

Chemical Control/New Products

Managing Codling Moth in Southern Oregon Pear Orchards: Neonicotinoids, Novaluron, and Granulosis Virus

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*Abstract:* In replicated field trials conducted at the Research Center, several products and spray timings were evaluated for control of codling moth. Two formulations of novaluron were tested, the 7.5 WDG which had been used previously and a 0.83 EC. Both formulations gave excellent control of codling moth, better than Imidan. The novaluron (Rimon) 0.83 EC was also combined with Imidan and provided very good control of codling moth when applied on a three week interval. This combination was also tested with only two sprays per season (one spray per codling moth generation) and was equal to five applications of Imidan, although there was significantly more early season damage with the combination. A rotation of Imidan and Assail was equivalent to Imidan by itself. Clutch by itself or in a rotation with Imidan did not provide as good control of codling moth as the Imidan by itself. In another trial Calypso was equivalent to Imidan. Cyd-X applied every week and a half controlled codling moth entries as well as Imidan applied every three weeks. Mating disruption was employed in a 1.2 acre block under high pressure and the addition of Cyd-X significantly improved control of codling moth. The DA (pear ester) kairomone lure was used for monitoring codling moth at the research orchard and in grower blocks; comparisons with other lures and the effect of trap design will be discussed.