

FRUITTREE LEAFROLLER—*Archips argyrospilus*

HOSTS: Ash, elm, oak, maple, cherry, caragana, and other hardwoods

IDENTIFICATION, LIFE CYCLE, AND DAMAGE: Full grown larvae are 20 to 25 mm long, light green to dusty gray with light brown to black heads and legs. Moths are pale yellow to orange-red and have a wingspan of 18 to 25 mm.

Fruittree leafrollers overwinter in the egg stage. Eggs hatch in early spring and larvae build nests by weaving leaves together with silk, adding leaves as larvae mature. They pupate in cocoons located either inside or outside the nest. Adults emerge during July or August and mate. Females lay small round masses of 100 to 150 eggs on twigs and small branches.

Larvae leave nests to feed on the opening buds, blossoms, young fruit, and unfolding leaves, and later on mature leaves. Infested trees are unsightly but are seldom seriously damaged.

CONTROL: Spray the foliage with acephate, carbaryl, or *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.) when buds begin to expand.



Fruittree leafroller larva



Fruittree leafroller damage