

Fruit Tree Tortrix Moth



Pest Alert

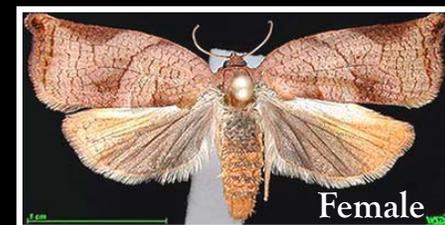
FRUIT TREE TORTRIX MOTH (FTM)

(Archips podana)

FTM is native to Europe and parts of Asia (1763) and was first reported in North America in British Columbia, Canada (1958). Early records in Canada were incorrect due to a very similar species of *Archips oporana* but was correctly identified in the lower Fraser River Valley of B.C. in 1988. Specimens of **FTM** were first collected in the United States in 2000, as non-target captures in a WSDA/USDA trap. Confirmation of these first U.S. collections was received in March 2002, which prompted the USDA-APHIS New Pest Advisory Group for Risk Assessment for the exotic pest species. In Europe, **FTM** is considered one of the most abundant and damaging tortricid species (family of the Lepidoptera moths) occurring on fruit crops.



Male



Female

Male: common form



Female: common form



Male: darker variant



Male: dark form, purple/brown



BIOLOGY

The first moths appear around mid-June and are active until mid-August during its one generation life cycle. **EGGS** are very similar in color to the leaves and are laid in large scale-like batches. Eggs are deposited in groups on the leaves. **LARVAE** are 15mm in length, green with a red brown to black head with a brown thoracic plate. Its mediolongitudinal band is narrow and dark with long silvery whitish warts that are bristles which arise from small disseminated over the entire 3rd instar, hibernate in a the leaves or at a branch axil. spring, they roll leaves up and devour them. The **ADULT** wingspan. The female has dark brown band at the spot united to the posterior side. The hind wings are clearly bi-colored, the distal half is golden yellow and the basal half is grayish. Both pairs of wings has a golden fringe on the outside.

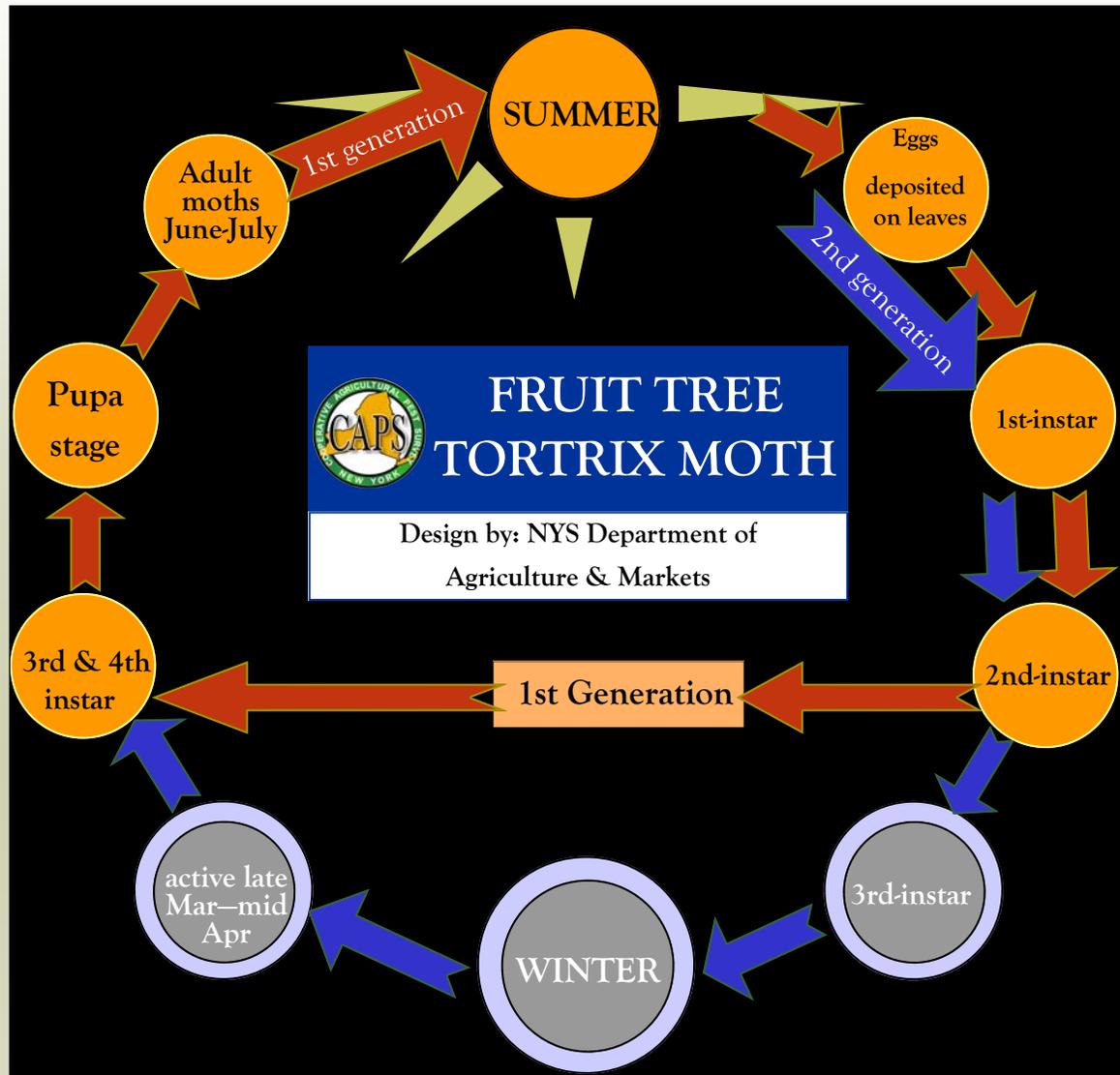


mature
larvae

Immature Larvae



LIFE CYCLE



FTM vs.
SFM

Summer Fruit Tree Tortrix Moth

They are similar in most characteristics but differ in the larvae stage. *FTM* develop slower and appear in mid-June and still active in mid-August to September vs. *SFM* are active in April to May. Caterpillars are quite different as *FTM* are yellow with a black head, becoming grey-green with a brown head as they mature. *SFM* caterpillars are greenish yellow to olive in color while its head is brown when young and turn to a honey-yellow color when mature.

DAMAGE & MANAGEMENT

Caterpillars usually attack and damage host plants mainly apple, pear, plum, cherry, apricot, black current, rose, hop, raspberry, blueberry and rhododendron. Also affected are forest and ornamental trees: maple, oak, elm, walnut, birch and others.



FTM is not known to be established in New York State. New York CAPS will survey across the state using maps of abandoned fruit orchards, nut tree plantations, and raspberry patches recommended by CAPS inspectors and Cornell Cooperative Extension Integrated Pest Management Fruit Specialists. NYS Inspectors set multiple wing-traps in trapping sites that have not been sprayed. Traps are baited with European corn borer pheromone and checked every 4 weeks from June to October.



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