



## *Tree Fruit IPM Advisory: July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2004*

\*\*\*\*\*Insect Advisory\*\*\*\*\*

**CODLING MOTH:** For most orchards in Box Elder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties, the 1<sup>st</sup> generation egg-hatch should be almost complete. Cache County growers probably have another week to go before the 1<sup>st</sup> generation egg-hatch ends. Larvae that survived the “egg-to-fruit commute” are now available for viewing (and should be destroyed before they pupate). Moths currently being trapped in areas south of Cache County are the earliest individuals of the **2<sup>nd</sup> flight** (the 2<sup>nd</sup> flight begins BEFORE the 1<sup>st</sup> generation egg-hatch ends).

The following are important seasonal benchmarks in CM development:

1<sup>st</sup> flight ends around 800 DDs post-biofix.

1<sup>st</sup> generation egg-hatch ends around 1,000 DDs (99% complete by 920 DDs).

2<sup>nd</sup> flight begins around 860 DDs.

2<sup>nd</sup> generation egg-hatch begins around 1,100.

As with the 1<sup>st</sup> flight, the eggs being laid now require approximately 160 DDs before they hatch, which translates into 7-10 days depending on temperatures. The 2<sup>nd</sup> generation egg-hatch will likely begin next week in the warmest orchards.

Visit the phenology tables for updates on the 1<sup>st</sup> gen CM development:

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

For the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation egg-hatch projections, visit:

<http://extension.usu.edu/cooperative/ipm/index.cfm/cid.645/tid.922/>

**PEACH TWIG BORER:** Twig borer status is very similar to that of codling moth. For most of the warmer locations, the 1<sup>st</sup> generation egg-hatch is winding down and should be done by early next week, if it hasn't already finished. The second generation of twig borer will likely begin in 7-14 days, depending on the location. Cache County growers are still deep in the 1<sup>st</sup> generation. Bear in mind that the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation of twig borer is the one that goes for fruit rather than shoots. For updates of the 1<sup>st</sup> generation's development or 2<sup>nd</sup> generation projections, visit:

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

**GREATER PEACHTREE BORER (aka, crown borer):** This pest is widely distributed throughout the tree fruit growing regions of Utah, but where it does exist, it is often clustered. Before treatments are initiated, verify that there is an infestation by trapping the adult moth or by examining the trunks of the trees (especially at or below the soil line, which is at the crown of the tree). Mating disruption is an excellent suppressive tactic for this pest. If sprays are planned, they should be confined to the trunk, and coverage with persistent materials (Lorsban, Asana, Thiodan) will probably need to be maintained from mid-June until September.

**LYGUS BUGS, THRIPS:** Reports of lygus bugs along the borders of peach orchards in Utah County have been made in the last week. Cat-facing can be substantial, so if an orchard borders open hillsides, alfalfa fields, or drying roadside vegetation, monitor closely for lygus in the canopy or on the orchard floor. Border treatments (Pounce, Thiodan, Lannate) should suppress hot-spots. Thrips populations in nectarines may also be a concern. Monitor for populations in the canopy using beat-samples and fruit examinations. In the coming weeks, thrips “silvering” can become an issue.

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