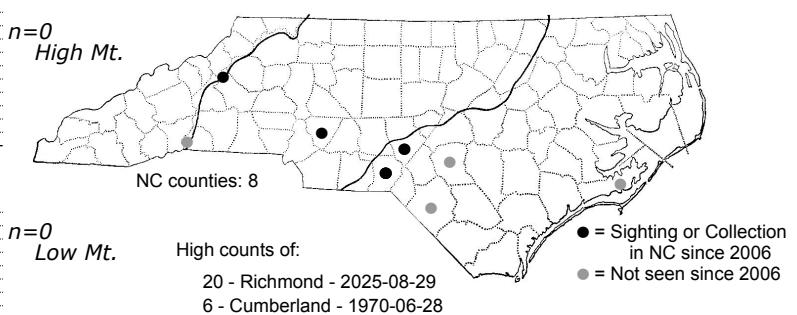
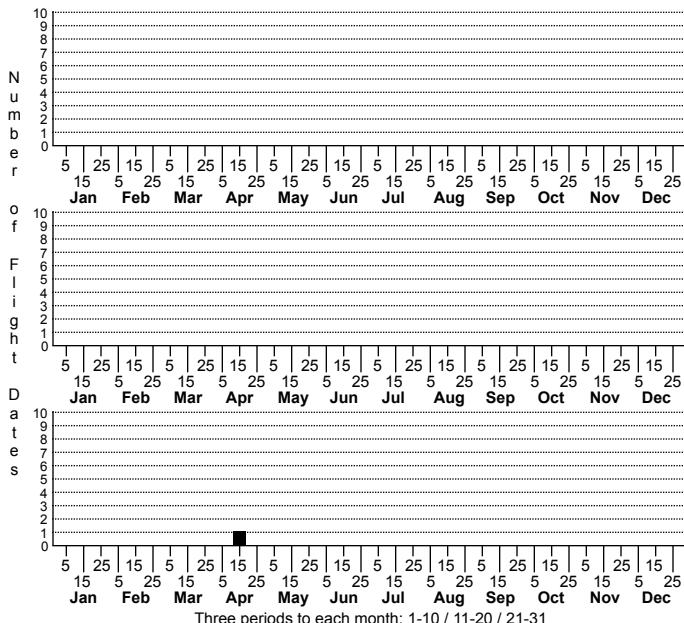
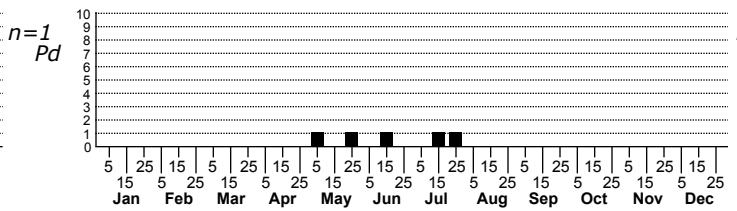


Acrobasis minimella None



Status	Rank		
NC	US	NC	Global

n=5
CP



Three periods to each month: 1-10 / 11-20 / 21-31

FAMILY: Pyralidae SUBFAMILY: Phycitinae TRIBE: Phycitini

TAXONOMIC COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Neunzig (1996)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES: Neunzig (1972)

ID COMMENTS:

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Host plants appear to be primarily upland species of oaks, but include species that inhabit both dry and mesic forests. We have too few records -- none with habitat descriptions -- to be certain about the associations of this species in North Carolina.

FOOD: Larvae feed on oaks. Neunzig (1972) lists White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Southern Red Oak (*Q. falcata*), Turkey Oak (*Q. laevis*), Blackjack Oak (*Q. marilandica*), Northern Red Oak (*Q. rubra*), and Black Oak (*Q. velutina*). In North Carolina, we have records of mines as of 2025 on Scarlet Oak (*Q. coccinea*), Southern Red Oak, and Blackjack Oak, Sand Post Oak (*Q. margaretae*) and Water Oak (*Q. nigra*).

OBSERVATION METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights and the conspicuous frass tubes can be found in leaf folds on oaks.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR S3S5

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

COMMENTS: