

Technical Bulletin for: Currant Clearwing Moth

Synanthedon tipuliformis (Clerck) • Lepidoptera, Sesiidae • SYNTIP



DISTRIBUTION	Native to Europe. Introduced into North America, Australia and New Zealand.
HOSTS	Black currants, red currants and gooseberries.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Black body with clear wings. Wingspan is 18-20 mm.
Larvae	Whitish, about 25 mm long.
Eggs	Oval and yellowish-white, approximately 0.6 by 0.4 mm.
LIFE HISTORY	The moth flies at the beginning of summer. Mating occurs 3 to 4 hours after emergence, laying 3 days later. The eggs are deposited individually or in groups in cracks in 1-or 2-year-old branches, never on the current year's shoots. Embryonic development lasts 8 days at 20°C. The caterpillar penetrates the stem via a wound or pruning scar and devours the pith. It develops slowly until the autumn and overwinters in situ. Development is completed in spring and pupation occurs inside the stem. One generation per year.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS,
SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE

(E,Z)-2,13-Octadecadienyl acetate and (E,Z)-3,13-Octadecadienyl acetate in a Red Rubber Septum. Field life: Four (4) weeks.



TRAP TO USE

Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap or Uni Trap









MONITORING STRATEGY

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.

CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL

Cut out and discard all canes that show evidence of wilting and dieback in the spring before moths emerge. Proper culture will increase plant vigor and minimize infestations. Prune overmatured and damaged canes can reduce pest problem.

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insect monitoring systems