



Tree Fruit IPM Advisory: May 6th, 2004

*****Insect Advisory*****

CODLING MOTH: Spray dates for the first codling moth cover spray of the year are fast approaching (seems like you just finished pruning). Due to the hotter-than-expected weather (especially the mild nighttime temperatures), the projected spray dates have moved up by 4-7 days, depending on location. The very first eggs of the year will likely begin hatching around 220 degree-days from biofix. See below for the projected beginning of egg-hatch, by location:

Boxelder County: May 10th (Monday)

Cache County: late-May

Davis County: May 12th (Wednesday)

Salt Lake County: May 14th – 20th

Utah County: May 9th (Sunday) – May 19th

Weber County: May 9th (Sunday)

To find more site-specific information, visit:

<http://extension.usu.edu/cooperative/ipm/index.cfm/cid.645/tid.921/>

With the current forecast, we will likely get 20 DDs per day through Saturday, at which point we'll likely get 15 DDs per day into next week. Again, these are forecasts, and we might have warmer weather that would hustle the egg-hatch along. Also, remember to take into consideration the amount of time it takes to FINISH spraying the orchard.

FOR COMMERCIAL GROWERS intending to use the IGR insecticide known as Intrepid, the application should be made before 200 DDs have accumulated. The reason for this is that Intrepid not only targets larvae but also the eggs. In order to effectively kill eggs, it needs to be applied before they hatch. It will still kill larvae, but they have to eat it to get a lethal dose. As with any material, uniform coverage is critical. Horticultural oil (0.5 – 1.0%) will likely increase the efficacy of Intrepid.

Assail, Danitol, Guthion, and Imidan can usually be relied upon, too, though certain growers have documented resistance to Guthion and/or Danitol. Assail is a proven nicotinoid insecticide, and Imidan can be very effective as long as it is properly buffered.

FOR BACKYARD ORCHARDISTS, timing and coverage often matter more because of the limited persistence of most materials. Backyard apple growers can use **Bt** (many formulations, but it protects for only 3-6 days), **spinosad** (Ferti-lome's "Borer, Bagworm, Leafminer, and Caterpillar Spray"), **malathion**, **carbaryl**, **diazinon** (if you have any

left—it has lost its home-use registration), **esfenvalerate** (formulated as Ortho Bug B Gon, it is very persistent, highly toxic, and shouldn't cause mite outbreaks when applied this early in the season), **pyrethrum** (formulated as Pyganic), and LastCall CM (an effective attract-n-kill technology specifically for codling moth). Note that most permethrin formulations cannot be applied after petal-fall. Hopefully, backyard orchardists can protect their apples and pears long enough to bag them. Bagging apples with “coloring bags” or “Japanese apple bags” is a proven, though labor-intensive, approach to codling moth management. For more information on using “apple bags”, visit:

www.uky.edu/Ag/Entomology/entfacts/fruit/ef218.htm (if you can't directly click on this link, you'll want to paste it or re-type it into a new browser window).

The updated 2004 Home Orchard Pest Management Guide can be viewed online at this address:

<http://extension.usu.edu/cooperative/ipm/index.cfm/cid.645/>

PEACH TWIG BORER: PTB moths have been caught in Boxelder (Perry, Willard) and Davis County peaches (Kaysville). The photo below shows a couple of moths in a trap (next to honey bees to show relative size).



WESTERN CHERRY FRUIT FLY: Most locations in Boxelder, Davis, Weber, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties are between 680 and 780 DDs for WCFF. At 900 DDs, the flies are expected to emerge, so some cherry blocks may see flies later next week. Putting traps up soon should help determine when and where the flies are emerging. Oviposition in cherries generally begins 7-10 days after the first flies are caught, assuming the fruit are ripe enough (straw-yellow).

CAMPYLOMMA: If it is present in an orchard, it should be very evident by now. Third instar nymphs are being caught in Kaysville pears (Davis Co.), and very high numbers (4 per beat-sample) were found in Perry apples (Boxelder Co.). The nymphs were not found

in other apple blocks throughout northern Utah, but further beat-sampling might prove otherwise.

*****Disease Advisory*****

FIRE BLIGHT: Fire blight infections (blossom infection) have been detected in Utah County. Orchardists should be able to scout for fire blight at this point and prune out the infections. Pruning cuts should be made at least 18 inches below the infection (pruning shears do not need to be sterilized between cuts). All cuttings should be removed from the orchard and destroyed.

APPLE POWDERY MILDEW: Powdery mildew infections have been noted in Davis and Utah Counties. Protection should be maintained until terminal growth ceases.

TART CHERRY POWDERY MILDEW: The lesions should now be much more evident if infection has occurred. Scout and treat, if necessary.

For more information, contact:
Shawn Steffan
Extension IPM Project Leader
Dept. of Biology, Utah State University
Logan, UT 84322-5305
steffan@biology.usu.edu
Office: (435) 797-0776
Mobile: (435) 770-9566

USU Extension and its employees are not responsible for the use, misuse, or damage caused by application or misapplication of products or information mentioned, and make no endorsement explicitly or implicitly of the products or information listed herein.