

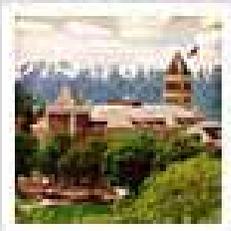
# Raspberry Insects

Diane Alston

Utah State University

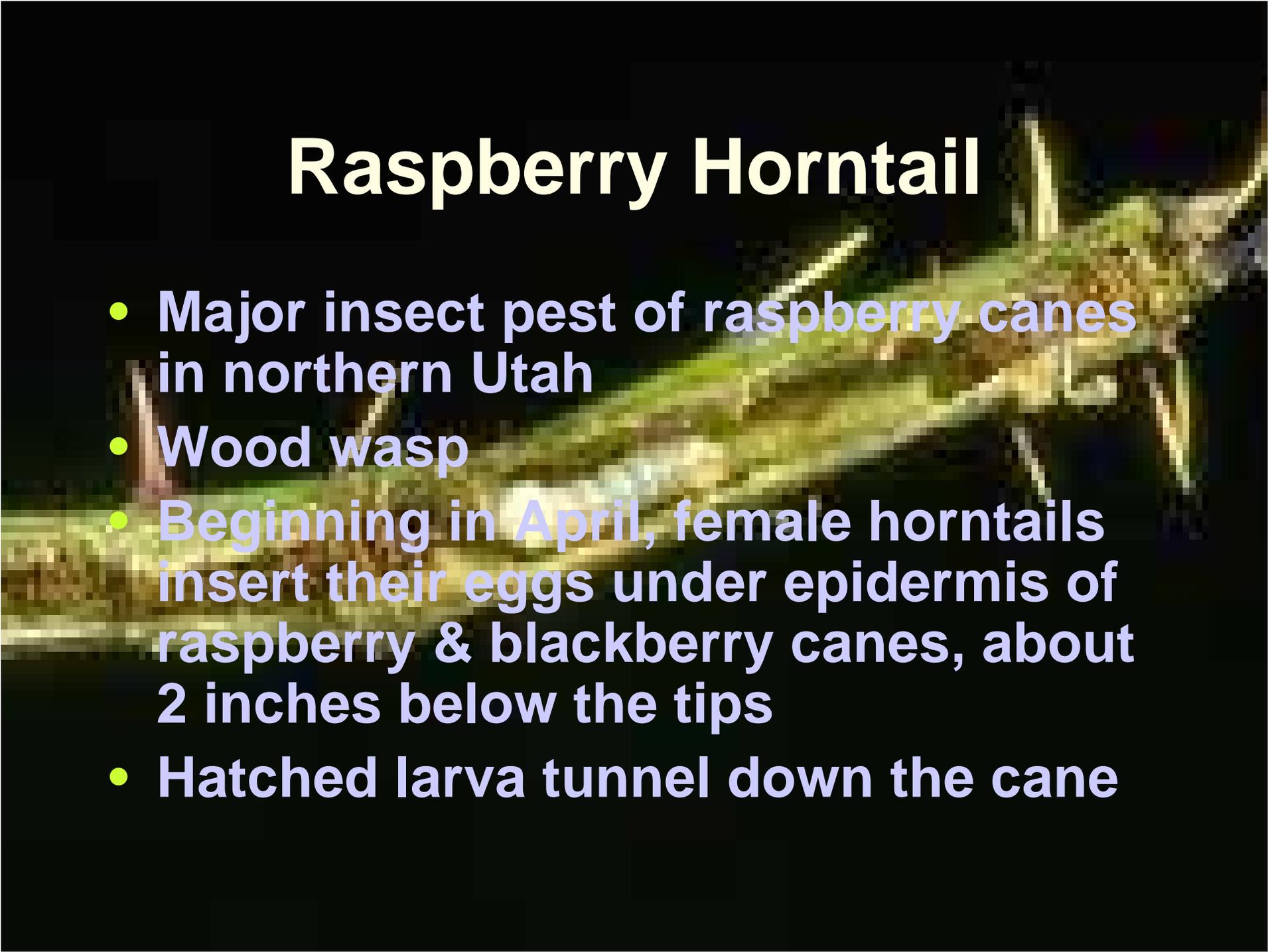
Dept. of Biology & Extension

Service



**UtahState**  
UNIVERSITY  
EXTENSION  
*extending  
usu to  
you*

# Raspberry Horntail



- Major insect pest of raspberry canes in northern Utah
- Wood wasp
- Beginning in April, female horntails insert their eggs under epidermis of raspberry & blackberry canes, about 2 inches below the tips
- Hatched larva tunnel down the cane

# Raspberry Horntail

- Wilted tips of canes
- Infest vegetative canes/tender growth
- Larva has short spine on tail end
- Larva grows up to 1 inch long



John Davidson



UC Statewide IPM Project  
© 2000 Regents, University of California

# Raspberry Horntail

- Larva burrows to cane pith to spend the winter
- Pupate in spring
- Adults emerge in spring
- 1-2 generations per year



# Raspberry Horntail Management

- Prune off infested tips/canes
- Destroy infested canes (burn, chip, bury > 2 in. deep, landfill)
- Two years of intense pruning has shown good reductions in infested canes
- Biological control: natural parasitic wasps (Ichneumonid wasp) – smaller white larvae crawling on horntail larva - summer

# Raspberry Horntail Management

- Insecticides applied as full cover spray to canes when new growth begins in the spring (Do not spray during bloom to avoid killing pollinators; Apply late evening/early morning when bees are not foraging)
  - Carbaryl (Sevin)
  - Diazinon
  - Malathion
  - Rotenone
- Repeat application 7-14 days later if populations are high

# Other Raspberry Insects

- **Rose Stem Girdler**

- Flatheaded beetle
- Spiral grooves in cambium; swollen area
- Larvae – flattened area behind head



- **Raspberry crown borer**

- Clearwinged moth
- 2-yr life cycle
- Shepherds crook; canes break at ground
- Full cane and base drench with insecticide (Apr, Oct);  $\geq 2$  consecutive years

