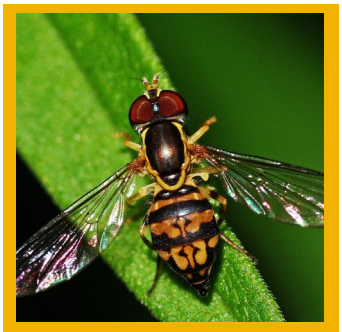
MAY 12, 2025 | VOL. 5 ISS. 1

EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

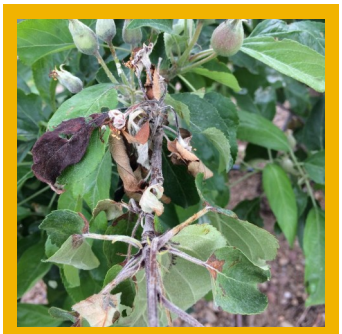
BANNOCK, BINGHAM, BONNEVILLE, CASSIA, FREMONT, JEFFERSON, MADISON, AND TETON COUNTIES

INSIDE THE ISSUE



GOOD

PG 2



BAD

PG 2

PHOTO OF THE WEEK

PG 6

CODLING MOTH

PG 5

FIREBLIGHT

PG 5

University of Idaho Extension

Good Bugs

Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator
University of Idaho Extension, Bonneville County
208-529-1390

Now that the temperatures are trying to increase, we see a lot of bugs showing up. There is a tendency to get out the spray as soon as we see the little critters. I encourage you to pause and look a little closer. When we spray insecticides to control pest insects, we run the risk of throwing nature out of balance.

Aphids, spider mites, thrips and leaf hoppers are at the bottom of the insect world food chain. There are lots of things that eat them. Look for the good guys when you are scouting your yards and gardens.

Description	Nymph or larva	Adult
Syrphid or Hover Fly—the larvae are voracious eaters of aphids. The adults need pollen and nectar to reproduce. They look like bees. They lay their eggs in the middle of aphid colonies. You will often find adults hovering around flowers.	 Clemson University – USDA Cooperative Extension Slide Series, Bugwood.org	
Minute Pirate Bug—Adults and nymphs do a great job on spider mites and small, soft-bodied insects. This is one of the first predators to come out in the spring. They are very susceptible to pyrethroid insecticides. Commercially available.		
Damsel Bug—Adults and nymphs feed on aphids, beetle larvae, leaf hoppers, caterpillars, moth eggs and other small insects. Commonly associated with meadows and pastures, but I find a lot of them in my vegetable garden. Reduce tillage.	 Phil Sloderbeck, Kansas State University, Bugwood.org	

Description	Nymph or larva	Adult
Aphid Predatory Midge—Larvae eat a lot of aphids. Often overlooked because they are so small. Adults need nectar as a food source and they lay their eggs in aphid colonies. Commercially available.		 © Stephen P.L. Luk
Lacewings—There are several—green, brown and dusty. The larvae do a great number on aphids (primarily), leafhoppers, spider mites, scales and thrips. Adults need flowers. Commercially available.	 David Cappaert, Bugwood.org	
Earwigs—I know, you think earwigs are creepy. But early in the year they do a great job on aphids and spider mites. If there are not enough bugs to eat, they will feed on plants. Later in the season they can become a pest of soft fruits. Interesting facts: they can fly and they guard their young in the nest.	 Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org	 Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org
Ground Beetle—many different species. Adults and larvae are predatory, mostly on the ground. They eat their weight in prey each day. The larvae will often kill more than they can eat. Reduce or eliminate tillage.	 Merle Shepard, Gerald R. Carner, and P.A.C Ooi, Insects and their Natural Enemies Associated with Vegetables and Soybean in Southeast Asia, Bugwood.org	

