

Codling Moth Timing Dates, Cherry Fruit Fly, Fire Blight, Mildew

May 10, 2004

*****Insect Advisory*****

CODLING MOTH: The projected start-dates of the 1st generation egg-hatch are as follows:

BOX ELDER CO.

Perry: May 9

Willard: May 9

CACHE CO.

Hyde Park: May 21

Logan: May 21

N. Logan: May 20

River Heights: May 21

DAVIS CO.

Kaysville: May 12

SALT LAKE CO.

Salt Lake City: May 9

Sandy (bench): May 20

UTAH CO.

Alpine: May 19

Genola: May 9

Lincoln Point: May 13

Orem: May 12

Payson: May 12

Provo: May 9

Santaquin: May 10

Spanish Fork: May 10

West Mountain: May 11

WEBER CO.

Pleasant View: May 9

As mentioned last week, the unseasonably warm temperatures are speeding up codling moth development. The dates above will likely change with the weather, and since temperatures this spring have often been warmer than anticipated, one can assume that codling moth larvae will arrive sooner rather than later. Keep an eye on local weather forecasts, and be ready to apply treatments as soon as necessary.

WESTERN CHERRY FRUIT FLY: The flies usually emerge by 900 DDs, and most counties south of Cache Valley will reach and exceed 900 DDs this week. Oviposition in cherries generally begins 7-10 days after the first flies are caught, assuming the fruit are ripe enough (straw-yellow).

*****Disease Advisory*****

FIRE BLIGHT: Fire blight infections (blossom infection) have been detected in Utah County. Orchardists should be able to scout for fire blight at this point and prune out the infections. Pruning cuts should be made at least 18 inches below the infection (pruning shears do not need to be sterilized between cuts). All cuttings should be removed from the orchard and destroyed.

APPLE POWDERY MILDEW: Powdery mildew infections have been noted in Davis and Utah Counties. Protection should be maintained until terminal growth ceases.

TART CHERRY POWDERY MILDEW: The lesions should now be much more evident if infection has occurred. Scout and treat, if necessary.

Precautionary Statement: All pesticides have benefits and risks, however following the label will maximize the benefits and reduce risks. Pay attention to the directions for use and follow precautionary statements. Pesticide labels are considered legal documents containing instructions and limitations. Inconsistent use of the product or disregarding the label is a violation of both federal and state laws. The pesticide applicator is legally responsible for proper use. Any mention of a pesticide brand in this document is not an endorsement by USU, and brand lists are not all-inclusive.