







# Technical Bulletin for: Cabbage Leafroller

*Clepsia spectrana* () • Lepidoptera: Tortricidae • CLESPE



<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	Widely distributed throughout Europe. It is present in Canada (British Columbia) and has been found in the United States (Washington).
<b>HOSTS</b>	In Europe, <i>Clepsia spectrana</i> is an important pest of strawberry, blackberry, hops, and blackcurrant. It is also a serious pest of floriculture in greenhouses and has been recorded damaging a variety of flowering and ornamental plants.
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
<b>ADULT MOTH</b>	Forewings are pale yellow to tan with brown markings, wingspan of 7-12mm.
<b>LARVAE</b>	Brown to olive green, 17-25mm in length.
<b>EGGS</b>	Orange, flat and oval.
<b>LIFE HISTORY</b>	<i>Clepsia spectrana</i> completes 2-3 generations per year. Adults are present in May to July and again in August and September. Eggs are laid in small masses on the host plant. Larvae feed in webbed leaves or flowers and may cause considerable damage to foliage and developing fruits. Mid-instar larvae of the second or third generation overwinter until the following spring. Pupation occurs in the final larval shelter or in dead leaves.

## MONITORING INFORMATION

<b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENT, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b>	(Z)-11-Tetradecenyl acetate and (Z)-9-Tetradecenyl acetate on a red rubber septum. Field life: four (4) weeks. 
<b>TRAP TO USE</b>	Paper or Plastic Delta   or Wing Trap 
<b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>	In smaller fields, use one trap every 1 to 1½ 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.
<b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROL</b>	Eliminate weeds in and near your garden. Get rid of “volunteers,” such as potato, tomato, squash, and other seedlings that come up from last year’s planting. Clean up and compost crop residues as soon as the crop is harvested. Don’t leave old pots, stakes, bags, etc. in the garden to serve as hiding places for unwanted guests.

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