Description	Nymph or larva	Adult
Praying Mantis—Nymphs and adults are generalist predators—they eat whatever they can grab. These are especially helpful with some of the larger pests such as grasshoppers. Commercially available.		
Long-legged Fly--Adults feed on gnats, bark beetles, mites, aphids, thrips and mosquitoes. Larvae are commonly found near semi-aquatic landscapes, or under tree bark or mulch. Larvae are thought to be predaceous on small insects in the soil, as well as scavengers.	 Gerald J. Lenhard, Louisiana State University, Bugwood.org	
The adults can be found in a wide variety of habitats, such as gardens, meadows and landscapes near water margins. In these habitats, adults can commonly be found perched on partially shaded vegetation searching for prey. Once prey is captured, they use their mouthparts to hold, pierce and extract internal fluids. Longlegged flies, like other flying insects, could appear almost anywhere, but they are most common in light shade or dappled-light places near water, such as near streams, wetlands, lakes, and moist woodlands. They are often seen darting around on the leaves of trees or dancing on leaf surfaces. Some members alight on water and skate around on the surface film, much like water striders. The larvae most typically live in a range of soil types or in sluggish aquatic habitats. Some species live in other habitats. Long-legged flies do not bite and are not known to spread any sort of diseases. They should be encouraged in the landscape. Plant a diversity of plants, ensure overwintering sites are available, and avoid the use of insecticides whenever possible.		

Be aware of the beneficial insects out there and recruit them to help with your pest control program.

Fire Blight

Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator
University of Idaho Extension, Bonneville County
208-529-1390

Fruit trees are blooming well in most areas.

Most backyard growers will not need to apply an antibiotic if they are diligent. Fire blight symptoms begin to show up two weeks after full bloom. New infections can be pruned out on a dry day as soon as they show up. Pruning tools need to be disinfected between each pruning cut. Rubbing alcohol, 10% bleach solution or disinfectant wipes work. If spray is warranted, it should be applied when the blooms are open, just before or after a wetting event and is effective for four or five days. Most garden centers carry streptomycin (don't use too often or resistance may develop).

Fire blight risk based on weather forecast—remember that in addition, blossoms must be open, and a wetting event must occur. This is a description of the key words and suggested actions in the chart.

Burley and Pocatello may have open apple blossoms soon.

Exceptional—Outbreak may occur if blossoms are wetted, no matter the blight history of your orchard. Apply antibiotic within 24 hours before or after the wetting event. Biological products should already be present on flowers and may not work as well if only applied at this risk period.

Extreme— Outbreak may occur if blossoms are wetted, no matter the blight history of your orchard. Apply antibiotic within 24 hours before or after the wetting event. Biological products should already be present on flowers and may not work as well if only applied at this risk period.

High—If unprotected flowers are wetted, infection is possible. If flowers are numerous, you may choose to protect every 2 - 3 days with biological product during the high-risk period. Or, apply antibiotic within 24 hours before or after the infection (wetting) event.

Caution—Wetting at this point is not likely to lead to infection, except within a few yards of an actively oozing canker. Continue to closely monitor the fire blight forecast, and consider applying biological sprays to reduce the potential build-up of blight bacteria if High risk is forecast in three or four days.

Burley	May 9 – 13 May 14 May 15 – 17 May 18 – 23	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Low** **Caution**
Pocatello East & South	May 9 – 14 May 15 – 21 May 22 – 23	**Exceptional** **Caution** **High**
Poca. Airport/Chubbuck	May 9 – 14 May 15 – 18 May 22 – 23	**Exceptional** **Low** **Caution**
Fort Hall	May 9 – 13 May 14 May 15 – 18 May 19 – 23	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Low** **Caution**

