



**EASTERN IDAHO**

# PEST ALERT

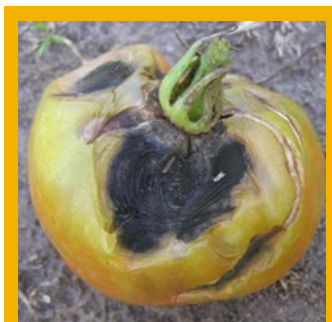
BANNOCK, BINGHAM, BONNEVILLE, CASSIA, FREMONT, JEFFERSON, MADISON, AND TETON COUNTIES

**INSIDE THE ISSUE**



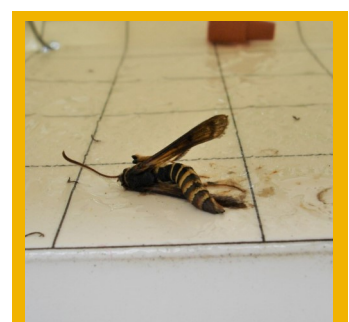
**GOOD**

PG 2



**BAD**

PG 3



**BAD**

PG 3



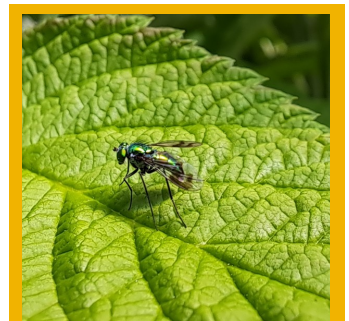
**CODLING MOTH**

PG 4



**FIREBLIGHT**

PG 6



**PHOTO OF THE WEEK**

PG 7

# Ambush Bugs

Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator  
University of Idaho Extension, Bonneville County  
208-529-1390

Ambush bugs are generalist predators, which means they will catch and eat anything they can. Some people don't like them because they will occasionally eat pollinators. But they will also eat thrips, aphids and spider mites, which makes them good in my book.



*Adult ambush bug, waiting patiently.*

They are not often seen, as they are well camouflaged, waiting patiently in the flower for prey to come by. The only time I have come across an ambush bug was when my raspberries had a lot of thrips in them.

Here is more information on ambush bugs:

<http://www.wci.colostate.edu/Assets/pdf/CIIFactSheets/AmbushBug.pdf>



Alton N. Sparks, Jr., University of Georgia, Bugwood.org  
Thrips— a favorite prey of ambush bug



# Late Blight and Early Blight Watch

Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator  
University of Idaho Extension, Bonneville County  
208-529-1390

This is a year to watch for late blight and early blight in potatoes and tomatoes, and to a lesser degree in peppers and eggplants. Cool temperatures combined with high humidity provide ideal conditions for late blight and early blight.

It is very important that gardeners do not become the source of these blights getting a foothold in the area. This article talks about scouting for late blight and has photos to help you see what it looks like: <https://www.potatogrower.com/2023/06/importance-of-scouting-for-late#:~:text=Scouting%20allows%20growers%20to%20make.fungicide%20applications%20for%20optimal%20effectiveness.>

If you suspect you have late blight or early blight, please bring in some tissue samples and I will get it over to the specialists to have it tested.

Here is an article I wrote on late blight and early blight:

<https://www.eastidahonews.com/2021/08/the-difference-between-late-and-early-blight-and-how-to-prevent-it/>



Edward Sikora, Auburn University, Bugwood.org



Lilac-ash borer caught in a sticky trap.

into the yard and saw a large branch on the ground where they had been walking. The tree is now gone.

The lilac-ash borer is a clear-winged moth. With alternating yellow and brown stripes, it resembles a paperwasp.

Lilac-ash borers only spend a brief time in the cambium zone of the tree, then they burrow into the heartwood. This is where most of the damage occurs. This weakens the wood and large branches can fall unexpectedly.

