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Studies on the Ecology and Control of Peach fruit  
Moth (*Carposina niponensis* Walsingham) .

Hiroshi Narita

## Summary

## I. Review

## 1. Change of the scientific name

With regard to the classification and change of the scientific name, *Carpocapsa perisicana*, the name of which was first reported by Sasaki, was changed to *Carposina sasakii* by Matsumura. Further the author clarified the process to the present name of *Carposina niponensis*, the name of which was changed by Isshiki in accordance with the report of Walsingham.

## 2. Change of the Japanese name

1) With regard to 331 reports on Peach Fruit Moth, the author clarified the development of change on the Japanese name.

2) The Japanese name used, as literature, amounted to 51. The author arranged them into 12 representative names. Among those name, reports using "Momoshinkuiga" occupies 61%, largest of all; the remaining reports using other Japanese name were less than 7%. The total reporters who used the same name were about 50%, while those who used different names less than 9%.

3) The first Japanese name was "Momonoshōkatōthū" by Matsumura. Although Matsumura used two the different names later, he changed the name to "Momoshinkuiga" later. He continued to use the same name in his later four reports.

4) Sasaki, who was the first academic reporters, use the 4 Japanese name put the kana letters of "Momoshinkuiga" after the change of the Japanese name Matsumura.

5) The author considers that the Japanese name of this pest should be unified as "Momoshinkuiga" to pay respect to the will of the first reporter, who was also the first academic reporter, and because of the frequent use of the name in literature.

## 3. Foreign name

The foreign name include English, German, Chinese and Korean name from literature.

## 4. Distribution

The distribution of the pest includes Japan, the Korean peninsula, Siberia, Continental China covering about 102—145 degrees of east longitude, from the north of about 28 degrees of north longitude up to Siberia.

## 5. Host plant

1) The host plants include to the author's new knowledge, in addition to the comiled plants in literature.

2) 11 species of Rosaceae in Japan, 4 species of Rosaceae in Siberia, 2 families and 12 species of Rosaceae, Rhamnaceae in the Korean Peninsula, 3 families and 15 species of Rosaceae, Rhamnaceae, Trachycarpus in Continental China. The host plants included 3 families and 16 species in total.

3) The first damage to peach fruits was reported by Sasaki in 1888 in Japan. The first report in Okayama was in 1912 and increasing damage was reported in about 1917. The report of increases in damage in Shimane was found in about 1919.

4) The first damage to apple fruits in Hokkaido was reported before 1913 and about 1916 in Aomori Prefecture. Increasing damage was reported in or about 1916 in Hokkaido and about 1927 in Aomori Prefecture.

5) The first damage to Japanese Pear fruits was reported in Shizuoka Prefecture in about 1919.

## II. Ecology

### 1. Adult

1) The emergence period of the overwintered generation adult in varying diapause time.

(1) Observation was made in the wire-netting cage of the field, in order to clarify whether the time of diapause in the previous year would exert any influence on the emergence period of the overwintered generation adult, in Aomori from 1955 to 1956 and in Akita in 1958.

(2) As a result, the emergence period of the overwintered generation adult with the diapausing plots of the overwintered and first generation respectively in previous year showed no relationship between diapause time so that a similar curve of adult emergence was marked at the same period. No difference was found with different sex.

(3) When diapaused in July, August and September in the previous year, the emergence period of the overwintered generation adult has no relationship between diapausing period showing the curve of adult emergence at the same period.

2) Hour of adult emergence.

(1) In order to clarify the hour of adult emergence, observation was made for the hour of adult emergence with different generation in 1955, with the overwintered generation adult by different sex in 1966.

(2) There was no difference in the hour of adult emergence with different generation of the overwintered and first generation and with different sex of the overwintered generation adult.

(3) Adult emergence occurs at 9-11 a.m. showing a peak at 6 p.m. and finishes at 9 p.m. Therefore the time for adult emergence was found to be 11-12 hours.

