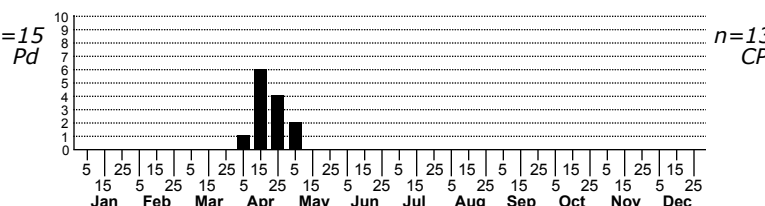
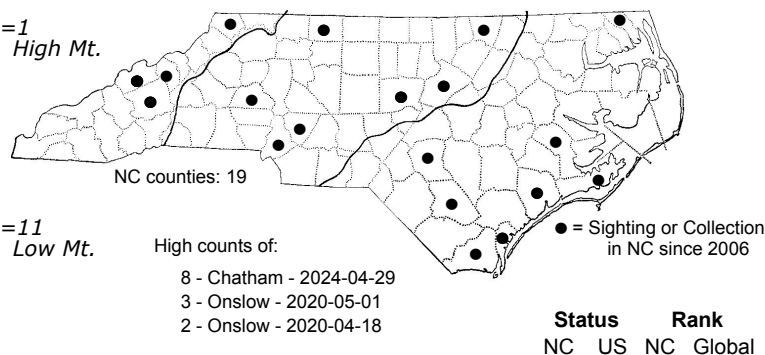
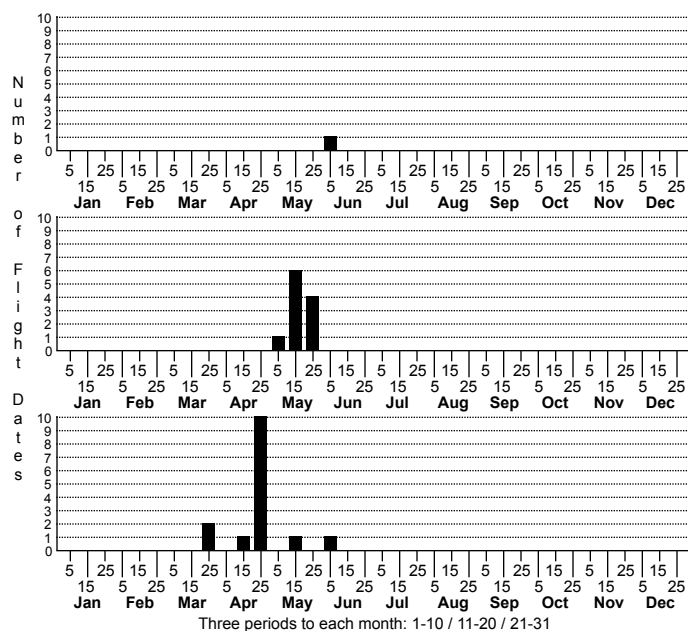


Choristoneura fractivittana Broken-banded Leafroller Moth



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Archipini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS: Covell (1984); Beadle and Leckie (2012)

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Forbes (1923)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Chapman and Lienk (1971)

ID COMMENTS: The following description is based in part on that of Forbes (1923). The head, palps, antennae, and thorax vary from orangish-yellow to light yellowish-brown. The forewing ground is orangish-yellow to olivaceous and is overlain by a brown, posteriorly oblique band that extends from the costa near the middle to the inner margin at about two-thirds. The band fades or is broken by ground color near the middle and is two or more times wider on the dorsal half compared with the costal half. The other prominent mark is a dark brown, semi-oval costal spot at around three-fourths. Relative to the general ground color, the costal margin is lighter-colored between the median band and costal spot, and between the median band and the basal one-fourth. In addition to these marks, patches of light brown scaling is often present at the wing base and along the inner margin between the median band and the wing base. The fringe varies from light brown to orangish-brown. The hindwing of the male is uniformly dark fuscous, while that of the female is fuscous with a yellowish or tan apical region. The males has small costal fold at about one-fourth.

DISTRIBUTION: *Choristoneura fractivittana* occupies much of the eastern US and adjoining areas of southern Canada (Manitoba eastward to Nova Scotia). In the US the range extends from Maine southward to northern Florida, and westward to eastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, Missouri, eastern Nebraska, Minnesota and eastern North Dakota. This species occurs statewide in North Carolina.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been documented from March through August in different areas of the range, with a seasonal peak typically from April through June. Populations in North Carolina are univoltine, which appears to be the case for populations in most of the range. As of 2023, our records extend from late-March through early June.

HABITAT: Local populations are generally found in bottomland and mesic deciduous forests, as well as wooded residential neighborhoods.

FOOD: The larvae are polyphagous and mostly feed on deciduous trees (Baker, 1972; Freeman, 1958; Heppner, 2007; Marquis et al., 2019; Prentice, 1966; Robinson et al., 2010; Wagner et al., 1995), although they occasionally found on brambles (*Rubus*). Trees that are used include Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*), Silver Maple (*A. saccharinum*), Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*), American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), domesticated apples (*Malus domestica*), pears (*Pyrus*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*), Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*), Black Oak (*Q. velutina*) and American Elm (*Ulmus americana*).

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR [S4-S5]

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

COMMENTS: This species is widespread within the state and there is no evidence of marked population declines.