

Grape moths: Mating disruption, classical control and population dynamic

Damage rates of both pests, grapevine moth *Lobesia botrana* and particularly grape berry moth *Eupoecilia ambiguella* increased greatly since 1997. The pest pressure reached an exceptional level in the first generation of 2000 and clearly decreased in the second generation and in 2001.

Independent of control methods - classical control (Fig. 1) or mating disruption (Fig. 2) - population densities of the pests fluctuated similarly from 1995 to 2001. In most cases, mating disruption achieved better results than classical control. However, in some regions such as the Chablais, or during exceptional years such as 2000, complementary treatments in some mating disruption plots were necessary.

