

TREE PEST UPDATES

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Aug 6, 2012

CODLING MOTH

HOST CROPS: Apple, Pear, Walnut

3A BIOFIX: The third flight of codling moth has just begun or should begin shortly in most orchards. I'm setting an area wide biofix of **August 4**. Many walnut orchards had a reduced 2nd generation flight and as a result may not see much 3rd generation activity. Because of the variation among orchards at this time of year, it is best to rely on trap counts in your own orchard to decide if and when to treat this generation. **The optimum time to spray is 9-14 days (depending on material) after the flight begins in your own orchard.** 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 11-14 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):

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/cccoopext/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.