



leaves (figure 5) Split open damaged leaves look for frass (excrement) and debris (figure 6). Even after the larvae have left to pupate, the telltale debris remains visible.

On garlic and leeks, larvae feed the leaf surfaces and sometimes tunnel through the leaves. They are often found in the protection of the folded leaves of leeks and garlic. In June in hardneck garlic, damage will be the most noticeable on the garlic scapes (figures 7,8). On both crops check the newest leaves as well.



Fig. 5 'Windowpane'



Fig. 6 Onion leaf split for (EMC 23.-J/Tc - /S88eck tk g)Tj Tw nition neweTJ 0.00060

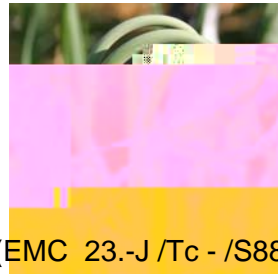
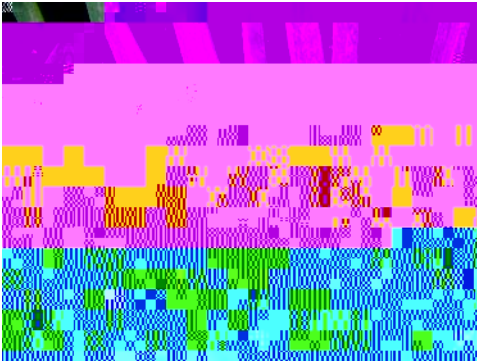


Fig. 7 Scape on a hardneck garlic

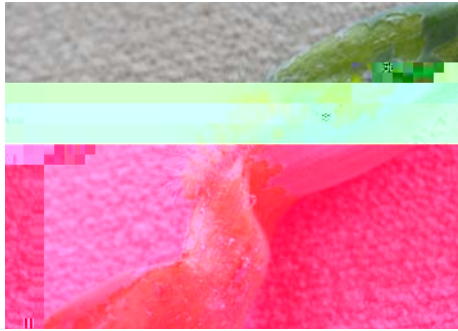


Look-alike Pests

There are a few other pests that damage onion leaves that may be confused with leek moth:



Thrips, a tiny insect ~1/8" long, are a common pest of onions. They feed on the outside of the leaf, leaving speckled dead spots.



Salt marsh caterpillars are an occasional pest that feed on the outside of leaves and are larger and hairy.



Botrytis leaf blight causes white patches on leaves. Split leaf open and no debris will be visible

If you suspect leek moth damage on your onions, garlic, leeks or chives please contact your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office.

http://www.cce.cornell.edu/learnAbout/Pages/Local_Offices.aspx

For more information and resources concerning leek moth visit the Information Center for the U.S. at:

<http://web.entomology.cornell.edu/shelton/leek-moth/>

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