

Codling Moth, Peach Twig Borer, Lygus, Coryneum

July 30, 2004

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

CODLING MOTH: Visits to Davis, Box Elder, and Utah Counties this week suggest that the 2nd flight in northern Utah has reached its peak and should be declining over the next week, though many moths are still being caught along the Fruitway of Box Elder County. Fruit damage has been very low at ALL SITES monitored, which suggests that spray timings and material efficacy have been good. Even at orchards under tremendous codling moth pressure, damage has remained below 1%. Backyard growers should remove fruit with worm entries at this time. Also, nearby crabapples are good hosts for codling moths, so these trees should be included in the pest management efforts, if possible.

Most locations are still within the peak egg-hatch period of the 2nd generation (1320-1740). The warmest sites are almost past it and should see the end of the 2nd generation egg-hatch within a couple weeks.

PEACH TWIG BORER: At this point in the season, shoot strikes are the best indication of twig borer pressure. Shoot strike counts this week indicated that all monitored sites in northern Utah were below treatment thresholds (2-3 strikes per tree is a nominal threshold used in California peaches). The peaches in Perry (Box Elder Co.) had 0.4 strikes per tree, and this was the only site where I found strikes. Further monitoring might be needed to determine if there are hotspots.

LYGUS, STINK BUGS: Cat-facing insects can cause problems any time of year, but they often attack fruit in mid-summer because roadside weeds and orchard groundcover dries down, forcing the insects up into the canopy for food. If your orchard is bordered by lots of weedy areas, watch closely for signs of feeding damage on the fruit. This week, lygus adults were found in a Payson peach orchard, and a stink bug adult was found in a Genola apple orchard. Both these orchards had lush understory growth which should remain green for a while (and sustain the bugs' affections), but the fact remains, cat-facing insects are present and should be monitored closely at this time.

GREATER PEACHTREE BORER (CROWN BORER): Trunk protection against this pest should be maintained, if the pest is present. The labels for Lorsban 4E (chlorpyrifos) and Asana XL (esfenvalerate) both indicate a 14 day PHI on peaches.

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

CORYNEUM BLIGHT (SHOTHOLE): A reminder to prune out infected portions of the peach/apricot/cherry canopy. A few orchards (Payson, Lincoln Point, and Perry) have some badly infected peach trees. Selective pruning will remove much of the inocula (and spore-producing cankers) that are spread by rain-splash. Look for the reddish spots on the leaves, small rusty "disks" on the fruit, reddish-amber gumming on the bark, and the dark, sunken cankers.

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.