

# TREE PEST UPDATES

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## CODLING MOTH

**HOST CROPS:** Apple, Pear, Walnut

**3A BIOFIX:** Many orchards began to see an increase in trap counts this week signaling the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and last flight. Other orchards have not begun the 3<sup>rd</sup> flight yet due to low populations or spray residues. *Use the date that the trap catches begin to increase in your own orchard as your biofix.* The optimum time to spray is 9-13 days after the flight begins (depending on material – see below).

**3B FLIGHT:** If your orchard has had high pressure or substantial second peaks (B peaks) this year you should expect this pattern to continue. You may need to retreat for the 3B hatch at 600-700 DD in late August (**August 22-27**) after the residual from your 3A spray is gone. If you are harvesting early Fuji or Granny Smith apples, plan your spray timing and material according to your projected harvest date to avoid Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) problems.

### TREATMENT TIMING:

#### APPLES & PEARS

*Delegate* (7 day PHI), *Altacor* (14 day PHI), *Assail* (7 day PHI), *Imidan* (7 day PHI), *Guthion* (14 day PHI), *Warrior* (21 day PHI):

Treat at 250 DD which is projected to occur **August 8 OR 11 days** after your own flight begins.

Retreat for the 3B flight in **late August** after your 3A residual expires IF you have continued flight.

*Intrepid* (14 day PHI), *Entrust\** (7 day PHI), *Cxd-X\** (0 day PHI), *oil\** (when dry):

Treat at 200 DD which is projected to occur **August 6 OR 9 days** after your own flight begins.

Retreat for the 3B flight in **late August** after your 3A residual expires IF you have continued flight.

#### WALNUTS

*Not all walnut orchards need to treat every generation. If you have 2% damage, you should treat this generation.*

*Penncap* (14 day PHI), *Guthion* (30 day PHI), *Warrior* (14 day PHI), *Baythroid* (14 day PHI), *Brigade* (7 day PHI), *Imidan* (28 day PHI), *Lorsban* (14 day PHI), *Pounce/Ambush* (1 day PHI), *Entrust+oil\** (14 day PHI):

Treat at 300 DD which is projected to occur **August 10 OR 13 days** after your own flight begins.

Retreat for the 3B flight in **late August** after your 3A residual expires IF you have continued flight.

*Insect Growth Regulators:* [*Intrepid* (14 day PHI), *Dimlin* (28 day PHI)]

**Intrepid:** apply at 200 DD which is projected to occur **Aug 6 OR 9 days** after the flight begins.

Retreat the 3B flight **late August** after your 3A residual expires IF you have continued flight.

**Dimlin** should be applied before the flight begins, if used alone, or at the 300 DD timing if mixed with a low rate of organophosphate.

\* organic options

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.