Here is more information on lilac-ash borer:

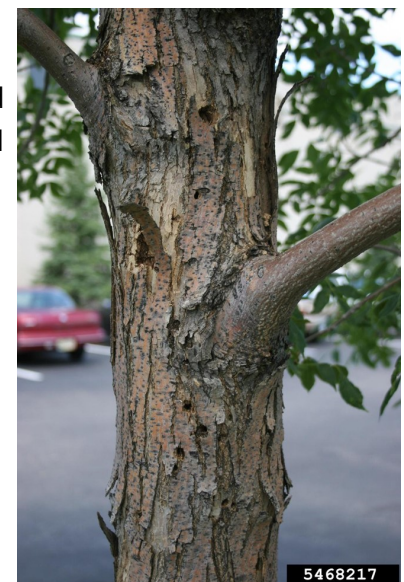
[https://extension.usu.edu/pests/ipm/notes\\_orn/list-treeshrubs/lilac-ash-borer](https://extension.usu.edu/pests/ipm/notes_orn/list-treeshrubs/lilac-ash-borer)

<https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/insect/05614.pdf>

## Lilac Ash Borer

Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator

My daughter's family moved into a house with a large green ash tree shading the back yard. The shade was nice, but I could see the tree had some issues that would eventually require its removal. A couple years later her husband was out in the yard with their daughter, walking around. Shortly after they had come back inside she looked



The round exit holes are about ¼ inch.  
Courtesy of Steven Katovich, Bugwood.org

## Codling moth

One application of insecticide will not control codling moth. You must continue control according to the product label throughout the season and over successive generations. This will typically mean two applications for each generation 2 – 3 weeks apart, depending on the product you use.

### Conventional production options

*High fruit damage* in past years:

- o Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil) at the listed date.
- o For Option A, repeat the insecticide spray 14 days later, for a total of 2 applications in the first generation.
- o For Option B, apply the insecticide spray at the listed date once.
- o When the “start date” for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 10-18 days until Sept. 15. Be sure to observe the pre-harvest interval.
- o Pick a different product to use for each generation.

*Low fruit damage* in past years:

- o Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil) at the listed date.
- o For Option A, do not spray again.
- o For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date.
- o Wait until the “start date” for the 2nd generation is provided, and spray on that date, and repeat 14 days later, for a total of 2 sprays.
- o Do the same for the 3rd generation.

Pick a different product to use for each generation.

### Organic production options (other than bagging)

*High fruit damage* in past years:

- o Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil).
- o For Option A, repeat twice, spaced 7-10 apart, for a total of 3 applications in the first generation.
- o For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date and re-apply 7-10 days later.
- o When the “start date” for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 7-10 days until Sept. 15.
- o Pick a different product to use for each generation.

*Low fruit damage* in past years:

- o Apply the first application for either Option A



## Codling moth spray schedule

Moths have been trapped in most regions! This table will provide spray dates for codling moth at the given region. Select the region that has similar climatic conditions to determine when to begin spraying. Note that you will need to spray more than once to control the codling moths throughout the season.

Spray Timing Table					
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Greatest Period of Egg Hatch 1 <sup>st</sup> Generation	End of 1 <sup>st</sup> Genera- tion
		Apply Oil	Apply First In- secticide		
Burley	--	--	--	June 16 – July 7	July 20
Pocatello Airport/ Chubbuck	--	--	--	June 20 – July 9	July 23
Pocatello East Side	--	--	--	--	July 13
Fort Hall	--	--	--	June 29 – July 15	July 30
Blackfoot	--	--	--	June 30 – July 15	July 28
Idaho Falls Airport	--	--	--	June 27 – July 14	July 28
South Idaho Falls	--	--	--	June 17 – July 9	July 23
Ucon	--	--	--	July 3 – 20	Aug 2
Rigby	--	--	--	July 5 – July 26	unknown
Ririe	--	--	--	July 4 – July 20	unknown
Rexburg	--	--	--	July 2 – July 18	Aug 1
Sugar City	--	--	July 7	July 5 – July 23	Aug 6
St Anthony	--	--	July 8	July 7 – July 24	Aug 8
Driggs	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown

Spray Timing Table—Second Generation			
Location	Beginning of second generation	Greatest Period of Egg Hatch 2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation	End of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Gen- eration
Burley	July 29	unknown	unknown
Pocatello Airport/Chubbuck	Aug 1	unknown	unknown
Pocatello East Side	July 21	Aug 1 – unknown	unknown
Fort Hall	unknown	unknown	unknown
Blackfoot	Aug 6	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	Aug 7	unknown	unknown
South Idaho Falls	Aug 2	unknown	unknown
Ucon	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rigby	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ririe	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rexburg	unknown	unknown	unknown
Sugar City	unknown	unknown	unknown
St Anthony	unknown	unknown	unknown
Driggs	unknown	unknown	unknown

Ingredient	Efficacy	Residual length (days)	Comments
Conventional			
Carbaryl (old Sevin products)	Good	14	
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide Triazicide)	Good to Excellent	14 – 17	Last application at least 21 days prior to harvest
Malathion (Bonide Malathion, Hi Yield Malathion)	Good	5 – 7	Max 2 applications; some products are pears only
Zeta cypermethrin (Garden Tech Sevin)	Good to Excellent	14 – 17	Last application at least 14 days prior to harvest
Organic			
Azadirachtin (Safer BioNeem)	Fair to Good	7 – 10	
Codling moth virus (Cyd-X)	Good (if populations low)	7	Works best when used at beginning of generation
Kaolin clay (Surround)	Fair	7	Produces protective barrier
Oil (All Seasons Oil, EcoSmart, Neem)	Fair	3	Recommended for the first application of the generation only
Pyrethrin (Ortho Fruit Spray, Fertlome Fruit Tree Spray, Safer End All)	Good	3 – 5	
Spinosad Monterey/Fertlome Spinosad	Good	7 – 10	Max 6 applications

## Fire Blight



New fire blight infections can be pruned out on a dry day as soon as they show up. Pruning tools need to be disinfected between each pruning cut. Rubbing alcohol, 10% bleach solution or disinfectant wipes work. If it appears only the fruit and leaves of the spur are infected prune off the spur. If the infection has moved into a branch the pruning cut should be twelve inches into healthy-looking wood to make sure the bacterium is not left in the branch. Discard or burn the prunings.



## EASTERN IDAHO

## PEST ALERT

## UPCOMING EVENTS

## JULY 11 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

## SUCCESSION PLANTING

RON PATTERSON, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

July 11 | 7:00pm MT

If you've ever wanted to start a second crop of cool season vegetables, such as radishes, peas, lettuce and other cool season plants for a fall harvest, this class is for you! Ron will discuss which plants you can do this with, and when to start.

## PLANT TALK

RON PATTERSON &amp; JARED GIBBONS

July 11 | 7:30pm MT

Following our class, we will have our Plant Talk question and answer session. Feel free to join us on zoom to ask any of your gardening questions!

## JULY 25 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

## PRESERVE THE HARVEST

KATHRYN HICOCK, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

July 25 | 7:00pm MT

Come learn what to do with the excess from your garden! Learn different methods and best practices of home food preservation.

## PLANT TALK

RON PATTERSON &amp; REED FINDLAY

July 25 | 7:30pm MT

Following our class, we will have our Plant Talk question and answer session. Feel free to join us on zoom to ask any of your gardening questions!



PHOTO OF THE WEEK: Photo credit: Ron Patterson

## PHOTO OF THE WEEK:

This is a long-legged fly Ron found in his raspberry patch this week. These flies do have really long legs- thus their name, and they prefer to be outdoors so they won't get in your house and bug you! Furthermore, both the larva and adults are predacious, with sucking mouth parts, to prey on small insects, like aphids. These flies are your friends!!

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO  
EXTENSION, BONNEVILLE COUNTY

1542 E 73rd S

Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Phone: (208)529-1390

Fax: 208-888-8888

Email: Bonneville@uidaho.edu

Web: uidaho.edu/extension/county/bonneville

Facebook.com/  
UIExtensionBonnevillehttps://www.instagram.com/  
bonnevilleidaho/

@CountyExtension