

BioLure TECHNICAL BULLETIN**CODLING MOTH 10X LURE*****Cydia pomonella* (Linnaeus)****COMMODITIES ATTACKED**

Apples, almonds, cherries, pears, peaches, plums, quince, and walnuts.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

Worldwide.

IDENTIFICATION

Actual Size



Adult: Wingspan 10mm.

Body and forewings brownish gray, the tip of each forewing has a coppery tinged, dark brown band that distinguishes codling moth from other moths found in orchards. Hindwings are brown, bordered by paler fringes.

Larvae: Newly hatched larvae are white with black heads. Mature larvae are 15mm to 20mm long, pinkish white, with mottled brown heads.

BIOLOGY

Codling moth is a major pest of apple and pear. It will also attack walnut, prune, quince, hawthorn, and some varieties of plums. Codling moth overwinters as a mature larva in an inactive state called diapause. The larvae pupate inside cocoons in early spring. Shortly thereafter they emerge as moths. Male moths begin to appear in pheromone traps when temperatures are at least 13°C at dusk, although mating is not widespread until sunset temperatures reach 17°C. The moths are active a few hours before and after twilight. Overwintered females will lay 30 to 70 eggs singly on leaf surfaces or on tiny fruit. Eggs of the overwintered generation hatch 3 to 5 days after being laid. Newly hatched larvae are white with a black head. They bore into fruit within 24 hours after hatching. First generation larvae require about 4 to 6 weeks to complete development and emerge as moths in about 50 to 80 days depending upon temperatures. At least two generations of codling moth per year will occur in most regions. A third and even partial fourth generation will occur in warmer areas.

MONITORING INFORMATION**BioLure Active Ingredient**

(E,E)-8, 10-dodecadien-1-ol (Codlemone)

Lure Duration: 6 weeks

Note: For optimum shelf life and performance, lures should be stored in a refrigerator or freezer.

Recommended Trap: BioLure wing trap

Trap Placement and Use:

CM 10X lures are designed specifically for use in monitoring orchards treated with pheromone mating disruption. **The use of this lure in orchards not treated with pheromone mating disruption is not recommended.** Place traps with lure after mating disruption treatments have been made. Traps should be hung high in the tree approximately 50cm below the mating disruption dispensers at the periphery of the canopy. Maintain a foliage-free space of 30cm to 45cm around the trap. In pheromone mating disruption orchards, use one trap per hectare. Place more traps along borders and in areas with a history of high codling moth damage. If the total number of moths caught in a 10X trap during the overwintering flight exceed local thresholds, treatment with an effective codling moth insecticide is recommended. BioLure CM 10X lures are very useful for monitoring pheromone mating disruption applications but should not be the only method of monitoring the codling moth infestation developing in an orchard. Pheromone mating disruption treatments may shut down trap catches of male moths. Pheromone lures, such as BioLure CM 10X, can not detect migration of codling moth females from adjacent fields or developing infestations of secondary pests.

Further information and local recommendation may be obtained from your crop consultant, Cooperative Extension Service, or BioLure Dealer.

LIMITED WARRANTY

This lure is warranted to deliver pheromone for the duration specified at a constant temperature of 25°Celsius. BioLure traps and lures are supplied by Suterra LLC to provide a means to monitor insect pests populations as a guide to timing of spray applications for certain insects. They should be regarded as a supplementary aid in insect control planning. Spray programs should not be altered solely on the basis of data obtained from using BioLure products.

Unless otherwise noted, trap placement and density recommendations are based on generalized principles and field experience with certain insects. These recommendations may not apply for each specified pest, population density, season or location where traps are used. Users themselves shall determine the suitability of the products for their intended use and shall assume all risk and liability arising from such use.