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 fruits.

Platynota flavedana (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Fruit pathway: larvae feed on fruit (Gilligan and Epstein 2014).

Other pathways: plants for planting, cut flowers; larvae also feed on flowers and leaves, eggs are laid on leaves (Gilligan and Epstein 2014). On Citrus, eggs on leaves, larvae in webbing tunnels, usually beneath the sepals of young fruits but also between leaves drawn together with silk, and pupae within the webbing (Strangways-Dixon, 1967)

Hosts: Polyphagous, hosts incl. *Malus* (Carde and Minks 1995), *Citrus, Prunus persica, Fragaria, Rubus, Acer, Helianthus, Dianthus caryophyllus, Rosa, Gossypium, Rhododendron, Helianthemum* (Brown et al., 2008; Gilligan and Epstein, 2014; VirginiaFruit, 2016)

Distribution: *North America*: USA (Eastern part - Gilligan and Epstein 2014; Maine to North Carolina and west to Minnesota and Arizona - VirginiaFruit 2016); *Caribbean*; Jamaica (EPPO GD). Unconfirmed records from Hispaniola (Dominican Republic and Haiti) (Korycinska *et al.* 2014 citing others).

Damage: in Eastern USA important pest in apple production (Carde and Minks 1995). Even if, *P. flavedana* damaged up to 75% of apples in an area of Virginia, it is usually considered as a relatively minor apple pest, with varying damage potential depending on geographic region (Korycinska et al., 20142014). In Jamaica, it is an important but sporadic pest of Citrus; in heavy attacks large numbers of young Citrus fruits, each bearing a scar or hole in the area shielded by the sepals, are found beneath the trees (Strangways-Dixon, 1967). Larvae may cause economic damage by feeding on blossoms or fruit, and often web leaves together with blossoms and immature fruit (Gilligan and Epstein, 2014). The second generation generally causes most injury (Virginia Fruit, 2016). On strawberry, it causes weakening of plants. Peach orchards in Indiana had damage rates above 2%. Roses in a greenhouse were attacked by larvae of *P. flavedana*, together with another unidentified tortricid: together, they were causing "considerable damage" to leaves and flowers in New Jersey (extract from Korycinska et al., 2014). The current impact of the pest is not clear.

Other information: Was present on the EPPO Alert list from 1998 to 2002, but deleted as alert has been given and no further concern raised. Korycinska et al., 20142014 concluded that "continued exclusion would seem the best option for the UK".

Impact: Moderate	Intercepted: Not known	Spreading/invasive: Not known
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References:

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Virginia Fruit. 2016. Variegated Leafroller, Platynota flavedana Clemens. The Virginia Fruit Web Site: Apple IPM, Updated 15 July 2016. http://www.virginiafruit.ento.vt.edu/apple-fruit-ipm.html