

TREE PEST UPDATES

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July 29, 2011

CODLING MOTH

HOST CROPS: Apple, Pear, Walnut

2B Flight: Many orchards have been seeing an increase in trap activity that represents the last half of the 2nd flight. If your trap counts are significant, it is worthwhile to spray this late flight as soon as your previous spray residual is gone. *It is best to use the trap catches in your own orchard to decide on the need to spray as there can be significant variation among orchards at this time of year due to varying management practices, pest pressure, and host susceptibility.*

3A FLIGHT: Expect the 3rd flight to begin around August 12th if weather remains normal. At that time of year the spray window for this last flight should be 9-13 days (200-300 DD) after the flight begins, depending on material (see below). Plan your spray timing and material according to your projected harvest date to avoid Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) problems.

TREATMENT TIMING: [* = organic options]

APPLES & PEARS

Treat at 250 DD OR 11 days after your own flight begins with any of these materials:

Altacor (5 day PHI), *Delegate* (7 day PHI), *Assail* (7 day PHI), *Imidan* (7 day PHI),
Guthion (14-21day PHI), *Warrior* (21 day PHI):

Treat at 200 DD OR 9 days after your own flight begins with any of these materials:

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

WALNUTS

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

Treat at 250-300 DD OR 11-13 days after your own flight begins with any of these materials:

Altacor (10 day PHI), *Delegate* (14 day PHI), *Warrior* (14 day PHI), *Baythroid* (14 day PHI),
Brigade (7 day PHI), *Belt* (14 day PHI), *Proclaim* (14 day), *Penncap* (14 day PHI, 25 day REI),
Imidan (28 day PHI), *Lorsban* (14 day PHI), *Pounce/Ambush* (1 day PHI):

Dimlin (28 day PHI): Should be applied before the flight begins, if used alone, or at the 300 DD timing if mixed with a low rate of one of the insecticides listed above.

Treat at 200-250 DD OR 9-11 days after the flight begins with any of these materials:

Intrepid (14 day PHI), *Entrust+oil** (1 day PHI), *Cyd-X* (0 day PHI):

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

MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON TREATMENTS AND TIMING CAN BE FOUND IN **THE PEST MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES** ON THE UC IPM WEBSITE: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG>

If you would like to subscribe to this newsletter by email, go to: http://ucanr.org/sites/ccoopext/Tree_Pest_Updates_for_Codling_Moth/

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Farm Advisor

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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.