

and take from five to more than 30 days to hatch, depending on the temperature.

The newly hatched larvae (caterpillars) are very tiny, with a pale yellow-green body and a pale brown head



Information for this pamphlet was provided by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and by USDA-APHIS-PPQ.

Contact the Georgia Department of Agriculture for additional information.

Georgia Department of Agriculture
Plant Protection Section
19 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SW
Room 243
Atlanta, GA 30334

Phone: 404-651-9486
FAX: 404-656-3644

Please visit our website at:

www.agr.georgia.gov

Please feel free to visit these other useful websites.

USDA-APHIS-PPQ
www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health

California Dept. of Food and Agriculture
www.cdffa.ca.gov/phpps

The National Plant Board
www.nationalplantboard.org

Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)

A Threat to Georgia's Landscape, Agriculture, and Environment.



To Report a Suspect Pest, Call:
404-651-9486

Georgia Department of Agriculture



Tommy Irvin
Commissioner

To Report a Suspect Pest, Call:
404-651-9486

What is the Light Brown Apple Moth?

The Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) is an exotic (non-native) pest recently detected in the San Francisco Bay area of California. The reason for concern is that LBAM feeds on many types of economically important plants.

What Types of Plants Does LBAM Feed On

Over 250 plants are at risk of being attacked by this moth, including stone fruit (peaches, plums, nectarines, etc.), pome fruit (apples and pears) and strawberries, blueberries, blackberries and raspberries.

Ornamental and forest hosts include roses, geraniums, eucalyptus, camellias, viburnums, vincas, oak, pine, poplar, walnut, willow plus many others.

Where is it from?

This moth is a native pest of Australia and is now widely distributed New Zealand, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and New Caledonia. It was reported in Hawaii in the late 1800s. The detection of LBAM in the San Francisco Bay area of California this year is the first on the United States mainland. As of May 10, 2007, more than **2,000 moths** have been captured in California.

How Does LBAM in California Affect me?

The primary means of dispersal is through the movement of nursery stock and cut flowers. California is the nation's leader in nursery stock and cut flower production and ships these plants to Georgia daily.

What is Being Done to Protect us from LBAM?

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has established a Federal Order to regulate the movement of cut flowers and nursery stock from LBAM-infested parts of California. However, the Federal Order does not require treatment of stock prior to shipment.

What is California Doing to Control this Pest?

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), County Agriculture Commissioner offices and USDA have placed more than 18,000 traps for this pest in the San Francisco Bay area. In addition, other parts of the state are being surveyed.

This is believed to be a recent introduction since a statewide survey for this pest was conducted in 2005 without any moths being found.

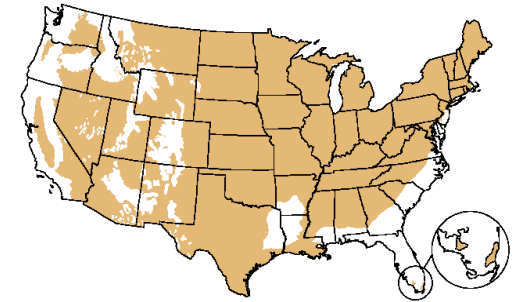
How Significant is LBAM to Georgia?

If you are a gardener, LBAM can potentially ruin your vegetable and flower gardens. This pest attacks native and ornamental, fruit and vegetable plants and has the potential to severely damage residential landscapes, orchards and agricultural crops .

Could LBAM Become Established Here in Georgia?

Yes. This map was taken from a Pest Risk Assessment published by USDA. The brown shaded areas are the predicted

distribution of the light brown apple moth if it were to become established in the U.S. As you can see, most of Georgia would be



affected by this pest.

What Should I do?

- Purchase plants or cut flowers only from businesses licensed and inspected by the California Department of Food and Agriculture or the County Agriculture Commissioner's office.
- Inspect all shipments that you receive from California for the presence of LBAM lifestages (eggs, larvae, pupae or adults).
- Contact the Georgia Department of Agriculture, Plant Protection Division office at **404-651-9486** if you believe you find any lifestages of this pest.

What Does LBAM Look Like?

The adult insect is a moth about 10 mm (about 1/4 an inch) long when resting with the wings folded over its back. Coloring is variable but they are generally yellowish-brown with darker brown markings on the wings.

Eggs are laid in masses on the upper surface of any smooth-leaved host plant. The eggs are flat, and with a pebbled surface