Green headed leaf roller



Planotortrix octo

Which crops does it affect?

This moth affects stone fruit (including cherries), apple, wine grape, currants (black, red and white), gooseberry, kiwifruit, willow, alder, clover, poplar, flowering quince, hawthorn, quince, loquat, strawberry, boronia, choisya and citrus.

What does it look like?

- Young larvae have light green bodies and brown heads, however, later in their development their heads become greener.
- Green headed leaf roller moths are 7-14 mm in length with forewings darker than hindwings.
- Male adults have a fan of large scales at the back end of the body.
- Females often have dark brown, variable zigzag markings and a dark brown spot on the forewings. When at rest, the forewings overlap to form a bell-shaped outline.



Larvae damage the leaves, fruit and buds.

What should I look for?

- Rolled leaves are the most obvious symptom of leaf roller presence as the larvae feed in webbed terminals and rolled leaves.
- Fruit may be scarred and ultimately the larvae bore holes in cherries.
- Failure of pesticide treatments to control leaf rollers may also suggest the presence of exotic leaf rollers.

How does it spread?

The green headed leaf roller spreads via natural movement and the adults can fly.

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Dorsal view of adult green headed leaf roller.

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1800 084 881