



## *Tree Fruit IPM Advisory: July 30<sup>th</sup>, 2004*

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

**CODLING MOTH:** Visits to Davis, Box Elder, and Utah Counties this week suggest that the 2<sup>nd</sup> flight in northern Utah has reached its peak and should be declining over the next week, though many moths are still being caught along the Fruitway of Box Elder County. Fruit damage has been very low at ALL SITES monitored, which suggests that spray timings and material efficacy have been good. Even at orchards under tremendous codling moth pressure, damage has remained below 1%. Backyard growers should remove fruit with worm entries at this time. Also, nearby crabapples are good hosts for codling moths, so these trees should be included in the pest management efforts, if possible. The updated degree-day totals are available at the usual place:

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

Most locations are still within the peak egg-hatch period of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation (1320-1740). The warmest sites are almost past it and should see the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation egg-hatch within a couple weeks.

**PEACH TWIG BORER:** At this point in the season, shoot strikes are the best indication of twig borer pressure. Shoot strike counts this week indicated that all monitored sites in northern Utah were below treatment thresholds (2-3 strikes per tree is a nominal threshold used in California peaches). The peaches in Perry (Box Elder Co.) had 0.4 strikes per tree, and this was the only site where I found strikes. Further monitoring might be needed to determine if there are hotspots. Visit the updated PTB table for site-specific degree-day totals:

<http://extension.usu.edu/cooperative/ipm/index.cfm/cid.645/tid.925/>

**LYGUS, STINK BUGS:** Cat-facing insects can cause problems any time of year, but they often attack fruit in mid-summer because roadside weeds and orchard groundcover dries down, forcing the insects up into the canopy for food. If your orchard is bordered by lots of weedy areas, watch closely for signs of feeding damage on the fruit. The PHOTOS BELOW show recent feeding damage (upper photo) and month-old cat-facing (lower photo) on peaches. The shot of recent feeding damage shows what you should see when you cut 1/8-inch below the skin of a suspicious, sunken area of a peach. This week, lygus adults were found in a Payson peach orchard, and a stink bug adult was found in a Genola apple orchard. Both these orchards had lush understory growth which should remain green for a while (and sustain the bugs' affections), but the fact remains, cat-facing insects are present and should be monitored closely at this time.



Photo Courtesy Shawn A. Steffan  
Utah State University Extension



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Utah State University Extension

**GREATER PEACHTREE BORER (CROWN BORER):** Trunk protection against this pest should be maintained, if the pest is present. The labels for Lorsban 4E (chlorpyrifos) and Asana XL (esfenvalerate) both indicate a 14 day PHI on peaches.

\*\*\*\*\*Disease Advisory\*\*\*\*\*

**APPLE SCAB:** In Santaquin, the rain on Monday (July 26<sup>th</sup>) produced an apple scab warning for that day, as well as for Tuesday. The pathogen that causes scab is uncommon, but if it was present during the recent wetting events, then it likely germinated.

**CORYNEUM BLIGHT (SHOTHOLE):** A reminder to prune out infected portions of the peach/apricot/cherry canopy. A few orchards (Payson, Lincoln Point, and Perry) have some badly infected peach trees. Selective pruning will remove much of the inocula (and spore-producing cankers) that are spread by rain-splash. Look for the reddish spots on the leaves, small rusty “disks” on the fruit, reddish-amber gumming on the bark, and the dark, sunken cankers.

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