

TREE PEST UPDATES

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July 27, 2005

CODLING MOTH

HOST CROPS: Apple, Pear, Walnut

2B BIOFIX: Trap catches increased dramatically in most orchards last week signaling the beginning of the last half of the second flight about **July 21**. Treatment timings for the 2B flight are estimated in the boxes below. However, *it's best to use the trap catches in your own orchard to time this spray, as there may be several days' variation from orchard to orchard.*

3A BIOFIX: The third and last flight should begin the first week in August. Your 3B spray may delay trap catches (depending on the adulticide activity of your material) so it's best use your own trap catches to time this spray. Expect to apply a spray in mid August, 9-11 days after the flight begins in your own orchard. Keep your pre-harvest intervals in mind when planning this spray.

2B TREATMENT TIMING: At this time of year, apply a spray 9-11 days after your trap counts increase depending on your material choice (see below).

APPLES & PEARS

Imidan, Guthion, Danitol, or Assail: Should be applied at 250 DD which is projected to occur **August 1 OR 11 calendar days** after your own biofix. *Assail* is a newer, reduced risk material that is easier on beneficial insects and similar in effectiveness to Imidan.

Intrepid, Confirm, Success, Entrust, or Oil: Should be applied at 200 DD which is projected to occur **July 30 OR 9 calendar days after your own biofix**. *Intrepid* is a newer, reduced risk material that is easier on beneficial insects and similar in effectiveness to Imidan. *Entrust* is the most effective organic spray option. *Oil* and *Surround* are mild organic suppressants but can be used as a supplement to Mating Disruption.

Mating Disruption: Reapply the mating disruption product at the interval recommended by the manufacturer. If this is the first year under mating disruption and/or you have a high population or a problem spot, you may want to consider a supplemental insecticide spray.

WALNUTS

Not all walnut orchards need to treat every generation of codling moth. If you've had 2-3% damage from the previous generation, you should probably treat this generation.

Lorsban, PennCap, Imidan, Guthion, Supracide, Asana, or Ambush: Should be applied at 250 DD which is projected to occur **August 1 OR about 11 calendar days** after your own biofix.

Intrepid, Confirm, Success, or Entrust: should be applied at 200 DD which is projected to occur **July 30 OR 9 calendar days after your own biofix**. *Intrepid* is a newer, reduced risk material that is easier on beneficial insects and similar in effectiveness to Imidan.

Dimlin should have been applied just before the flight began, if used alone, or at the 250 DD timing if mixed with a *low rate* of insecticide. The Dimlin + insecticide tank mix will provide control for any eggs laid over the last 14 days plus a 30 day residual. This amounts to 6 weeks of control with 1 spray!

Note: The above information is provided to serve as baseline data for east Contra Costa County. For best results compare with traps and observations in your own orchards. Depending on pest pressure, sprays may not be necessary. Projected treatment times are based on historical weather data.

CODLING MOTH UPDATE

UC Cooperative Extension

75 Santa Barbara Rd, 2nd floor

Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

TIME-SENSITIVE MATERIAL

Many thanks to Suterra for providing traps for the Contra Costa County Tree Pest Update Program

FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON TREATMENTS AND TIMING, CALL FOR A COPY OF OUR MOST RECENT CODLING MOTH IPM GUIDELINES FOR APPLES, PEARS, OR WALNUTS.

If you would like to subscribe to this newsletter by email, go to: <http://cecontracosta.ucdavis.edu/newsletterfiles/newsletter860.htm>

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What's a Biofix?: It's just the beginning of the flight for each new generation. We usually have 3 generations for codling moth in this area. We use the Biofix to begin degree day calculations for each generation so we know when egg laying, hatchout, and other lifecycle events will happen. This helps us to time our treatments most effectively.

What's a Degree Day? Insects develop faster or slower depending on the temperature. Degree days are a measure based on the maximum and minimum temperatures for each day which allow us to figure out how fast the insects are developing. You may see them abbreviated as DD or °D. If you have the daily maximum & minimum temperatures for your orchard, you can look the degree days up on a chart. If you have access to the Internet, you can get Brentwood weather data and do a degree day calculation from the UC IPM Program home page. This page also lets you calculate the projected degree days based on historical weather data so you can make projections for treatment windows (this is how I do it!). The address is <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu>. Give me a call if you would like a degree day chart or more information.