

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 22, 2004

CODLING MOTH

HOST CROPS: Apple, Pear, Walnut

3A BIOFIX: Some orchards began to see an increase in trap counts between **July 12 and 20th** signaling the beginning of the 3rd and last flight. Other orchards have been unusually quiet so use the date that the trap catches begin to increase in your own orchard as your biofix. The optimum time to spray is 7-12 days after the flight begins (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 and substantial second peaks (B peaks) this year you should expect this pattern to continue. You may need to retreat for the 3B in mid 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

Traditional Insecticides [Guthion (14 day PHI), Imidan (7 day PHI), Sevin (3 day PHI)]:

Treat at 250 DD which is projected to occur **July 24-31 OR 11 days** after the flight begins.

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

Insect Growth Regulators [Confirm (14 day PHI)]:

Treat at 200 DD which is projected to occur between **July 22-29 OR 9 days** after the flight begins.

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

WALNUTS

Traditional Insecticides [Guthion (21 day PHI), Imidan (14 day PHI), Lorsban (14 day PHI), PennCap (14 day PHI)]:

Treat at 250 DD which is projected to occur **July 24-31 OR 11 days** after the flight begins.

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

Insect Growth Regulators: [Confirm (30 day PHI), Dimlin (28 day PHI)]

Confirm: apply at 200 DD which is projected to occur between **July 22-29 OR 9 days** after the flight begins. Retreat the 3B flight **mid 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 traditional insecticide timing if mixed with a *low rate* of organophosphate.

CODLING MOTH UPDATE

UC Cooperative Extension

75 Santa Barbara Rd, 2nd floor

Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

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

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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.