

# TREE PEST UPDATES

75 Santa Barbara Rd, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523 (925) 646-6540  
724 Third St., Brentwood, CA 94513 (925) 634-3012

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## CODLING MOTH

**HOST CROPS:** Apple, Pear, Walnut

**2nd BIOFIX:** Many orchards began to see an increase in trap catches about **June 16<sup>th</sup>** signaling the beginning to the second flight. Other orchards (mostly walnuts) are a little later and should start to show increased trap counts sometime this week. *It's best to use the trap catches in your own orchard to time this spray, as there may be several days variation from orchard to orchard.*

### TREATMENT TIMING:

#### APPLES & PEARS:

**Traditional Insecticides:** Treat at 250 DD which is projected to occur **June 26<sup>th</sup> OR 10 calendar days** after your own biofix. Orchards with high populations may need to retreat if traps continue to show significant activity once the residue from this application is gone.

**Confirm:** This is an Insect Growth Regulator (IGR) which is softer on beneficial insects. It is best used in orchards with low codling moth pressure; good spray coverage is essential. It should be applied at 200 DD which is projected to occur **June 24<sup>th</sup> OR 8 calendar days after your own biofix.**

**Mating Disruption:** Reapply the mating disruption product at the interval recommended by the manufacturer. If this is the first year under mating disruption and/or you have a high population or a problem spot, you may want to consider a supplemental insecticide spray along the perimeter or in the problem area if your traps indicate a problem. Use the timing recommended above.

**WALNUTS:** Not all walnut orchards need to treat every generation of codling moth. If you've had more than 2-3% damage from the previous generation, you should probably treat this generation.

**Insecticides:** Treat with traditional organophosphate materials at 300 DD which is projected to occur **June 28<sup>th</sup> OR about 12 calendar days** after your own biofix. *Confirm* should be applied as for apples, above. *Dimlin* should have been applied just before the flight began.

**Wasps (*Trichogramma platnerii*):** Begin releases at 200 DD or **8 calendar days** after the beginning of the new flight. Continue at weekly intervals until 4 releases have been made for this generation. A rate of 200,000 wasps per acre has been shown to be effective in walnuts with low populations.

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Janet Caprile  
Farm Advisor

**What's a Biofix?:** It's just the beginning of the flight for each new generation. 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.

UC Cooperative Extension  
75 Santa Barbara Rd, 2nd floor  
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

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