







# Technical Bulletin for: **CODLING MOTH (Female/Male Plus)**

*Cydia pomonella* (Linnaeus) • Lepidoptera, Tortricidae • CYPOFM Plus



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|---------------------|---|
| <b>DISTRIBUTION</b> | All apple growing regions worldwide.  |
| <b>HOSTS</b>        | Apple, pear, peach, quince, walnut.   |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>  |   |
| <b>Adult Moth</b>   | Dark grayish wings; the tip of each forewing has a coppery-tinged, dark brown band that distinguishes codling moth from other moths found in apple orchards; hind wings pale gray; wingspan 12 mm to 19 mm.   |
| <b>Larvae</b>       | Newly hatched white with black heads; mature larvae pinkish white with mottle brown heads; 12 mm to 19 mm long.   |
| <b>Eggs</b>         | Laid singly on leaves and sometimes fruit; smaller than a pinhead; disk shaped, opaque white when first laid; black head of larvae becomes visible just before hatching.  |
| <b>LIFE HISTORY</b> | Female lays 40 to 50 eggs that hatch within 10 to 14 days; larvae develop in 21 to 35 days; adults emerge after 14 to 28 days as pupae on the host plant (under loose bark or in crevices; 1 to 3 generations (under certain conditions, 4) per year. |

## MONITORING INFORMATION

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| <b>LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE &amp; FIELD LIFE</b> | EE-8,10-12OH and Ethyl-2,4-Decadienoate in a Gray Rubber Septum and Acetic Acid in Coaster Lure packet. Lure Longevity: 5 Weeks  |   |
| <b>TRAP TO USE</b>   | Red Paper or Plastic Delta Trap  |   |
| <b>MONITORING STRATEGY</b>                                 | Place traps at the pink stage of bud development. Place the lure in the center of sticky bottom. Change the lure every five (5) weeks and the sticky as needed. Install at least one (1) trap per ha (2-3 traps will be better). Hung baited traps in the upper part of the tree crown. Place trap three (3) rows away from the edge of the orchard.   |   |
| <b>CULTURAL &amp; PHYSICAL CONTROL</b>                     | Remove host trees in nearby abandoned orchards to destroy reservoirs of codling moth. Also remove fruit from nearby unsprayed apple, pear, and walnut trees, unpicked pollinizers and seedling trees in the orchard, as well as removing props, picking bins, and fruit piles from the orchard. Prune tall, overly dense treetops to improve spray coverage. Hand thin to remove all infested fruit during each generation before worms leave fruit and pick up dropped fruit. |   |

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