

2020 Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) Program

Exotic Berry Pest Survey

If interested in participating,
contact: karen.l.coluzzi@maine.gov

SUMMER FRUIT TORTRIX MOTH *Adoxophyes orana*



The summer fruit tortrix is considered a major pest of fruit crops throughout its range. Most economic loss is caused by damage to apple, peach, and cherry, but raspberry is considered a major host. In Europe, two generations occur.

Eggs are laid on the undersides of host leaves in mid-June. Second or third instar larvae of the last generation hibernate until spring and complete development by feeding on buds and young leaves.

Pheromone traps will be used to help detect the adult stage of this pest for the small fruit survey.

For more information: <https://pest.ceris.purdue.edu/pest.php?code=ITBUETA>

LIGHT BROWN APPLE MOTH *Epiphyas postvittana*



The light brown apple moth is a serious pest on pome and stone fruits and other horticultural crops. It has been recorded from more than 500 plant species in 121 families and 363 genera. Native to Australia, it traveled with apples to Hawaii in 1925 and California in 2005 or possibly earlier.

LBAM feeds on the leaves, buds, flowers, and fruits of its hosts, but the majority of economic damage is caused by fruit injury. Larvae feed on the surface of fruits under webbed leaves, causing scarring as well as providing a site for rot or infection.

Pheromone traps will be used to help detect the adult stage of this pest for both the small fruit and grape surveys.

For more information: <http://pest.ceris.purdue.edu/pest.php?code=ITBUBPA>

COTTON CUTWORM *Spodoptera litura*



The cotton cutworm is a species native to Asia, Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Although it has been intercepted at U.S. ports, there is no evidence that it has become established here.

Cotton cutworm crop preferences include: corn, rice, soybean, cucurbits, potato, tomato, as well as grape and strawberry. Caterpillars feed on the undersides of leaves causing feeding scars and skeletonization of leaves. Larvae also mine into young shoots

causing the tips to wilt. Adults look similar to fall armyworm. Pheromone traps will be used to detect presence of cotton cutworm in grape and berry. For more information: <http://pest.ceris.purdue.edu/pest.php?code=ITBCFMA>

TOMATO BLACK RING VIRUS (TBRV) *Nepovirus TBRV*



Tomato black ring (TBRV) is a viral pathogen native to Europe. It effects small fruits and vegetables and is transmitted by soil-inhabiting nematodes. In addition to nematode transmission, TBRV is also transmissible by pollen and seed. Despite the name, TBRV is rarely found in tomato, and tomato is not considered an economically important host of this virus. The major significant host for TBRV is strawberry.

Symptoms in strawberry include leaf blotching and necrotic ring spots. However, TBRV infection can cause few or no symptoms in the early stages of infection. This disease may be introduced to the U.S. on symptomless minor hosts (e.g. *Allium* spp., *Brassica* spp., *Rubus* spp.), and threaten commercial strawberry production. For more information:

<https://pest.ceris.purdue.edu/pest.php?code=FVTBRVA>

Photo Credits:

Silver Y Moth: Adult: Julieta Brambila, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org. Larva: Charles Olsen, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org.

Light Brown Apple Moth: Nick Mills, Professor, University of Berkeley

Cotton cutworm, adult and larva: Merle Shepard, Gerald R. Carner, and P.A.C Ooi (U.S.)

TBRV on strawberry: A.T. Jones, Scottish Crop Research Institute, Bugwood.org.