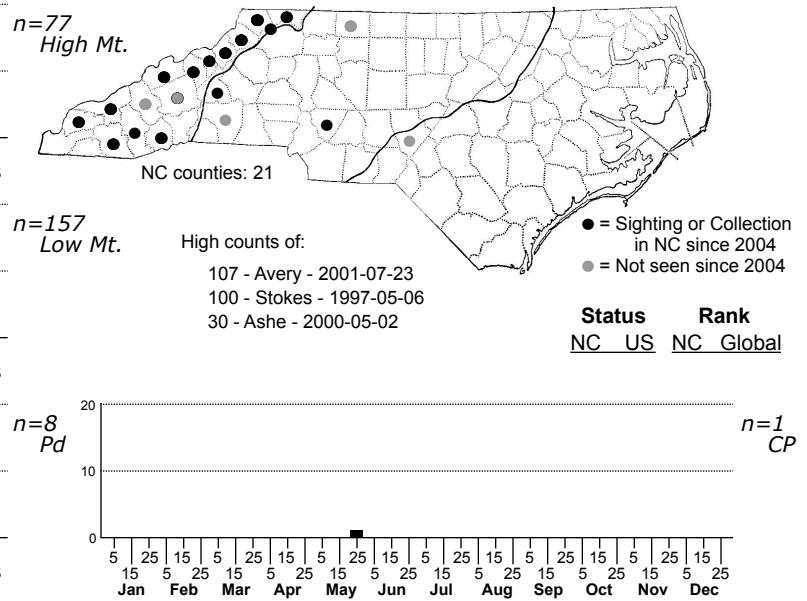
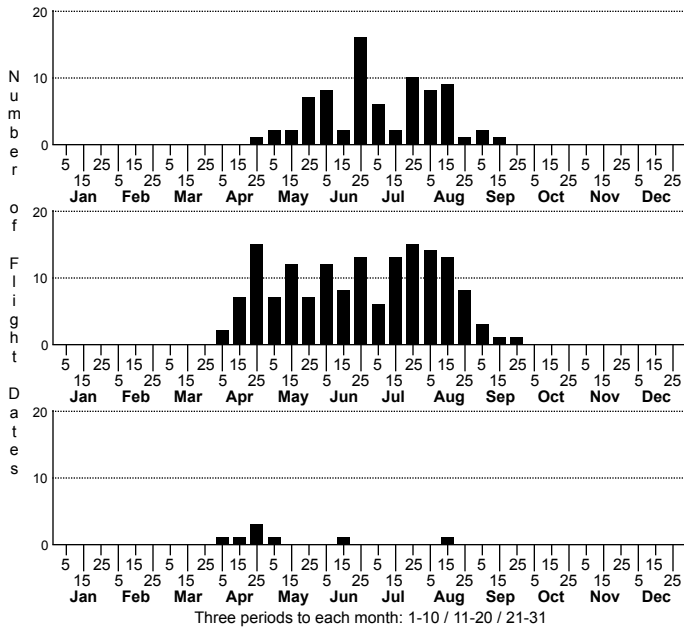


Biston betularia Peppered Moth



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Ennominae TRIBE: Bistonini
 TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

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

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: Habitats include barrens, woodlands, and forests (Wagner, 2005). Our records come from upland habitats, including hardwood forests and woodlands, Spruce-Fir forests, and heathlands.

FOOD: Polyphagaous, larvae feed on a wide range of families of hardwood trees and shrubs. Wagner et al. (2001) specifically list maple (<i>Acer</i>), alder (<i>Alnus</i>), birch (<i>Betula</i>), Pecan (<i>Carya illinoensis</i>), New Jersey Tea (<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>), hackberry (<i>Celtis</i>), Eastern Redbud (<i>Cercis canadensis</i>), walnut (<i>Juglans</i>), larch (<i>Larix</i>), apple (<i>Malus</i>), oak (<i>Quercus</i>), poplar (<i>Populus</i>), cherry (<i>Prunus</i>), gooseberry (<i>Ribes</i>), Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>), rose (<i>Rosa</i>), willow (<i>Salix</i>), mountain-ash (<i>Sorbus</i>), elm (<i>Ulmus</i>), and blueberry (<i>Vaccinium</i>). In North Carolina, larvae have been observed feeding on Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>) and maple.

OBSERVATION_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 S4

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

COMMENTS: