

University of Idaho, Bonneville County Extension

Eastern Idaho PEST ALERT

Bannock, Bingham, Bonneville, Cassia, Fremont, Jefferson, and Madison Counties

July 9, 2021

Codling Moth

Recent hot temperatures and a hot forecast have changed some of the spray dates. Be sure to check the table for the most recent information.

Change the product you use for the second generation to reduce the likelihood of developing pesticide resistance.



First Generation Spray Timing Table					
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Greatest Period of 1 st Generation Egg Hatch	End of first generation egg hatch
		Apply Oil	Apply First Insecticide		
Burley	May 28	May 27	June 8	June 5 – June 21	July 2
Pocatello East Side	May 26	May 24	June 4	June 3 – June 18	June 29
Pocatello Airport	June 3	June 1	June 8	June 7 – June 23	July 5
Fort Hall	June 7	June 5	June 9	June 8 – June 26	July 5
Blackfoot	June 5	June 4	June 14	June 13 – June 27	July 10
Idaho Falls Airport	June 6	June 4	June 14	June 13 – June 30	July 13
Idaho Falls/ Shelley	June 4	June 3	June 13	June 12 – June 27	July 10
Ucon	June 5	June 4	June 14	June 13 – June 30	July 12
Rigby	June 5	June 4	June 15	June 14 – July 1	July 18
Ririe	June 9	June 7	June 17	June 15 – July 1	July 13
Rexburg	June 9	June 7	June 17	June 15 – July 1	July 16
Sugar City	June 12	June 11	June 21	June 16 – July 6	July 20
St Anthony	June 12	June 11	June 22	June 18 – July 8	July 23

Second Generation Spray Timing Table		
Location	Apply First Spray	Greatest Period of 2 nd Generation Egg Hatch
Burley	July 9	July 21 – Aug 7
Pocatello East Side	July 4	July 13 – July 27
Pocatello Airport	July 13	July 26 – Aug 11
Fort Hall	July 13	July 28 – unknown
Blackfoot	July 18	July 30 – unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	July 23	Aug 5 – unknown
Idaho Falls/Shelley	July 19	Aug 2 – unknown
Ucon	July 21	Aug 3 – unknown
Rigby	Aug 1	unknown
Ririe	July 28	unknown
Rexburg	July 24	Aug 6 – unknown
Sugar City	July 30	unknown
St Anthony	Aug 2	unknown

Codling Moth Control:

Ingredient	Efficacy	Residual length (days)	Mode of Action (MOA) and Comments
Conventional			
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
Organic			
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



Jason Sharman, Vitalitree, Bugwood.org

Fire Blight

Continue to prune out any wood with fire blight symptoms. Disinfect the pruners between each cut with 10% bleach solution, rubbing alcohol, or disinfectant wipes.

Raspberry Horntail Wasp

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

Take a close look at your raspberries. If you see a few of the tips flagging (looking wilted), take a closer look. During this hot weather we may think that they are not getting enough water. If the entire patch is wilted and the ground is very dry, that may be the case. If the entire patch is wilted and the ground is moist, then they may be getting too much water. Raspberries do not like wet feet. They do best with good drainage and water about every 5 days, depending on your system and soil type.

If the wilting is just a few of the canes, then you have a different issue entirely. My raspberries have this condition. This is caused by a cane borer. It could be the rose stem girdler, but is more likely the raspberry horntail wasp. The raspberry horntail wasp lays its egg in young canes in the spring. The larva feeds up the cane as it grows. When the weather gets hot the cane tips will flag due to the disruption of the vascular tissues. The larva leaves a brown trail of frass (insect feces) as it travels up the cane, making it easy to find. The tips may die or they often recover, but don't produce well.



Later in the season the larva will go back down the stem, overwinter as a mature larva near the crown of the plant. In the early spring it will pupate, then the adult hatches and lay eggs in the new stems. Right now is a great time to cut off the flagging stem tips while they are near the end of the cane. If you see a brown spot in the pith you have removed the part with the larva. We have included some literature to help you deal with this pest.



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Compare the infested canes above with the clean canes below.

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