






Technical Bulletin for: Peach Twig Borer

Anarsia lineatella (Zeller) • Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae • ANALIN



DISTRIBUTION	Worldwide – wherever stone fruits are grown.
HOSTS	Peach, apricot, nectarine, almond, plum and prune.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Moths are small, 1/3 to 1/2 inches (7.6 to 12.7) long, with light and dark gray mottled, fringed wings. Scales on the front of the head gives the appearance of a snout.
Larvae	Near white with black head maturing to chocolate brown with alternating dark and light bands around the abdomen with 1/2 in. (12.7 mm) length. Older larvae have a dark brown head and prothorax and chocolate brown body.
Eggs	Tiny yellowish white to orange, oval shaped, heavily sculptured, laid on twigs, leaves or on the fruit surface.
LIFE HISTORY	Overwinters as a partially grown larva in a hibernaculum, usually constructed under loose bark or in the folded bark in the crotch of younger branches. About the time leaves begin to appear, overwintering larvae leave their hibernacula, move up the tree, and burrow into tender new growth. When mature, larvae exit the shoots, migrate to larger branches, and pupate in loose silken cocoons in rough places in the bark or in curled leaves. Moths soon emerge, mate, and begin laying eggs.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(E)-5-Decenyl acetate and (E)-5-Decen-1-ol on red rubber septum. Lure longevity: four (4) weeks.	
TRAP TO USE	Paper or Plastic Delta  or Wing Trap 	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Place traps in orchards by early March. Traps should be hung in the upper third of the tree canopy, around six to seven feet high. Ensure trap entrance is not blocked and that it is parallel to the prevailing wind direction. A minimum of two traps should be placed in each orchard. For larger orchards (greater than 10 acres), use one trap for every 5 acres. Hang at least one trap near the edge of the orchard and one near the center to determine if moths are immigrating from outside sources and/or overwintering within the orchard. Suspected “hot spots” within the orchard should be monitored separately. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Prune out shoot strikes in the late spring and early summer as soon as they are detected to prevent these larvae from completing development and contributing to summer generations of the pest. Old strikes hold onto the dead leaves and appear as “flagged” terminals.	

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insect monitoring systems

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