- Walnut acreage treated with MD stands at about 15,000 acres
- Represents <8% of the acreage annually facing pressure from CM







Aerosol dispensers for mating disruption THE FACTS

- Best suited to <u>large blocks</u> (>40 acres)
- Few to no mechanical failures (<1%)</p>
- Monitor with COMBO traps (hung high)
- Supplemental sprays important
- Orchard edges may need extra attention
- Trap suppression possible in nearby orchards
- Population decline & damage control achievable in 2-3 years if follow program



Isomate[®] CM Mist



CheckMate® Puffer®

<u>Answer #1</u>: It costs too much, especially if I still have to spray for codling moth.

FACT: Need for supplemental CM sprays is reduced or eliminated over time

- Year 1 Puffers + supplemental sprays to reduce population and control damage
- Year 2 Continued population reduction; reduce/eliminate sprays or use softer materials according to "Combo" trap catches and in-season damage
- Year 3-5 With above, need for CM sprays eliminated over time

FACT: Good control can be achieved with less pheromone in the can and emitters running as little as 7 hours per night.

Both aerosol dispenser companies plan to market a "reduced rate" product for walnuts.



2013: Trap capture suppression with "reduced rate" aerosol dispensers



STERILE MALES



Columns for the same lure with the same letter are not statistically different (Fisher's Protected LSD, P=0.05)

2014 Tests: What is the optimum aerosol dispenser density?

Currently based on:

- Keeping the cost below some maximum
- Extrapolation based on plume studies



2014 Tests: What is the optimum aerosol dispenser density?



*

- Good suppression of CM using emitters that release substantially less pheromone
- Very low densities provide high level of disruption <u>97% at 1 per 4 acres</u>
- We support the current recommendation of around 1 per 2 acres
 - Trials not set up as efficacy test; traps placed in interior of plots
 - Low emitter densities may leave areas of little or no pheromone on borders
 - Failure of a single unit would leave large unprotected areas





2014 Tests: Mechanism of aerosol dispenser disruption

Low trap catch interpreted as huge plume and males deactivated downwind



More likely, males move upwind towards the emitter, bypassing traps and females







Answer #2a:

I have to spray anyway for WHF, aphids, etc., so I may as well throw in a CM material.

FACT: This may occasionally work, but in <u>most</u> <u>instances</u>, CM spray timing and materials are different than those for other pests. Why aren't more growers using codling moth mating disruption? <u>Answer #2b</u>: WHF will go out of control if I stop spraying for codling moth.

FACT 1: There may be other explanations for an increase in WHF.

FACT 2: We no longer have broad spectrum and long residual materials that will kill both pests.

<u>Answer #3</u>: I've heard that it doesn't work well in tall orchards.

FACT: In controlled tests, hanging dispensers <u>high</u> in tall trees did not improve performance over hanging them at mid-canopy height.





<u>Answer #4</u>:

Codling moth is being controlled just fine with insecticides.



FACTS: Historic failure of insecticide-based programs to be sustainable

Resistance development Compounds lost due to regulation

Newer insecticides lack the broad-spectrum activity that older materials had

Toxicity to natural enemies, leading to secondary pests

Mite flaring in walnuts ?



<u>Answer #5</u>:

I don't know how to tell if I am getting into trouble and need to spray.

ONGOING WORK: Pheromone-based solutions to CM in orchards too small for aerosol dispensers

"Meso" emitters continue to look promising

CM-DA Meso still under trial

Isomate[®] CM-Ring

New CM + NOW product

Trece CideTrak ® CMDA Meso





DEEP BARK CANKER

SHALLOW BARK CANKER

Brenneria rubrifaciens

Brenneria nigrifluens



