ORCHARD GREATER THAN 40 ACRES

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

Puffer CM contains a behavior modifying biochemical (pheromone) that disrupts the mating behavior of codling moth, Cydia pomonella. Use in apple, pear, walnut and other orchards where the codling moth is a pest. Puffer CM is used with the Puffer Aerosol Cabinet, an automatic metered dispenser, so that one puff of pheromone is delivered every 15 minutes throughout the night to disrupt the nocturnal mating behavior of codling moths.

Do not apply more than 150 grams of active ingredient per acre per year.

METHOD OF APPLICATION: For use on apple, pear and walnut orchards and other crops where the codling moth is a pest. In the spring, start applications prior to moth emergence and continue throughout the crop’s susceptible period, typically 80 to 180 days. Use a cabinet to automatically dispense the Puffer CM canister. One puff of product is delivered every 15 minutes for a period of 12 hours, starting at 6 PM.

Placing cabinets in orchards and replacing canisters are to be done when cabinets are inactive, typically during daylight hours between 7 AM and 5 PM. To avoid accidental spraying ensure that canister nozzles are pointed away during the performance of these tasks.

One Puffer CM canister will last approximately 200 days. Where effective disruption of codling moth mating requires longer application periods, replace used canisters before the 200 day period is reached.

Product Placement: Suspend a filled cabinet from a tree limb close to the center of the tree. Ideally, placement height will be approximately 2/3 of orchard height ±10%. Do not place cabinets where foliage, nuts or fruits can be directly sprayed. Where feasible a 3-foot clearance is requested.

APPLICATION NOTES: For best results apply at the time or shortly before the codling moths begin to emerge in the spring. This product only affects adult male moths and will have no effect on female moths, eggs or larvae. If application occurs

following biofix (the first date moths are found consistently in monitoring traps) or during the growing season, the field must be treated with insecticides that will effectively control hatching larvae until egg laying by previously mated female moths has ceased to occur. In moderate to high insect pressure situations, supplemental insecticide applications during the season may be necessary to provide adequate protection. These supplemental insecticide applications must be made based on trap monitoring, field scouting, and appropriate degree-day models for the local growing area and must be timed to control young larvae. Monitor insect infestation with traps and by visual inspection of plants. Reapply as needed, based on monitoring results and field scouting.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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Place cabinets around the orchard perimeter or in a grid pattern to achieve a density of up to two (2) puffer canisters per acre. In situations with a prevailing wind place additional canisters along the upwind edge to achieve uniform pheromone distribution within the interior of the orchard.

Method
Spray
Timings
In the spring, prior to moth emergence.