

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

August 2, 2006

CODLING MOTH

HOST CROPS: Apple, Pear, Walnut

3A BIOFIX: Some orchards began to see an increase in trap counts between **July 25 and August 1st** signaling the beginning of the 3rd and last flight. Other orchards have not begun the 3rd flight yet due to low populations or spray residues. Use the date that the trap catches begin to increase in your own orchard as your biofix. The optimum time to spray is 9-13 days after the flight begins (depending on material – see below). If you are harvesting Gala apples, plan your spray timing and material according to your projected harvest date to avoid Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) problems.

3B BIOFIX: If your orchard has had high pressure or substantial second peaks (B peaks) this year you should expect this pattern to continue. You may need to retreat for the 3B in late August after the residual from your 3A spray is gone. If you are harvesting early Fuji or Granny Smith apples, plan your spray timing and material according to your projected harvest date to avoid Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) problems.

TREATMENT TIMING:

APPLES & PEARS

Imidan (7 day PHI), **Guthion** (14 day PHI), **Warrior** (21 day PHI), **Assail** (7 day PHI):

Treat at 250 DD which is projected to occur **August 5-11 OR 11 days** after the flight begins.

Retreat for the 3B flight in **late August** after your 3A residual expires IF you have continued flight.

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

Treat at 200 DD which is projected to occur between **August 3-9 OR 9 days** after the flight begins.

Retreat for the 3B flight in **late August** after your 3A residual expires IF you have continued flight.

WALNUTS

Imidan (14 day PHI), **Lorsban** (14 day PHI), **PennCap** (14 day PHI), **Guthion** (21 day PHI), **Supracide** (7 day PHI), **Pounce/Ambush** (1 day PHI), **Entrust+oil*** (14 day PHI):

Treat at 250-300 DD which is projected to occur **August 5-13 OR 11-13 days** after the flight begins.

Retreat for the 3B flight in **late August** after your 3A residual expires IF you have continued flight.

Insect Growth Regulators: [**Intrepid** (14 day PHI), **Dimlin** (28 day PHI)]

Intrepid: apply at 200 DD which is projected to occur between **Aug 3-9 OR 9 days** after the flight begins.

Retreat the 3B flight **late August** after your 3A residual expires IF you have continued flight.

Dimlin should be applied before the flight begins, if used alone, or at the 250-300 DD timing if mixed with a low rate of organophosphate.

* organic options

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

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

The University of California prohibits discrimination or harassment of any person on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, pregnancy (including childbirth, and medical conditions related to pregnancy or childbirth), physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer-related or genetic characteristics), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, or status as a covered veteran (covered veterans are special disabled veterans, recently separated veterans, Vietnam era veterans, or any other veterans who served on active duty during a war or in a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized) in any of its programs or activities. University policy is intended to be consistent with the provisions of applicable State and Federal laws. Inquiries regarding the University's nondiscrimination policies may be directed to the Affirmative Action/Staff Personnel Services Director, University of California, Agriculture and Natural Resources, 300 Lakeside Drive, 6th Floor, Oakland, CA 94612-3550, (510) 987-0096.

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.