

APPLE, PEAR, WALNUT, PECAN, QUINCE, AND OTHER POME FRUITS

General Information

CIDETRAK CM disrupts the mating communication between adult male and female moths, reduces fertile egg laying, suppresses subsequent larval infestation, and reduces the need for applying insecticides.

For maximum effectiveness, growers should remove and destroy infested fruit from trees and the ground. Growers should maintain accurate records of CM adult population monitoring and larval damage within their orchards. Consult your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or Trece representative for assistance in designing the best CIDETRAK CM program for your orchard.

Rate:

Minimum of 400 dispensers per acre (1,000 dispensers per hectare) or 48 gm. a.i. per acre per application. Maximum of 800 dispensers per acre (2,000 dispensers per hectare) or 96 gm. a.i. per acre per application. Apply the maximum dispenser rate to all orchard borders, to orchards that are moderately to heavily infested with CM, or adjacent to an untreated orchard. Do not exceed 150 grams of active ingredient per acre per year.

Application:

Attach dispensers securely to lateral branches in upper one-third of tree canopy. Attach the dispensers from the ground using a pole applicator or from a moving trailer.

Timing:

Apply prior to moth emergence in early spring. Monitor moth activity using PHEROCON IIB or PHEROCON VI traps and lures. Begin monitoring in early spring and continue throughout the season to assess treatment effectiveness. Depending on temperature, CIDETRAK CM dispensers will release pheromone for 120-140 days. In areas with long field season (i.e. more than 120 days) a second application may be necessary, based on monitoring results, prior to subsequent CM flights.

NOTE-CIDETRAK CM will not prevent crop damage from immigration of mated female moths into treated orchards. Nearby (500 yards) untreated Codling Moth hosts, such as apple, walnut, pear, quince, crabapple, plum and others, can be a source of these mated females. Treatment with pheromone is recommended only when all host crops within or near treated blocks have been treated with CIDETRAK CM.

Treatment Tips:

CIDETRAK CM suppresses mating of Codling Moth and Hickory Shuckworm. Immigration of mated female moths from adjacent, infested orchards can reduce the level of control. Area-wide treatment of the entire host plant block is the most effective strategy. To supplement CIDETRAK CM, use insecticides to control high populations. Monitor all pest populations to determine timely use of insecticides. To manage immigration and high population pressures, consider:

1. Treatment of external sources of infestation with CIDETRAK CM
2. Treatment of external sources of infestation with an insecticide
3. Treatment of pheromone treated orchard with insecticide

Consult your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or Trece representative for local field condition management strategies.

Method

[N. A.](#)

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

[field rates 1](#)

[field rates 2](#)

•

Timings

Apply prior to moth emergence in early spring.