

WHAT IS EUZOPHERA PINGUIS?

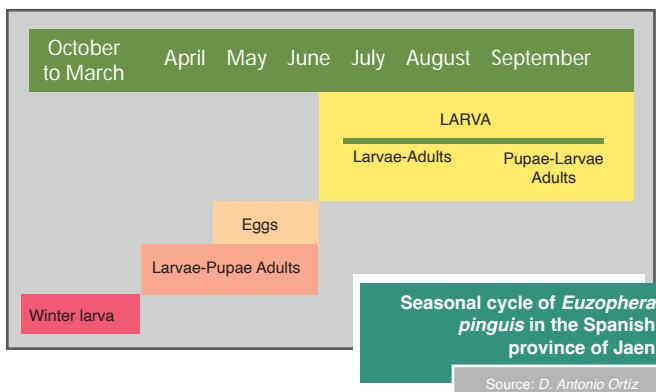
Euzophera pinguis (Haw) is a lepidopteran that causes young olive trees death and reduces production in adult plantations. It is considered the third most important pest in Spanish olive groves.

MORPHOLOGY AND BIOLOGY

In its larval phase, it is found inside the olive tree trunk, at a depth of 4 to 5 mm, making it almost impossible to reach with chemical treatments.

It is only vulnerable when its biological cycle is known and the moment of the egg-laying is determined, which takes place outside the gallery.

The eggs are oval, flat and whitish in colour, turning pink and finally darkening as they develop. The female lays eggs individually and in small groups of 4 to 5 eggs in the crosses and cracks of branches.



The larva grows to a length of 25 mm and is pale green. Its head and thoracic plate are black. The pupa, brown in colour, is developed within a not too dense silk structure. Its length is approximately 10 to 15 mm.

The adult is a cream-colored moth with an alar wingspan of 20 to 25 mm.

The forewings have two pale, zigzag-shaped stripes. The hindwings are white in its majority with a thin brown edge.



Euzophera pinguis larva

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Euzophera pinguis

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CODE	TRADE NAME	IMAGE
UIPHOVA207	ECONEX EUZOPHERA PINGUIS 2 MG 40 DAYS 1U. Pheromone diffuser with a 40-day duration.	
UIPFETA001	ECONEX POLILLERO	
UIPFETA027	ECONEX GREEN POLILLERO	



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ECONEX EUZOPHERA PINGUIS 2 MG 40 DAYS

BIOCONTROL
Olive pyralid moth

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Since 1986



DESCRIPTION

CODE	TRADE NAME
UIPHOVA207	ECONEX EUZOPHERA PINGUIS 2 MG 40 DAYS 1 U. Pheromone diffuser with a 40-day duration. OMDF registration number (Ministerio de Agricultura de España): 058/2014

Capsule-shaped natural rubber diffuser, individually packaged in an aluminium envelop with a specification label. Once removed from the packaging, the diffuser does not require any activation, it only needs to be placed correctly in the trap.



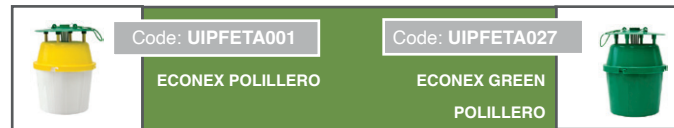
ECONEX EUZOPHERA PINGUIS 2 MG 40 DAYS 1 U.
Packaging and pheromone diffuser.

Code: UIPHOVA207



REQUIRED MATERIAL

An **ECONEX POLILLERO** or **ECONEX GREEN POLILLERO** in which it is recommended to place a substance capable of killing or retaining the captured insects, such as water with either a little vegetable oil or a few drops of detergent. The **ECONEX EUZOPHERA PINGUIS 2 MG 40 DAYS 1 U.** needs to be placed in a small cage in the centre of the trap lid.



DETECTION AND MONITORING

1 to 3 traps per hectare should be used, located at the height of the crop. They can be placed on trees or on a support for this purpose. The traps should be set in spring.



EXHAUSTIVE MONITORING

For an exhaustive monitoring, the user can increase the number of traps per surface, depending on the state and homogeneity of the plots. A trap controls an area of 500 to 1.000 m².



PERIOD OF USE

In spring, 1 to 3 traps per hectare can be set for the pest detection and observation of its population levels. The moment to adopt biocontrol measures is then defined according to the tolerance thresholds established in the area. The tolerance threshold for *Euzophera pinguis* is rather low and varies depending on the area. Broadly speaking, it can be said to be around 3 captures per trap and per week. The user can then increase the number of traps per hectare based on their needs and the nature of the farm.

Except for winter months, this pest can be found at any time of the year, in each and every one of its stages: larva, butterfly, eggs and adults, all at the same time. This makes difficult to establish a plan of action against it. Furthermore, it is developed according to the environmental temperature, meaning that olive-growing areas in Cordoba and Málaga are currently populated all year round by this lepidopteran, due to the elimination of their natural enemies through the massive and uncontrolled use of pesticide.



DAMAGES

The presence of cracks and bulges in the bark, due to the existence of excavated galleries by the larva that impede the flow of sap. The existence of brown exterior glomeruli joined by silk threads. These are due to the accumulation of excrement and sawdust extracted by the larva, accumulated at the entrance of the gallery.

This prevents the entry of light and the natural enemies of *Euzophera pinguis* larva. To recognise them, the bark needs to be lifted at the point where these accumulations of wasted material are observed and continue the excavation throughout the gallery until the larva or pupa are found.

The loss of leaf colour located in the branches attacked by the insect.

This symptom is especially acute in the edges of the highest branches. Nevertheless, as the attack develops, the rest of the tree can be observed.



Severe defoliation in already infested branches. Broadly speaking, it leads to the branch drying out. In the case of young trees, it can cause the death of the olive tree. Mortality is considerably high in young olive trees between 4 to 10 years.



Euzophera pinguis attacks mainly vigorous trees. The first visible signs of an attacked tree are not noticed at first. Mainly, the only reference that a farmer has before observing the dried branch is the larval presence in the cuts of the branches that are exposed during pruning time, or in the wounds caused by debranching.



FACTORS

The number of traps needed will depend on the pest population, the bordering crops, the level of desired control. An important factor is the size of the crop. In small and irregular crops, a higher number of traps is required than in larger and more uniform plots. Another important factor is the distance between plots with the same pest.



STORAGE

The diffusers need to be stored in their original packaging and refrigerated at 4°C; or in the freezer at -18°C, where they will remain effective for 2 and 4 years respectively. Keep away from food and drinks.