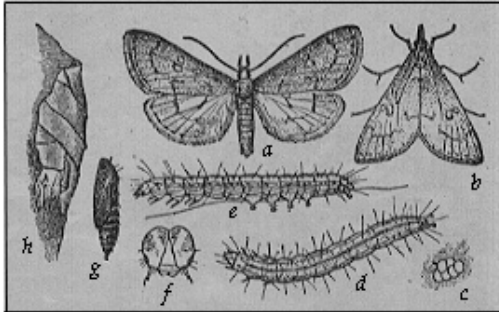


CELERY LEAFTIER

By Alexandra Spring and Eric Day



a + b, adult moths; c, egg mass; d, larva from above; e, same from side; f, head of larva; g, pupa; h, pupal case

Figure 1. Celery Leaf Tier life stages

DESCRIPTION: Pale green turning yellow when grown, with a dark green stripe bordered by white stripes down the back. Up to 3/4 inch long.

COMMON HOST PLANT (S): Celery.

DAMAGE: Eats holes in leaves and stalks. Rolls and folds leaves, ties them together with webs.

DISTRIBUTION: Throughout United States.

THRESHOLDS: At five different locations in planting inspect 20 plants for larvae on a weekly basis. If more than 4 weeks before harvest and there are 2 or more larvae per 100 plants, treatment is warranted.

CULTURAL CONTROL: Harvest early and plow under all crop refuse afterward.

ORGANIC/BIOLOGICAL CONTROL: For celery, make two applications of pyrethrum dust 1 hour apart. The first application should drive tiers from their webs and the second should kill them.

CHEMICAL CONTROL: No known chemical control for celery leaf tier.



Figure 2. Celery leaf tier, left, and damage, right. Michigan State University

REFERENCES: Foster, Rick and Brian Flood. 1995. *Vegetable Insect Management*, Meister Publishing Company, Willoughby, Ohio. p. 128.