



# BROOM TWIG MINER

*Leucoptera spartifoliella*



## History in New Zealand

Broom twig miners are native to Europe. They were accidentally introduced to New Zealand - probably on ornamental broom plants. The moth was first recorded here in 1950 and it is now commonly found throughout the country.

## How would I find/recognise it and what is its lifecycle?

You should be able to find evidence of the broom twig miner if you examine broom at any time of the year. In the summer you should see the tiny (3-4 mm) silvery-white moths flying about or sitting on broom plants. The moths lay white oval eggs on young broom stems, and you may just be able to see them with your naked eye.

Larvae hatch in late summer or autumn and burrow into the broom stems. You will easily see the characteristic brown mines that form as a result of the larvae feeding under the surface of green stems. The larvae continue to feed and develop over the winter, so the mining becomes most obvious in late winter/early spring. To see the translucent larvae, you will need to peel back the bark covering the mines.



Adult

You should be able to find old mines at any time of the year, even on dead twigs.

Around October the larvae emerge from the stems to pupate for about a month. They spin white cocoons, usually on the undersides of branches. The cocoons (either full or empty) are easy to find on heavily infested broom plants all year round.

The broom twig miner is easy to differentiate from other broom biocontrol agents. See *Broom leaf beetle*, *Broom psyllids*, *Broom seed beetle*.

## How does it damage broom?

The larvae damage broom by feeding on the stem tissues. When a large proportion of green material has been affected, then complete branches and even whole bushes die.

## Will it attack other plants?

No, broom twig miners will only damage Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). Even other species of broom are not attacked.



Larva

### How effective is it?

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In recent years some large outbreaks of broom twig miner have occurred, causing severe damage to broom infestations by reducing the growth and longevity of the broom plants. A recent study at Hanmer Springs showed that bushes infested with broom twig miner grew significantly less (3 cm) over a 2-month period than bushes that had been treated with insecticide to remove the twig miner (15 cm).



Larval mines

### How do I collect it for release at other sites?

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If you do find pockets of broom that are not infested, then collect some broom from an infested area when it has fresh cocoons on it - this is usually about November. Wedge the infested broom material into the uninfested plants so that when the moths hatch, they can easily find their target.



White cocoons

### How do I manage the release sites?

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If possible, avoid herbicides but if you must use them then it is possible to minimise harm.

See *Broom agents & herbicides*.



Broom damaged by the twig miner at Peak Hill, mid Canterbury