

TREE PEST UPDATES

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Diablo Valley Farm Center, Delta Rd. & 2nd St., Knightsen

May 4, 2005

PEACH TWIG BORER

HOST CROPS: Almonds, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums

BIOFIX: Flight started in most orchards about **April 16th**. If you had traps in your orchard, use the date when you first started to catch moths as your own orchard biofix.

TREATMENT AND TIMING: In-season sprays may be needed to protect fruit and nuts from damage if you have significant trap counts. This will be especially important if you did not apply a dormant spray or bloom sprays. Effective control can be achieved by applying most sprays 400-500 degree days (DD) after biofix. This is projected to occur **May 18-24 OR 33-39 days after your own orchard biofix**. The table below lists some of the materials which can be used to control PTB in the various crops. BT, Entrust, Intrepid and Success have very low human toxicity and are less likely to disrupt beneficial insects.

BT (*Bacillus thuringiensis*) products will be more effective if applied twice: once at 300-350 DD (**May 11-15 OR 26-30 days after your own orchard biofix**) and again at 450-500 DD (**May 21-24 OR 36-39 days after your own orchard biofix**).

Intrepid is best applied at 300-400 DD which is projected to occur **May 11-18 OR 26-33 days after your own orchard biofix**.

Material	Almond	Apricot	Nectarine	Peach	Plum
Ambush/Pounce ^{1,2,3}	X		X	X	
Asana ^{1,2,3}	X	X	X	X	X
BT ⁴	X	X	X	X	X
Diazinon ^{2,3}		X	X	X	X
Entrust ⁴	X	X	X	X	X
Imidan ^{1,2,3}	X	X	X	X	X
Intrepid	X		X	X	X
Guthion ^{1,2,3}	X		X	X	X
Sevin ^{1,2,3}	X	X	X	X	X
Success	X	X	X	X	X
Supracide ^{1,2,3}	X	X	X	X	X

¹ toxic to mite predators - may increase mite problems

² toxic to general predators and parasites – may lead to secondary pest outbreaks

³ restricted material permit or applicator's certificate required for use

⁴ organically acceptable material

Mating Disruption materials are also available and can be effective in controlling PTB in orchards larger than 5-10 acres. They should have been applied before biofix and should be reapplied at the recommended interval for as long as you need your fruit protected. Think about this option for next year.

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

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

PEACH TWIG BORER UPDATE

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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 peach twig borer 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 potential 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