

## Pest Profile



**Photo credit:** (Left) Mark Dreiling, Bugwood.org; Todd M. Gilligan and Marc E. Epstein, TortAI: Tortricids of Agricultural Importance, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org

**Common Name:** Obliquebanded Leafroller

**Scientific Name:** *Choristoneura rosaceana*

**Order and Family:** Lepidoptera, Tortricidae

**Size and Appearance:**

	Length (mm)	Appearance
<b>Egg</b>		The eggs are yellowish-green in color. The black head capsules of the embryotic larvae are visible prior to hatching. Eggs are laid in an overlapping manner, with the egg mass being 5-9 mm in diameter.
<b>Larva/Nymph</b>	20-25 mm	Young larvae have yellowish-green bodies with a black head. The upper plate of the thorax (thoracic plate) is also black. Mature larvae have a brown to black head capsule and a thoracic shield that varies from a dull green to brown. The leading edge of the thoracic shield can be white or cream-colored.
<b>Adult</b>	18-25 mm	The forewings of the obliquebanded leafroller moth are a light reddish-brown which are crossed by three chocolate brown bands. The leading and trailing edges of the bands are darker. The hindwings, which are not visible at rest, are pale yellow at rest.
<b>Pupa (if applicable)</b>		The pupa has a light green or greenish brown appearance in the beginning, but later turns tan and then a darkish brown color. The pupa develops in the protected place of a folded and webbed leaf. Even though it is surrounded by silken webbing, it does not have a dense silken cocoon.

**Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.):** Larvae have chewing mouthparts.

**Host/s:** Obliquebanded Leafroller larvae primarily feed on apples but have also been known to feed on pears, peaches and cherries.

**Description of Damage (larvae and adults):** The obliquebanded leafroller larvae feed on the epidermis of the fruit, often near the peduncle where the two apples are in contact. The larvae also roll up leaves and hide in these as a shelter. Feeding injuries that occur earlier in the season cause deformity in the fruit. Late season feeding by larvae will have small pits on the surface of the fruit, which can go undetected during storage and lead to necrosis.

**References:**

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