



EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

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

INSIDE THE ISSUE



GOOD

PG 2



BAD

PG 3



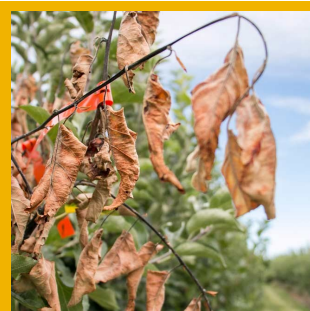
PHOTO OF THE WEEK

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CODLING MOTH

PG 7



FIREBLIGHT

PG 4

Watch the Temperatures!

Don't let the recent warm temperatures fool you. We live in eastern Idaho and will have more cool-to-cold nights. Be sure you have the tools to protect your tender plants. Temperatures lower than 40°F can cause chilling damage to very tender plants.

Tender plants include tomatoes, peppers, beans, cucumbers, squash, zinnias, dahlias and more. Your hardy and semi-hardy plants should be fine now.



Harden Off Your Transplants

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

As you purchase new plants for your yards and gardens, be sure to take a few days to acclimatize them. This is called hardening off.

Here is some information on how to handle your transplants. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VtGmj28OyFU&list=PL6g6ZYcM47s-HL37zPkgO_rOtGNoPUm7i&index=23
<https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/hardening-off-vegetable-transplants-is-easy>



Quackgrass

By Ron Patterson, Extension Educator

We have had quite a few calls regarding quackgrass this spring. As a creeping-spreading perennial, quackgrass is a perennial problem. It grows everywhere via rhizomes and produces seeds. It is extremely difficult to get out of lawns and perennial flower beds.

Here is more information on quackgrass.

<https://solvepestproblems.oregonstate.edu/weeds/quackgrass>



Images from Flickr



Fire Blight

Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator

Cooler temperatures have kept the fire blight risk low. As the fruit trees start to bloom and temperatures rise the risk of fire blight will increase.

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 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.

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 17	High
	May 18	Extreme
	May 19	High
	May 20-21	Caution
	May 22	Low
	May 23-28	Caution
	May 29-31	High
Pocatello Eastside	May 17-19	High
	May 20-22	Low
	May 23-24	Caution
	May 25-31	High
Pocatello Airport	May 17-19	High
	May 20-23	Low
	May 24-29	Caution
	May 30-31	High

Fort Hall	May 17-19 May 20-23 May 24-30 May 31	Caution Low Caution High
Blackfoot	May 17-19 May 20-23 May 24-30 May 31	Caution Low Caution High
Idaho Falls/Ammon/Shelley	May 17-19 May 20-23 May 24-31	Caution Low Caution
Idaho Falls Airport	May 17-19 May 20 May 21-23 May 24-31	High Caution Low Caution
Ucon	May 17-19 May 20-24 May 25-31	Caution Low Caution
Rigby	May 17-19 May 20-24 May 25-31	Caution Low Caution
Rexburg	May 17-19 May 20-24 May 25-31	Caution Low Caution
Sugar City	May 17-19 May 20-24 May 25-31	Caution Low Caution
St Anthony	May 17-19 May 20-24 May 25-31	Caution Low Caution
Driggs	May 17-24 May 25-31	Low 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
	Actigard	Kasugamycin	Early bloom to petal fall
		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

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	<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> strains DSM14940	competitive with pathogen
Bloomtime Biological	<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain E325	competitive with pathogen
BlightBan	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> strain	competitive with
Serenade Optimum	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain QST713	antibiotic metabolites
Double Nickel	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain D747	antibiotic metabolites
Serifel	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain MBI600	antibiotic metabolites
Regalia	extract of <i>Reynoutria</i> (giant knotweed)	resistance inducer
LifeGard	<i>Bacillus mycoides</i> isolate J	resistance inducer

Codling Moth

We are starting to find codling moths in our warmer-area traps. Don't get too excited, it is not time to spray yet.

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.

1 st Generation Spray Timing Table				
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Greatest Period of Egg Hatch 1 st 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-	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-	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	Good	10	max 6 applications per season; if applying to peach or cherry, can re-apply after 7 days

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UPCOMING EVENTS

MAY 17 MASTER GARDENER PLANT SALE

Thank you for supporting us in our Master Gardener Plant Promotion! This was our best year yet and we sincerely appreciate everyone who supported our event and our programming! THANK YOU!!

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

June 10 | 7:00pm MT

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

JUNE 24 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS**SUMMER FLOWERS**

ANDY WEST EXTENSION EDUCATOR

June 24 | 7:00pm MT

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

PLANT TALK Q&A

RON PATTERSON & REED FINDLAY

June 24 | 7:30pm MT



PHOTO OF THE WEEK: Photo credit: Lena Allen

PHOTO OF THE WEEK:

There is a house in rural Bonneville county that has the most gorgeous red irises growing all along the canal bank in front of their house. I have admired them for years. This year, I finally got one for myself and wanted to share it with all of you!

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