## Long Lasting Horse Chestnut Leafminer Moth Trap

Pheromone trap for the monitoring and capture of Horse Chestnut Leafminer moths (Cameraria ohridella)

## **Pack contents**

- Re-usable Horse Chestnut
  Leafminer moth trap
- 3 Horse Chestnut leafminer pheromone lures in foil sachets
- Hanger for trap



- Place green cone in clear bucket
- Fill bucket half full of water (not essential but advisable)
- Fit into top of clear bucket
- Secure with fixing strap by clipping the two arrow heads of strap into corresponding holes of funnel trap
- Remove pheromone lure from foil sachet and place in plastic cage
   and place black cap on to top of plastic cage
- Insert plastic cage into lid
- Attach string hanger to loops in lid and hang trap
- Store additional pheromone lure in fridge

## How to use

- Place traps out from the end of April until the end of October
- Apply one trap per tree
- Hang the trap in the tree canopy
- Replace the pheromone lure every 6-8 weeks
- At the same time empty trap contents and refill with water









Horse Chestnut Leafminer Moth Trap

Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella) damage on HorseChestnut trees is becoming a common problem in Southern England and is spreading into other areas.

The adult moths lay hundreds of eggs, which develop into caterpillars that drill into the Horse Chestnut tree leaves. This causes the leaves to dry up and turn brown. This gives the tree a very sickly appearance and leads to early leaf fall, reduced seed vigour and poor germination. The damage is not fatal to the tree but one effect is the reduction in the size of the conkers from infested trees.

The trap contains a pheromone lure that attracts male Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner adults in huge numbers into the trap. Here they are caught and perish. This reduces mating leading to reduced egg laying. The traps do not totally stop damage or completely control Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner, but continued use of the traps over several seasons reduces the damage caused and can help to delay the early leaf fall caused by this pest.

The adults are up to 5mm in length and are a metallic chestnut brown with white stripes edged in a black stripe. They appear from April, most from overwintered pupae in leaf litter. There can be 3-5 generations per year depending on the weather. Eggs are laid on leaves from May to August in large numbers. These eggs hatch in 2-3 weeks. The Horse Chestnut larvae develop in about 4 weeks inside the leaf tissue.

## Other pheromone and attractant traps in the Dragonfli range:











