

An Interactive Model to Predict Development of Codling Moth and Effectiveness of Insecticide Applications in Quebec Orchards

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Decision making for CM control

Common tools :

- Pheromone traps
- Degree-days to predict key events

Phenology model included in CIPRA software (Quebec): (Computerized Agricultural Pest Forecasting)

- Prediction of adult flight based on daily accumulation of DD
- Developed with data collected in 12 orchards (1977 -2006)

Chouinard et al. 2001; Bourgeois et al. 2008

Accurate information on biological stage of CM : essential

New interactive bio-climatic model

- Developped by Agropomme

Egg laying and egg hatch

G1: œufs larves L1 œufs cum L1 cum

G2: œufs larves L1 œufs cum L1 cum

Distribution of specific stage

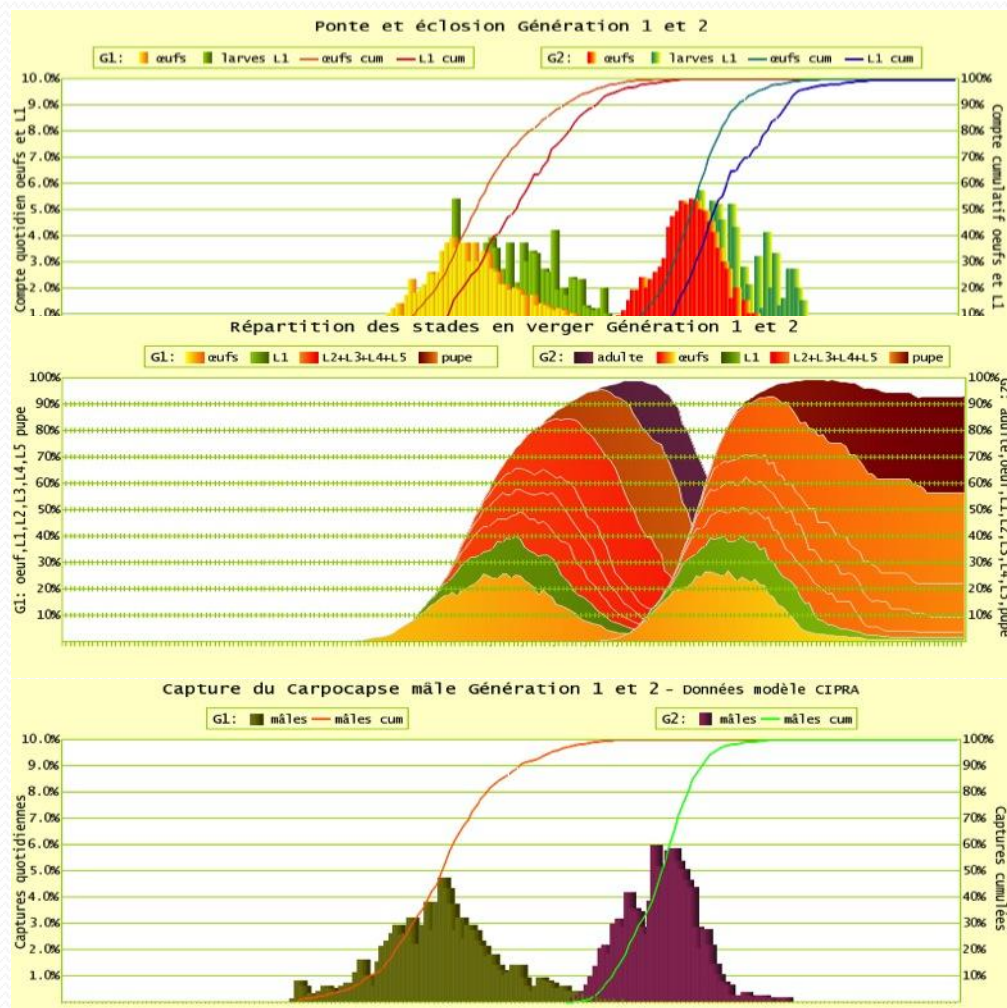
G1: œufs L1 L2+L3+L4+L5 pupe

G2: adulte œufs L1 L2+L3+L4+L5 pupe

Adult flight activity

G1: mâles mâles cum

G2: mâles mâles cum



Simulation parameters

Start: first male trap catch : DD-predicted or real

- Pre-oviposition period (DD)
- Flight and oviposition window
- Minimum temperature for development
- Minimum temperature for flight
- Minimum temperature for oviposition
- Daily oviposition pattern
- Development time (DD) for each instar
- Adult longevity (DD)

