

This short description was prepared in the framework of the EU FP7 project DROPSA - Strategies to develop effective, innovative and practical approaches to protect major European fruit crops from pests and pathogens (grant agreement no. 613678). This pest was listed in the DROPSA alert lists for apple, orange and mandarin, *Vaccinium* and *Vitis* fruit.

**Proeulia auraria (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)**

**Fruit pathway:** larvae feed externally on fruit (Gilligan and Epstein 2014) but larvae of the genus *Proeulia* are reported to also bore into the fruit of host plants (Biosecurity Australia 2005). For Citrus, larvae in Navel oranges, bore at the calyx end (Ripa and Larral., 2008). The pest was intercepted on blueberries in the USA (34 interceptions) and Japan (2 interceptions) (BlueberriesChile, 2011-2012).

**Other pathways:** plants for planting; eggs are on leaves, larvae feed on leaves (which they roll and fold), also on flowers, growing points (Biosecurity Australia 2005; CABI CPC; Plantwise 2016); the pest overwinters as larvae on plants (twigs, bark, momified fruit) (ArystaLifeScience, 2003).

Uncertain pathway: cut flowers and branches.

**Hosts:** polyphagous, hosts include *Vaccinium* (Blueberries Chile, 2011-2012), *Vitis vinifera*, *Malus domestica*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Actinidia deliciosa*, *Platanus orientalis*, *Prunus armeniaca*, *Prunus avium*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus persica*, *Pyrus communis*, *Robinia pseudoacacia* (CABI CPC), *Juglans regia*, also new hosts records, incl.: *Cotoneaster*, *Cercis siliquastrum*, *Rosa*, *Nothofagus obliqua*, *Pittosporum tobira*, *Punica granatum*, *Buddleja davidii* (Cepeda and Cubillos, 2011)

**Distribution:** South America: Chile (CABI CPC).

**Damage:** Damage is caused by larvae feeding on buds, flowers, leaves and fruit. They are very voracious, and able to destroy large numbers of buds, cut flowers, and bore open galleries on fruits (at the surface, but varying in depth) (ArystaLifeScience, 2003). *P. auraria* has moved to plants that are exotic to its native range, such as apple, stone fruits, grapevine (CABI CPC). *P. auraria* was initially considered a citrus pest, but has grown in importance as a pest of *Vitis*; it is the most common *Proeulia* species in Chile (Biosecurity Australia, 2005). On grapevine, it destroys buds and berries (superficial damage or complete destruction; Botrytis rots also develop inside infested bunches) and vegetative material (Biosecurity Australia, 2005). Increasing severity of infestations is reported (Reyes-Garcia et al., 2014). *P. auraria* is considered as an emergent pest (Plantwise 2016; Reyes-Garcia et al. 2014) and a species with a high potential quarantine risk (Plantwise 2016).

**Other information:** In relation to transport in trade, mature larvae cannot withstand low cold storage temperatures for over 2-3 weeks; first-instar overwintering larva are hidden on plant parts and may withstand cold conditions (6-8°C) for over a month (CABI CPC). *P. auraria* has quarantine significance for at least China, Korea Republic, Taiwan and the USA. The pest was intercepted in the USA and Japan on blueberries (BlueberriesChile 2011-2012). *Proeulia* spp. have been intercepted in the USA on Citrus (Brown, 2011). Proposed in answer to the EPPO questionnaire on pests of concern for *Vitis*.

<b>Recorded impact:</b> High (on <i>Vitis</i> )	<b>Intercepted:</b> Yes	<b>Spreading/invasive:</b> Not known
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