TREE PEST UPDATES

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June 20, 2011

CODLING MOTH

HOST CROPS: Apple, Pear, Walnut

2nd BIOFIX: The second flight of codling moth begun in most orchards between June 12 and 19. I am setting an area wide biofix of **June 16th**.   It's best to use the trap catches in your own orchard at this time of year *as there may be several days variation from orchard to orchard.*

TREATMENT TIMING: Wait until your traps show renewed activity and apply a spray **10-14 days** later 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. *Watch for a 2nd increase in traps counts in **mid July** and retreat if numbers are significant and your residual is gone.*

APPLES & PEARS

Delegate, Altacor, Imidan, Guthion, Warrior, Assail, Calypso: Should be applied at <u>250DD</u> which is projected to occur **June 27** OR **12 calendar days after your own biofix**. *Delegate, Altacor, Assail* and *Calypso* are newer, reduced risk materials. *Delegate* and *Altacor* are effective against moderately high populations, *Assail* and *Calypso* are effective against moderate populations. The addition of 1% oil to the reduced risk materials can improve efficacy.

Intrepid, Entrust, Cxd-X or Oil: Should be applied at <u>200 DD</u> which is projected to occur **June 25** OR **10 calendar days after your own biofix.** *Intrepid* is a 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 an additions to 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.

PennCap, Guthion, Warrior, Baythroid, Brigade, Delegate, Imidan, Lorsban, Asana, Ambush: Should be applied at <u>300 DD</u> which is projected to occur **June 30** OR **14 calendar days after your own biofix**. *Delegate* is a new, reduced risk material that is effective against moderately high populations.

Intrepid, Entrust, Cyd-X: should be applied at <u>200 DD</u> which is projected to occur **June 25** OR **10 calendar days after your own biofix.** *Intrepid* is a reduced risk material that is effective against low to moderate populations. The addition of Latron or similar spreader/sticker improves efficacy. *Entrust* and *Cyd-X* are organic options 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 (June 30) 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

Janet Caprile
Farm Advisor

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 ^{o}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.