Validation in semi-natural conditions

- Diapausing larvae placed in hibernation cages

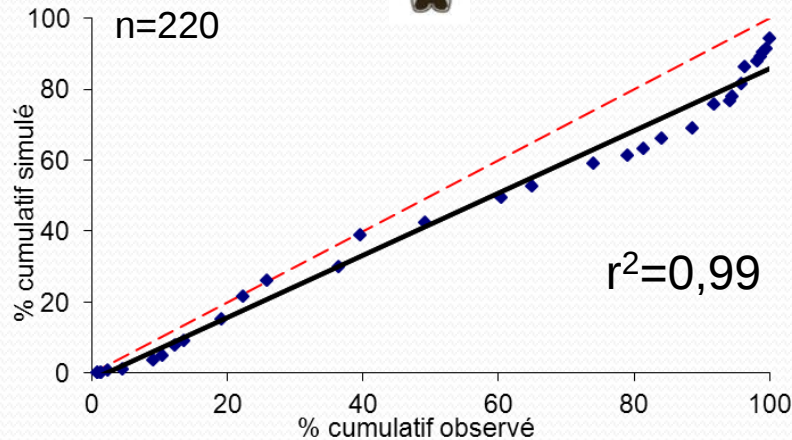


- New emerged adults then placed in oviposition cages

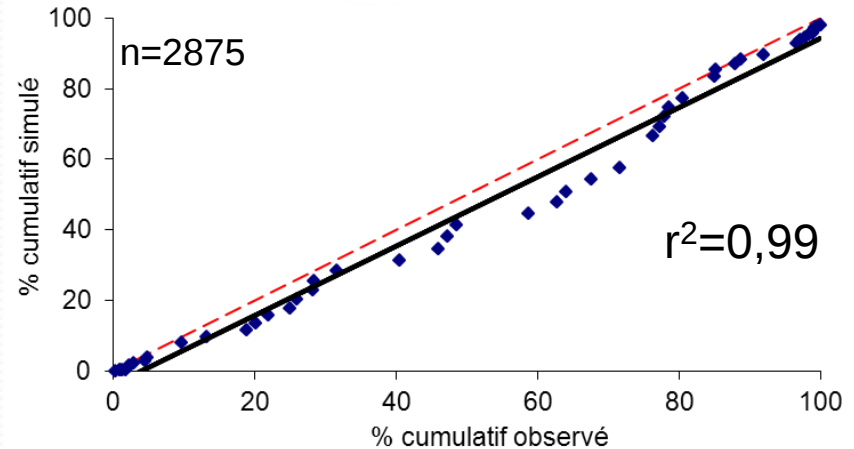


Predicted vs observed data

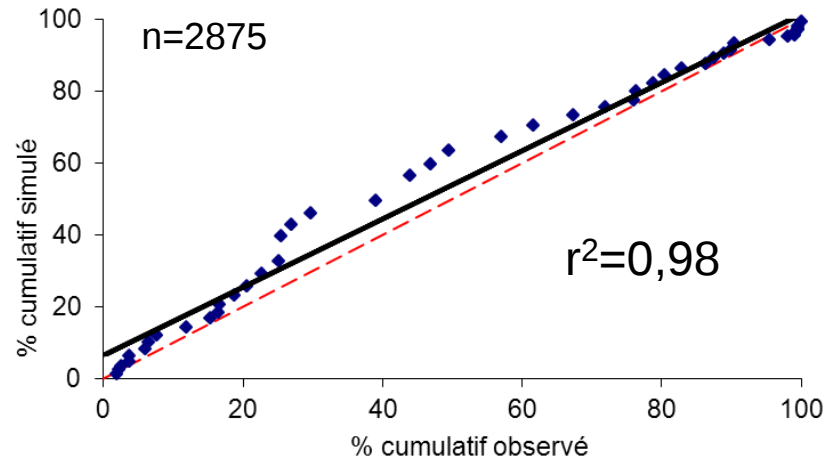
Male emergence



Egg laying



Egg hatch



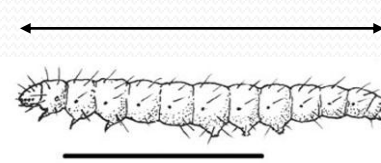
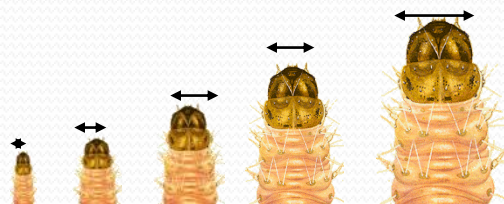
- ◆ Predicted/ Observed
- Linear (Predicted /Obs)
- - Expected Linear

Validation of the model in 4 orchards

- Weekly sampling of CM larvae



- Determination of individual instar (L1-L5)



- Back calculation of approximative date of egg deposition



DD
←



DD
←

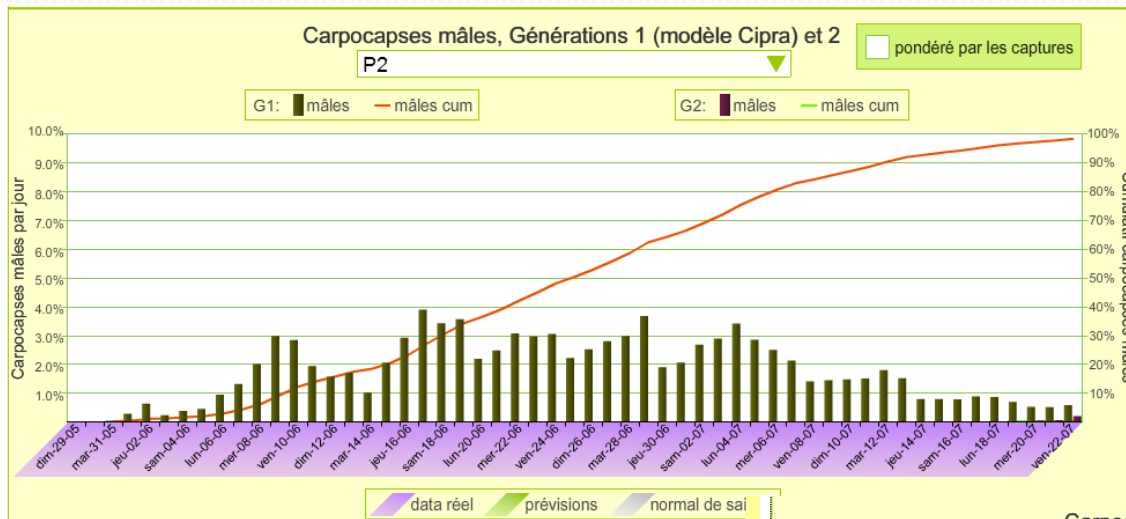


Predicted vs observed data (orchards)

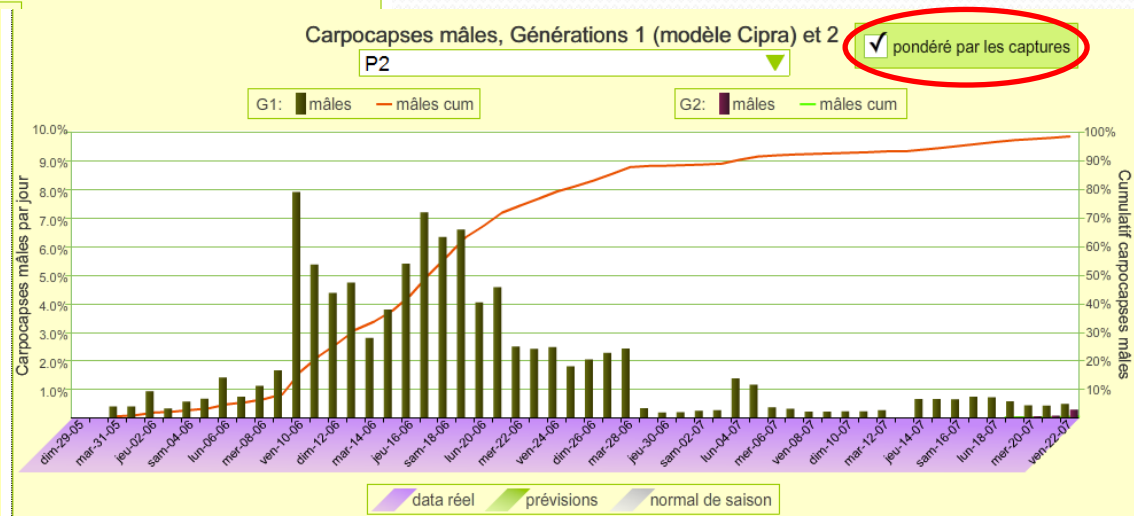
	Sites	2008 (r ²)	2009 (r ²)	2010 (r ²)	2011 (r ²)
Trap catch 	FRAN	0,98	-	-	-
	FRELIG	-	0,77	-	-
	ROUG	0,98	0,96	-	-
	STBR	0,94	0,98	0,95	0,98
Egg laying 	FRAN	0,80	-	-	-
	FRELIG	-	0,99	-	-
	ROUG	0,98	0,98	-	-
	STBR	0,88	0,98	0,97	0,97
Egg hatch 	FRAN	0,89	-	-	-
	FRELIG	-	0,98	-	-
	ROUG	0,99	0,95	-	-
	STBR	0,87	0,97	0,98	0,99

Interactive model

- Without entering trap catches

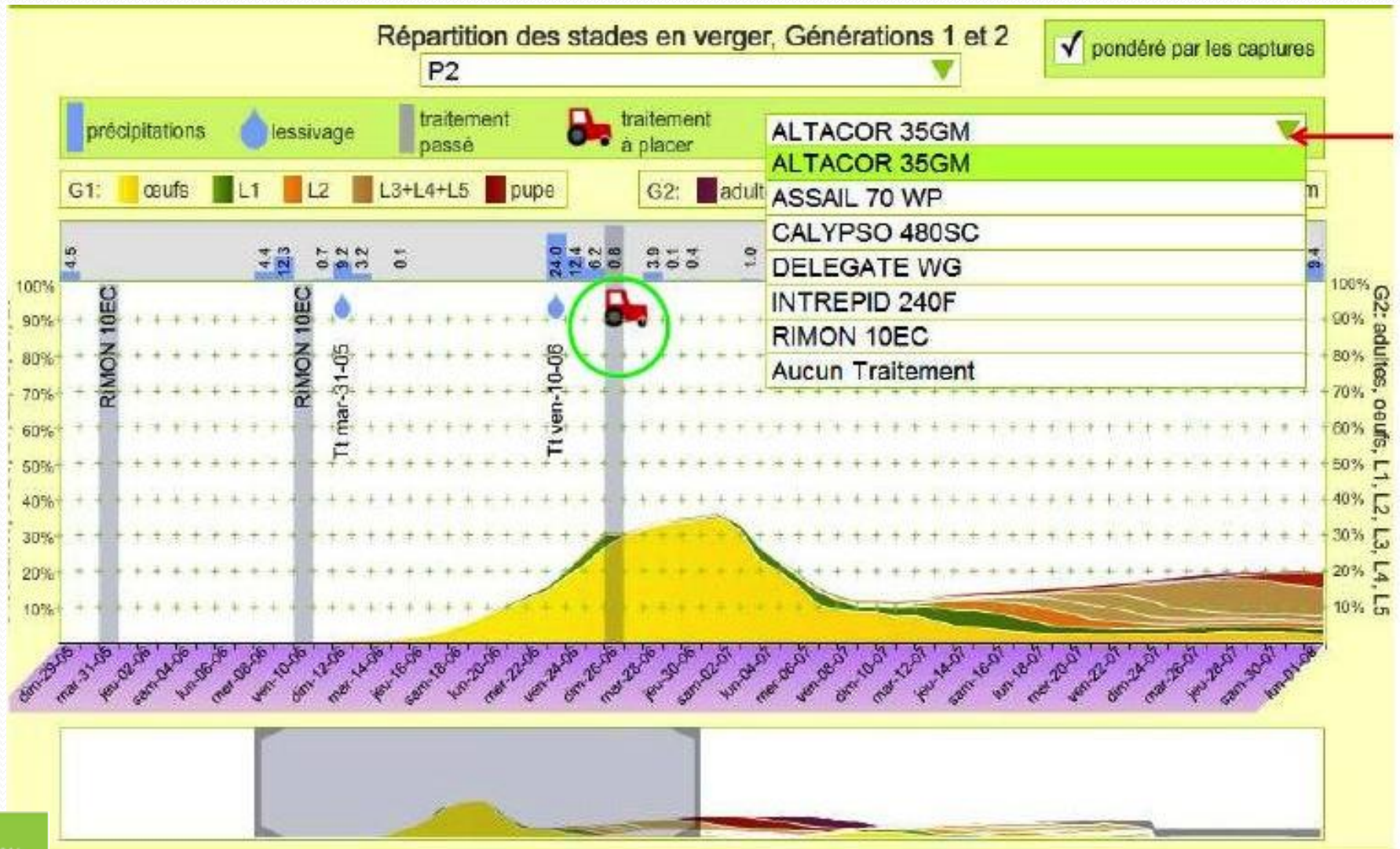


- Using actual trap catches



Agropomme website

Interactive model – Insecticides



Relative toxicity to various life stages

- Experimental unit : 5 trees * 3 replicates
- Handgun applications to dripping point
- 6 insecticides tested + control (water only)
- Direct (topical) and residual toxicity assessed for:



Active ingredient	Trade name	Rate (/ha)
Novaluron	Rimon 10 EC	0,93 L
Methoxyfenozide	Intrepid TM 240F	1,0 L
Acetamiprid	Assail 70 WP	120 g
Thiacloprid	Calypso ^{MC} 480 SC	290 ml
Spinetoram	Delegate WG	210 g (1/2dose)
Chlorantraniliprole	Altacor ^{MC}	145 g

Residual toxicity

Eggs:

- Fruits or leaves collected 1, 4, 7, 14 DAT
- Placed in oviposition cages (18h)
- Egg hatch recorded daily for 10 d

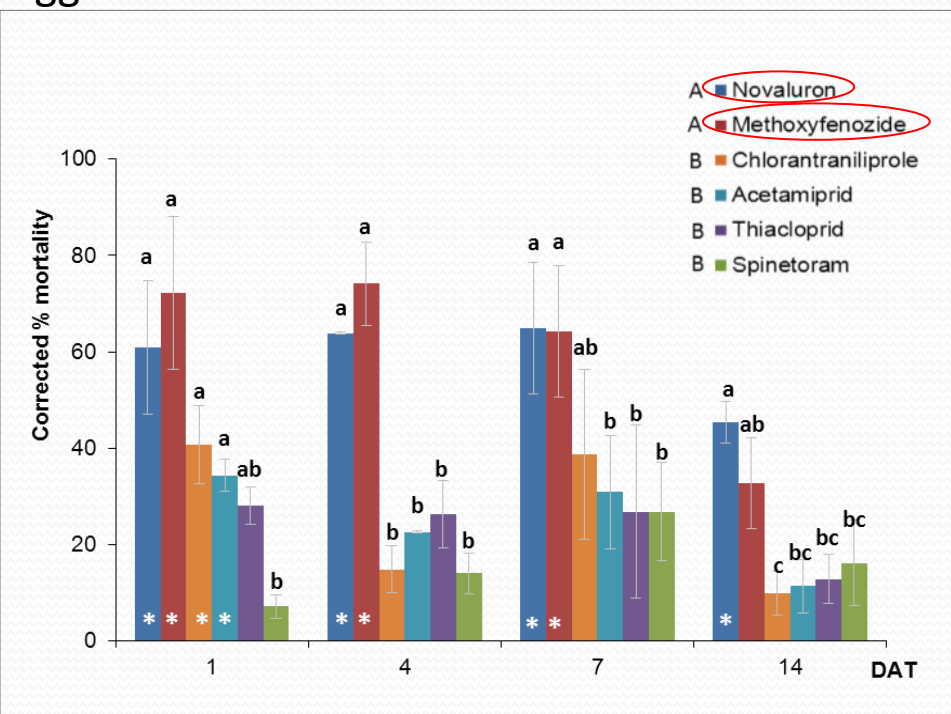
Neonates:

- Fruit collected 1, 4, 7, 14 DAT
- exposed to neonates
- Survival evaluated after 10 d

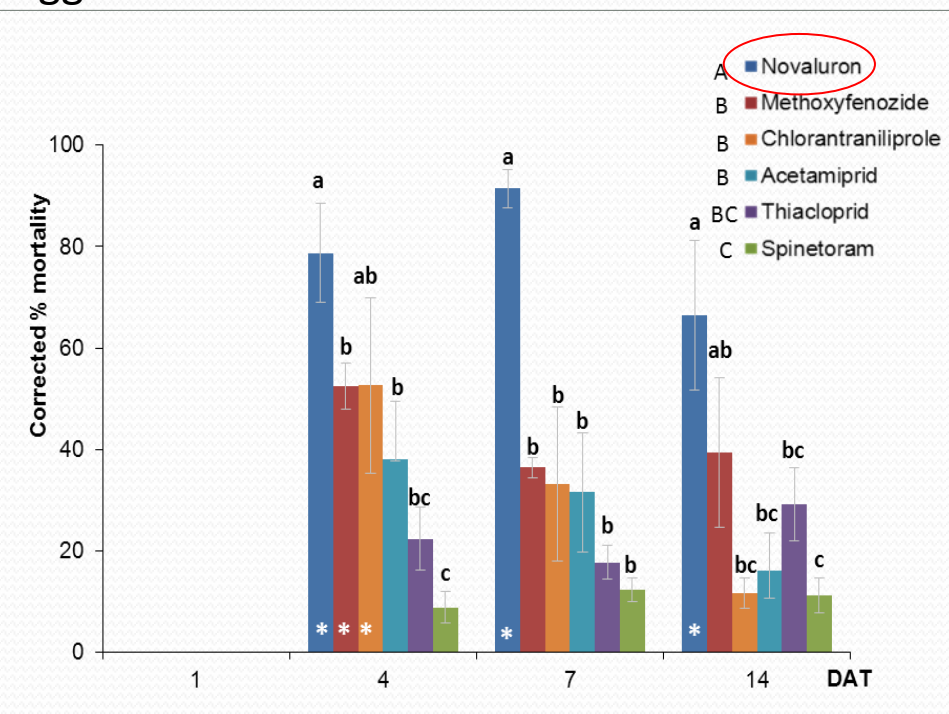


Results - Residual toxicity on eggs

Eggs laid on fruits



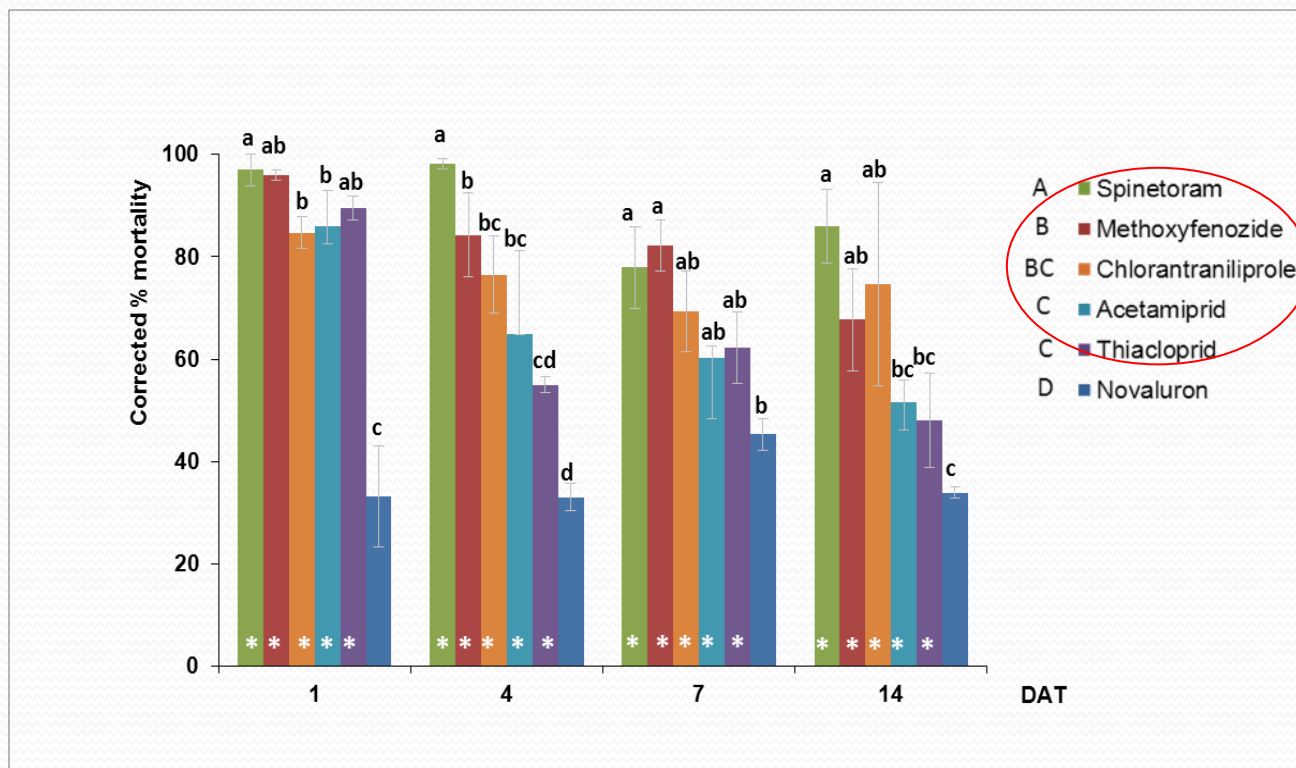
Eggs laid on leaves



Treatments with the same letter are not significantly different (ANOVA, $\alpha=0,05$).

