



Fig. 87 – Adult European apple sawfly (EAS) females feed on pollen before laying eggs into developing apples.



Fig. 88 – White sticky traps are useful to determine if there is urgent need for petal fall spray because of abundant EAS.



Fig. 89 – EAS on sticky trap showing characteristic reddish brown underside (8 mm).



Fig. 90 – Slit in young apple where EAS deposited egg.



Fig. 91 – Trail of discolored skin where young EAS larva has tunneled.



Fig. 92 – As they mature, EAS larvae leave their first apple and tunnel into another.



Fig. 93 – EAS damage at harvest.



Fig. 94 – Plum curculio adult (6 mm).

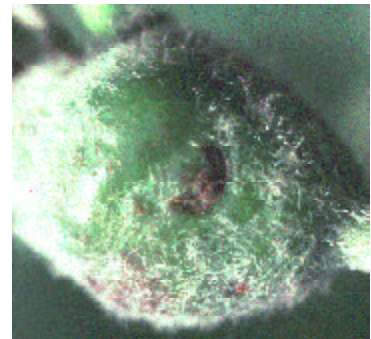


Fig. 95 – Plum curculio egg-laying scar on young fruit shortly after petal fall.

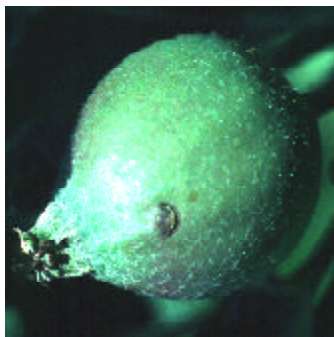


Fig. 96 – Fresh plum curculio wound on 20 mm fruit.



Fig. 97 – Older plum curculio wound on 20 mm fruit. The slit of older wounds widens and callouses over as the fruit expands.

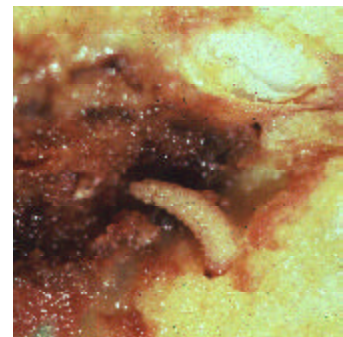


Fig. 98 – Plum curculio larva feeding inside apple (6–9 mm at maturity).