MAY 30, 20235| VOL. 6 ISS. 3

EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

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

INSIDE THE ISSUE

Alternate Bearing Fruit

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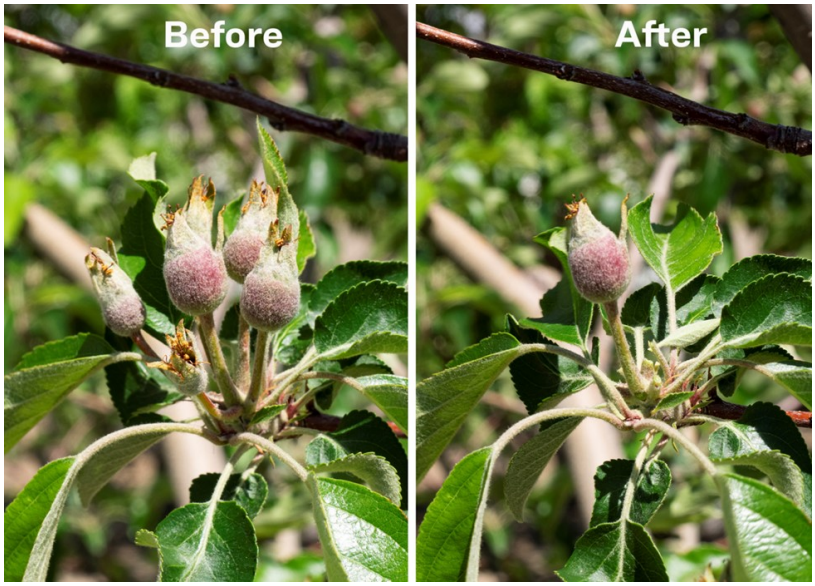

Alternate bearing refers to the tendency of some fruits, mostly apples, to produce a heavy crop every other year. The best practice is to thin the fruit so there is an even load each year. You have to start during a heavy year. So, if this year is a light year you will need to wait until next year. Here is more information on the topic:

https://sites.udel.edu/weeklycropupdate/?p=18245

Leafhoppers

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

Leaf hoppers are a common problem for many plants. They feed on the underside of the leaves and leave a white stippling that can be seen on the top of the leaves. They can also damage fruit with their feeding.

Here is more information on leaf hoppers:

https://ipm.ucanr.edu/home-and-landscape/leafhoppers/#gsc.tab=0
https://extension.umd.edu/resource/leafhoppers-home-gardens/

Fire Blight

Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator

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 30 – June 4 June 5 – 9 June 10 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme**
American Falls	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 10 June 11 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme**
Preston	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 6 June 7 – 13	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
McCammon	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 6 June 7 – 13	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Pocatello South & East	May 30 – June 4 June 5 June 6 – 8 June 9 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Pocatello Airport	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 10 June 11 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme**

Fort Hall	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 11 June 12 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme**
Blackfoot	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 11 June 12 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme**
Idaho Falls/Ammon/Shelley	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 10 June 11 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme**
Idaho Falls Airport	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 10 June 11 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme**
Ucon	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 12 June 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme**
Ririe	May 30 – June 4 June 5 June 6 – 10 June 11 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Rigby	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 11 June 12 – 13	**Exceptional** **High** **Extreme**
Rexburg	May 30 – June 4 June 5 – 13	**Exceptional** **High**
Sugar City	May 30 – June 4 June 5 June 6 – 13	**Exceptional** **Caution** **High**
St Anthony	May 30 – June 3 June 4 June 5 June 6 – 13	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Caution** **High**
Driggs	May 30 May 31 – June 3 June 4 June 5 June 6 – 13	**Extreme** **Exceptional** **Extreme** **Caution** **High**

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 foliage and fruit
Miller	Lime Sulfur oil	Early bloom, Dormant
FireLine	Oxytetracycline	Early bloom to petal fall
	Kasugamycin	Early bloom to petal fall
Actigard	Acibenzolar-S-methyl	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

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 pathogen
Blossom Protect	*Aureobasidium pullulans* strains DSM14940 & 14941	competitive with pathogen
Bloomtime Biological	*Pantoea agglomerans* strain E325	competitive with pathogen
BlightBan	*Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain A506	competitive with pathogen
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

Conventional production options

- *High fruit damage* in past years:

o Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil) at the listed date.

o For Option A, repeat the insecticide spray 14 days later, for a total of 2 applications in the first generation.

o For Option B, apply the insecticide spray at the listed date once.

o When the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 10-18 days until Sept. 15.

o Pick a different product to use for each generation.

o *Low fruit damage* in past years:

o Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil) at the listed date.

o For Option A, do not spray again.

o For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date.

o 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.

o 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:

o Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil).

o For Option A, repeat twice, spaced 7-10 apart, for a total of 3 applications in the first generation.

o For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date and re-apply 7-10 days later.

o When the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 7-10 days until Sept. 15.

o Pick a different product to use for each generation.

o *Low fruit damage* in past years:

o Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil).

o When the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 10-14 days until Sept. 15.

o Pick a different product to use for each generation.

Codling moth spray schedule

Unusual weather patterns this year have given us odd egg hatch data. 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	May 31	May 30	June 13	June 12 – unknown
American Falls	June 7	June 5	June 19	June 18 – unknown
Preston	May 31	May 30	June 11	June 10 – unknown
McCammon	June 8	June 7	June 20	June 19 – unknown
Pocatello East & South Side	May 29	May 28	June 7	June 6 – June 25
Pocatello Airport/Chubbuck	May 30	May 29	June 10	June 9 – July 1
Fort Hall	May 31	May 30	June 12	June 11 – unknown
Blackfoot	June 1	May 31	June 14	June 12 – July 2
South Idaho Falls	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	June 7	June 5	June 18	June 17 – unknown
Ucon	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rigby	June 8	June 5	June 23	June 22 – unknown
Ririe	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rexburg	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Sugar City	June 12	June 10	June 24	June 23 – 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-	Good to Excellent	14-17	wait 14 days to harvest
ORGANIC			
AzaSol, EcoGarden	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

EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

UPCOMING EVENTS

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

JULY 8 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

VOLES

JULY 22 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

CHIP BUD GRAFTING FRUIT TREES

AUGUST 12 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

DEER PROOFING YOUR YARD

AUGUST 19 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

LATE SEASON FLOWERS

AUGUST 26 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

DEHYDRATING YOUR HARVEST

PHOTO OF THE WEEK: Photo credit: Shirley

PHOTO OF THE WEEK:

A few of you may be enjoying an early harvest of things like asparagus, leafy greens, and some herbs, but especially strawberries that are just coming on now! Yum! Hope you all are excited for many more harvests to come.

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