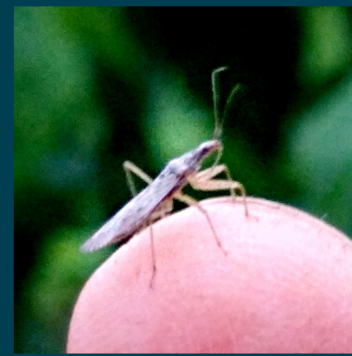




**GOOD**



**BAD**



**PICTURE  
of the week**



**UPCOMING**

## Bad Insect:

## Aphids



Photo courtesy of James Barnhill

Ron Patterson, Horticulture/Agriculture Educator  
University of Idaho Extension, Bonneville County

We are getting to the end of the growing season, but there are still several weeks when pests, like aphids, can cause some heartache. Aphids feed on plant juices and will often vector plant diseases.

It's okay, and even preferable to have a few of these pests throughout the season, because their presence draws in the predators, parasites and parasitoids. The good bugs need to have a food source or they won't come to the dinner table. That being said, we need to watch and see if they pest population is getting ahead of the good bugs. At this time of year it is common to find large aphid colonies on our flowers and vegetables. They can be particularly heavy on cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and other cole crops. Keep an eye out for population flares and see if the predators are also present. A stiff blast of water will dislodge a lot of those aphids and cause minimal harm to the good bugs.

Here are some links to information about how to identify and control aphids:

<https://extension.usu.edu/pests/research/aphid-pests-on-vegetables>

[https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1813&context=extension\\_curall](https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1813&context=extension_curall)

<http://pnwhandbooks.stage.extension.oregonstate.edu/insect/hort/landscape/common/landscape-aphid>



## Syrphid fly

Ron Patterson, Horticulture/Agriculture Educator  
University of Idaho Extension, Bonneville County

The syrphid fly (a.k.a. flower fly or hover fly) is in the *Diptera* order of insects. Most species are predaceous and many mimic honey bees or wasps in appearance and flight pattern. These beneficial insects are often spotted flying around



UGA1236126

Photo courtesy of Clemson University-USDA Co-operative Extension Slide Series, Bugwood.org

## Good Insect:



5364265

Photo courtesy of Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

flowering plants. The adults feed on pollen and/or nectar. They lay their eggs in the midst of aphid colonies and the larva is the stage that feeds on aphids. Larvae feed on hundreds of prey as they go through their development. As you scout your plants for pests, learn to spot the Syrphid fly larva and let it help you control the aphids.

Here is some more information on syrphid flies:

[https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2969&context=extension\\_curall](https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2969&context=extension_curall)

<https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/natural-enemies/syrphids/>

## Photo of the Week:



Ron was able to capture a picture of this tiny damsel fly while working in his garden. We talked about damsel bugs and their benefits in our pest alert on July 16.

Scan or click QR code to see article.



## Codling Moth:

We are getting close to the end of the codling moth season. Continue to keep fruit protected through September 15, or until days to harvest interval is indicated on your label so pesticide residue is below the threshold level. After September 15 codling moth becomes inactive.



Second Generation Spray Timing Table

Location	Apply First Spray	Greatest Period of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation Egg Hatch	End of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation
Burley	July 9	July 20 – Aug 4	Aug 18
Pocatello East Side	July 4	July 13 – July 24	Aug 6
Pocatello Airport	July 13	July 24 – Aug 5	Aug 25
Fort Hall	July 13	July 25 – Aug 6	Aug 29
Blackfoot	July 18	July 30 – Aug 13	Sept 8
Idaho Falls Airport	July 22	Aug 4 – Aug 18	Sept 15
Idaho Falls/Shelley	July 19	July 31 – Aug 14	Sept 14
Ucon	July 19	Jul 30 – Aug 15	Sept 14
Rigby	July 23	Aug 8 – Aug 21	Sept 15
Ririe	July 24	Aug 9 – Aug 28	Sept 15
Rexburg	July 22	Aug 3 – Aug 17	Sept 15
Sugar City	July 30	Aug 11 – Sept 4	Sept 15
St Anthony	Aug 2	Aug 16 – Sept 10	Sept 15

Third Generation Spray Timing Table

Location	Apply First Spray (if not already covered)	End of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Generation
Burley	Aug 19	Sept 15
Pocatello East Side	Aug 7	Sept 15
Pocatello Airport	Aug 28	Sept 15
Fort Hall	Aug 30	Sept 15
Blackfoot	Sept 9	Sept 15



# Chemical control for Codling Moth:

Ingredient	Efficacy	Residual length (days)	Mode of Action (MOA) and Comments
<b>Conventional</b>			
Carbaryl (old Sevin products)	Good	14	MOA 1
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide Triazicide)	Good to Excellent	14 – 17	MOA 3. Last application at least 21 days prior to harvest
Malathion (Bonide Malathion, Hi Yield Malathion)	Good	5 – 7	MOA 1. Max 2 applications; some products are pears only
Zeta cypermethrin (Garden Tech Sevin)	Good to Excellent	14 – 17	MOA 3. Last application at least 14 days prior to harvest
<b>Organic</b>			
Azadirachtin (Safer BioNeem)	Fair to Good	7 – 10	MOA not classification
Codling moth virus (Cyd-X)	Good (if populations low)	7	MOA no classification. Works best when used at beginning of generation
Kaolin clay (Surround)	Fair	7	MOA no classification. Produces protective barrier
Oil (All Seasons Oil, EcoSmart, Neem)	Fair	3	MOA no classification. Recommended for the first application of the generation only
Pyrethrin (Ortho Fruit Spray, Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray, Safer End All)	Good	3 – 5	MOA 3
Spinosad (Monterey/ Fertilome Spinosad)	Good	7 – 10	MOA 5. Max 6 applications

## UPCOMING:



Join us Tuesday night to get all your plant questions answered by plant experts Ron and Reed. Feel free to have pictures ready to show the group with more information about your plants.

Also feel free to join in just to learn more about plants in our area and problems others are having so you can prepare for them in your own yard!



**August 24, 2021**

7:00pm, MDT

	Facebook.com/UIExtensionBonneville
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	@CountyExtension

<https://uidaho.zoom.us/j/92616335377>



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