



Carpophilus beetle & carob moth

PIT Groups

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Department of
Primary Industries



Jobs,
Precincts
and Regions

Almond IPM: Project team

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Past valuable contributors:

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Geoff Furness (SA fieldwork)



Almond IPM

Carpophilus beetle & carob moth

Identification & life cycle

Damage

Monitoring

Management

Almond IPM: Carpophilus beetle (CB)

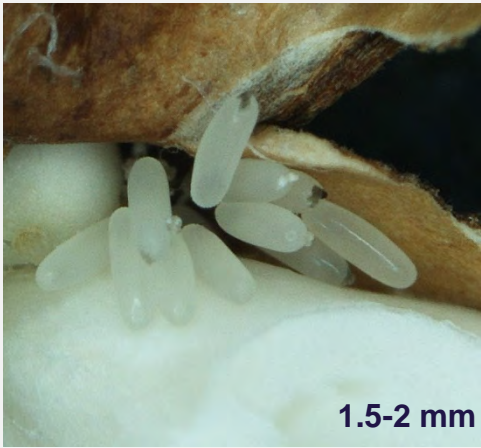
Carpophilus truncatus



9+ months?



2-3 mm



1.5-2 mm

2 to 4 days

12 to 20 days



3.5 mm



5 mm

4 to 14 days

- Brazil nut
- Candlenut
- Cashew
- Pistachio
- Quandong
- Walnut
- wattle seed

Almond IPM: Carob moth (CM)

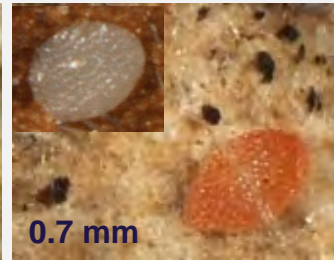
Apomyelois ceratoniae

- Almond
- Apple
- Apricot
- Black locust
- Blue palo verde
- Canna
- Carob
- Cherimoya
- Chestnut
- Chinese fan palm
- Date
- Fig
- Flame of the forest
- Grape (dried)
- Grapefruit
- Guava
- Honey locust
- Japanese quince
- Loquat
- Macadamia
- Natal plum
- Oak
- Olive
- Orange
- Peanut
- Pigeon pea
- Pistachio
- Pomegranate
- Poplar
- Tamarind
- Walnut

