Traps should be place at a height of 1.5-1.8 m in the outer third of the tress's canopy. Traps should be placed in trees near the center of the block at petal fall. Traps should be checked daily until the first tufted apple budmoth is caught, then traps should be weekly. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Remove spring apple suckers and suppress ground cover.

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insect monitoring systems