



FACTSHEET

MANCHURIAN FRUIT MOTH

Cydia inopinata



Manchurian Fruit Moth adult



Manchurian fruit moth larva

The Manchurian fruit moth is an insect pest of rosaceous fruits, with apples being its main host. In northeast China it is one of the most serious apple pests with reports of between 30% to 100% damage of the apple harvest in affected orchards. The Manchurian fruit moth is in the same family as codling moth (Tortricidae) and it is thought that it would have a similar economic impact. Manchurian fruit moth larvae feed under the skin creating a flat hollow before moving to the core and feeding on seeds.

Look out for...

- On Plant** Larvae bore into fruit causing 1cm black spots on surface. Caterpillars feeding beneath the surface of fruit is usually detectable as the damaged area usually turns brown.
- Eggs** 0.7 mm in diameter, round and flat, white darkening to pinkish-brown laid on leaves.
- Larvae** Caterpillars reach approximately 10mm in length are pinkish with one red stripe on each segment of their body.
- Pupae** Young pupae is light yellow darkening as it matures.
- Adult** Moth 5-6 mm long x 10 mm wingspan, Adult moths similar to codling moth (but smaller). Wings - dark brown/grey with a blue purple shine and metallic lead-blue lines on the forewing.



Manchurian Fruit Moth Larva



Infested apple fruitlets

Organism type: Insect

Order: Lepidoptera

Most likely to enter:

As larvae in fresh fruit or with planting material carrying fruits



Fruit



Plant



10mm

Already established:
Europe, China, Japan,
Korea, Russia

Risk to:

Crop ✓ **Market access** ✓



MANCHURIAN FRUIT MOTH

Cydia inopinata

How will this pest affect my orchard!

Damage and management are likely to be similar to codling moth, but no trapping pheromone is known. Manchurian fruit moth adults lay eggs on the underside of leaves or the surface of fruit. Once caterpillars hatch, they burrow into the fruit, feeding under the skin creating a flat hollow before moving to the core and feeding on seeds, tunnelling towards the center. Larvae will feed for approximately 6 weeks and then through the hole they entered in. Once exiting the fruit larvae will pupate and overwinter in cocoons made under cracks of bark, in the soil and amongst leaf litter.



Fruit damage

What are the market access implications?

Codling moth but is actionable in the EU, Middle East and Canada — so potential trade impact could be serious. 14 countries have quarantine regulations for this pest. Europe, UK and Taiwan being countries of significance.

Spreading Potential and Climate Suitability

Possibly suitable? *G. inopinata* occurs in a range of climates in Asia, some of which may be similar to NZ. *C. inopinata* is dispersed locally by adult flight.



Adult moth



Adult moth

If you think you've found this pest

If you see any tell tale signs

- Photograph them
- Note the location
- Call **0800 80 99 66**

If you've found a suspicious caterpillar or moth

- Photograph it
- Capture it
- Call **0800 80 99 66**