



Grape Berry Moth Identification and Trapping



Berries infested by grape berry moth larvae turn color prematurely and may show a visible puncture wound at the point where the larva entered the berry

This is a male grape berry moth (GBM) in a sticky trap. Male moths are approximately 6 mm in length and have a distinct blue band across their back. Note the flower cap from a grape just left of the moth for size reference.



Notes on Traps

- *Traps should be placed in the vineyard before bloom, at equal intervals on the border of the vineyard nearest to the wooded area (where GBM enters the vineyard).*
- *A total of 4 traps per 10 acres is a good starting point.*
- *The height of the trap should be between 40-70 inches from the ground.*
- *Traps should be checked at least once a week, preferably on the same day each week.*
- *Always remove moths or anything that could be confused with a moth at each weekly data recording session.*

NOT a Grape Berry Moth



Episimus argutanus (Clemens)

Grape Berry Moth



Paralobesia viteana (Clemens)

Beware of look-alike moths. The above moth on the left is not the GBM. It is slightly longer (7-9 mm) and has a more linear (narrow) body shape. The eyes are also larger and it does not have a blue stripe or a point on the nose. Do not count those moths, and remove them from the traps to avoid confusion. The moth on the right is a male GBM. Notice the blue band across the center of the body, pointed nose, antennae shape, and whitish gray markings on the middle and tail end of wings.

Example of a Weekly Data Report:

Date: 5/5

Trap 1 = **3** moths

Trap 2 = **0** moths

Trap 3 = **1** moth

Trap 4 = **0** moths

Total Moths 5/5 = 4

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