



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY **DAS** BRITISH COLUMBIA **DECISION AID SYSTEM**
 BETTER IPM THROUGH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

An online program to help you make spray and management decisions in your orchard



Pest Management using Advances in Science and Technology

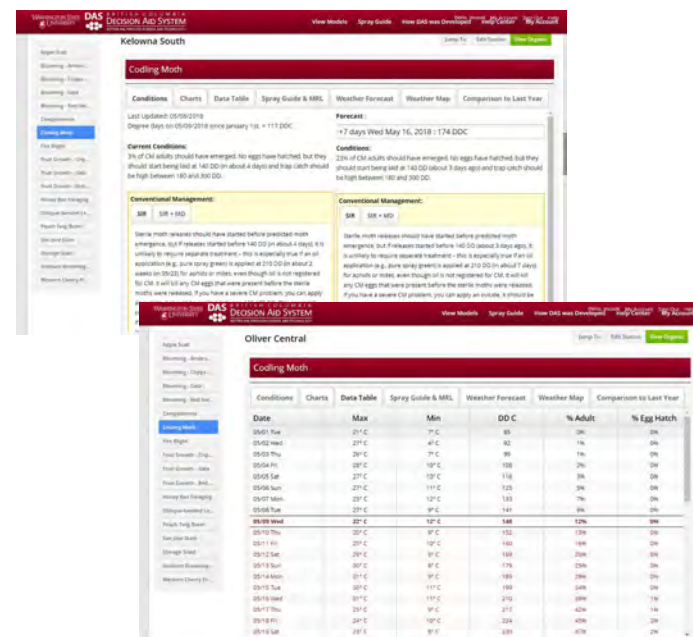
The BC Decision Aid-System (BC DAS) is an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) decision support system for Okanagan Tree Fruit growers and pest managers. It provides easy-to-use pest management programs and helps to optimize management decisions for certain insects and diseases.

BC DAS collects daily weather data from the local Okanagan weather network along with forecast data to create insect and disease population charts linked with management and pesticide recommendations.

BCDAS can recommend what and when to spray, but not if you need to spray. Management decisions must be made based on in field observations.

BC DAS Features Include:

- A variety of insect and disease models with additions planned for the future.
- Growth models for some apple varieties.
- User profiles with a customized list of weather stations, crops and models.
- Interactive graphs of insect and disease conditions.
- 1 to 42 day forecasting of insect and disease conditions.
- Integration with the BC Tree Fruit Production Guide.
- Conventional and organic management and pesticide recommendations.
- Help Center with video tutorials and online user manual.
- Free access for Okanagan tree fruit growers with subscription cost paid by SIR.



To use BC DAS, user registration is required. Register for free by clicking on "Sign Up".

ca.decisionaid.systems/



OKSIR Head Office:

1450 K.L.O. Road
Kelowna, BC
VIW 3Z4

1-800-363-6684

sirinfo@oksir.org
www.oksir.org



2018
GROWER
UPDATE

SIR'S New Pesticide Exposure Safety Plan!

New this season, SIR staff will be entering onto your property on scheduled days every week. You and your SIR Area Supervisor (see below) will need to be in contact to discuss the summer moth release and trap checking schedule for your properties.

You will be asked to commit to helping SIR ensure our field staff are not exposed to pesticides during the course of their work on your property.

Making all workers on an orchard property aware of the spray schedule and REI's is part of the WorkSafeBC - OHS Regulation (6.89) and growers and SIR need to be in compliance.

It is your responsibility to let your area supervisor know if your property will not be safe to access on your scheduled service date.

Contact your area supervisor to find out your scheduled service day/days.



Nicole McCann
(250) 309 4952
Coldstream to
Salmon Arm

Kelly Carmichael
(250) 308 7609
Peachland, W Kelowna,
Glenmore, Rutland,
Lake Country

Shawn Fennell
(250) 215 1917
Kelowna (S & E), Mission,
Belgo & Benvoulin

Alexis Friesen
(250) 809 9920
Summerland to
Okanagan Falls

Warren Blatz
(250) 488 0380
Osyoos to Keremeos
to Oliver

Please call the main office if you have questions: (250) 469 6187 or 1 (888) 363 6684.



SIR parcel tax rate unchanged for eight year in a row.

SIR is happy to announce that for the eighth year running, we are able to continue providing our area-wide IPM program without increasing our tax rates.

We continue to search for efficiencies and innovations that would save the program money, while investigating other possible revenue streams to support your pest management needs.

Are you leasing your orchard this year?

We need to know who we should be sharing trap counts, spray recommendations, and other program information with. If you are leasing your orchard, please share this Grower Update with them and encourage them to update us with their contact information. Along with providing trap results on the bottom of each trap and on our website, we can also email weekly trap counts to growers and keep in touch with their field service representative or IPM consultant.



Bin Piles have the potential to be a source of codling moth (CM) infestation in your orchard

Bins that are brought into the orchard mid-season can harbor overwintering codling moth larvae from the previous year. Bins may come from an area with a higher level of infestation than your area. If your orchard is codling moth free, then bins coming from another area could lead to a new infestation in your orchard. This happened to some orchards during the 2017 season.

When do codling moth (CM) larvae colonize bins?

The majority of CM larvae enter the bins during the time that the bins are in the orchard before harvest. CM larvae complete development in the fruit, and then search for an overwintering site. Items made of wood, like bins, can be used as overwintering locations for CM larvae. CM larvae prefer wooden bins over plastic bins as they are able to find more crevices to hide in and penetrate the wood to build their cocoons. Bins can act as an overwintering area for CM larvae as early as June or July.

Emergence Timing

Codling moths will emerge from bins at different times than codling moth emerging from the orchard. Their emergence timing changes because bins placed in stacks have temperature differences from the top to the bottom of the bin stack. Bins on the bottom of a stack are exposed to the least amount of warming, resulting in slower codling moth development and later adult emergence compared with bins on the top. Bins transported from outside the orchard may have been in a cold storage building, which will also affect the timing of codling moth emergence.

Monitoring

Unusually high or oddly timed codling moth catches in your traps could point to bins as a source of infestation in your orchard. Check trees around suspicious bin piles for CM damage. Contact your SIR area supervisor if you suspect bins may be a source of infestation. SIR can place extra pheromone-baited traps around bin piles to monitor the suspect bins. If you are getting bins from a new source, ask about the level of codling moth damage in the orchard they are coming from. A good monitoring plan can help identify infested bins so that fruit can be protected from CM damage.

Prevention

One way to minimize infestation of bins is to place bins in the orchard as close to harvest as possible, this will less the chance of moths emerging in your orchard and damaging your fruit. Border sprays of 4-5 rows around bin piles may be necessary if the bins are identified as problems. Pressure washing your bins has also been proven to be effective.

