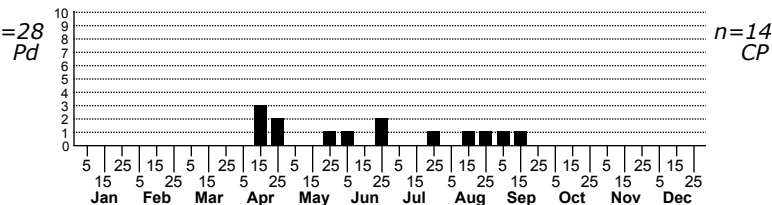
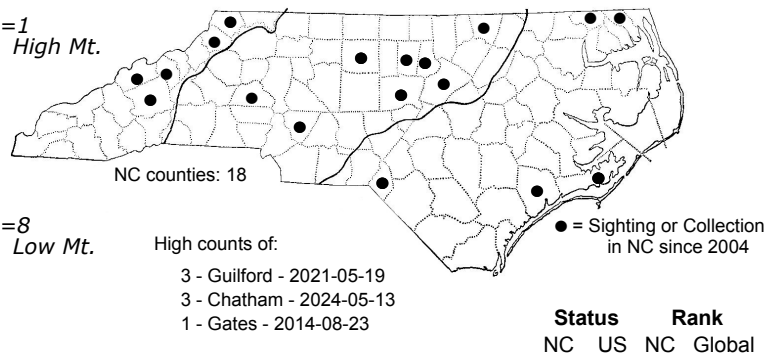
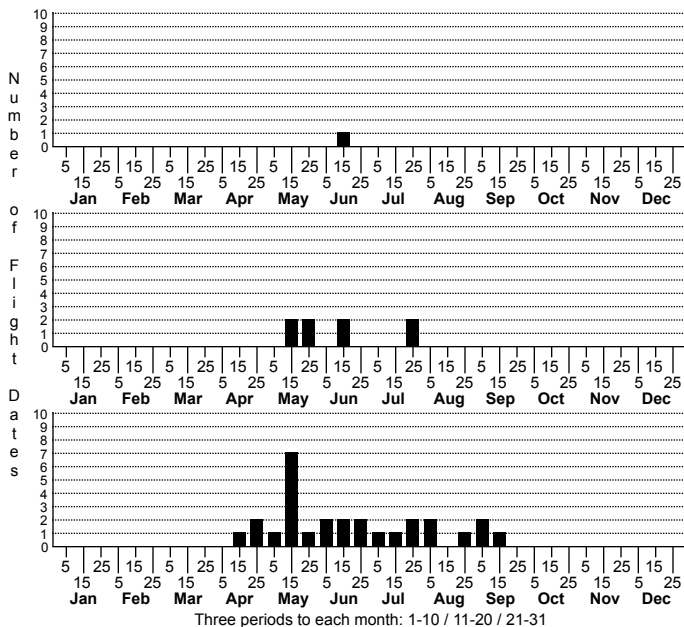


Episimus argutana Sumac Leaf-tier Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Olethreutinae TRIBE: Olethreutini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:
 ONLINE PHOTOS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:
 TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT:

FOOD: The larvae are polyphagous, with sumacs and Witch-hazel being two of the most commonly used host groups (Forbes, 1923; Heinrich, 1926; Craighead et al., 1950; Schaffner, 1959; Prentice, 1966; Baker, 1972; Godfrey et al., 1987; Robinson et al., 2010; Beadle and Leckie, 2018). The reported hosts include alders (<i>Alnus</i>), Giant Ragweed (<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>), hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>), Wild Poinsettia (<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>), Mexican Fireplant (<i>E. heterophylla</i>), American Witch-hazel (<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>), Blackgum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>), Winged Sumac (<i>Rhus copallinum</i>), Smooth Sumac (<i>R. glabra</i>), Staghorn Sumac (<i>R. typhina</i>), elderberries (<i>Sambucus</i>), goldenrods (<i>Solidago</i>), Atlantic Poison-oak (<i>Toxicodendron pubescens</i>), Poison-ivy (<i>T. radicans</i>), elms (<i>Ulmus</i>) and grapes (<i>Vitis</i>).

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS:

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: