

TREE PEST UPDATES

75 Santa Barbara Rd, 2nd floor, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523 (925) 646-6540
 Diablo Valley Farm Center, Delta Road and Second Street, Knightsen (925) 427-8532

July 11, 2012

CODLING MOTH

HOST CROPS: Apple, Pear, Walnut

2B Flight: Many orchards – especially walnuts - had a very light 2A flight. This is probably due to the unsettled spring weather which reduced survival from the 1A flight. If your orchard had a pronounced 1B flight in mid May, look for a similar 2B flight to begin in mid July, especially if you did not treat the 1B flight. *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.*

2B TREATMENT TIMING: Typically a spray applied between **600 and 700 DD (July 14-18 this year)** will coincide with the peak of the 2B flight and protect until the 3A spray is needed. Wait until you see an increase in your own traps to determine if a spray is needed.

3A FLIGHT: Expect the 3rd flight to begin around August 1st if weather remains normal. At that time of year the spray window for this last flight should be 8-13 days (200-300 DD) after the flight begins, depending on material. Plan your spray timing and material according to your projected harvest date to avoid Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) problems. Check with your PCA about relative effectiveness.

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

APPLES & PEARS		
MATERIAL	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (PHI)	
Cxd-X	0 days	[organic material]
oil	0 days	[organic material]
Altacor	5 days	
Assail	7 days	
Delegate	7 days	
Entrust + oil	7 days	[organic material]
Imidan	7 days	
Intrepid	14 days	
Guthion	14-21days	
Warrior	21 days	

WALNUTS		
MATERIAL	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (PHI)	
Cyd-X	0 day	[organic material]
Entrust+oil	1 days	[organic material]
Pounce	1 day	
Brigade	7 days	
Altacor	10 days	
Baythroid	14 days	
Belt	14 days	
Delegate	14 days	
Intrepid	14 days	
Lorsban	14 days	
Warrior	14 days	
Proclaim	14 days	
Pennacap	14 days	[25 days for re-entry]
Imidan	28 days	
Dimlin	28 days	[apply <u>before</u> flight begins]

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

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/

Janet Caprile
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.