



Tree Fruit IPM Advisory: June 9th, 2004

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

GREATER PEACHTREE BORER: Moths were caught this week in Perry (Box Elder Co.), but not in any of the other orchards monitored along the Wasatch Front. Expect the first moths to show up in traps later this week or early next week. Mating disruption works very well for this pest, though backyard orchardists with relatively few trees may need to stick with trunk sprays. Esfenvalerate is likely the most persistent broad-spectrum insecticide that homeowners will be able to purchase and use on a fruit tree. Commercial growers can expect to get some control from trunk sprays of chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4EC), endosulfan (Thiodan), or esfenvalerate (Asana). Applications are advisable only if the presence of peachtree borers has been verified by local trapping. Confine sprays to the trunk and lower scaffolds (no foliage should be treated).

PEACH TWIG BORER: The degree-day tables have been updated on the IPM website (www.extension.usu.edu/cooperative/ipm). Most orchards from Pleasant View (Weber Co.) down to Utah Co. are now between 300 and 400 degree-days. Waiting beyond 400 degree-days to spray might allow too many of the PTB larvae to get into shoots and become relatively inaccessible to sprays. It's a good idea to make a well-timed treatment during the first generation so that during the second generation, when new shoots are scarce and the fruit is more appealing, the population will be manageable. Orchardists in Box Elder Co. are beyond 400 DDs at this point, and Cache Co. growers are approaching 300 DDs.

CODLING MOTH: The CM development tables have been updated. Most growers along the Wasatch Front are experiencing peak egg-hatch at this time. Try to maintain good coverage, and avoid delays in making treatments. Growers in Cache County should probably be considering a second cover, if it has not yet been made.

SPIDER MITES: Spider mites continue to be found in all apple and peach orchards. In most cases, the mites are confined to leaf clusters near the tree crotch and on shoots along lower scaffolds. But they're moving up and will be laying eggs in the near future, if they haven't already. Tank-mixing some oil with an upcoming cover spray will knock them back a bit. If mite populations have been troublesome in the past, an application of a miticide in the near future might be wise, but treatments should be based on monitoring. Visit the USU Extension spider mite factsheet for thresholds in apple orchards: <http://extension.usu.edu/files/publications/Insects%2006%20Web%20Spinning%20Spider%20Mites.pdf>. (If clicking on the link doesn't bring it up, you'll need to type it in). In

peaches, presence-absence sampling works well. The following thresholds have been used in California peaches: when 25% or more of the interior leaves have mites (and no predators are present), then a treatment is advisable. If predators are present, the threshold is approximately 45% of leaves. Many of the newer miticides (such as Acramite, Apollo, Savey) are geared toward the immature stages, so if these materials are to be applied, they should go on sooner rather than later. Other miticides, such as Vendex and Agri-Mek, are very effective when applied before mite populations get extreme. Monitor early and often. Keep dust levels down.

WESTERN CHERRY FRUIT FLY: All sweet and tart cherries have developed enough at this point to be vulnerable to WCFF. Flies are being caught in Payson and Kaysville. If an application is going to be made, consider pre-harvest intervals because harvests are fast approaching.

OBLIQUE-BANDED LEAFROLLERS: The first OBLR moths of the season have been caught in Kaysville, Genola, West Mountain, and Lincoln Point. Numbers were low, but the flight can be expected to increase in the near future.

LYGUS BUGS: A lygus adult was found in a beat-sample of a nectarine block in Lincoln Point (Utah County). These insects cause cat-facing, and this is the time of year when hillsides are drying and alfalfa fields are being cut. Keep an eye out for lygus, as well as stinkbugs, along orchard borders.

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

CHERRY POWDERY MILDEW: Both sweets and tarts continue to push out succulent growth. Pronounced infections were found in Kaysville tarts. Protection should be maintained until the terminal buds set (same for apples and peaches). In tarts, powdery mildew infections that enter the pedicels (stems) will make it difficult to shake the cherries loose.

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