







Technical Bulletin for: Fruittree Leafroller

Archips argyrospila () • Lepidoptera Tortricidae • ARCARG



DISTRIBUTION	Most of the United States and southern Canada.
HOSTS	Primary hosts are apple and pear. Additional host include alfalfa, apricot, cherry, peach, plum, beans, blueberry, birch, boxelder, buckeye, hawthorn, hickory, hop, lilac, onion, rhubarb, sassafras, and walnut.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Forewings are a variable combination of reddish brown, dark brown and tan. Forewings are 6.0-10.2 mm (males) and 8.5 to 11.7 mm (females).
LARVAE	Translucent green with a reddish to dark brown head.
EGGS	White to tan.
LIFE HISTORY	This species completes a single generation per year. Eggs are laid in masses on the twigs of the host and covered by the female with a substance that hardens to create a smooth, hard surface. Eggs are laid in June and July and do not hatch until the following year. First instar larvae hatch in late February to mid-May and bore into buds. Later instars roll or tie leaves together, or to fruit and partially emerge from the shelter to feed. Larvae may feed on leaves, flowers, buds, or fruits of the host. Pupation occurs within the larval shelter and adults enclose in 10-12 days. The adult flight period lasts approximately 3 weeks.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATES & FIELD LIFE	Dodecyl acetate, (Z)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate, (E)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate (Z)-9-Tetradecenyl acetate on red rubber septum. Field life: four (4) weeks. 
TRAP TO USE	Paper or Plastic Delta   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 CONTROLS	Pruning will remove many egg masses. Prune older, low-density trees to open up the canopy and improve spray penetration and coverage, especially into the upper canopy. Thinning fruit to singles where practical will help reduce the risk of fruit damage.

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