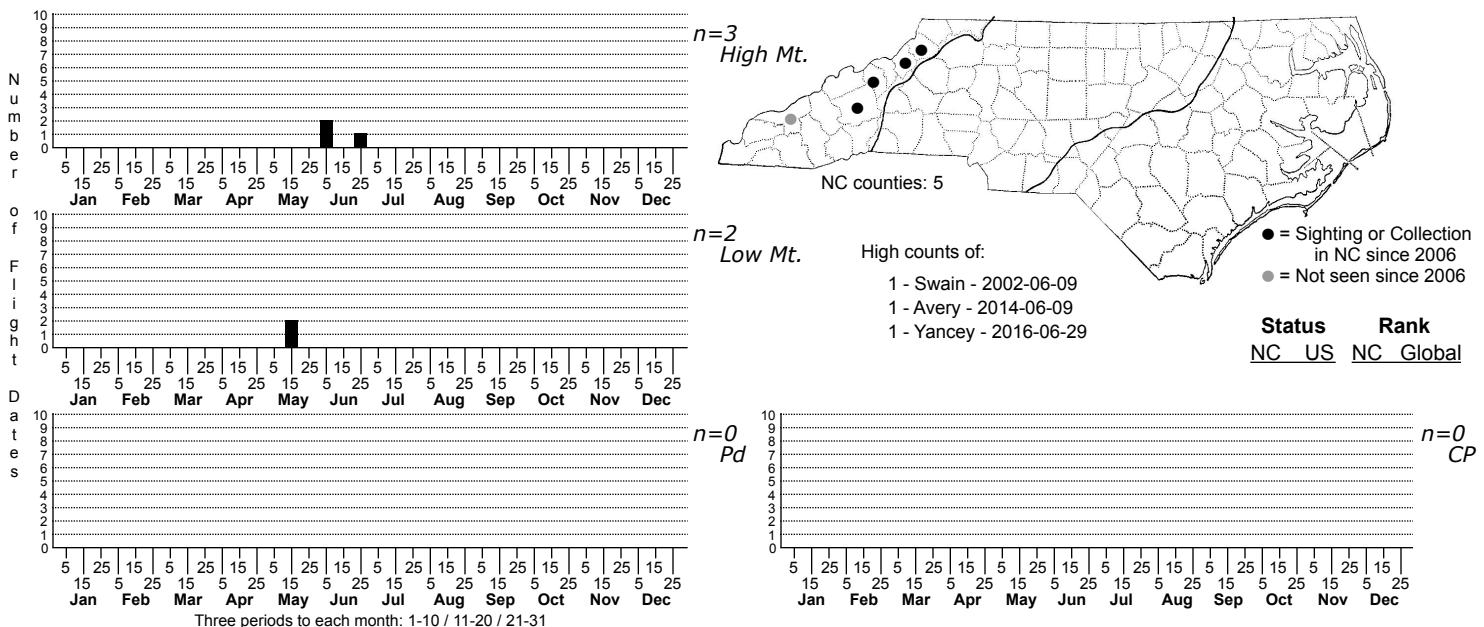


Eulia ministrana Ferruginous Eulia



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Eulini
TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Powell and Opler (2009)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: The following is based primarily on the description by Powell and Opler (2009). The palps and head tuft are grayish-brown and the thorax yellowish-brown with a posterior rusty-brown scale tuft. The forewing ground varies from pale olivaceous to light yellowish or yellowish brown and is overlain with darker shades of reddish brown. The most prominent darker marks include a prominent reddish-brown patch on the dorsal half at the wing base (sometimes covering most of the base), a diffuse, broad, reddish-brown median fascia, and a reddish to reddish-brown band at the terminal margin. The latter can vary from being a narrow band along the termen to covering most of the apical third of the wing. The costal margin typically has a longitudinal band of the light ground color that often broadens on the apical third. The fringe is concolorous with the reddish-brown band at the terminal margin, and the hindwing is light gray to grayish-brown with a paler fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: <u>Eulia ministrana</u> occurs in Eurasian and is widely distributed in North America at northern latitudes. It occurs in Alaska and most of southern and central Canada from the Yukon Territories and British Columbia eastward to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the US it occurs in Maine and other New England states westward to Minnesota and southward through the Appalachian region to eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and northeastern Georgia. Populations are also present in Washington, Oregon, and northern California. As of 2022, all of our records are from the Blue Ridge, and most from high-elevation sites.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Specimens in North America have been documented from May through September in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak typically in May and June. Local populations are univoltine in North Carolina and elsewhere. As of 2022, we have records from mid-May through late-June.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally affiliated with hardwood forests, particularly those with northern or mountain affinities.

FOOD: The larvae are polyphagous and feed on a wide variety of woody plants, as well as a few herbaceous species (Meyrick, 1938; Prentice, 1966; Bradley et al., 1973; Ferguson, 1975; Brown and Passoa, 1998; Jaros and Spitzer, 2002; Robinson et al., 2010). Some of the known genera that are used include alders (<u>Alnus</u>), birches (<u>Betula</u>), hazelnuts (<u>Corylus</u>), fireweed (<u>Epilobium</u>), beeches (<u>Fagus</u>), ashes (<u>Fraxinus</u>), cherries (<u>Prunus</u>), oaks (<u>Quercus</u>), roses (<u>Rosa</u>), raspberries (<u>Rubus</u>), willows (<u>Salix</u>), chokeberries (<u>Sorbus</u>), basswood (<u>Tilia</u>), and viburnums (<u>Viburnum</u>).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S2S3]

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

COMMENTS: This species reaches the southern limit of its range in North Carolina and is associated with high elevation forests. We currently do not have sufficient information on its host use, distribution, and abundance to fully assess its conservation status.