(4) The adult emergence curve goes up slowly at the beginning, but increases very sharply 5-6 hours after the initiation of adult emergence. The maximum was found to be 7-8 hours after initiation of adult emergence, the hour of which occurs from about 30 minutes to 1 hour before sun set. Adult emergence decreased very rapidly after sun set. This phenomenon indicates the strong influence of light.

### 2. Oviposition

1) The oviposition site on the different fruit trees.

(1) In the course of the studies to clarify the oviposition behavior of peach fruit moth, the oviposition site on 6 host fruit trees, apple, Japanese pear, peach, quince, Japanese apricot, var. Zumi was studied in the field during 1951 and 1975.

(2) The normal oviposition was found only on the fruits of 6 trees.

(3) The oviposition site on apple was limited to the calyx and stem end in the initial stage of younger fruit, and the calyx end and stem end in the middle stage of fruit. No oviposition was observed on the fruit surfaces. The percentage of eggs laid was extremely high on the calyx in the initial growth stage in fruit and on the calyx end in the middle growth stage of

fruit, while few on the stem end. It was also found that the percentage of eggs laid on the stem end tended to be little higher on the initial growth stage of fruit than on the middle growth stage of fruit.

(4) The oviposition on the stem end does take place unless the total number of eggs laid high level. The total number of eggs laid was found to be proportional to the number of eggs laid on the calyx or calyx end and stem end.

(5) The oviposition site in Japanese pear was limited to the calyx end and stem end both in the initial and middle growth stage of fruits and no oviposition was observed on fruit surface. The percentage of eggs laid was extremely high on the calyx end, lower on the stem end. The percentage of eggs laid on the stem end was little higher on the fruits in the initial growth stage than the fruit in the middle growth stage, showing the same tendency as found in the case of oviposition on apple.

(6) The oviposition site on peach was found all over the pubescence-covered part of the fruit surface, suture line and stem end.

(7) These percentage of eggs laid were different with variety : with variety whose suture line is considerably shallow, extremely high level was found on the fruit surface and less on the suture line and rarely found on the stem end. Whily with variety whose suture line is considerably deep, the number of eggs laid on the fruit surface and suture line is of the same rate and the high level, with very scarce oviposition in the stem end.

(8) The oviposition in the stem end does not take place unless the total number of eggs laid reaches a high level. The total number of eggs laid is proportional to the number of eggs laid on the fruit surface, suture line and sten end showing the same tendency as found in the case of oviposition on apple fruit.

(9) The oviposition on the peach fruit surface alone does not vary with variety. The biggest number of eggs laid was found at the center of the fruit where the surface area is larger, the both sides was the next largest, showing a parallel relationship between the percentage of surface area on each fruit part and the percentage of eggs laid.

(10) The oviposition on the peach suture line does not very with variety, the biggest number of eggs laid was found in the deeper hollows of the fruit top and less number of eggs laid was found as the depth of hollows goes shallower from the fruit top to fruit stem, showing a parallel relationship between the depth of hollow and the number of eggs laid.

(11) The oviposition site on quince is limited on the pubescence-covered part of fruit surface and calyx and no oviposition was found on the non pubescence-covered part of fruit surface and stem end. The percentage of eggs laid was found mostly on the pubescence-covered part of fruit surface and rarely found on calyx.

(12) The number of eggs laid on the pubescence-covered part of fruit surface was found much in the middle part and both sides were the next. This was the same tendency as found in the case of oviposition on the fruit surface of peach fruit.

(13) The oviposition site on Japanese apricot was limited on the suture line and the connecting projection around of the fruit top. The percentage of eggs laid was extremely high on the suture line and lower at projection around of the fruit top.

(14) The oviposition at the suture line was found much at fruit top where the hollow is deeper and less at stem side where the hollow is shallow. This was nearly the same tendency as found in the case of oviposition on the suture line of peach fruit.

(15) The oviposition site on var. Zumi was limited to calyx end so that no oviposition was found on the stem end and fruit surface.

