Anarsia lineatella is a serious pest of stone fruit trees. It causes significant economic losses as it directly affects the fruit and damages buds, flowers and new shoots. This lepidopteran mainly affects species of Prunus, being primary hosts the almond tree, peach tree, nectarine tree, apricot tree and plum tree. As the secondary host, the pear tree is cited; associated hosts are the quinbrillero, species of Malus (ornamental), apple tree and Pyrus spp. Anarsia lineatella is found in many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and North America.

**MORPHOLOGY AND BIOLOGY**

The adult is large, 14 to 16 mm in size, with narrow and almost rectangular upper wings. These upper wings are light grey with darker lines while the lower wings are uniformly grey. When the adult is at rest the folded wings look like a roof.

The egg measures 0.5 x 0.3 mm. When newly-laid it is white, gradually changing to yellowish orange.

The newborn larva is 1 mm long and can reach 12 or 15 mm in size in its final developmental stage. Its body is chocolate-coloured with pink intersegment membranes. The head is light brown to black.

It winters as larvae in the second developmental stage, with no activity and having lodged itself in a hole that it has bored in the bark of trees that are 1 or 2 years old. Inside this it builds a nest from silk threads and any remains of bark.

The wintering larvae exit the tree from late January until late March. Once outside it settles on a flower bud or a new shoot, if there are any, to feed itself. The attacked bud is left empty and the larva carves out an axial gallery in the shoot.

Pupation takes place between two leaves and the first generation of adults appears in May-June. Adult activity is crepuscular and they feed only on water. The eggs are laid at the leaf base, stems and on the skin of the fruit. Incubation lasts 10 to 15 days.

The larvae feed from birth by puncturing growing shoots or fruit, preferring the latter when they are changing colour and when the buds stop growing. The second generation emerges in July-August and there is a third one in September that produces the wintering larvae.

**PHEROMONE DIFFUSER**

Pheromone diffuser with a duration of 40 days.

**SOLUTIONS OVERVIEW**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>TRADE NAME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VA012</td>
<td>ECONEX ANARSIA LINEATELLA 2 MG 40 DAYS</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA118</td>
<td>ECONEX WHITE TRIANGULAR without sheets</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA248</td>
<td>ECONEX SHEET FOR TRIANGULAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA242</td>
<td>ECONEX DISPOSABLE WHITE TRIANGULAR</td>
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**SANIDAD AGRÍCOLA ECONEX, S.L.**

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Mainland Spain

Please ask for other destinations
The trap **ECONEX WHITE TRIANGULAR without sheets** is activated by placing an **ECONEX SHEET FOR TRIANGULAR** at the base of it. The sheet is impregnated with a pressure sensitive adhesive, solvent free, for the retention of the insects.

Both traps stand out above all for their simplicity of use, and will be operative until pheromone depletion or saturation of the sheet or adhesive surface. The pheromone diffuser is placed inside the trap on the sheet or adhesive surface.

**PERIOD OF USE**

To achieve good control of the **Anarsia lineatella**, it is advisable to combine the two methods: detection and monitoring and mass trapping.

In spring you can place 1 to 2 traps per hectare to detect the pest and observe the level of their populations. Through established thresholds of tolerance in each area, the control measures are later defined, in this case mass trapping.

The threshold of tolerance for **Anarsia lineatella** is very low and varies according to the area. Generally it is around 3 captures per trap and per week. Moment in which we recommend to set traps all over the crop for mass trapping.

**DAMAGES**

It mainly attacks peaches and nectarines, but also causes damages to almonds, apricots and plums. The damage is caused to the buds, shoots and fruits.

Damage to shoots is caused by the destruction of the tender shoots' internal tissues. The shoots wither but sprouting continues. As a result the damage is only significant in nurseries and plantations in training.

The damage to fruit is important because the fruit with worms rot are not marketable, with the added disadvantage that often the newborn larva penetrates the stalk cavity leaving a small hole that may go unnoticed on the sorting tables and the rotten fruit could reach the market.

**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE NUMBER OF TRAPS REQUIRED**

Pest population, bordering crops, level of control required, etc.

An important factor is crop size. In small and irregular sized crops a greater number of traps will be needed.

Another important factor is the distance between plots that have the same pest. In such cases the crop boundaries should be reinforced, so a trap density of about 20 traps per hectare may be needed.

**STORING THE DIFFUSERS**

The diffusers must be kept in its original packaging without opening it in a refrigerator at 4 °C, or in the freezer at -18 °C, in which case they will remain valid for 2 and 4 years respectively.