Insecticides with an asterisk (*) are significantly different from the control (ANOVA, Test de Dunnett's, $\alpha=0,05$).

Results -Residual toxicity on neonates



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Topical toxicity on eggs

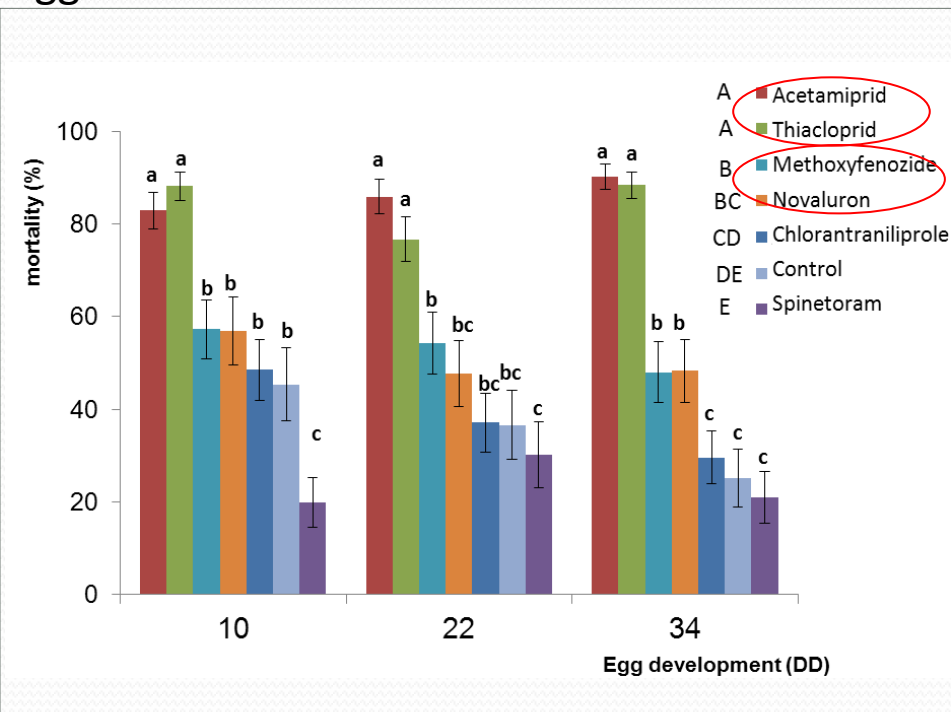
Topically-treated eggs :

- 3 cohorts of eggs of different ages
- 1, 2 or 3 days before insecticide applications
- Egg hatch evaluated after 10 d

