

# Pest Profile



**Photo credit:** Todd M. Gilligan and Marc E. Epstein, TortAI: Tortricids of Agricultural Importance, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org

**Common Name:** Variegated leafroller

**Scientific Name:** *Platynota flavedana*

**Order and Family:** Lepidoptera, Tortricidae

**Size and Appearance:**

	Length (mm)	Appearance
<b>Egg</b>		Eggs of variegated leafrollers appear in flat green masses and are oval and scale-like in appearance. The eggs go through progressions of color throughout development, starting out olive green to yellowish brown to finally having the black head capsule visible in each egg. Egg masses usually contain 50-70 eggs. The mass is usually irregular in shape, and the eggs can overlap each other.
<b>Larva/Nymph</b>	1.2-20 mm	Small larvae are yellowish with a black head. The older larvae have a green body and a light brown head. The plate on the anterior segment of the thorax (thoracic shield) is also a light brown in the older larvae. The larvae also have a distinct anal comb.
<b>Adult</b>	Wingspan Female: 12.5-19 mm Male: 12.5 mm	The adult is triangular with pronounced mouthparts that extend past the head. The females have varying shades of brown and reddish brown on the wings with a dark spot on the leading edge of the forewings. Males are brown and have a cream-colored band towards the end of the wings.
<b>Pupa (if applicable)</b>	12.5 mm	Pupa are brown in color and can be found in folded leaves, which could either be on the ground or hanging by a severed petiole.

**Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.):** Larvae have chewing mouthparts.

**Host/s:** The larvae are generalist feeders that feed on strawberries, apples, azaleas, blackberries, clover, sunflowers, maple, peach and rose.

**Description of Damage (larvae and adults):** The larvae may skeletonize the underside of leaves close to the midrib, along with folding and webbing the leaf together. As the larvae feed on the surface of the fruit, they will often protect the feeding site with a web or leaf that is webbed to the surface. The larval stage may also attack cavities near the calyx and stem as well as areas where two fruits touch. After the second flight of the adult moth, the larvae may feed on fruit in the late summer, which will result in pinholes or excavation damage.

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