**Cactoblastis cactorum**

**System:** Terrestrial

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<th>Kingdom</th>
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<td>Insecta</td>
<td>Lepidoptera</td>
<td>Pyralida</td>
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**Common name**
prickly pear moth (English), cactus moth (English)

**Synonym**
*Zophodia cactorum*, Berg

**Similar species**
*Phycitinae*

**Summary**
Cactoblastis cactorum is a moth that preys specifically on cacti species. It has been introduced in various locations around the globe to provide biological control of invasive cacti species and has proved itself successful in Australia and some Caribbean islands. However, from the Caribbean it spread into Florida and has attacked non-target cacti species. It is feared that it will cause large scale losses of native cacti diversity in North America and possibly have a large economic, social and ecological impact in Opuntia rich areas of southwestern USA and Mexico.

**Species Description**
Females of *Cactoblastis cactorum* have a wingspan of 27-40mm, whilst the males wingspan is slightly smaller (23-32mm). The adult is fawn with faint dark dots and lines on the wings. It normally rests with its wings wrapped around its body. The forewings are greyish brown but whiter toward the costal margin. Distinct black antemedial and subterminal lines are present. Hindwings are white, semihyaline at base, smoky brown on outer half with a dark line along the posterior margin. The average longevity of the adult is 9 days. The incubation period of eggs depends on temperature; the shortest time being 18 days. The eggs usually hatch in 23-28 days. Larvae are gregarious in nature, initially pinkish cream coloured, with black red dots on the back of each segment. Later instars become orange and the dots coalesce to become a dark band across each segment reaching up to 1.5cm. The pupa is enclosed in a fine white silk cocoon which consists of a loose outer covering and a more compact inner cocoon. Pupation sites are usually found among debris of rotting cladodes under stones, logs, bark and just beneath the surface of the soil. The average length of the pupal period is 21-28 days. (Jordan Golubov., pers. comm., 2005).

**Lifecycle Stages**
When fully grown the larvae exit the cladodes and individually drop to the ground and find pupation sites, usually in the debris of rotting cladodes (Jordan Golubov., pers. comm., 2005).
Uses

*Cactoblastis cactorum* is a voracious feeder on cacti in the genus *Opuntia* (prickly pear cacti) and is an example of a successful weed biological control programme. It was introduced from Argentina into Australia in the mid 1920’s for the biological control of invasive and non-native *Opuntia*. *C. cactorum* was then intentionally spread from Australia into other countries with prickly pear problems (Solis *et al.* 2004).

Habitat Description

*Cactoblastis cactorum* require *Opuntia* cacti species to lay their eggs upon.

Reproduction

Oviposition is normally at dusk or early dawn and may be responding to CO2 concentrations around pads (Stange, 1997; Stange *et al* 1995). The number of eggs in a stick varies greatly but the average contain from 76-90 eggs. Each female can deposit several eggsticks; 3-4 but can frequently lay 8-12. In Australia, mating takes place during the early morning hours and copulation has never been documented at night, or after 2100hrs. Adults normally remain inactive during daylight hours. In South Africa, sexual activity is found on the first and second night after adult emergence. In Florida, peak periods of sexual activity begin between nautical and civil twilight and ends before sunrise (for a detailed behavioural sequence of sexual activity see Hight *et al.* 2003).

Nutrition

On hatching, all larvae from one eggstick enter the plant at one point. They tunnel freely within the cladodes, consuming the whole of the interior except the vascular bundles and leaving the undamaged cuticle as a transparent tissue. Burrowing activity usually causes secondary bacterial activity which hastens the destruction of cladodes. When one cladode has been eaten or decayed, the larvae may penetrate into the next segment. During this process the colony usually divides into two or more groups. Adults have no functional mouthparts and emerge only to reproduce (Jordan Golubov., pers. comm., 2005).

General Impacts

Stiling (2002) states that, "*Cactoblastis cactorum* oviposits by gluing sticks of about 50-90 eggs on cactus spines. The gregarious larvae bore into the pads or cladodes, devouring them from the inside. About four pads are needed for the development of the larvae from a complete egg stick." The authors also report that, "There are at least 31 species of prickly pear in the US that are likely to be attacked by *C. cactorum* and 56 species in Mexico. As well as the threat to wild cacti, there are over 250,000ha of *Opuntia* plantations in Mexico that support a thriving agricultural industry, most of which is centered on harvesting fruits or pads."

Stiling (2002) reports that "As well as its commercial value, *Opuntia* is used by a whole community of organisms (109 species of invertebrates, 9 species of reptiles, 54 mammals and 25 species of birds)." Vigueras and Portillo, 2001; Mellink and Rojas-Lopez, 2002).

Management Info

For details on preventative measures, chemical, physical, and biological control options of *Cactoblastis cactorum*, please see management information compiled by ISSG.
FULL ACCOUNT FOR: Cactoblastis cactorum

Pathway
Cactoblastis cactorum was introduced to St Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat in the Carribbean (Pemberton, 1995). Cactoblastis cactorum in the Florida Keys may have been the result of the moth naturally dispersing across the Caribbean, or it may have been introduced unintentionally on horticultural prickly pear cacti imported into Florida (Solis et al.)


Compiler: National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII) & IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

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ALIEN RANGE
[1] AFRICA
[1] AUSTRALIA
[1] CAYMAN ISLANDS
[1] KENYA
[1] NEW CALEDONIA
[1] PUERTO RICO
[1] SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
[25] UNITED STATES

BIBLIOGRAPHY
27 references found for Cactoblastis cactorum

Management information
Bloem, S., Hight, S., Carpenter, J and Bloem, K., 2005. Development of the Most Effective Trap to Monitor the Geographical Expansion of the Cactus Moth Cactoblastis cactorum (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) (Submitted to: Florida Entomologist)

Dodd, A. P. 1940. The biological campaign against prickly pear. Commonwealth Prickly Pear Board, Brisbane, Australia. Florida Entomologist December 2001 (vol. 84, no. 4, pages 465-751)
Summary: Issue devoted to Cactoblastis cactorum. Available from: http://www.fcla.edu/FlaEnt/feissues.htm. All articles are freely accessible in PDF format. [Accessed 17 May 2005]


Summary: This database compiles information on alien species from British Overseas Territories. Available from: http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3660 [Accessed 10 November 2009]

General information


Summary: English: The species list sheet for the Mexican information system on invasive species currently provides information related to Scientific names, family, group and common names, as well as habitat, status of invasion in Mexico, pathways of introduction and links to other specialised websites. Some of the higher risk species already have a direct link to the alert page. It is important to notice that these lists are constantly being updated, please refer to the main page (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), under the section Novedades for information on updates.


Spanish: La lista de especies del Sistema de informaci?n sobre especies invasoras en M?vico cuenta actualmente con informaci?n acerca de nombre cient?fico, familia, grupo y nombre com?n, as? como h?bitat, estado de la invasi?n en M?vico, rutas de introducci?n y ligas a otros sitios especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la p?gina de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualizaci?n, por favor consulte la portada (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), en la secci?n de novedades, para conocer los cambios.


