

MONITORING GUIDE

OBLIQUE-BANDED LEAFROLLER

Choristoneura rosaceana

Oblique-banded
Leafroller



Suggested Traps

Delta 1



Product No. 2050201

Delta 2



Product No. 2050202

Diamond Trap



Product No. 2050204

GENERAL INFORMATION

The oblique-banded leafroller (OBLR) is widely distributed in temperate regions across North America, although it is of less importance as an apple pest than other species of the same genus. The OBLR is also common as a greenhouse pest on ornamentals such as roses, and in the summer and fall months can attack the foliage of a number of shade trees, flowers and even vegetables.

LIFE HISTORY

The adult moths are brown with 3 darker bands across the wings, and have a wingspan of 2 cm or more. The females can lay up to 900 eggs, which are usually deposited in masses of about 200 or more eggs. One generation per season is fairly common, but in more southerly areas there may be two generations.

The larvae are light green in colour, 20 – 25 mm long when fully grown, and have a distinctive black head. These larvae start life as 'leaf miners' but then spend the rest of their lives feeding on the undersides of leaves, which develop a characteristic rolled appearance, tied with silk.

Partly grown larvae usually overwinter on woody plants, and resume feeding early spring before pupating. Adults emerge in June and monitoring traps should therefore be placed from late May onwards and be maintained until fall.

TRAP PLACEMENT

Delta 1 and Delta 2 traps are frequently used for monitoring this insect and should be hung in susceptible crops at a convenient height for easy inspection. Weekly counts should start from late May and the trapcatches should be averaged out and plotted on a graph. The peak on the graph will indicate the period of maximum sexual activity and spray treatment of larvae should take place immediately after this peak. Larval sampling should continue throughout the summer with emphasis on the undersides of leaves where one may see silky webbing deposits. Border or spot treatments may be possible during the summer depending on the severity of the infestation.

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