





Technical Bulletin for: Filbert Worm

Melissopus latiferreanus (Walsingham) • Lepidoptera: Tortricidae • MELLAT

DISTRIBUTION	North America
HOSTS	Hazelnuts, filberts and mot oak species.
DESCRIPTION	
ADULT MOTH	Small (2-3mm), reddish brown and wings covered with fine hairs.
LARVAE	Beige to light gray, 18-20mm long, with three pair of legs.
EGGS	Similar to codling moth eggs, scale-like, and flattened oval in shape.
LIFE HISTORY	Females lay eggs throughout the summer. The eggs are laid on the surface of acorns still attached to trees. Larvae feed on the acorns, causing heavily damaged acorns to drop early. When larvae mature, in fall or winter, exit holes are bored through the acorn and then they will pupate in ground plant debris. One generation per year.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	(E,E)-8,10-Dodecadienyl acetate on a red rubber septum.  Field life: four (4) weeks.
TRAP TO USE	Paper or Plastic Delta 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang traps before first flight. Use 4 traps for the first 10 acres and an additional trap for every additional 4 acres. Place traps in the upper third of the tree canopy. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROLS	Sanitation plays a key role in reducing filbert worm populations. Early nut drop is often a sign of infestation. Destruction of these nuts should be done to destroy larvae. Thorough cleaning of packing or drying sheds is highly recommended.

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