

Thresholds, Monitoring, and Sampling

Effectively monitoring codling moth with the DA lure

Alan Knight
U.S.D.A., A.R.S., Wapato, WA

Abstract: Codling moth (CM) continues to be managed with a suite of tools including the use of sex pheromones for mating disruption (MD) and a limited arsenal of insecticides. The growers' abilities to predict the beginning of moth activity, egg laying and egg hatch are important measures used to target the population with sprays. The current model in conjunction with the use of Guthion cover sprays has served the industry well for nearly 25 years. The model was developed by matching the accumulation of degree-days from first male captures in a sex pheromone-baited trap (Biofix) with the observed timing of egg hatch. Over many years it was found that the accumulation of 250 degree-days after Biofix successfully predicted the beginning of egg hatch.

NEED 4 day Hi temp avg. ^{caught} 265 to call a moth catch a biofix

pheron 0.5/trap 1.5 males/trap phero
no midseason injury

no prob.
3-50⁺/ph trap

15-17 January 2003, Hilton Hotel, Portland, OR ❖ Publ. by Washington State Univ., Pullman, Washington

Page 23

1/2 ♀/04 trap no prob. 3-40⁺/04 no prob