

Oak processionary moth (Thaumetopoea processionea)

Almost exclusively on oak. Can be found on other broadleaves during very heavy outbreaks only.



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April - June



Up to 45mm. Grey body and dark head- older larvae have a central dark stripe with white line orange and blue longitudinal either side. Clumps of long white stripes. hairs arise from orange warts along the length of the larva.

Lackey moth (Malacosoma neustria)

A wide range of broadleaf trees & shrubs including oak.

April - June



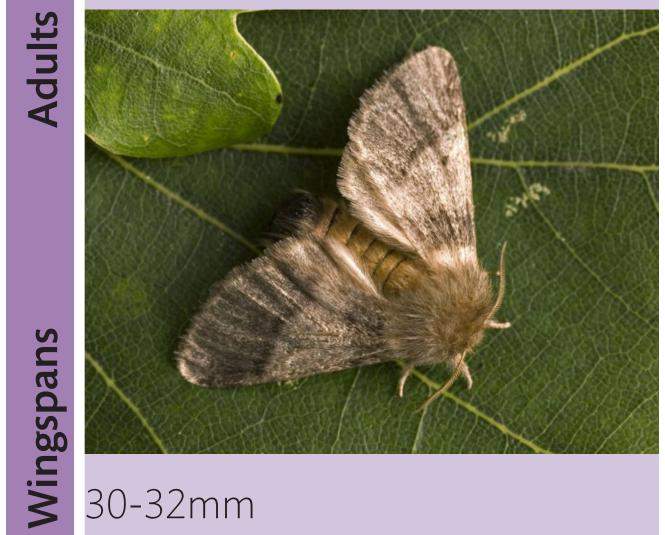
Up to 55mm. Distinguishable from OPM by their distinct



White silken nests on trunks or branches. Nests darken with age and accumulation of shed skins and hairs; tennis ball sized or much larger.

July & August





communal web or 'tent'. These 30cm in length. Defoliation is often severe.

Late July - September



30-40mm

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Species commonly confused with oak processionary moth (OPM) (Thaumetopoea processionae)

Brown-tail moth (Euproctis chrysorrhoea)

A wide range of hedgerow trees and in scrub, notably bramblecan utilise oak.

Buff-tip moth (Phalera bucephala)

A wide range of broadleaf trees and shrubs including oak.

Over winter - May



Up to 45mm. Dark brown and hairy with white marks down the side and two characteristic orangey-red warts at the rear.

July - October



Up to 80mm. Can resemble OPM because of abundant fine grey hairs but occur later in the season. Easily identified by their distinctly patterned yellow and black body.





The larvae feed gregariously in a Larvae feed gregariously creating a strong silken web or are conspicuous and may exceed 'tent'. Defoliation is often severe.



Buff-tip moth larva do not produce webbing material. Larvae cause noticeable defoliation.

July & August

37-42mm

May & early August

55-68mm

Small Eggar moth (Eriogaster lanestris)

Blackthorn and hawthorn.

Vapourer moth (Orgyia antiqua)

A wide range of broadleaf A wide range of broadleaf trees and shrubs but not on oak. trees and shrubs including oak.

May - July

Up to 45mm. Velvety-black body Up to 40mm. Bluish grey body with red-brown marks bordered with white. Completely covered distinctive pale yellow single with fine brown hairs; some quite brown tufts. long.

May - August

Up to 25mm. Eight very similar with red spots and a row of four UK species. Larvae are hairless, creamy white with black markings.

Larvae live and feed gregariously in silken webs. A rare species and localised across England as far as N. Yorkshire. Species is of conservation value.

February & March

36-47mm

Larvae do not produce webbing material. Can cause noticeable defoliation and also damage to buds and flowers but infestations are rarely significant.

July - September

35-38mm 2 wingless

The Research Agency of the Forestry Commission

Small Ermine moths (Yponomeuta species)

May - July

Larvae produce webbing in spring and early summer that can be extensive draping over entire trees and hedgerows- defoliation can be severe.

July - August

15-15 mm