6 to 10 days



8-12 mm



0.7 mm

2 to 3 days



1 mm

40 to 50 days

7-9 weeks



12 mm



Up to 15 mm

6 to 10 days

Almond IPM: Crop residues are critical



Both pests survive winter and breed in mummy nuts

Almond IPM: Crop infestation



Both pests
soon after

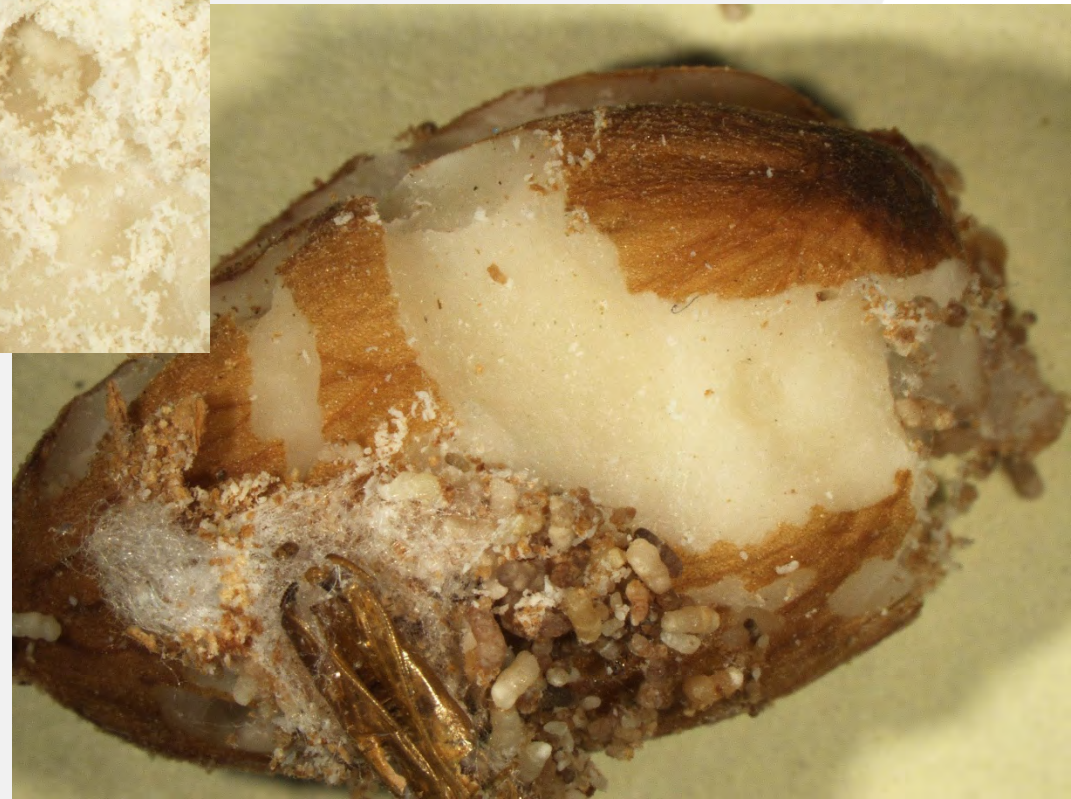


Almond IPM: Kernel damage



Carob moth

- Coarse frass
- Webbing
- Skin often consumed

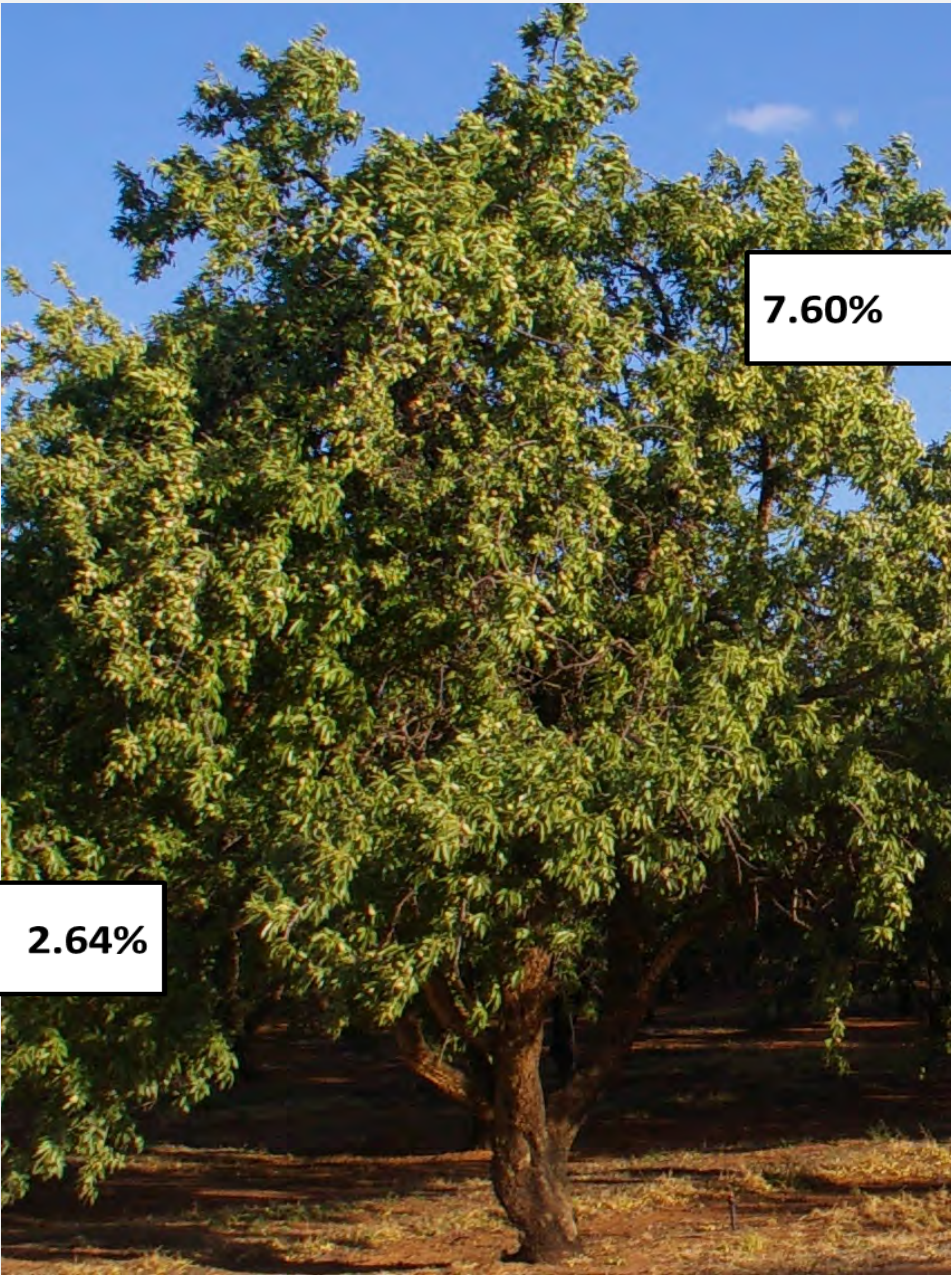
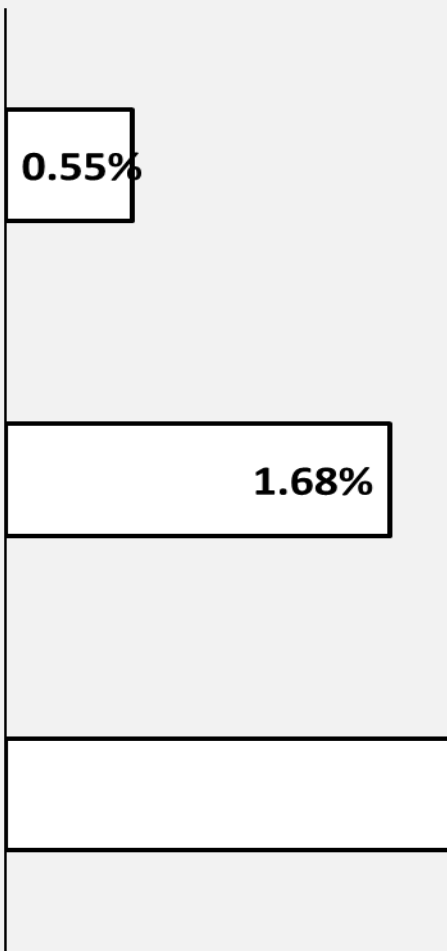


