

# EUROPEAN GRAPEVINE MOTH

## LIFE CYCLE



### Egg

Females can produce about 300 eggs and can lay up to 35 per day



### Larva(e)

Larvae have a yellowish brown head, grow about one-third of an inch long, and may have a translucent body



### Pupa

In its overwintering stage, the pupa can tolerate temperatures below 14 °F

Females have a 2-inch wingspan, are nearly white, and are poor fliers



Black, yellow, and olive-brown markings spread across wing

### Adult

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Caterpillars gnaw almost-ripe grapes, causing them to turn brown and rot.
- Larvae feed on flowers and buds, and then roll up in clusters of leaves or flowers tied with silk.



*Fruit damaged by larvae*

## THE HARM IT CAUSES

This pest causes significant damage to the flowers and berries of the grapevine. The larvae can feed on less preferred hosts such as olives and persimmons, as well as cherries, nectarines, and pomegranates if populations are sufficiently high. The European grapevine moth can cause billions of dollars in lost revenue for the U.S. agricultural economy.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

- **Do not bring or mail** fresh fruits, vegetables, grape cuttings, or plants into your State or any other unless agricultural inspectors have cleared them beforehand.
- **Do not remove** fresh produce from your property if it's in a quarantine area.
- **Clean equipment and tools** before moving them from one location to another.
- **Allow authorized agricultural workers** access to your property to inspect for the moth.
- **Report** any sightings of this pest at [HungryPests.com](http://HungryPests.com).

For more information visit:

# HUNGRYPESTS.COM



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