

Tree Fruit Pest Advisory

University of Idaho
Extension

Treasure Valley
Pest Alert Update

April 14th, 2009

Protect Yourself

Codling Moth (CM):

Pheromone traps should be put out or after degree days reach 100 or close to tight cluster stage. Next week things will progress quickly, so do not delay.

San Jose scale (SJS):

SJS sucks! nutrients from limbs, leaves, and fruit and leaves trees weak. It is most commonly found on apple, but we have seen it on pear, plum, apricot, and sweet cherry. Infestations can cause damage to fruit.

In the spring overwintering

nymphs become active and start sucking until maturity. After mating, females can lay up to 500 eggs. Eggs hatch 4-6 weeks after bloom. Good News? This usually is when we get excited about the first codling moth flight.

Treatment is recommended if fruit last year was affected. Oil alone is not as effective as oil (2%) plus an insecticide such as Esteem, at the delayed dormant timing. A Supracide application may be beneficial at this time.

Pear psylla



A tiny Pear psylla insect can multiply rapidly and can cause a lot of damage. Adults have already started laying eggs and will continue for a couple weeks. An oil application works for psylla management. Oil works by preventing egg-laying. Oil can be mixed with Surround for better control.

Monitoring



Pear Psylla – Active from 30 to 100 DD and egg-laying from 40 to 125 DD at 41 base.

Rosy Apple Aphid – Egg hatching at 90 DD at 50 base.

Codling Moth – hang traps at 100 DD, First flight at 190-260

CampeLomma and Apple Leafhopper – Egg hatch begins when blossoms are at first pink.

Degree Day Models

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CM, PTB</u>	<u>WCFE</u>
Payette	100	284
Emmett	86	145
Nampa	83	186
Parma	96	199
Ontario	91	205
Walla Walla	95	214

Look out for:

- Pear psylla eggs near the base of buds (the size and color of a grain of rice)
- Look for aphid eggs (creamy green to black) near buds and in cracks and crevices
- Look for old fire blight infections in apple, and Coryneum Blight cankers in peaches, and prune them out

Southwest Idaho Alert Systems



In 2008 I set up a Phone system to Alert growers of pest outbreaks and spraying dates for key pests. The system will provide a thirty second message alerting recipients to the pest. Additional information on the alert will be available and sent out to emails using the PNW alert system.

Due to this years economic shortfalls WSU will not be adding our weather station to the DAS system. However, I have created an account and will be manually checking DAS recommendations for Southwestern Idaho. These recommendations will be part of this biweekly Advisory.

If you are not receiving these resources you are encouraged to call my office and get on the list. To sign up for these advisories simply register on the PNW pest alert system website.

Tony McCammon
642-6022
tonym@uidaho.edu

Clean your Waste Dump

May 11: Nampa

Pickles Butte

Landfill 15500

Missouri Ave

May 12: Weiser

Idaho Department of

Transportation Yard

550 Indian Head Rd

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture since 1993, has safely disposed of over 906,000 lbs of unusable pesticide. This spring collection of all herbicides, rodenticides, fungicides, and insecticides can be dropped off at the following locations.

Nampa May 11th and
Weiser May 12th. Collec-

tion sites are open from 9am until 1pm. The first 1,000 lbs of pesticide will be collected free of any charge. However, pre-notification of the total weight amount of pesticides being brought to the collection site will be required by phoning your local ISDA field office.

Nampa: **465-8442** (Victor)

you may also email victor at victor.mason@agri.idaho.gov

They will not except fertilizers, motor oil, anti-freeze, paint or similar waste at these pesticide collections. They accept pesticides from all sources whether farmer or homeowner.

Tank-Mix Strategy Jay Bruner et al 2007.

One CM control strategy that takes advantage of the multiple modes of action of the insecticides is to combine two insecticides with different modes of action in the same tank. Using a tank-mix strategy that combines an ovicide and a larvicide can enhance CM control by killing both eggs and larvae that are present in the orchard with a single. In this strategy, an ovicide (IGR or HMO) is

used before the egg-hatch period begins allowing a delay of the next application until 350 DD. A tank-mix (ovicide plus larvicide) application at this time kills eggs that are deposited after the earlier ovicide application as well as eggs that will be deposited on top of the ovicidal residues from the tank-mix. The larvicide in the tank-mix kills any larvae that successfully hatch and then feed on residues. The added

value of this approach comes when eggs that would have hatched once the residues of the larvicide had been depleted do not because they were killed by the residual activity of the ovicide in the tank-mix. The combined action of the ovicide and larvicide in the tank-mix extends the period of control from this single application to cover the entire first generation under average conditions.