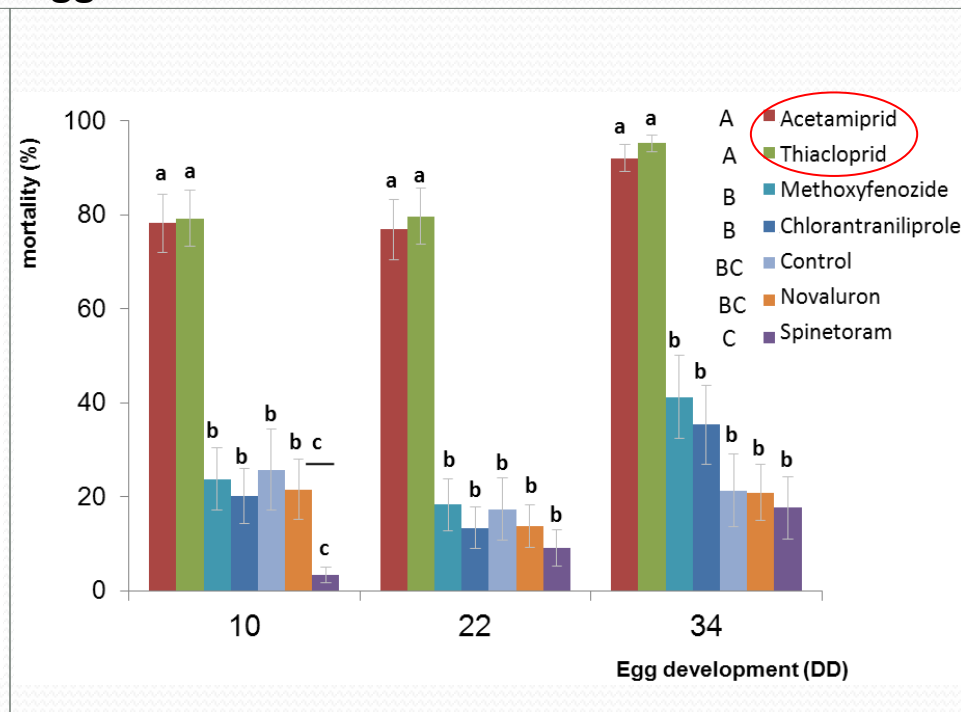


Results - Topical toxicity on eggs

Eggs laid on fruits

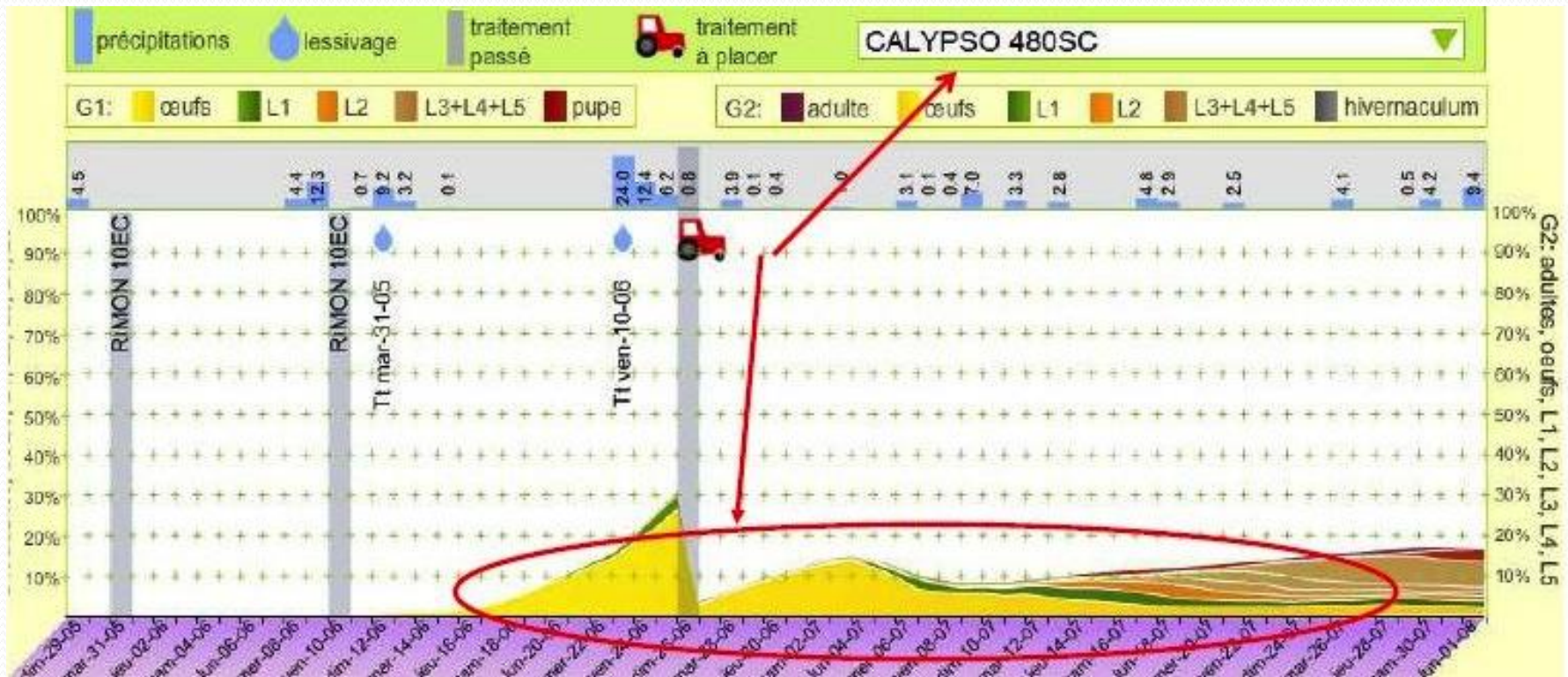


Eggs laid on leaves



Treatments with the same letter are not significantly different (ANOVA, $\alpha=0.05$).

Decision tool for CM management



Acknowledgement

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