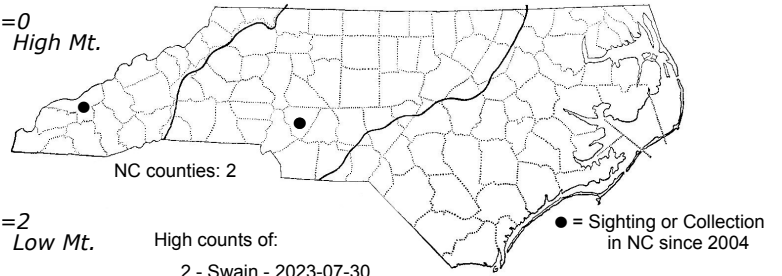
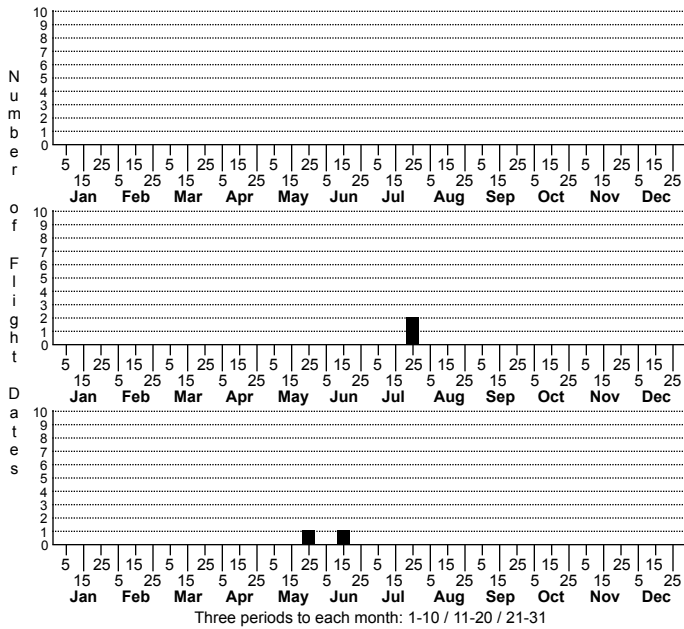


*Sparganothis caryae* No common name



High counts of:  
 2 - Swain - 2023-07-30  
 1 - Cabarrus - 2016-05-28  
 1 - Cabarrus - 2021-06-12

Status	Rank
NC	US
NC	Global



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Sparganothini  
 TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Powell and Brown (2012)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: In this species the head, palps, and thorax are reddish-brown, and the ground color of the forewing is pale yellow and evenly reticulated throughout with circles of pale reddish brown (Powell and Brown, 2012). The circles are usually most dense near the end of the discal cell and often form a small, darker spot. The fringe is concolorous with the ground color, and the hindwing is usually creamy white with a similar fringe.

DISTRIBUTION: *Sparganothis caryae* occurs from Maine southward to southern Florida and westward to central Texas, central Oklahoma, Missouri, Indiana, and Michigan. As of 2023, we have a single site record from the central Piedmont.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been observed during almost every month of the year in the southern portion of the range, and mostly from March through September in the north. As of 2023, our one state record is from 28 May.

HABITAT: The preferred habitats are poorly documented, but appear to vary from xeric Coastal Plain communities to more mesic hardwood forests. As of 2023, our one site record was from a residential neighborhood in the Piedmont.

FOOD: The host plants are largely unknown even though hickories have been presumed to be the host based on the specific epithet (Powell and Brown, 2012). The only known host record is "scrub oak" (presumably *Quercus ilicifolia*) for a specimen reared in New Jersey.

OBSERVATION\_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR SU

STATE PROTECTION:

COMMENTS: This species appears to be rare in North Carolina, but additional information is needed on host use, distribution, and abundance before we can assess its conservation status.