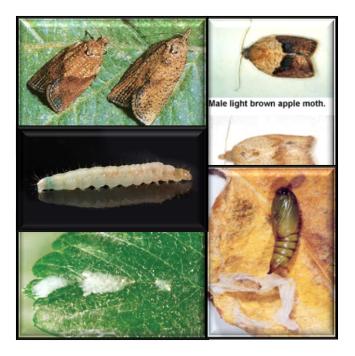
LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH

NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR IN IDAHO



Common Name: Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)

Scientific Name: Epiphyas postvittana (Walker)

Background

This moth is originally from Australia, and has become established in New Zealand, New Caledonia, Hawaii and the British Isles. Its discovery in California is a new North American record.

Description

Adults are light brown, yellowish moths with varying amounts of darker brown, with a wingspan of 16-25 mm. Eggs are pale white and deposited slightly overlapping each other in groups of 20-50. Larvae are green, about 18 mm long at maturity. Pupae are brown, about 11 mm long.

Hosts

LBAM has been recorded from over 200 plants in 120 plant genera in 50 families. Some notable trees are apple, pear, peach, apricot, nectarine, citrus, persimmon, cherry, almond, avocado, oak, willow, walnut, poplar, cottonwood, coast redwood, pine, and eucalyptus. Some common shrub and herbaceous hosts are grape, kiwifruit, strawberry, berries (blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, raspberry), corn, pepper, tomato, pumpkin, beans, cabbage, carrot, alfalfa, rose, camellia, jasmine, chrysanthemum, clover, and plantain.

Life Cycle and Damage

Development is continuous, with no true dormancy. In Australia, this moth typically has three generations per year and over-winters as a larva. Adults deposit egg masses containing 20-50 eggs on the upper leaf surface or on fruit. Larvae disperse and construct silken shelters on the underside of leaves, usually near a midrib or large vein. Older larvae roll together leaves and buds or fruit with webbing. Damage to fruit occurs as surface feeding by the larvae. Larvae will occasionally enter the fruit to feed. Pupation takes place within the larval nests.

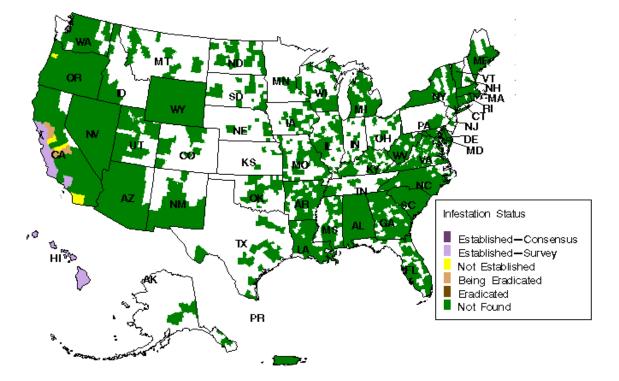
Other Resources

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/lba_moth/index.shtml

http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps/pdep/lbam/lbam_main.html

http://www.agri.state.nv.us/Nursery/Alerts/2007/The_light_brown_apple_moth.pdf





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