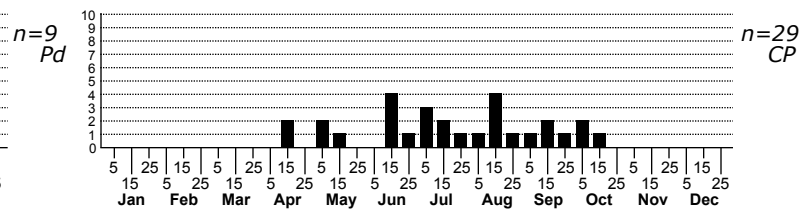
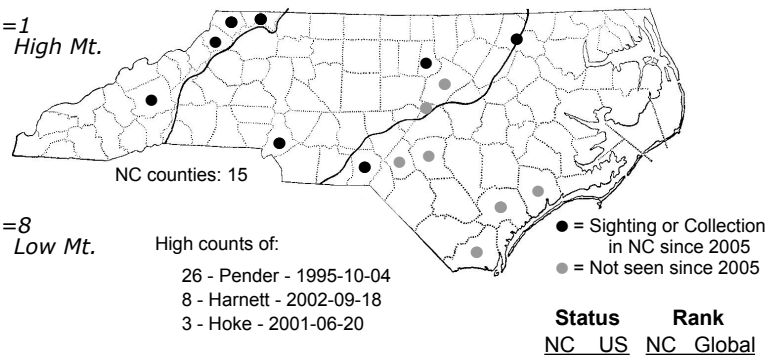
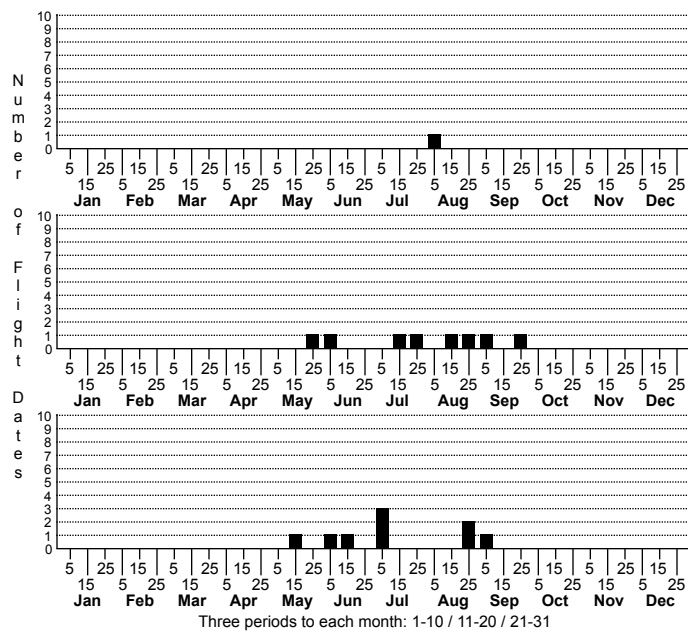


## Scopula inductata Soft-lined Wave



FAMILY: Geometridae SUBFAMILY: Sterrhinae TRIBE: Scopulini

TAXONOMIC\_COMMENTS: One of 26 species in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico (Pohl et al., 2016), seven of which have been recorded in North Carolina

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

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS: Covell (1970)

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: A moderately small Geometrid. The wings are pale cream or gray and moderately to heavily dusted with brown, sometimes with the brown dominating. They are crossed by five somewhat diffuse lines that are darker gray; the median and postmedian are the strongest (Covell, 1984) and there are small black discal dots on each wing. Inductata is similar but smaller than Scopula limboundata, especially resembling form enuculeata that lacks the dark subterminal shading often found in that species. The lines in inductata are usually paler and more diffuse; they are straighter or more gently curved, running parallel to one another; and the postmedian does not show a strong bulge at the end of the cell or a smaller bulge below it. The basal and median areas are often dusted with darker gray to black scales, whereas these areas are typically clear in limboundata. While the subterminal area can be shaded with gray lines or blotches, these are never as strongly contrasting as in the typical forms of limboundata.

DISTRIBUTION: Please refer to the dot map.

FLIGHT COMMENT: Please refer to the flight charts.

HABITAT: Our records come mainly from wet, open areas, including Pine Savannas in the Coastal Plain and wet meadows in the Piedmont and Mountains. A few records also come from upland meadows at fairly high elevations.

FOOD: Reported hosts include ragweed (<i>Ambrosia</i>), aster, clover (<i>Trifolium</i>), and cherry (<i>Prunus</i>) (Robinson et al., 2010).

OBSERVATION\_METHODS:

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: G5 SNR [S3S4]

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

COMMENTS: