

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE GRAY OR ASH GRAPE MOTH (*LOBESIA BOTRANA*)  
ON THE YIELD IN THE SREMSKI KARLOVCI VINEYARD IN 2021**

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**Abstract**

The most important pest on the vine is the grape moth. In some vineyards, it occurs in large populations, which can cause up to 80% of damage. Research on the development of the cluster moth population was monitored on early grape varieties in sremski karlovci during 2021. In the orchard are the table varieties muscat julski, rani kardinal. The flight of the cluster moth was monitored with the help of pheromone traps from 15.4.-1.8.2021 and the trap was inspected every week and the trap was changed every 40 days. Other stages of the cluster moth were examined visually. The vineyard was sprayed for the first time on april 25, 2021. Acaricide active substance phenazaquin. The biggest damage is done by the caterpillar. The caterpillar damages the petiole, flowers and berries of the vine. In addition to the mentioned direct damage, there is a greater danger of indirect damage, due to the decline of the plant's immunity, the appearance of gray mold may occur. Females of the first generation lay eggs on flower buds, petioles, and later on vine flowers. On average, one female can lay a maximum of 120 eggs. During the period of development, the caterpillar can destroy about 50 buds, ie. Newly set fruits. A low population of the ash cluster moth was determined, namely the second generation on june 12 and 20, with a total of 6 butterflies on the trap. One of the reasons for the low population of *L. botrana* is the periodicity of the appearance of this pest. The grape yield of both varieties is negligible.