

Leafrollers

How and when to sample for leafroller caterpillars:

Monitor for leafroller according to the minimum monitoring requirements in the Monitoring Schedule, but begin early in the optional period where it is considered there is a high risk of leafroller damage. Do not re-monitor more closely than 3 weeks after applying Mimic or Attack.

Caterpillars will be found in sheltered sites between touching leaves or fruit, or close to the vein on the lower surface of the leaf.

The presence of leafrollers may be indicated by the presence of webbing and rolled leaves.

Monitoring can be undertaken on fruit or leaves, but if touching fruit are present these are the preferred sample type. Leaves are used early in the season when the previous crop has been harvested and before the new crop has established and begin to touch.

Leaf sampling:

- Check 10 shoot sites per tree;
- Examine all leaves in the terminal 15 cm.. If a leafroller is found, determine whether it is alive. If alive record the sample as infested and move on to the next site on the same tree. If more than one leafroller is found at that site, record only as one live.
- The shoot tip must be prised apart to find any young caterpillars sheltering inside.

Continue with leaf tip monitoring until fruit clusters are touching and then monitor fruit only.

Fruit sampling:

- Check 5 fruit sites/tree;
- Inspect for the presence of live caterpillars. If more than one leafroller is found in a fruit cluster, record as one live. Record fresh damage as if you found a live caterpillar. For example if a cluster of fruit has fresh damage but there is no leafroller record as one live.

Action Threshold Levels

If the following threshold is exceeded a spray application is recommended:

More than 2% of sites infested (2 sites infested with live caterpillars per 100 sites)