

PEACH TREE BORER MOTH TRAP

General Information

Peach Tree Borer Moths attack peach, cherry, plum, prune, nectarine, apricot and ornamental shrubs.

Crop Damage

Damage is caused by the larval stage, primarily to younger trees. Larvae tunnel into the roots and lower trunks of the feeding on the growing tissue and inner bark.

Young tree may be completely girdled and older trees may have their crop bearing capacity greatly reduced. Infested trees may yellow and eventually die as the larvae girdle the tree at the crown. Infestations occur on the trunk from 1-2 feet above ground to 2-3 inches below ground.

Life Cycle

The adult female peachtree borer lays between 400 and 900 eggs on the trunk at the soil-line, or on weeds and surrounding litter around the base of the trunk. Peachtree borers have an extremely high rate of fertility, and about 97% to 100% of peachtree borer eggs hatch.

The hatched larva bore into the trunk, large roots, or stems and their feeding creates tunnels. There are seven instar stages in the development of the peachtree borer. The larvae feed for 30 to 40 days. Shortly before reaching maturity, the larva enters diapause. The larvae feed for 10 days following diapause and enter a pupal stage that is approximately 20 days in length. Those larvae will pupate and materialize as small adults. Pupae are usually found within 2 inches of the tree. Adults emerge from pupation between the hours of 8 AM and 1 PM. Within an hour females are ready to mate. More than 60% of the eggs are laid on the first day of adulthood. The lifespan of the adult male and females is about five days. Neither the male nor females will eat during their adult life. There is a single generation per year.

Timing of Trap Placement

Moth activity can occur anytime between mid June and early August. In order to detect the first activity, traps should be hung in tree well advance of the anticipated flight. Usually this means hanging traps shortly after petal-fall. It is recommended to set out by May 15 and should extend through the last moth flight in your area.

Trap Placement

Traps should be placed at approximately eye level (5-6 ft.) and about 2 feet from the outer ends of branches. Position so that there is a foliage-free space of 12-18" around the trap. For mass trapping, hang 2 traps per tree. (Only 1 per dwarf tree)

Lure Placement

Lure should be replaced after 8 weeks. With time, wind blown dust and debris may cause a "skin" to develop over the sticky material. To maintain trapping efficiency, the sticky material on the trap bottom may be stirred with a small stick.

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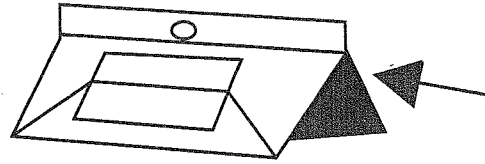
2 Peach Tree Borer Moth Traps, 2 Trap Hangers, 2 Peach Tree Borer Moth Lures,
Moth Color Identification Guide.

EPA Establishment No. 73813-CR-1

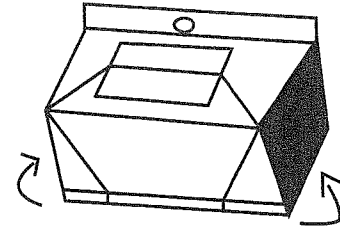
DIAMOND TRAP ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Assembly

1. Grasp top and bottom of the trap and pull apart. Fold perforated end inward to hold trap in a three dimensional shape as shown (see illustration)

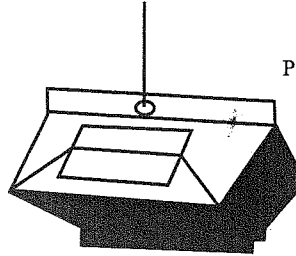


Grasp here and pull down to pull trap into place



Fold ends inward

2. Open the protective packet, remove the lure. Stick lure inside trap.



Place lure in crease at bottom of sticky surface

3. Hang the trap by placing a twist-tie hanger through the hole in the top of the trap and hang in an appropriate location. Inspect the traps regularly and remove insects and debris. Replace diamond trap as necessary when sticky surface becomes covered with debris, dust or insect scales.

Trap Placement

Traps should be used in early spring, at least 2 weeks before buds break. Place 2 traps high in tree, 2 feet in from either edge of foliage. Use one trap for small or dwarf trees. Maintain a foliage-free space of 12-18" around the trap. NEVER hang trap below foliage canopy or closer than 4 feet to the ground. If trap surface becomes extremely dirty or covered with insects, replace as soon as possible.

Replacing Trap

The lure last 8 weeks. The trap and lure should be replaced every 8 weeks to insure full season coverage.

Note

- To prolong the storage life of lure, refrigerate or freeze unused lures in their protective packet.
- Sticky material from traps can be removed with cooking oil.
- Although the surface of this trap contains no dangerous chemicals, it is extremely sticky. Therefore, keep it out of reach of children and pets. If sticky material gets on your hands, remove with vegetable oil.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Avoid contact of sticky surface with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. If irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Store in a cool dry place. Do not open until ready to use.

DISPOSAL: When sticky surface is full of insects or debris, wrap and dispose of it in regular trash collection.