7. Mating Disruption/SIR

MATING DISRUPTION OF CODLING MOTH USING "PUFFERS"

Rachel B. Elkins
University of California Cooperative Extension
883 Lakeport Blvd.
Lakeport, CA 95453

Harry H. Shorey
Department of Entomology
University of California
Riverside, CA 92521

In 1996, a 160-acre trial was initiated to test a novel, economical dispenser - "puffers". Puffers are plastic devices containing a pressurized aerosol can filled with pheromone. A timer triggers a plunger to open a valve, releasing a given amount of pheromone at a preset time interval.

Puffers full of the codling moth (CM) pheromone codlemone and butane propellent were applied to 160 acres of Bartlett pears in Kelseyville, California on April 16. Devices were placed every 35 feet around the perimeter of the site, with some additional ones within the site; application rate was 1 per 1.3 acres. Pheromone was released every 25 minutes from April through September. All dispensers were replaced June 1; the butane was replaced with an experimental propellent and OBLR pheromone was added. Upwind units were again replaced in late July due to propellent interference with emission during a prolonged heat spell. On all but 156 acres, the normal CM control program was carried out in addition to the pheromone. Four 1-acre plots in the center of the site were left untreated except for pheromone. Numerous 1 mg., 10 mg., and OBLR traps were placed throughout the site, as well as in two upwind standard program orchards.

Trap catches, CM eggs and fruit damage (1st generation, preharvest, bin and postharvest samples) were recorded in mating disruption (MD), standard, and untreated orchards (1st generation only). No eggs were found in any plots in a mid-May sample and there was no 1st generation CM damage; however, OBLR damage averaged 1% in the MD plots. Preharvest CM damage was zero in downwind MD plots but averaged 1.8% in upwind plots. Bin counts were 0 in downwind and averaged 1.0% in upwind plots. OBLR damage averaged 11% in all MD plots but only 1.0% in the MD + OP-treated areas, reflecting the lack of early OBLR pheromone to control the 1st generation and confirming the relative efficacy of chemical control (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1: CODLING MOTH DAMAGE - PUFFER TRIAL
Bartlett pears, Lake County, 1996
total of 2 picks

| Sample | MD avg. 2 plots | | MD+OP avg. 2 plots | GROWER | UNTREATED |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| | | | upwind downwind | | |
| 1st Gen tree | 0.0 | 0.0 | H cou <u>ll</u> | 0.0 | 10.5 |
| 2nd Gen tree | 1.8 | 0.0 | Department of | 0.0 | |
| 2nd & 3rd Gen bin | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| post-harvest | 13.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 0.0 | 0.0 | |

| Table 2: | OBLR DAMAGE - PUFFER TRIAL | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Bartlett pears, Lake County, 1996 | | | | |
| | total of 2 picks | | | | |

| Sample | NOT THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF | MD avg. 2 plots upwind downwind | | D+OP 2 plots downwind | GROWER | UNTREATED |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| | upwina | uownwinu | ирмина | uownwinu | | |
| 1st Gen - tree | 1.3 | 0.8 | - | _ | 0.0 | 0.35 |
| 1st Gen bin | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | Village carches; City |
| | | | | | | |
| 2nd Gen tree | 5.0 | 6.3 | g (- 5 fi | t baura) or | 0.0 | (vine nol- |
| 2nd Gen bin | 11.8 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | large cation Co |
| | | | | | | |
| postharvest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | renaw shi va mit |
| Man pellocing the | | | | | | |