THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE PHEROMONE (Z)-7-TETRADECENAL TO CITRUS FLOWER MOTH (*PRAYS NEPHELOMIMA*)

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The citrus flower moth, *Prays nephelomima* Meyrick (Lepidoptera: Yponomeutidae), is a serious pest of citrus in New Zealand. The identification of an effective pheromone/attractant for *P. nephelomima* will enable the monitoring of this pest as part of an IPM strategy for citrus. A closely related species, *P. citri* Milliere, is a serious pest of citrus in the Mediterranean and does not occur in New Zealand. A sex pheromone ((Z)-7-tetradecenal) that attracts males of both *P. citri* and *P. oleae* Bernard (olive flower moth) has been developed overseas. The attractiveness of this pheromone to *P. nephelomima* was determined in a dose response trial in an Auckland lemon orchard. Three replicates of 6 pheromone doses (0, 10, 30, 100, 300 or 1000 µg) were set up in delta pheromone traps. Trap sticky bases were changed fortnightly and *P. nephelomima* moths counted. Traps containing greater than 10 µg pheromone caught significantly more moths than traps with no pheromone. As the pheromone dose increased from 0 to 300 µg the moth catch increased. It is concluded that the *P. citri* sex pheromone is attractive to male moths of *P. nephelomima* and the optimal dose to use for monitoring is 300 µg.

EFFECTS OF ADULT FEEDING ON LONGEVITY OF THE PARASITOID *TRIGONOSPILA BREVIFACIES*

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Trigonospila brevifacies (Hardy) (Diptera: Tachinidae) is an introduced parasitoid that attacks larval *Ctenopseustis obliquana* (Walker) (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) and other pest leafroller species. Recently there has been increased interest in enhancing the effectiveness of biological control agents within orchards, through the provision of flowering plants as nectar sources. Nectar sources are limited in many horticultural environments, such as orchards and vineyards, and many adult parasitoids require nectar to achieve maximum longevity and fecundity. Newly emerged *T. brevifacies* adults were placed in containers with *C. obliquana* larvae and provided with 10% honey solution or water. Provision of honey solution significantly increased both female and male adult longevity (19.6 (± 1.4 SE) and 16.4 (± 1.7 SE) days, respectively) when compared to those provided with water only (9.7 (± 0.8 SE) and 9.0 (± 0.7 SE) days, respectively). Fifty percent of the female *T. brevifacies* provided with honey solution oviposited, with a mean of 14.4 (± 7.3 SE) eggs laid per female. None of the female *T. brevifacies* provided with water oviposited. It is concluded that the provision of nectar sources within orchards could increase longevity and fecundity of *T. brevifacies*.