(16) The oviposition site and the percentage of eggs laid in the younger fruits of apple and Japanese pear in the initial growth stage, peach, quince and Japanese apricot showed entirely the same tendency regardless the fruit set position; setting upward, sideward and downward.

(17) The oviposition of peach fruit moth was concentrated on the fruit pubescence, hollow of the suture line, hollow of the calyx end and stem end and around the projection of fruit top. This reflects that the "touch feeling" seems to be an important factor for the oviposition.

(18) The oviposition on apple fruit and peach fruit occurs randomly and it was observable that oviposition on the surface of peach fruit is made by chance.

### 3. Larva

#### 1) Larval instar and the method of discrimination.

(1) In order to clarify the larval instar of peach fruit moth and to know its method of discrimination, the author made discrimination in 1953 and 1960 to the frequency of molting, change of body color, width of head, body length and body width by rearing at 25°C.

(2) The molting times were 4 by population rearing at 25°C and the larva advanced to 5 instars.

(3) The distribution curve of head width composes 5 independent peaks with no continuance between each instar. Therefore the discrimination of the larval instar by head width was very easy.

(4) The growth of head width was in accordance with the Dyar's formula and its growth constant was 1.57.

(5) Body color of the larva was entirely the same during the 1st and 2nd instars with no change. However body color changed from 2nd to 5th instars, the discrimination of the larval instar by body color was easy. This method is simple and considered to be applicable as a supplemental method for discrimination of the larval instar.

2) The necessary days for development of the larva at different instars with different host plants.

(1) The author clarified the necessary days for development of the larva up to different larval instar with 3 feeds of apple, Japanese pear and peach fruits by rearing at 25°C in 1953.

(2) The times for molting were 4 when the larva was fed with chips of apple, Japanese pear and peach fruits. The larva progressed to 5th instars.

(3) The total larval period when reared with 3 feeds was 15.05 days  $\pm 0.111 \sim 15.10$  days  $\pm 0.104$  and no time difference was found between the feeds.

(4) The average development of the larva at different instars took about 3 days with 3 feeds, no difference between each instar. However the larva at from 4th to 5th instars tended to take a little shorter days for development than the larvae at from 1st to 3rd instars.

#### 3) Feeding depth by the larva at different instar into apple fruit.

(1) In order to clarify the type of damage to apple fruit by the larvae of peach fruit moth, the feeding depth of the different larval instars was investigated on the damaged apple collected from the orchard in 1952.

(2) Feeding depth by the larva was found shallower as larval stage is younger and deeper with advanced stage. Standard deviation became also large. There was no big difference

in the shallowest point at different instar, while the deepest point was different as the instar advanced with larger distribution. Nevertheless no difference was observed in the feeding depth by larvae with 3rd~4th instars.

(3) Only a part of the 4th instar crawled into fruit core, but 22% of the larvae reached the core by the 5th instar. Majority of the 5th instar larvae were distributed in the pericarp outward core. The core line is considered to be the factor hindering in to core.

(4) Most of the larvae feeding into the fruit core damaged seeds.

#### 4. Cocoon

1) Distribution of different type of cocoon in soil with different soil type and soil moisture, cocoon formation under different moisture content of soil.

(1) In order to know the influence of soil type and moisture on the distribution of summer cocoon and winter cocoon on peach fruit moth, the author conducted several experiments in 1956 using clay loam and sandy soil under 2 different moisture contents. The author also carried out laboratory tests in 1973 to know the influence of moisture content in the soil on the cocoon formation rate for summer and winter cocoon in clay loam soil under 2 different moisture content of soil.

(2) In the distribution of summer cocoon, clay loam and sandy soil with 80-85% of moisture content and clay loam soil with 50-60% of moisture content showed a distribution ranging 0-2 cm in depth. However in sandy soil with 50-60% of moisture content, cocoon was distributed with range of 0-3 cm and little deeper than the former 3 plots.