Carpophilus

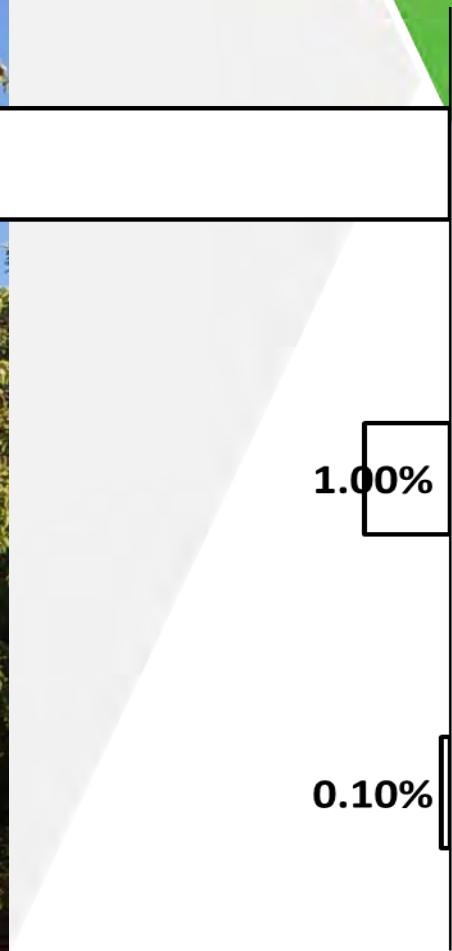
- Fine meal
- No webbing
- Skin often left

