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Lesser peachtree borer - Synanthedon pictipes (Grote and Robinson)

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Adults are about 25 mm long. The forewings of males and females are reddish to grayish brown with a wavy band of black and brown markings toward the wing tips. The hind wings are pale brownish gray and fringed on the trailing edges.

Lesser peachtree borer (LPTB) larvae feed in the inner bark and cambium tissue of all stone fruits. (See larva.)
Females primarily deposit eggs in wounded areas so problems are more severe in previously infested orchards or sites with a high incidence of canker, winter injury or mechanical damage. Larval feeding mainly causes a loss of production on injured limbs and tree death caused by trunk girdling.

There are two generations per year in Michigan. Firstgeneration adults begin to emerge around shuck split or shuck fall in peach. The flight of second brood adults generally begins in July and continues into September.

Additional information

- For more monitoring information and evaluation of available pesticides:
 Michigan Fruit Management Guide
- MSU Diagnostic Services for assistance in pest identification.
- MSU Fruit Crop Advisory Team Alert newsletters for current pest/crop conditions.

This information was developed from A Pocket Guide for IPM Scouting in Stone Fruits by David Epstein, Larry J. Gut, Alan L. Jones and Kimberly Maxson-Stein. Purchase this in a pocket-sized guide for reference in the orchard from **MSU Extension** (publication E-2840).

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Funding support: Project GREEEN, the Michigan Cherry Committee and the MSU IPM Program and special project support from NC-IPM Center.



02/22/08 Web developed by: J.N. Landis