Walnut Husk Fly Management

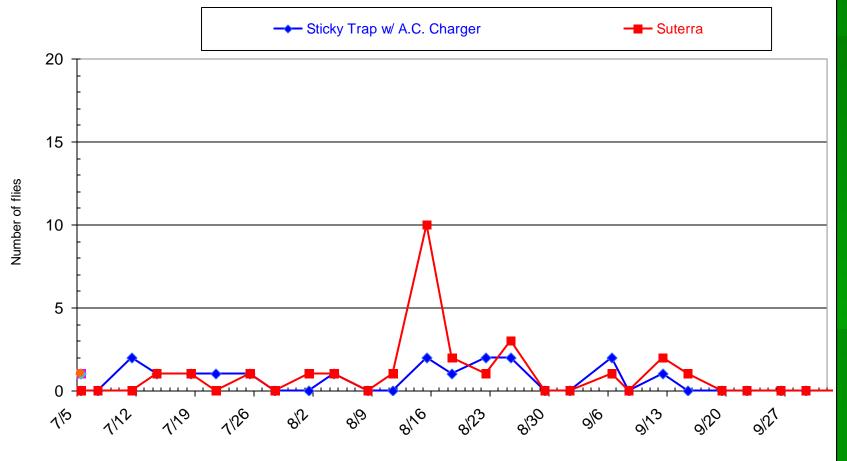


Richard Buchner – UCCE Tehama
 Cyndi Gilles – UCCE Tehama

Trap Limitations

- Traps are not good at predicting population size or damage potential
- No numerical treatment thresholds are available
- Traps will catch females with eggs allowing you to follow egg laying

2011 Orchard #2 - 3 Trap Locations (Hartleys) Husk Fly Trap Catches (Traps up 6/9/11)



Trap Placement

Crucial when monitoring low population
Influences how well traps catch flies
Areas with previous damage "hot spots"
Upper 1/3 of canopy on north side
Cool, damp, shaded areas are preferred
Black walnut trees are a good location



 Emerge as adults from June through September

 Every orchard is different – get traps up early

Trap Selection

Supercharged AM NB (no bait in the stickem)

Yellow sticky panels with vial/packet A.C.

Traps differ in catch efficacy

Supercharger Attractant (ammonium carbonate)

Shake containers to break up surface film
 If you cannot smell a.c. – the supercharger is not working

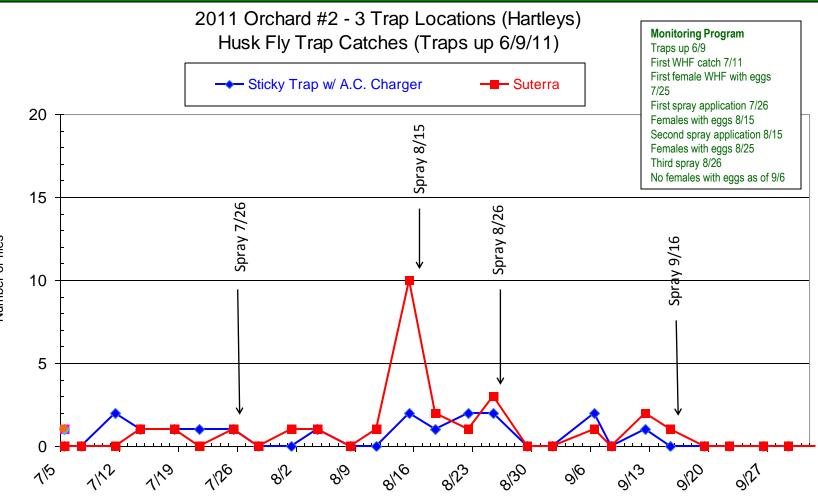
Trap Numbers

Hot spots

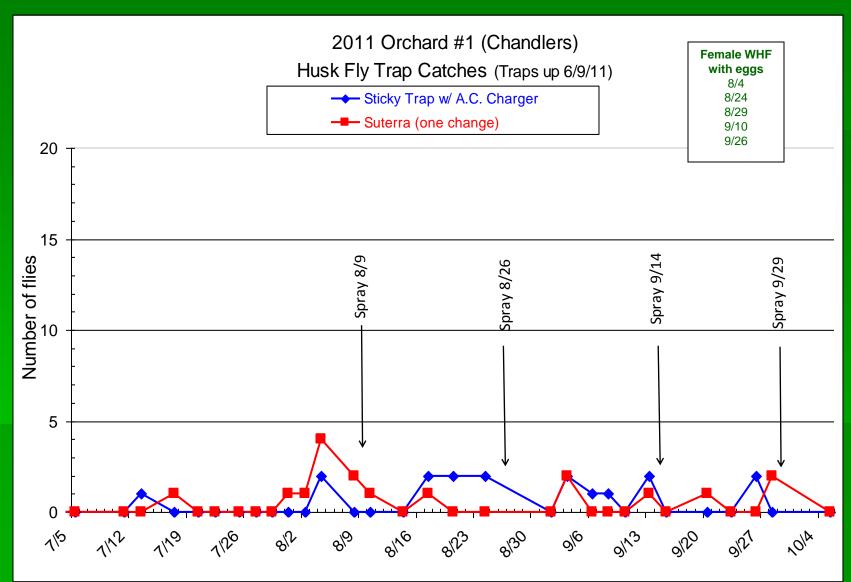
- Small orchards at least 3 traps
- 30 to 100 acres 1 trap per 10 acres
- Over 100 acres 1 trap per 20 acres

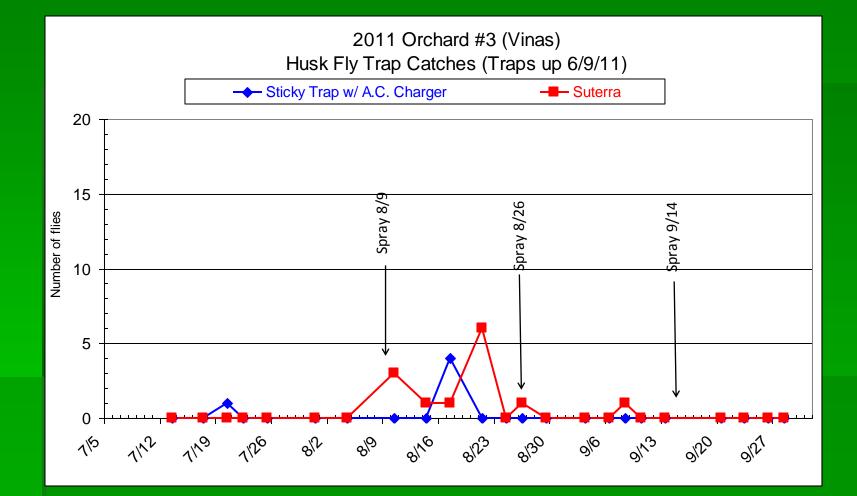
Orchard Location

Every orchard is differentMonitor and treat separately



Number of flies











Walnut Husk Fly Spray Materials

Robert Van Steenwyk CE Entomology Specialist UC Berkeley

- Assail
- Brigadier
- Leverage
- Baythroid
- Brigade

- Provado
- Lorsban
- Imidan
- Malathion

With Nu-Lure