

Tree Fruit Pest Growing Degree Day Table

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Insect Development & Behavior ^{1,2} | | | Typical Treatment Window ^{2,3} | |
|------------------------------|--|--|-------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Biological Event | Range | GDD Maps | Range | GDD Maps |
| American plum borer | <i>Euzophera semifuneralis</i> | adult flight, egg laying | 245 - 440 | <u>250, 300, 350, 400, 450</u> | 245 - 440 | <u>250, 300, 350, 400, 450</u> |
| | | 2nd generation | 1375 - 1500 | <u>1350, 1400, 1450, 1500</u> | | |
| Cankerworms (fall & spring) | <i>Alsophila pometaria</i> and <i>Paleacrita vernata</i> | young caterpillars | 100 - 200 | <u>100, 150, 200</u> | 148 - 290 | <u>150, 200, 250, 300</u> |
| Eastern tent caterpillar | <i>Malacosma americanum</i> | egg hatch | 45 - 100 | <u>50, 100</u> | 90 - 190 | <u>50, 100, 150, 200</u> |
| | | tents apparent | 150 | <u>150</u> | | |
| | | pupation | 450 | <u>450</u> | | |
| European red mite | <i>Panonychus ulmi</i> | | N/A | | 7 - 58 | <u>50</u> |
| | | | | | 240 - 810 | <u>250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 800</u> |
| Fruitree leafroller | <i>Archips argyrospilus</i> | | N/A | | 300 - 618 | <u>300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600</u> |
| Greater peachtree borer | <i>Synanthedon exitiosa</i> | adult emergence | 575 - 710 | <u>550, 600, 650, 700, 750</u> | 1500 - 1800 | <u>1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800</u> |
| Lesser peach tree borer | <i>Synanthedon pictipes</i> | adult flight | 350 - 375 | <u>350, 400</u> | | N/A |
| Redbanded leafroller | <i>Argyrotaenia velutinana</i> | | N/A | | 298 - 618 | <u>300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650</u> |
| Roundheaded apple tree borer | <i>Saperda candida</i> | | N/A | | 802 - 1029 | <u>800, 850, 900, 950, 1000, 1050</u> |
| | | | | | 1514 - 1798 | <u>1500, 1550, 1600, 1650, 1700, 1750, 1800</u> |
| Spotted tentiform leafminer | <i>Phyllonorycter crataegella</i> | | N/A | | 121 - 192 | <u>100, 150, 200</u> |
| | | | | | 363 - 533 | <u>350, 400, 450, 500, 550</u> |

¹“Growing Degree Day Information” Nathan W. Siegart, Deborah G. McCullough and Jeffrey A. Andresen. Michigan State University, 2 October 2015. Web. 25 February 2016. http://www.ipm.msu.edu/agriculture/christmas_trees/growing_degree_day_information.

²“Using Growing Degree-Days for Insect Pest Management” Thomas Kowalsick and Scott Clark. Cornell Cooperative Extension in Suffolk County, March 2012. Web. 25 February 2016. <https://s3.amazonaws.com/assets.cce.cornell.edu/attachments/1870/Using-Growing-Degree-Days-for-Insect-Pest-Management.pdf?1408019830>.

³“Using Growing Degree Days for Insect Management” Nancy E. Adams. University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension. Web, 25 February 2016. <http://extension.unh.edu/Agric/GDDDays/Docs/growch.pdf>.