Blackfoot	May 9	**Extreme**
	May 10 – 13	**Exceptional**
	May 14	**Extreme**
	May 15 – 19	**Low**
	May 20 – 23	**Caution**
Idaho Falls/Ammon/Shelley	May 9	**High**
	May 10 – 13	**Exceptional**
	May 14	**Extreme**
	May 15 – 20	**Low**
	May 21 – 23	**Caution**
Idaho Falls Airport	May 9 – 13	**Exceptional**
	May 14	**Extreme**
	May 15 – 20	**Low**
	May 21 – 23	**Caution**
Ucon	May 9	**Extreme**
	May 10 – 13	**Exceptional**
	May 15 – 23	**Low**
Rigby	May 9	**Extreme**
	May 10 – 13	**Exceptional**
	May 14	**Extreme**
	May 15 – 22	**Low**
	May 23	**Caution**
Ririe	May 9	**High**
	May 10 – 13	**Exceptional**
	May 14	**High**
	May 15 – 22	**Low**
	May 23	**Caution**
Rexburg	May 9	**Extreme**
	May 10 – 13	**Exceptional**
	May 14	**Extreme**
	May 15 – 22	**Low**
	May 23	**Caution**
Sugar City	May 9	**High**
	May 10 – 13	**Exceptional**
	May 14	**High**
	May 15 – 23	**Low**
St Anthony	May 9	**High**
	May 10	**Extreme**
	May 11 – 13	**Exceptional**
	May 14	**High**
	May 15 – 23	**Low**
Driggs	May 9	**Caution**
	May 10 – 13	**High**
	May 14	**Caution**
	May 15 – 22	**Low**
	May 23	**Caution**

Chemical Controls For Fire Blight

Brand Name	Chemical Name	Application Timing
Bonide	Fixed-copper	Pre-bloom
Drexel	Copper Sulfate	When wet weather coincides with flowering
Kocide	Copper Hydroxide	Note: copper can damage
Miller	Lime Sulfur oil	Early bloom, Dormant
FireLine	Oxytetracycline	Early bloom to petal fall
	Kasugamycin	Early bloom to petal fall
Actigard	Acibenzolar-S-	Early bloom to petal fall

Table and information from Cornell University Extension

Read and follow pesticide labels with any product

To manage fire blight, it is important to remove diseased wood during the dormant time (before buds form in spring). A general antimicrobial can be put on green tips to lessen chance of disease. Resistance inducers can be applied before bloom. Protectants can also be applied during blooming. Protectants should be applied with the onset of wetting events (heavy rain or moisture). Sometimes post-bloom applications to blossoms give continued protection to shoots.

For more information: https://blogs.cornell.edu/biocontrolbytes/2019/04/26/battling-fire-blight-with-biologicals/

Biological products for Fire Blight: Cornell University Extension

Product	**Active Ingredient**	**Mode of Action**
Firewall	Streptomycin	antibiotic – kills
Blossom Protect	*Aureobasidium pullulans* strains DSM14940	competitive with pathogen
Bloomtime	*Pantoea agglomerans* strain E325	competitive with
BlightBan	*Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain	competitive with
Serenade Optimum	*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain	antibiotic metabolites
Double Nickel	*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain	antibiotic metabolites
Serifel	*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* strain	antibiotic metabolites
Regalia	extract of *Reynoutria* (giant	resistance inducer
LifeGard	*Bacillus mycoides* isolate J	resistance inducer

Codling moth

We are starting to trap moths in the Pocatello area. No spray dates yet for eastern Idaho. As spring progresses, consider the following guidelines.

Conventional production options

High fruit damage in past years:

- Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil) at the listed date.
- For Option A, repeat the insecticide spray 14 days later, for a total of 2 applications in the first generation.
- For Option B, apply the insecticide spray at the listed date once.
- When the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 10-18 days until Sept. 15.
- Pick a different product to use for each generation.

Low fruit damage in past years:

- Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil) at the listed date.
- For Option A, do not spray again.
- For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date.
- Wait until the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, and spray on that date, and repeat 14 days later, for a total of 2 sprays.
- Do the same for the 3rd generation.
- Pick a different product to use for each generation.

Organic production options (other than bagging)

High fruit damage in past years:

- Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil).
- For Option A, repeat twice, spaced 7-10 apart, for a total of 3 applications in the first generation.
- For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date and re-apply 7-10 days later.
- When the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 7-10 days until Sept. 15.
- Pick a different product to use for each generation.

Low fruit damage in past years:

- Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil).
- When the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 10-14 days until Sept. 15.
- Pick a different product to use for each generation.

