Codling moth flight model

FACTSHEET

Codling moth causing damage in various fruits

The larvae emerged from eggs laid by the codling moth (Cydia Pomonello) on the surface of the fruit cause damage to apples, pears and other pome fruit. The larvae burrow inside and blemish the surface of the fruit which makes it unsellable.

Control with help of DSS on platform.ipmdecisions.net

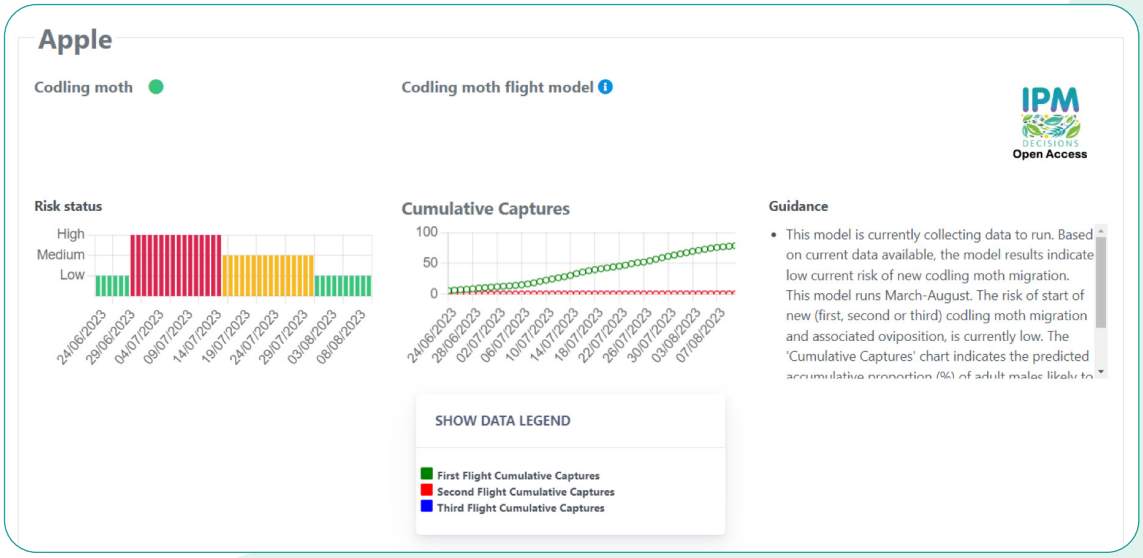
The DSS predicts the start of adult codling moth flight, enabling users to undertake targeted monitoring and/or mitigating actions to reduce the risk of damage to the crop. A 3-parameter non-linear regression model fits cumulative moth captures as a function of accumulated day degrees for all three of the male flights. The model predicts that 1st migration begins after 151 day degrees, 2nd migration begins after 673 day degrees and 3rd migration begins after 1303 day degrees. The start of migration events are reported in the DSS warning to the user.

DSS parameters

The model uses minimum and maximum temperature from the 1st of January.

DSS output

The DSS output gives information about the risk of codling moth migration. The 'Cumulative Captures' chart indicates the predicted accumulative proportion (%) of adult males likely to be caught by these dates, associated with the first (green), second (red) or third (blue) flight.



Where can DSS be used

This DSS was adapted from work carried out in Greece, and is considered applicable, but not yet validated in, Albania, Romania, Bosnia, Croatia, Italy, Macedonia, Montenegro, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Slovakia, and Spain

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