

Wine growing

LOBESIA BOTRANA VINE MOTH



Photo : Source INRA

DESCRIPTION

Adult: 18 to 20 mm wingspan. Long and thin antennae. pearly grey fore wings sprinkled with small reddish brown areas with 3 slightly slanted bands; one at the base, one at the centre of the wing, broadened in its middle and one apical, quite dark bordered by a clearer zone.

The greyish hind wings, with a darker marginal zone are bordered with grey bristles.

PURPOSE

- To find out the activity periods and the extent of flights of vine moths within the context of a sustainable campaign.

There are *Lobesia botrana* mini-dose capsules that provide a more representative image of a plot of land. There is also an attraction agent for *Eupoecilia ambiguella/cochylis* that will have to be placed in a different trap.

Host plants: **Vine** but also *Daphne gnidium*, a wild plant extremely common to the south of France and which seems to be its original host, as well as ivy (*Hedera*), privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), **Black Current**, **Current**.

TRAPPING

Use **Bioprox delta traps** with open side flaps, in the upper level of the vegetation.

The traps for *Lobesia botrana* and *Eupoecilia ambiguella* may be placed in each other's vicinity.

Record the capture numbers 2 to 3 times a week, remove the moths captured, and note the number of them.

Dosage/surface area treated: 1 trap for up to 4 hectares
+ 1 additional trap per fraction of 4 hectares
on plots of land that do not feature any obstacles (buildings, hedges)

Replacement of the capsules: replacement of the adhesive capsules at the beginning of each generation.

Trapping period: J F M **A M J J** A S O N D

Storage: The capsules must be kept at a temperature lower than 5°C. (Do not freeze them).

Do not leave the capsules and used plates out in the field. Destroy them by burning them.

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