

TREE PEST UPDATES

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June 27, 2017

I am retiring July 1st so this is the last newsletter you will get from me! I hope these newsletters have helped with your pest management decisions over the years.

CODLING MOTH

HOST CROPS: Apple, Pear, Walnut

2B FLIGHT: The 2B flight began in most orchards by **Jun 26**. Spray at 600 DD.

3A BIOFIX: I expect the 3rd flight to begin about **July 22nd**. Spray 200-300 DD later.

TREATMENT TIMING: [* = organic options] Wait until the trap counts in your own orchard start to increase and apply a spray (if needed) **8-12 days after the flight begins**, depending on material. If the weather remains “normal”, the projected calendar dates for the target degree days is as follows:

FLIGHT	DEGREE DAYS	EXPECTED DATE	NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER FLIGHT BEGINS
2B	600 DD	July 4	8 days after your own flight begins
3A	200 DD	July 30	8 days after your own flight begins
3A	250 DD	Aug 1	10 days after your own flight begins
3A	300 DD	Aug 3	12 days after your own flight begins

APPLES & PEARS

Treat at 250 DD OR 10 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), *Warrior* (21 day PHI)

Treat at 200 DD OR 8 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 greater than 2-3% damage from the last generation, you should treat this generation.

Treat at 300 DD OR 12 days after your own flight begins with any of these materials:

Altacor (10 day PHI), *Delegate* (1 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 8-10 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.