

Tree Fruit Pest Advisory

University of Idaho, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Idaho counties cooperating.

Spring 2011 Issue 1

Protect Yourself

The Delayed Dormant timing is here:

This means that many insects will begin hatching and moving from cracks and crevices within the bark of fruit trees in the next week.

Dormant sprays are best for insects overwintering such as aphids and scale. These sprays are applied when the trees are dormant and no visible activity is evident.

Dormant sprays are most effective when they are timed with the slight swelling of buds to when leaves have begun to emerge to 1/4 inch. This is the delayed dormant period and will control eggs and hatched crawlers.

These pests can be controlled during the delayed dormant spray timing.

1. Aphids: Oil alone or mixed with Lorsban or Malathion
2. Mites: Oil alone or with Sevin

3. Peach Twig Borer: Oil plus Spinosad is a very effective spray for PTB
4. Pear Psylla: Oil alone (see picture)
5. San Jose scale: Oil alone or with Esteem or Supracide
6. Shothole canker: Bravo, Captan, or Bordeaux, Copper Sulfate (do not mix oil with sulfur products.) Do not apply lime sulfur to apricots.
7. Fire Blight: apply at silver tip (delayed dormant) on apples and pears. Apply when temperatures are above 45 degrees. Bordeaux or copper sulfate before 1/4 inch green leaf stage

Many labels will recommend higher rates of oil be used for a dormant application and slightly lower rates for a delayed application, however, always follow label directions and rate information

when mixing oils with chemical products. Here are a couple other tips:

- Do not apply oils if plant tissues are wet or rain is likely. These conditions inhibit oil evaporation.
- Do not spray when shoots are growing.
- Do not apply oils in combination with sulfur or sulfur-containing pesticides such as Captan or Karathane. They can react with oils to form phytotoxic compounds meaning they will kill plants.



Degree Day "No biofix" (3/28/11) Look out for:

<u>Sta. Elevation</u>	<u>CM/PTB</u>	<u>1% Hatch</u>
Payette(2150)	37	May25
Emmett(2390)	33.7	May25
Nampa(2635)	28.2	May25
Parma(2290)	25.4	May25
Ontario(2188)	20.5	May25
Boise (2716)	39.4	May 25
Mt Home (3002)	25.4	May 20
WallaWalla(1375)	65	May25

- Look for eggs of pear psylla and aphids near buds and in cracks and crevices
- Look for old fire blight infection and prune out and remove from orchard
- Make sure all trees are pruned properly

Additional Detections of the Spotted Wing Drosophila

Stephanie Stocks, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida

In February The National Plant Diagnostic Network reported on the latest detection of the spotted wing drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura) Diptera: Drosophilidae) in Michigan. However, additional detections have been announced since then. Spotted wing drosophila has now been detected in California (2008), Oregon (2009), Florida (2009), Louisiana (2010), North Carolina (2010), South Carolina (2010), Washington (2010), Michigan (2010), Utah (2010), and Wisconsin (2010). It has been established in Hawaii since the 1980s. In light of these announcements, we thought we should provide you with additional images of the adult, larvae, and pupae to aid in the identification of this pest.

Remember that adults measure 2-3mm in length, have a yellow-brown body with dark bands on the abdomen, and red eyes. In addition, the males have a small black spot on the leading edge of its wing, near the tip (which results in this pest's common name). The larvae are 3mm in length, white to cream in color, and without legs or even a recognizable head (i.e. a typical maggot appearance). The pupae are oval, reddish brown in color, and 2-3mm in length and have two small projections at one end.



Should you see this pest in any of the states in which it has been detected (and especially if you detect this pest in any state that is not listed here), please contact your local county extension agency or state agriculture agency.



UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION UPDATE

Washington County

Publication frequency by University of Idaho Extension, Washington County. www.pnwpestalet.net

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WSU Decision Aid System

Spring Nutrition

By Tony McCammon

Nutrition is one of several factors which can influence fruit quality. The best way to determine the needs of your trees is to use an integrated approach of using historical leaf, soil, and fruit analysis data. Periodic soil tests and leaf sample analysis is the only way to assure optimal tree nutrition. **Nitrogen** plays the most important part in the living machinery of a tree. Apply Urea (less than .25% biuret) at 3lbs/100gal. **Phosphorus** is essential part of many sugars involved in photosynthesis and respiration. **Potassium** Maintains the water

status in the plant by regulating transpiration. It also activates most enzymes. **Calcium** is critical for cell growth and cell division therefore it is imperative for quality, shelf life, and prevention of breakdown. **Zinc** is involved in nitrogen metabolism and activates enzymes. **Boron** is involved in sugar formation and the transport of photosynthates and water in the plant. Apply Solubor at 1lb/100 gal or any other boron source at .1-.2 actual B/100gallons. Some other elements that play a less importance roles in quality are Magnesium, Sulphur, Manganese, Iron, Copper, and Molybdenum.

For Apples and Pears applications of nutrients are put on before bloom (after analysis' mentioned previously).

The prebloom spray with nitrogen, boron, and zinc can be applied in a tank mix at the tight cluster stage of blossoms. These elements together will enhance bud quality, improve the ability of the buds to overcome cold damage, and enhance fruit set.



Coryneum Blight Marion Murrey USU Entomologist

Coryneum blight (also known as shot hole) infections are showing up in orchards now, and in some areas, are worse than usual due to the cool, wet spring. Coryneum blight is caused by a fungus that overwinters in buds, causing small gummy cankers. From there, it spreads to leaves and later, to developing fruit. Infections on the leaves cause small round holes, with the center of the lesion sometimes barely attached.

On fruit, lesions vary from dark colored warts to sunken lesions (depending on time of infection).



Look for developing lesions (holes in the leaves) and treat if necessary to protect fruit for later in the season.

Peaches in most areas are at shuck-split stage, and at this timing, growers can use Bravo chlorothalonil, Daconil for residen-

tial use), Abound, Captan, Ziram, or Pristine.

An application of copper at 50% leaf drop in the fall is an excellent option for control of coryneum blight.



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ALWAYS read and follow the instructions printed on the pesticide label. The pesticide recommendations in this UI publication do not substitute for instructions on the label. Pesticide laws and labels change frequently and may have changed since this publication was written. Some pesticides may have been withdrawn or had certain uses prohibited. Use pesticides with care. Do not use a pesticide unless the specific plant, animal, or other application site is specifically listed on the label. Store pesticides in their original containers and keep them out of the reach of children, pets, and livestock.

Trade Names--To simplify information, trade names have been used. No endorsement of named products is intended nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned.

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