(3) In the distribution of winter cocoon, clay loam soil with moisture content of 80-85% and 50-60% showed a distribution of 0-6 cm, while in sandy soil with 80-85% moisture content distribution was found in the range of 0-8 cm. There was no significant difference in those plots. However in sandy soil with 50-60% moisture content, distribution was in the range of 12 cm with deeper distribution than the former 3 plots.

(4) With regard to the distribution of both type of cocoon, summer cocoon was formed mostly near soil surface, while winter cocoon was mostly found in the depth of 0-4 cm. Both cocoon locate more in the shallower layers, while less in deeper position.

(5) Cocoon formation and adult emergence from summer and winter cocoon in the two types of soil and at two different moisture contents were all high with no difference.

(6) Higher cocoon formation was found in clay loam soil at 80-85% moisture content for both summer and winter cocoon. Adult emergence from summer cocoon was also higher. However no cocoon formation was observed at moisture content of 20-25%.

(7) Consequently, there seem to exist a limit of moisture content of 25-50% for cocoon formation in clay loam soil.

2) Influence of substances on the soil surface in the selection of cocoon formation and cocoon formation method.

(1) In order to clarify the selection factor of cocoon formation by peach fruit moth, the author conducted experiments to determine the influence of the substances or obstacles on the soil surface on the formation of summer and winter cocoons in 1975 and 1976.

(2) Summer cocoon is mostly attached to a pebble, twig, dead leaf and small hole. The remaining is attached to a part of the previous summer cocoon, pieces of glass on the soil surface so that no cocoon was observed at random places.

(3) Contrary to summer cocoon, winter cocoon is mostly formed at random places in

the soil and small number is formed attached to pieces of glass in the soil. No cocoon was formed with being attached to the substances or obstacles on the soil surface.

(4) In both a non-diapause larva and diapause larva showed considerable negative phototropism.

(5) The formation of summer cocoon by non-diapause larva is to settle the place while in spinning and crawling on the soil surface. Then by spinning over soil particle of  $3 \times 2 \text{ cm}$  on the soil surface to form the outer wall. The inside is spinned to be hardened. In this way cocoon formation is completed in 24 hours.

(6) The procedure to form winter cocoon by diapause larva is firstly to select the places where larva gets into soil while crawling over the surface. Then larva push through the soil to skin body. When a certain depth is reached larva keep abdomen inside to form a space wide enough for head and tail to touch together. Then spinning starts forming outer wall and inner wall of cocoon. Consequently the larva enter diapause in the style stated above. The outer wall is mostly completed within 24 hours.

## 5. Control

### 1) Control method of pesticides by ground surface application.

(1) In consideration of the characteristic behavior of peach fruit moth and possibility of the ground surface application with chemicals, the author made screening tests during 1963 and 1975, practical tests of the selected chemicals during 1968 and 1977.

(2) In the screening tests, laboratory tests was conducted for insecticidal effectiveness, chemical toxicity, economy, easiness in handling using same herbicides, chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, organophosphorus insecticide compounds, isoxathion compound, which were all used in apple orchards. In consequence 4 chemicals were selected.

i. BHC as a chlorinated hydrocarbon showed higher control effect in the forms of dust, wettable powder and granule formulations on suppression of the adult emergence of non-diapause larva. Nevertheless the effectiveness was not found at all against diapause larva. However, experiments were discontinued because of the fear of residual toxicity in the soil.

ii. Among the organophosphorus insecticide compounds, Diazinon 3% granule, Salithion F 3% micro-granule, PAP (Elsan) F 3% micro-granule showed higher effectiveness. MEP (Sumithion), Malathion, DEP (Dipterex), etc. were also effective.

iii. Karphos F 3% micro-granule, isoxathion was highly effective.

iv. Insecticidal effectiveness of herbicides and nematocides was not found.

