

## Scarce umber - *Erannis (Agriopsis) aurantiaria* Hbn.

The wingspan of the male moths is 32 - 40 mm. The forewings are yellow with a golden stinge. The three transversal bands are brownish-grey, the outmost one is slightly broken. The antennae are comb-like. An interesting trait of the species is that only males have wings. The females are wingless, or with deformed small wings, so they do not look like a moth.

The **host plants** of the larvae include many orchard trees. Its damage is more frequent in the vicinity of forests. Usually it causes damage jointly with other geometrid spp. Among forestry trees the caterpillars prefer **oaks**, birches, but it can survive on many other deciduous trees.

**Damages:** in the spring the young hatchlings chew on the buds from the outside, then they damage the bursting leaves and flowers. Later on they cause lobe-shaped feeding damage on the large leaves. In case of an outbreak, total foliage destruction can result!

The **CSALOMON®** pheromone trap should be placed at the height of 1.0 - 1.5 m near the trunks of trees. Usual **starting date** for trapping is end of October (Hungary).

**Selectivity of the CSALOMON® trap** (based on tests performed in Hungary): the geometrid *Erannis leucophearia* could in theory be captured in larger numbers, since the composition of its pheromone is similar. However, *E. leucophearia* flies in the spring, so this only happens if the traps were left out throughout the winter.

**Trap design recommended:** for detection our sticky trap design (**RAG**) is most suitable. It proved to be excellent and very sensitive for detection of occurrence and monitoring of flight dynamics of the species. The sticky insert can become saturated with captured specimens within a relatively short period (1-2 days even) at high population densities, so frequent renewal of sticky inserts may become necessary.

For catching large numbers of moths and/or for quantitative monitoring the funnel (**VARL+**) design can be recommended.



*The moth,  
which is  
captured in  
the trap*



When using the funnel design it is advisable to kill the moths captured by placing a killing agent into the catch container.

A CSALOMON<sup>®</sup> pheromone trap may start slowly to decrease its attractive activity after 6-8 weeks of field exposure (depending on actual weather conditions). This is usually enough to cover all the yearly flight period of the species.

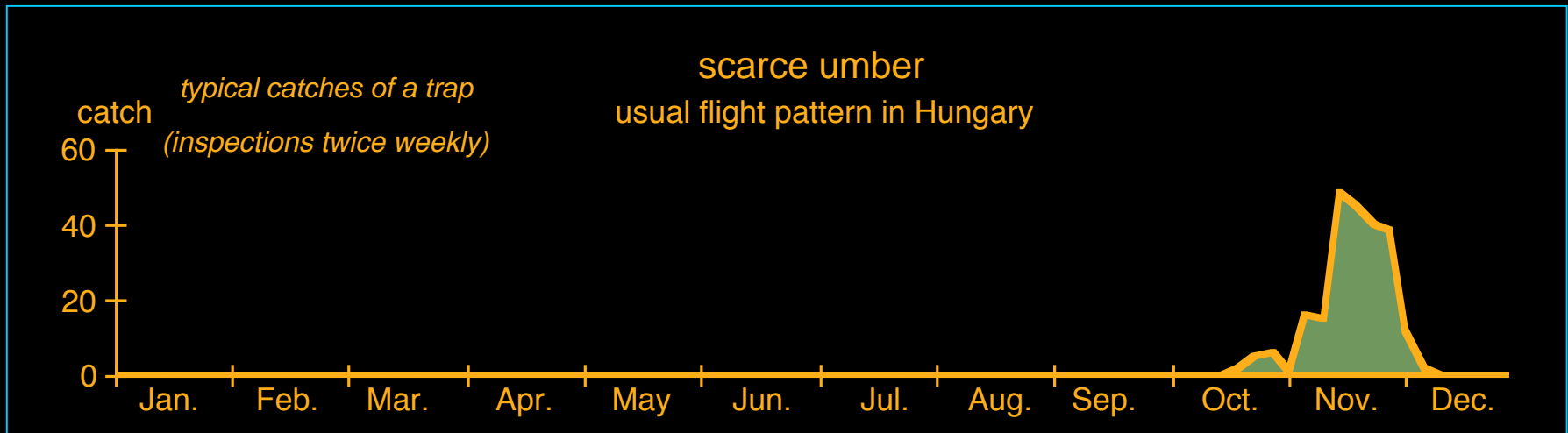
Pheromone traps can be used for detecting the occurrence and for monitoring the flight pattern of the pest.

The pheromone of this pest has been recently characterized.[1]



*The larva, the damage of which should be averted*

[1] Szőcs G. et al., *J. Chem. Ecol.* 19: 2721-2735, 1993.



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The funnel VARL+ traps can capture very large numbers without saturating.

So it looks when caught in the CSALOMON® VARL+ trap!



*Erannis aurantiaria*