

TREE PEST UPDATES

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June 23, 2006

CODLING MOTH

HOST CROPS: Apple, Pear, Walnut

2nd BIOFIX: Trap catches have begun to increase in many orchards signaling the beginning of the second flight about **June 19**. Some orchards started earlier and some should start shortly. *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.*

TREATMENT TIMING: Apply a spray 10-14 days after your trap counts increase depending on your material choice (see below). *Plan to retreat if traps continue to show significant activity once the residue from this application is gone.*

APPLES & PEARS

Imidan, Guthion, Warrior, Assail, Calypso: Should be applied at 250DD which is projected to occur **June 30 OR 12 calendar days** after your own biofix. *Assail and Calypso* are a newer, reduced risk materials. *Assail* is effective against moderate-high populations. *Calypso* is effective against moderate populations. The addition of 1% oil to both these materials can improve efficacy.

Intrepid, Entrust, Cxd-X or Oil: Should be applied at 200 DD which is projected to occur **June 28 OR 10 calendar days after your own biofix**. *Intrepid* is a newer, reduced risk material that is effective against low to moderate populations. *Entrust* and *Cxd-X* are organic spray options and effective against lower populations. The addition of 1% oil can improve their efficacy. *Oil* is a mild organic suppressant that is best used as a supplement to Mating Disruption or other sprays.

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 close to 2% damage from the previous generation, you should probably treat this generation.

Lorsban, PennCap, Imidan, Guthion, Supracide, Asana, or Ambush: Should be applied at 300 DD which is projected to occur **July 2 OR about 14 calendar days** after your own biofix.

Intrepid or Entrust: should be applied at 200 DD which is projected to occur **June 28 OR 10 calendar days after your own biofix**. *Intrepid* is a newer, reduced risk material that is effective against low to moderate populations. The addition of Latron or similar spreader/sticker improves efficacy. *Entrust* is an organic option effective against lower populations. Efficacy is improved with the addition of 1% oil.

Dimlin should have been applied just before the flight began, if used alone, or at the 300 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

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.