(3) Diazinon 3% granule was determined in screening tests during 1966 and 1975, practical tests was conducted in the orchards during 1973 and 1976.

i. In the screening tests, outstanding effect on the suppression of adult emergence was observed with residual action of more than 13 days. Gaseous effect was also found high in Diazinon.

ii. Among different stage of larva, the residual action against overwintered larva was more than 6 days; one day against non-diapause larva, while the insecticidal effect was poor against diapause larva. Therefore the susceptibility to the chemical was different.

iii. In practical tests, 3-4 successive ground surface applications at 15-day interval from the emergence early period of overwintered generation adult together with 4 over-ground sprayings when the egg population was high revealed very high control effect.

iv. Similarly, 2 successive ground surface applications or 2 each for the emergence



early period of overwintered and first generation adult with a total 4 applications coupled with overground spraying of insecticides was found effective, but somewhat inferior to the previous method.

v. The appropriate dosage of granule in ground surface application was 5 kg per 10 ares, while overground spraying in insecticides was adequate with 4 applications.

(4) Salithion F 3% micro-granule was tested in the screening tests during 1972 and 1974, while PAP F 3% micro-granule was similarly tested during 1964 and 1973. Both of these compounds were determined further under practical tests program in the orchard during 1973 and 1974.

i. In the screening tests, both compounds were effective in suppressing adult emergence with residual action of more than 13 days.

ii. A larval susceptibility to the compounds was varying; with residual action of more than 6 days against overwintered larva, only 1 day against non-diapause larva and none to diapause larva.

iii. In the practical tests, 4 successive ground surface applications at 15 day-intervale after the emergence early period of overwintered generation adult coupled with overground spraying of insecticides showed very high control.

iv. Similarly 3 successive ground surface applications or 4 ground surface applications, 2 each for the emergence early period of overwintered and first generation adult coupled with overground spraying insecticides was found effective, but inferior to the previous method.

(5) Isoxathion (Karpfos) F 3% micro-granule was screened during 1972 and 1976, practical tests were conducted further in orchards during 1974 and 1977.

i. In the screening tests, outstanding effect on the suppression of adult emergence was observed with residual action of more than 13 days.

ii. With regard to the larvicidal effect, residual action was found for 1 day againsts non-diapause larva and diapause larva showing the highest effect on diapause larva in the screening tests.

iii. In practical tests, 3-4 successive ground surface applications at 15 day-intervals from the emergence early period of overwintered generation adult coupled with overground spraying showed high control.

(6) From the foregoing facts, the study on the ground surface application with granule, micro-granule is summarized as follows.

i. The aim of ground surface application is primarily to suppress the adult emergence and 3-4 successive applications at 15 day-intervals from the emergence early period of overwintered generation adult was effective keeping the damaged fruit rate at 3%, which is the level of control target.

ii. Although the effectiveness of ground surface application appears as suppression of oviposition, this method alone could not control oviposition. In consequence it was necessary to combine the overground spraying of insecticides at higher oviposition period.

iii. Some of the chemicals which were to be useful were 4 organophosphates such as Diazinon 3% granule, Salithion F 3% micro-granule, PAP F 3% micro-granule, Isoxathion F 3% micro-granule.

iv. Forecast for good timing of overground spraying of insecticides is last-June, early-July of the top oviposition period by the overwintered generation adult, early-August

and mid-August during which the top oviposition by the first generation adult.

v. Appropriate dosage of granule and micro-granule was 5 *kg* per 10 ares and the operation to cover 10 ares by motor-powered knapsack type granule applicator took only 5 minutes, hence easier in performance.

vi. It was advantageous to take off weeds in the orchard 1-2 days before the applications in order to obtain more uniform distribution of the preparations.

vii. According to this method, it is not needed to continue applications for many seasons because the population of the pest can be lowered in short period like 1-2 years on the culture of the without bagging even in the highly infested orchard.

viii. Ground surface application can lower the source the infestation due to kill of adult and larva positively in comparison with the routine program. In this respect this method is considered to be very useful in controlling peach fruit moth on the culture of without bagging.