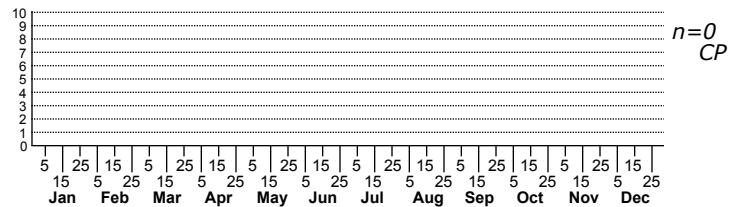
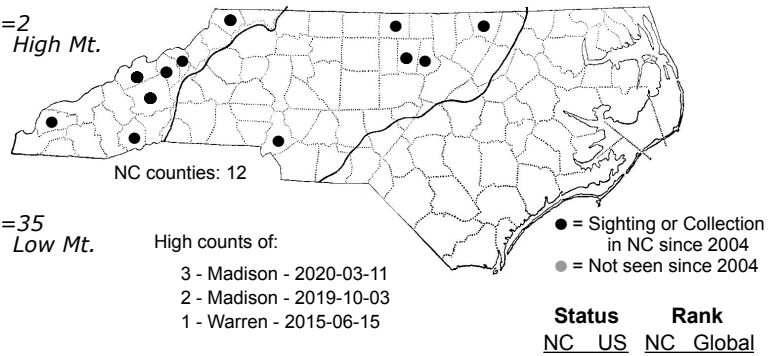
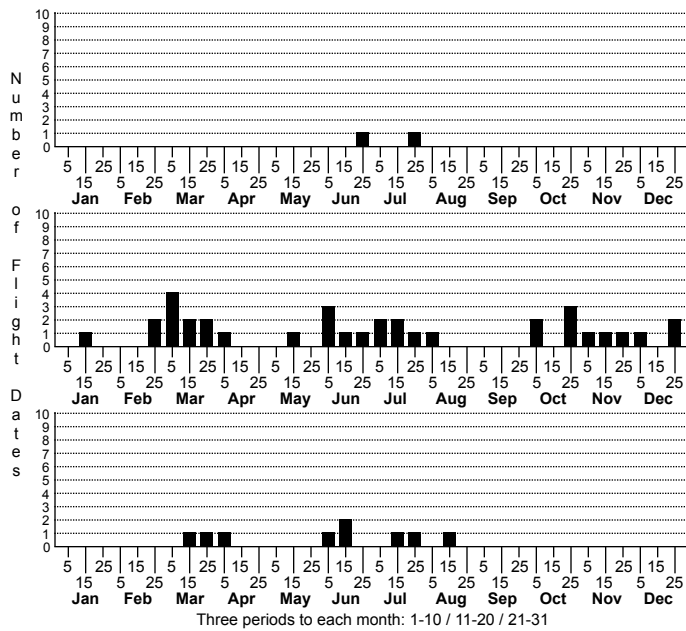


Acleris cervinana No common name



FAMILY: Tortricidae SUBFAMILY: Tortricinae TRIBE: Tortricini
TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS:

FIELD GUIDE DESCRIPTIONS:

ONLINE PHOTOS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, ADULTS:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION, IMMATURE STAGES:

ID COMMENTS: *Acleris cervinana* has numerous color forms, with many related to the degree to which white scales and scale patches are expressed on the forewings. One of the most boldly marked and common forms has a mostly light reddish-brown forewing with a dark brown costal triangle near the mid-wing that has a white center. The head is white and the thorax concolorous with the forewing ground color. Thin lines of white scales that are often broken occur along the proximal edge of the costal triangle, along the costal margin on the basal third of the forewing, on the collar between the head and the thorax, and often as one or more white spots along the distal edge of the costal triangle. Variations from this basic pattern include individuals that lack the dark brown portion of the costal triangle (along with the associated white marginal line on the proximal edge of the triangle), and individuals that have the uniformly light reddish-brown ground color replaced with parallel lines of reddish-brown spots. Another common form in North Carolina has the entire dorsal area (including the head, thorax and forewing) uniformly warm brown, with the only dark mark being the outer portion of the costal triangle. Other color morphs are also known, including forms with creamy white or light tan ground colors that are overlain with a reticulated network of irregular, brown lines.

DISTRIBUTION: *Acleris cervinana* is primarily found in eastern North America, with a few scattered records from farther west in California, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In the East, this species occurs in Canada from Ontario eastward to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and in the U.S. from Maine southwestward to southern Alabama, and westward to western Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin. As of 2024, our records are restricted to the Piedmont and mostly lower-elevation sites in the Blue Ridge.

FLIGHT COMMENT: The adults have been found during every month of the year in different areas of the range, with most local populations probably producing one or two generations per year depending on the latitude and local climatic conditions. Populations in North Carolina appear to have two generations per year, with adults first appearing in February through early-April, then again in mid-May through late-July. A final emergence occurs in the fall beginning in early-October. The adults overwinter and begin reappearing at lights in late-winter as daily temperatures rise.

HABITAT: Klots (1963) reported that this species is often found in bogs and other wetlands in the northern part of its range. We commonly find it in mesic woods and edge habitats.

FOOD: The larval hosts are poorly documented but include alders (*Alnus*), Yellow Birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*) and hazelnuts (*Corylus*); MacKay, 1962; Obratsov, 1963; Prentice, 1966; Brown et al., 2008; Powell and Opler, 2009; Lam et al., 2011). As of 2024, we do not have any feeding records for North Carolina.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: The adults are attracted to lights.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM RANKS: GNR[S3S4]

STATE PROTECTION: Has no legal protection, although permits are required to collect it on state parks and other public lands.

COMMENTS: This species is spottily distributed across the state and can be locally common.