

# Fruit Pest Advisory

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

**Spring 2013 Issue 2**

## Protect Yourself

**Apple:** Codling moth treatments have started up in Southwestern Idaho and some areas in the Magic Valley. See information on page 2.

Fire blight infection was high the last few weeks because some blossoms are still open. Beware of infected tips. See more information below.

**Peach:** Aphid, shothole, and thrip populations are all on the rise. Take a white sheet of paper to a few trees and collect some beat samples to investigate population numbers. Sprays may be warranted.

**Pear:** Being a cousin of the Apple codling moth and fire blight are also prevalent on pear. Take similar action to your pear trees as are recommended for apple.

**Plum:** Aphids are abundant in most plum species. Sprays may be warranted.

**Berries:** Raspberries and Blackberries are ready to be fertilized. Look for swollen cane borer damage and cut them out.

### Degree Day "No biofix" (5/15/13)

Station (Elev.)	°Days	1% Hatch
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#### Southwest

Parma (2309)	454	12-May
Weiser (2080)	462	12-May
Boise (2719)	413	14-May
Nampa (2713)	385	16-May
Fruitland (2132)	358	19-May

#### Southern

Mt. Home (2992)	411	15-May
Hagerman (3197)	398	15-May
Twin Falls (3921)	307	26-May
Rupert (4154)	273	31-May
Shoshone (3950)	304	26-May

#### Eastern

Pocatello (4605)	303	29-May
Idaho Falls (4709)	211	9-Jun
Rexburg (4870)	177	14-Jun

### Look out for:

- Look around leaves for fresh powdery mildew lesions on apples
- Aphid populations are going crazy. Look for green peach aphid, black cherry aphid, and rosy apple aphid.
- Shothole damage can be seen on leaves now in your peach and some apple blocks. Look for Lesions of purplish or burnt out holes in leaves.

## Codling Moth Spray Options:

### Adapted from Marion Murray, USU

When codling moth adults emerge from pupation, they mate and females lay up to 70 eggs on fruit or on foliage near fruit. Depending on temperature, eggs hatch in approximately in 6-20 days, and larvae bore into the fruit, feeding mainly on the seeds. Southwestern Idaho has 3 to 4 generations of Codling moth each year.

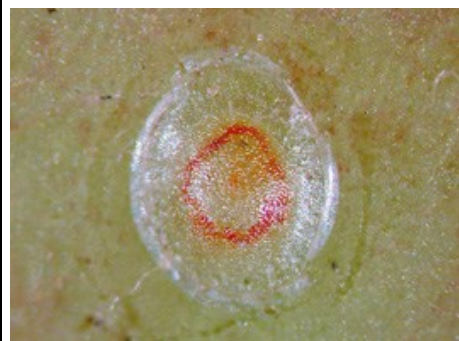
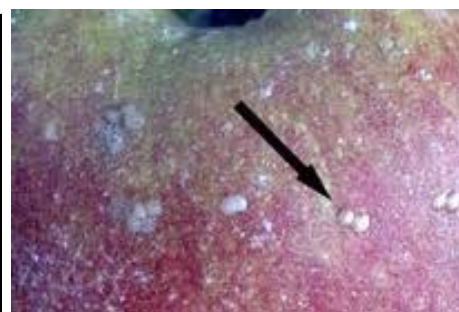
The table below shows three options for the first spray of the first generation. **Option A** and **B** is a recommendation out of Washington State University. It is a little more complicated, but may result in a slight cost savings and possibly improved control. We usually recommend to start sprays at egg hatch (**Option C**, 220 degree days after bio-fix), targeting the newly hatched larvae before they enter the fruit. But with Option A and B, you are killing the eggs by applying horticultural oil (1% rate) or a product with ovicidal activity against codling moth eggs (**Esteem, Intrepid, Rimon, or Altacor**) Ideally, applications are on four to five days before they hatch (at 425 degree days).

Then, the first traditional insecticide spray would be applied about 7-12 days later (at 525 degree days). The later application of the traditional insecticide is close to the timing of “peak egg hatch” where almost 70% of the eggs hatch in a 1-2 week window of time. Good residue (insecticide) coverage is important at this timing.

By applying an ovicide prior to the onset of the egg-hatch period and delaying the larvicide application to 525 DD the most active larvicide residues coincide with the most active egg-hatch period. In this strategy the ovicide kills eggs that would have hatched in the period starting at 425 DD allowing growers an opportunity to delay the first larvicide application until 525 DD, which is the beginning of the period of peak egg-hatch activity.

After the first insecticide spray has been applied, continue to apply your chosen material(s) at the interval provided on the label.

	Date to Start Sprays		
	Option A (Home)	Option B (commercial)	Option C
Caldwell/ Sunnyslope	Oil on May 6 and 11 first spray on May 27	Ovicide between May 11 and 14 first spray on May 27	May 16
Parma/Fruitland	Oil on May 2 and 7 first spray on May 25	Ovicide Between May 7 and 10 first spray on May 25	May 12
Magic Valley (Twin Falls)	Oil on May 16 and 21 First Spray on June 7	Ovicide between May 21 and 24 First Spray on June 7	May 26
Magic Valley – East	Oil on May 21 and 26 First Spray on June 11	Ovicide between May 26 and 29 First Spray on June 11	May 31



UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION UPDATE

**TwinFallsCounty**

Publication frequency by University of Idaho Extension, Twin Falls County. [www.pnwpestaalert.net](http://www.pnwpestaalert.net)

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WSU Pest Management Transition Project Newsletter

**Marion Murray** Utah State University Extension IPM Project Leader

WSU Decision Aid System

Article from eXtension:

The National Organic Program has proposed a 2014 phase out of antibiotics from approved materials list for control of fire blight in apple and pear.

Dr. Ken Johnson of Oregon State University discusses the most current research related to control of fire blight without antibiotics, a situation organic growers may face in two years. The results can be helpful to any grower managing fire blight. Topics include fire blight biology, a new orchard monitoring tool, existing and new products, and integrated control.

View at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NuKxKCWkI28>



## Caterpillars or Worms

### **Speckled Green Fruitworm:**

You may see some of the damage associated with this insect in your orchards. This fruitworm species targets apple, pear, and cherry, as well as several ornamental trees. It is generally not a pest to be concerned about, except in high populations when it can damage fruit.

Pesticides that are used for other insects such as codling moth will also, subsequently, treat the fruit worm.



### **Armyworm and Cutworm:**

*Another closely related group of crawlers falls in this category. They emerge in May and June to feed on understory growth. However some species are climbers and will eat on your fruit in their second generation.*



# Twin Falls County

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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## INTERMOUNTAIN Commercial Tree Fruit Production Guide

2013

A publication by Utah State University, Colorado State University, and University of Idaho



Utah State University COOPERATIVE EXTENSION | Colorado State University Extension | University of Idaho Extension

[www.intermountainfruit.org](http://www.intermountainfruit.org)

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