Almond IPM: Monitoring - nuts at harvest

% kernel damage by carpophilus beetle



% kernel damage by carob moth



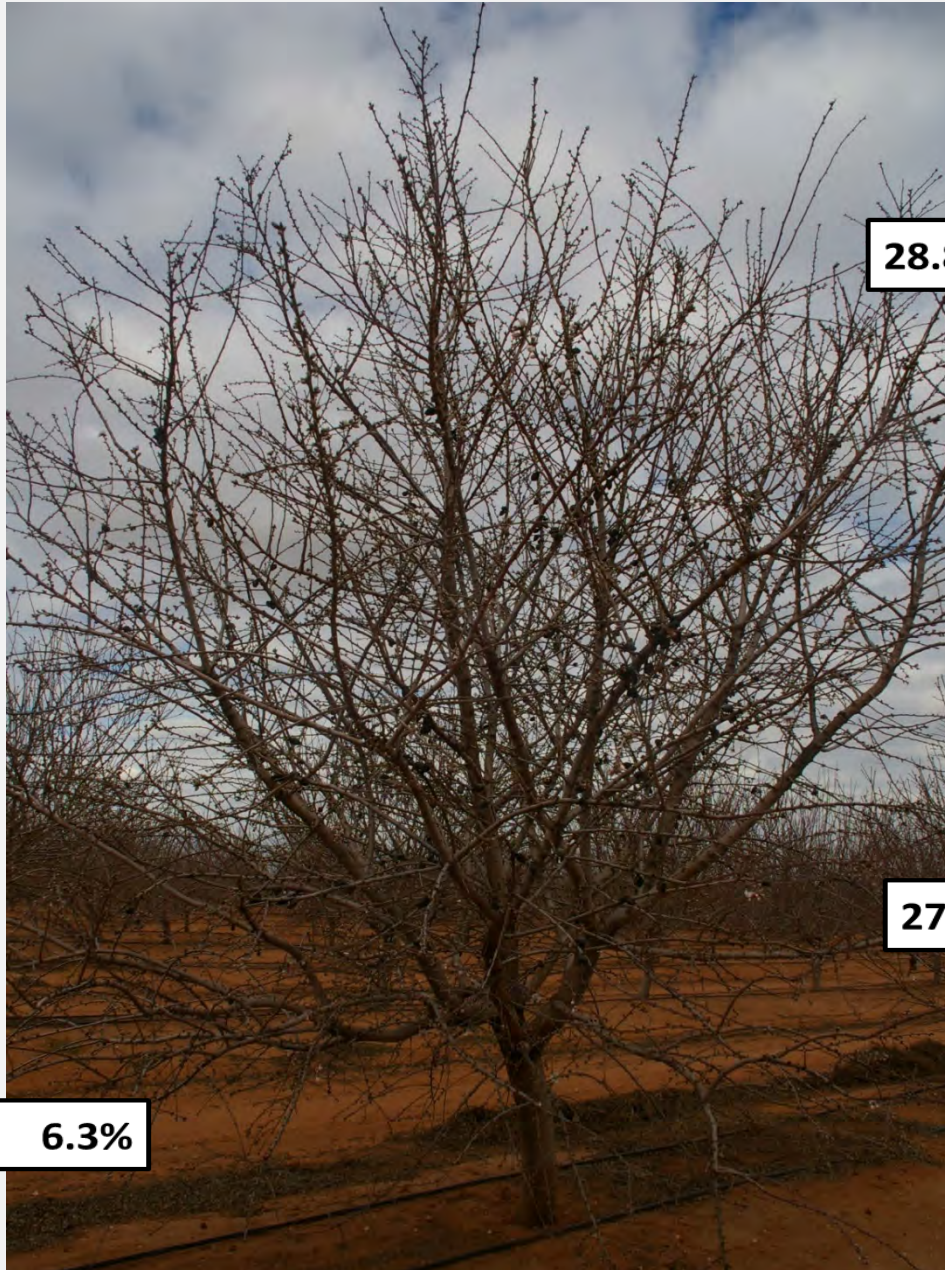
Almond IPM: Monitoring - nuts in winter

% mummies with carpophilus beetle

1.2%

1.0%

6.3%



% mummies with carob moth

28.8%

27.9%

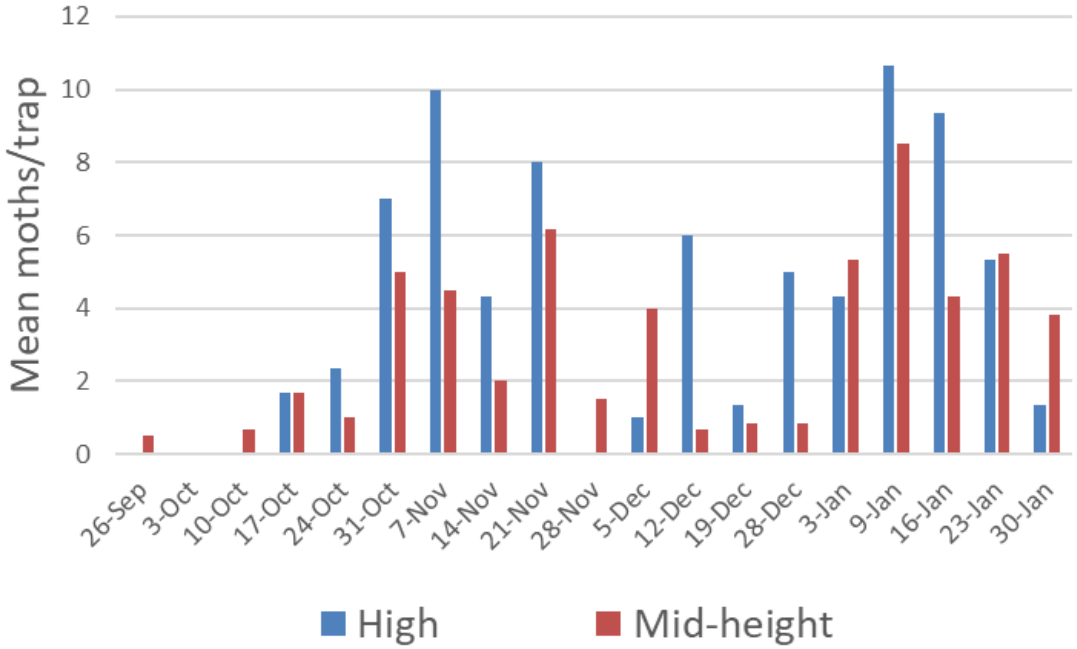
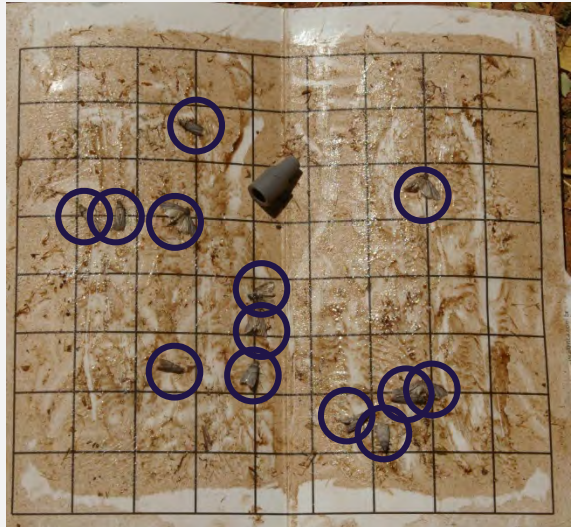
19.5%

Almond IPM: Monitoring - CB traps



Carpophilus Catcha

Almond IPM: Monitoring - CM traps



High traps generally (not always) catch more moths

Almond IPM: Management - hygiene

Carpophilus beetle

At a local level (within 100 metres or so)

No such link for carob moth at this local level



More nuts on trees in winter

more damage at harvest

Higher infestation level in winter

Almond IPM: Management

CB Mass trapping?



CM Mating disruption?



Almond IPM: Management - biocontrol

Carob moth: biological control?



Almond IPM: Management - pesticides

Chlorantraniliprole “specifically designed for use in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) schemes”
CM-S/HS

Spinetoram “Use as part of an IPM system, ensure **good orchard hygiene** with the removal of mummified fruit in winter” **CM-S/HS**

Methoxyfenozide “Practice **good orchard hygiene** with the removal of mummified fruit in winter” **CM-S/HS**

Tetraniliprole “...should form part of an integrated pest management program (to manage carpophilus beetle populations) with a **focus on orchard hygiene**” **CM-S/HS CB-HS**

Clothianidin “Toxic to non-target arthropods. **Not compatible with integrated pest management** (IPM) programs utilising beneficial arthropods” **CM-HS CB-HS**

Bifenthrin “is a synthetic pyrethroid with broad-spectrum activity and the compound is likely to be detrimental to resident beneficial insects. It is recommended that bifenthrin based products **not be used where integrated pest management is practiced**. **CB-?**”

Almond IPM:

To summarise:

- Two very costly insect pests
- Both pests rely on unharvested nuts for seasonal carryover & population build-up
- Unharvested nuts translate directly to kernel damage at harvest
- Orchard hygiene is the key to management of both pests
which starts at harvest

Almond IPM: Thanks for listening!

Acknowledgements

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