Four walnut orchards in San Benito County were monitored for codling moths during the 1981 season to compare the BUDDFF (pear) and Walnut Day-degree models. Traps were set out in mid-March and monitored weekly through September. Day-degrees were accumulated from the date of first moth catch for the walnut model and from the date of first 60°F sunset temperature for the BUDDFF model.

Results show that traps can be placed in the orchard during mid-March and monitored until the first moth is caught. After the first catch, monitoring of traps can be discontinued until the average nut diameter approximates one-half inch. At that time if the accumulated catch is more than 50 per trap a spray will be needed sometime during the season - usually during the second flight (first generation) in July.

BUDDFF can predict the beginning of egg-laying for the second flight while the walnut model predicts peak flight. Both models should be verified by weekly moth trap counts. If trap counts average five or more moths per day per trap then a spray at the beginning of egg-laying for BUDDFF or three days after peak flight for the walnut model is warranted. Both BUDDFF and the walnut Day-degree model proved adequate in predicting second flight spray timing and serve as a supplement to current trapping procedures.