Codling moth spray schedule

There have not been any moths trapped in the Burley and Pocatello area. This table will provide spray dates for codling moth at the given region. Select the region that has similar climatic conditions to determine when to begin spraying.

1st Generation Spray Timing Table				
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Greatest Period of Egg Hatch 1st Generation
		Apply Oil	Apply First Insecticide	
Burley	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Pocatello Airport/Chubbuck	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Pocatello East Side	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Fort Hall	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Blackfoot	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
South Idaho Falls	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ucon	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rigby	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ririe	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rexburg	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Sugar City	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
St Anthony	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Driggs	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown

Codling moth

Backyard: The table below provides some options for backyard trees. This table is not all-inclusive, but just provides some examples. The products listed are not an endorsement. For the product you decide to use, the "active ingredients" are listed in small print on the lower right or left of the front label. Sometimes there are several ingredients, sometimes, just one. Some materials last longer than others, and the time between sprays is not always listed on the label.

Product Name	Efficacy	Residual Length (days)	Comments
CONVENTIONAL			
Spectracide Triazicide (gamma-cyhalothrin)	Good to Excellent	14-17	wait 21 days to harvest
Monterey Bug Buster 11 (esfenvalerate)	Good to Excellent	14-17	wait 21 days to harvest
Bonide Fruit Tree & Plant Guard (lambda-cyhalothrin)	Good to Excellent	14-17	wait 21 days to harvest
Bonide Malathion; Hi Yield Malathion	Good	5-7	max 2 applications; some products are pears only
GardenTech Sevin (zeta-cypermethrin)	Good to Excellent	14-17	wait 14 days to harvest
ORGANIC			
AzaSol, EcoGarden (azadirachtin)	Good	7-10	
Cyd-X (codling moth virus)	Good (if populations are low)	7	works best when used at beginning of generation; expensive and purchase online
oil such as All Seasons Oil, EcoSmart, Neem oil	Good on eggs only	3	recommended for first application of the generation only
Ortho Fruit Spray; Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray; Safer End All; Bonide Orchard Spray (all contain pyrethrin)	Good	3-5	
Monterey / Fertilome Spinosad; Captain Jack's Deadbug Brew; Natural Guard (all contain spinosad)	Good	10	max 6 applications per season; if applying to peach or cherry, can re-apply after 7 days

Master Gardener

PLANT PROMOTION SALE

Come buy our favorite plants that we have grown in our Master Gardener program!

If you're not looking for plants, we have lots of awesome raffle prizes.

All proceeds go towards materials for our Master Gardener education.

Saturday May 17

9am-noon

Bonneville County Fairgrounds

1542 E 73rd S, Idaho Falls

Raffle Tickets:

Select Plant Promotion Raffle Tickets

IDAHO master GARDENER

A UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO EXTENSION PROGRAM

Brought to you by Master Gardeners in Bingham, Bonneville, Caribou, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison Counties

EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

UPCOMING EVENTS

MAY 13 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

UNDERSTANDING & USING FERTILIZER

REED FINDLAY, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

August 22| 7:00pm MT

https://uidaho.zoom.us/j/92616335377

PLANT TALK Q&A

RON PATTERSON & REED FINDLAY

August 22 | 7:30pm MT

MAY 17 MASTER GARDENER PLANT SALE

May 17| 9:00am-noon

Come purchase our favorite plants from us at reduced prices! We also have an awesome raffle running!

MAY 27 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

TOMATOES

SARA MAHDAVI, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

May 27| 7:00pm MT

https://uidaho.zoom.us/j/92616335377

PLANT TALK

RON PATTERSON & ANTHONY SIMERLINK

May 27| 7:30pm MT

JUNE 10 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

GROWING GRAPES

BRACKEN HENDERSON, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

May 27| 7:00pm MT

https://uidaho.zoom.us/j/92616335377

PHOTO OF THE WEEK: Photo credit: AnncaPictures

PHOTO OF THE WEEK:

It's finally spring! The flowers are blooming, the bees are buzzing, and everything is coming alive!

Send us your pictures of your flowers so we can share them with everyone!

Lallen@uidaho.edu

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