Pest Profile



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Common Name: Satin Moth

Scientific Name: Leucoma salicis

Order and Family: Lepidoptera, Lymantriidae

Size and Appearance:

| | Length (mm) | Appearance |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Egg | | light green flat laid in oval masses covered with a glistening, white secretion |
| Larva/Nymph | 35.0 – 45.0 mm | grayish-brown the head and back are dark one row of large, oblong white or pale-yellow patches along the middle of the dorsal surface two sub-dorsal yellowish lines two lateral and two sub-dorsal rows of orange tubercles have tufts of long brownish hairs attached to them |
| Adult | 24.0 – 47.0 mm (wingspan) | all white including wings but with a speck of black markings on legs |
| Pupa (if applicable) | 15.0 – 22.0 mm | shiny dark brownerect yellow setae |

Type of feeder (Chewing, sucking, etc.): Chewing

Host plant/s: They attach to mostly poplars. They start with the cocoons attached to a tree branch or the trunk. The larvae become active and feed on fully formed leaves in spring.

Description of Damage (larvae and adults):

The moth lays a large amount of eggs during mid-summer and when hatched they eat on surrounding leaves. The caterpillars chew tissue on leaves and go all the way to major veins. The young ones active in the second half of summer skeletonize leaves.

References:

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- SATIN MOTHLeucoma salicis (L.). (2000, April). Retrieved February 01, 2016, from http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/forest health/insects/satin moth.htm