CAES
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SUMMER FRUIT TORTRIX MOTH (*Adoxophyes orana)*

The summer fruit tortrix moth (SFTM) is native to Europe and Asia. It prefers to feed on apples, pears, and stone fruit, although it can feed on over 50 plant species. It has not yet become established in the United States but has been intercepted by the USDA. International trade from countries where SFTM is present, such as Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom may pose a risk for introduction.

Adult moths have a wingspan of 5/8 to ¾ inches. They have brownish wings with darker variable markings. The caterpillars are greenish yellow to olive green, with a yellowish head. The caterpillars roll leaves together with silk for protection. They cause economic damage by feeding on the leaves, fruit, and shoots. They leave point-like holes in the fruit tissue, or graze on the fruit surface. Secondary fungal infection can also occur from feeding damage. The eggs are flat, oval, shiny, and yellow, and are laid in clusters of 4-150. SFTM is very similar to native *Adoxophyes* species, and dissection by a trained entomologist is necessary for identification.

Orange paper delta traps with a pheromone lure are used to surveil for SFTM. Early detection is key to controlling the potential damage and spread of this pest.

Figure 3. Rolled leaves with larva inside and chewing damage (Photo courtesy of D. Bylemans, PlantwisePlus Knowledge Bank)