

Codling Moth, Lygus, Fire Blight

June 15, 2005

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

CODLING MOTH: In much of Cache County and high-elevation sites elsewhere, the initial codling moth larval emergence most likely occurred last weekend (June 12th). The rest of northern Utah is experiencing peak egg-hatch, which is “rush hour” for codling moth larval emergence. The bulk of the first generation eggs will hatch out during this time, and it usually lasts 2-3 weeks.

PEACH TWIG BORER: In the warmest sites (Salt Lake County), PTB populations are likely at or beyond 300 DDs. Most growers spray for PTB between 300 and 400 DDs. Most other sites in northern Utah have 4-10 days before they reach 300 DDs.

WESTERN CHERRY FRUIT FLY: As the cherries begin to yellow and take on a pink blush, they become soft enough for WCFE females to insert their eggs. Continue to keep trees protected, and be aware that rain events can shorten treatment intervals.

LYGUS AND OTHER CAT-FACERS: Keep an eye out for lygus bugs and stink bugs, particularly in orchards near open hillsides and alfalfa fields. Adult lygus bugs have been observed in peach canopies in Utah County. Their feeding damage causes cat-facing of peaches and apples. Sweeps of orchard groundcover or roadside vegetation will help determine if they're present. Most broad-spectrum insecticides work well for these insects.

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

FIRE BLIGHT: Fire blight infections have been observed in Utah Co. apples and Davis Co. pears. Pruning out these strikes will remove the infection and reduce subsequent shoot blight infections.

PEACH LEAF CURL: Despite its rarity in Utah, this fungal disease of peaches is showing up in a few isolated instances. Fall and/or early spring applications of copper or chlorothalonil are good management approaches for this disease. Sanitation and cultural practices are ineffective.

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.