

APPLE TORTRIX

NOT KNOWN TO
OCCUR IN IDAHO



Common Name: Apple Tortrix

Scientific Name: *Archips fuscocupreanus*

Apple tortrix, *Archips fuscocupreanus*, is a pest of fruit trees and other woody plants. It was first found in North America in 1995, during a Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) exotic pest survey of western Washington State. In the Northeast, the apple tortrix inhabits mainly coastal counties in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. In Japan and Korea, the apple tortrix, or leafroller, is a major pest of apple. In certain areas of Japan, it has developed resistance to insecticides.

Hosts

In the Northeast, the caterpillars have an exceptionally broad host range, feeding upon at least 87 species in 15 plant families. They feed upon all the principal species of pome and stone fruits that are grown in the Northeast. In Connecticut, the caterpillars are most abundant on unsprayed apple, crabapple, pear and plum trees.

Life stages

The apple tortrix has one generation per year, spending the winter as an egg in a black egg mass on a tree branch or trunk. The caterpillars hatch from the circular egg mass (1/8" by 1/4") probably in late April. They feed upon foliage, flowers, or developing fruits, often binding these same plant parts together to form a shelter. The caterpillars complete their growth by late May or early June at which time they are grayish-green with an orange or brownish-orange head and a black thoracic shield behind the head. When they are full-grown, they are 3/4-7/8" in length. The caterpillars form pupae in folded leaves, under the loose bark of tree trunks or in debris near trees. The reddish-brown adult moths, which have a wingspan of 3/4-1," emerge 1-2 weeks after pupation. Between mid-June and mid-July, the females lay eggs in black masses on the large branches and trunks of trees. The eggs remain dormant until the following spring.

Damage

In the spring, the caterpillars of the apple tortrix feed upon leaves, and less frequently upon blossoms or developing fruits. In addition to feeding, caterpillars injure trees by pruning leaves, flower parts or fruitlets to construct shelters, in which they reside. When they are abundant, the caterpillars reportedly can defoliate fruit trees. To date, the caterpillars have not damaged trees in sprayed northeastern orchards.

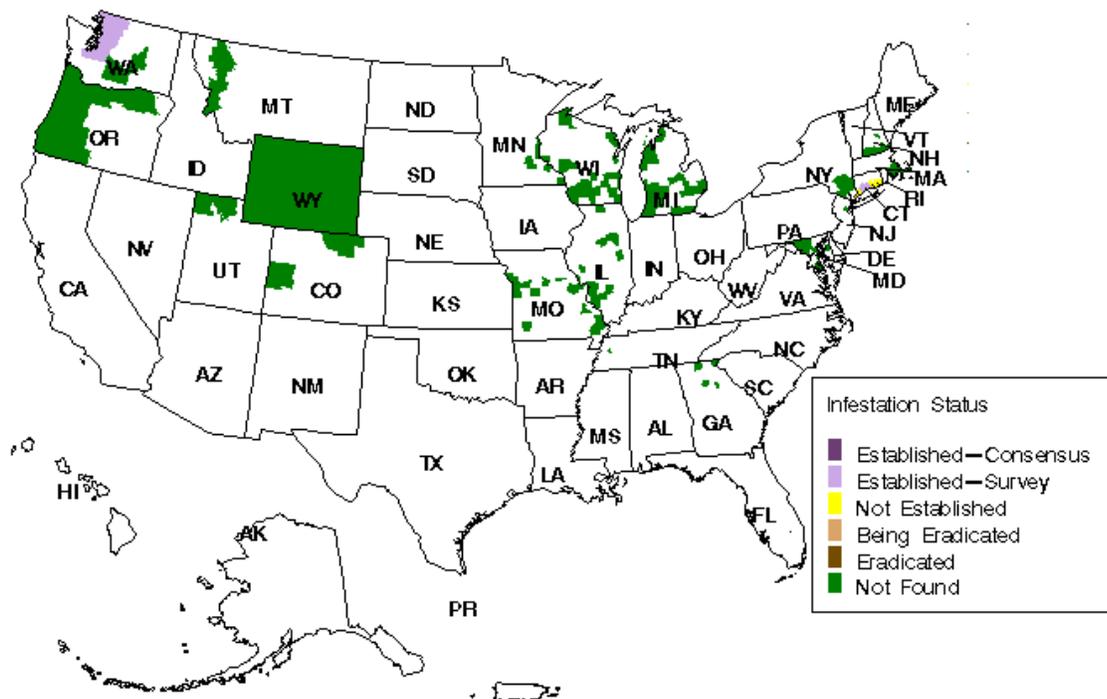
Other Resources:

<http://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/pestmanagement/applefieldguide.htm>

<http://jenny.tfrec.wsu.edu/opm/displaySpecies.php?pn=620/>

Reported Status of
Apple Tortrix , *Archips fuscocupreanus*
in US and Puerto Rico

Data retrieved from National Agricultural Pest Information System on 01/17/2012



The Center for Environmental and Regulatory Information Systems does not certify the accuracy or completeness of the map.