

Codling Moth



Pupae



Adult Moth



Eggs and newly hatched larvae



Larvae entrance in apple



Mature larvae leaving apple to pupate



Cross section of larvae damage

Codling Moths

- Difficult to control pests. Use multiple methods for best results



1. Dormant season **horticultural oil** spray in January - February
2. Apply **tanglefoot** on the trunk before bloom in January - February
3. Place **Pheromone traps** in tree before bloom and monitor weekly in March - April
4. If adult moths are present in traps spray with spinosad every 10 days for 3 weeks

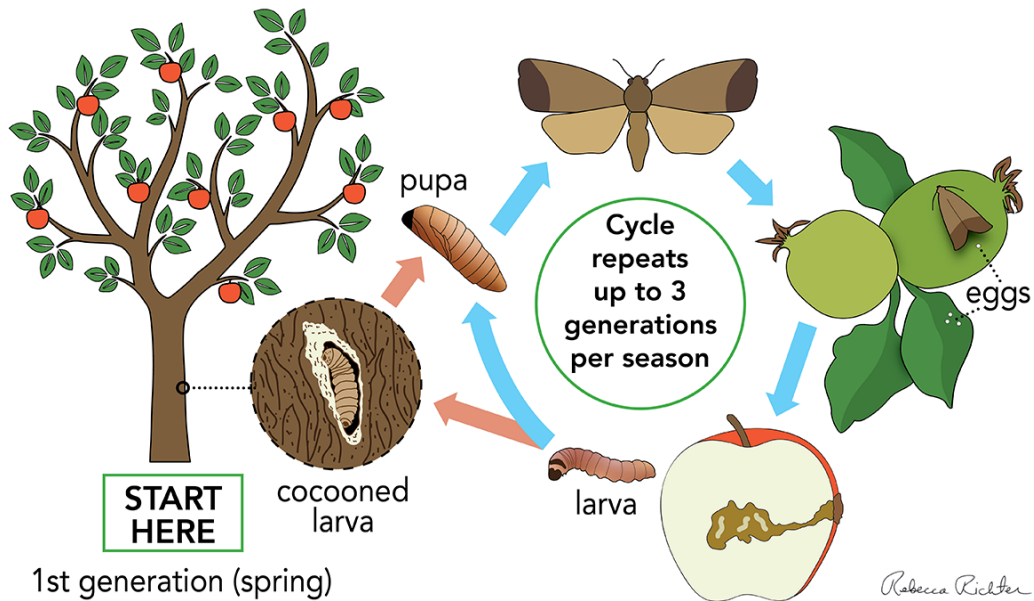


Spinosad Sprays: Garden Insect Spray OR Captain Jack's

5. Remove infested fruit from trees when fruit is dime sized (Around April)
6. Rake up and destroy dropped fruit as soon as it falls, especially in May and June.
7. Repeat steps 3 - 4 in July - August with new traps
 - 3 generations of codling moth per year is common
 - If the first generation of codling moth is well controlled, you can limit damage from the second generation, which is the generation that does the most damage.
 - Early ripening apples for this reason have less intense codling moth damage.



Codling Moth Life Cycle



1. Mature larvae overwinter in a cocoon under loose bark on the trunk, in soil or in debris around the base of the tree.
2. When the first blossoms show pink the larvae change into pupae.
3. At about full bloom the adults emerge from the pupae and begin laying eggs on leaves and sometimes on fruit.
4. Larvae emerge from the egg in 6–20 days, depending on temperatures.
 - **This is the damaging stage of the codling moth.** The larval stage lasts three to four weeks.
 - The larvae can create a “sting” on the side of the fruit which produces a small wound. Or, they can burrow into the center of the fruit, usually from the flower end, or from the side.
 - This entry area will show frass, or larval excrement, as the larvae feed and grow.
5. Once the larvae are mature, they drop to the ground and cocoon under loose bark on the trunk, in soil or in debris around the base of the tree. They either overwinter or immediately pupate for two to three weeks. They hatch into adults in mid-July and August.
6. Adults of the second generation fly in July and August and lay their eggs. The larvae hatch from this generation is the one that does the most damage.

If the first generation of codling moth is well controlled, you can limit damage from the second and third generations of the season.