

Peach Twig Borer

The peach twig borer, *Anarsia lineatella*, is a serious pest of peaches, plums, apricots and almonds. Larvae inflict two types of damage. First generation larvae injure young stems by boring into them causing wilt and eventual death of twigs. When borer populations are high these larvae can cause substantial damage to young trees. Second generation larvae directly attack the fruit, typically entering the fruit near the stem end. Both forms of damage result in significant losses for the grower.



information can be used to estimate larval numbers and better time any control measures that need to be taken.

Through judicious trap placement and regular monitoring of the traps, pest managers can better track where and when damaging populations exist. Over time, the record of trap catches combined with careful observations of environmental conditions, plant health, life stages of the pest and other insects can be used by pest managers to predict problems and institute preventative measures.

Phero Tech's peach twig borer lure, used with our Wing Trap, can catch these harmful pests. Catch

Advantages of Pheromone Trapping

- Detecting the build-up of pests well before economic damage can occur.
- Pinpointing locations of infestations.
- Ensuring correct decisions on whether control measures are necessary.
- Selecting the most appropriate control measures.
- Optimising the timing of spraying.
- Assessing the effectiveness of direct control measures.

Trap and Lure Installation:

Consult trap instruction sheets when assembling Wing Trap I and Wing Trap II (with removable insert). Make sure trap top and bottom fit together. Using the lure holder, suspend lure from the underside of the trap top. Do not throw the lure into the glue on trap bottom. **Wear disposable gloves to avoid touching the lure.** This will avoid possible lure contamination or cross contamination. When changing lures, remove old lure from the trapping site. Do not throw lure and disposable gloves on the ground.



Trap Placement and Density

Deploy a minimum of 2 traps in each orchard for effective monitoring. Place 1 trap on the edge and another one near the centre of the orchard. Traps should be hung in the upper third of the canopy at a height of about 1.8-2 m (6-7 feet). Ensure that the trap is not blocked by foliage.

When To Hang Traps

First generation peach twig borers start flying from the end of April to late June while second generation adults are present from late July to September. Traps should be placed in the fields before adult emergence. If you are unsure as to the best time to hang the traps, consult the experts in your region.

Trap Maintenance

Inspect traps every 2 days until the first moth is caught and biofix (beginning of moth flight) is established. Be sure you can identify the target species. Consult local experts if uncertain. Continue checking traps twice a week (on the same days each week). Always note trap location, number of catches per trap and date of trap counts. Accurate record keeping will help determine the size of the pest population, will assist with determining the size of the pest population, will assist with optimal spray timing and the efficacy of control measures.

It is essential that the sticky trap bottoms be kept free of insects and other debris. Check to ensure the bottoms are still sticky each time you inspect the traps; replace as required.

Lure Storage

Store lures in the freezer until ready to use. Ensure the stored lures are in a freezer-safe bag, preferably the original package. If only a few lures are used, make sure the rest of the lures are kept in the freezer, in the resealed bag.

Using Catch Results

Interpretation of trap catch data for the need of control measures varies from region to region. Consult local experts to best understand the system most applicable for you.

Helpful Hints

In addition to using pheromone traps, growers can ascertain the degree of peach twig borer damage by examining the trees. Twig wilt and death can indicate larval presence, as can the marks on the fruit, typically near the stem.

*Pheromones are naturally occurring chemicals that insects and other organisms use to communicate with members of their own species.

Phero Tech Inc. certifies that this product meets and conforms to the description on the information sheet. No expressed or implied warranty is made. Phero Tech Inc. will not be liable for incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the handling, storage, or use of this product.

Come to us for:

- **Trapping Products:** Card Traps, Delta Traps, Wasp Trap, Wing Traps I & II.
- **Glues**
- **Pheromone Lures:** Codling Moth, Leafrollers, Mullein Bug, Peach Twig Borer, Oriental Fruit Moth and more.
- **Honey Bee Pheromones:** For enhanced pollination and shipping queenless worker packages.

Phero Tech Inc.

Toll Free: 800-665-0076
Sales Fax: 604-940-9402
sales@pherotech.com
www.pherotech.com