Codling Moth, Greater Peachtree Borer, Lygus, Thrips

July 2, 2004

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

CODLING MOTH: For most orchards in Box Elder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties, the 1st generation egg-hatch should be almost complete. Cache County growers probably have another week to go before the 1st generation egg-hatch ends.

Larvae that survived the "egg-to-fruit commute" are now available for viewing (and should be destroyed before they pupate). Moths currently being trapped in areas south of Cache County are the earliest individuals of the 2nd flight (the 2nd flight begins BEFORE the 1st generation egg-hatch ends).

The following are important seasonal benchmarks in CM development:
1st flight ends around 800 DDs post-biofix.
1st generation egg-hatch ends around 1,000 DDs (99% complete by 920 DDs).
2nd flight begins around 860 DDs.
2nd generation egg-hatch begins around 1,100.

As with the 1st flight, the eggs being laid now require approximately 160 DDs before they hatch, which translates into 7-10 days depending on temperatures. The 2nd generation egg-hatch will likely begin next week in the warmest orchards.

PEACH TWIG BORER: Twig borer status is very similar to that of codling moth. For most of the warmer locations, the 1st generation egg-hatch is winding down and should be done by early next week, if it hasn't already finished. The second generation of twig borer will likely begin in 7-14 days, depending on the location. Cache County growers are still deep in the 1st generation. Bear in mind that the 2nd generation of twig borer is the one that goes for fruit rather than shoots.

GEATER PEACHTREE BORER (aka, crown borer): This pest is widely distributed throughout the tree fruit growing regions of Utah, but where it does exist, it is often clustered. Before treatments are initiated, verify that there is an infestation by trapping the adult moth or by examining the trunks of the trees (especially at or below the soil line, which is at the crown of the tree). Mating disruption is an excellent suppressive tactic for this pest. If sprays are planned, they should be confined to the trunk, and coverage with persistent materials (Lorsban, Asana, Thiodan) will probably need to be maintained from mid-June until September.

LYGUS BUGS, THRIPS: Reports of lygus bugs along the borders of peach orchards in Utah County have been made in the last week. Cat-facing can be substantial, so if an orchard borders open hillsides, alfalfa fields, or drying roadside vegetation, monitor closely for lygus in the canopy or on the orchard floor. Border treatments (Pounce, Thiodan, Lannate) should suppress hot-spots. Thrips populations in nectarines may also be a concern. Monitor for populations in the canopy using beat-samples and fruit examinations. In the coming weeks, thrips "silvering" can become an issue.

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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.