



## Last Advisory of the 2007 Season

We hope this advisory has been useful for both the commercial and residential tree fruit growers. We welcome any comments or suggestions for improvement to the 2008 advisories.

We will be adding a new advisory next spring, focusing on **Small Fruits and Vegetables**. More information on how to sign up will be announced in late winter.

Have a wonderful (restful) "off season" and stay tuned for the first 2008 advisory, which will be published in early March.

Keep on pickin' and grinnin',  
The USU IPM Project Staff

### Contact:

Marion Murray  
435-797-0776  
marionm@ext.usu.edu  
[www.utahpests.usu.edu/ipm](http://www.utahpests.usu.edu/ipm)

*[click here](#) for archived advisories*

## Degree Day Accumulations of the 2007 Season, as of Friday, September 28

County	Location	Codling Moth, Peach Twig Borer (Base 50°F)		
		DD since March 1	CM DD since biofix*	PTB DD since biofix*
Box Elder	Perry	3332	3149	2983
Cache	North Logan	2631	2494	2334
	Richmond	2952	2698	2549
	River Heights	2983	2780	2646
Carbon	Price	3324	3054	----
Davis	Kaysville	3344	3141	2957
Juab	Tintic	2800	----	----
Salt Lake	SLCC	3792	3527	3328
	West Valley City	3641	3387	3190
Tooele	Erda	3867	3463	----
	Grantsville	3949	3544	----
	Tooele	3883	3498	----
Utah	Alpine	3059	2857	2693
	Genola	3315	3075	2895
	Lincoln Point	3103	2889	2715
	Orem	3341	3124	2883
	Payson	3257	3052	2900
	Provo	3267	2921	2796
	Santaquin	3209	3029	2869
	West Mountain	2986	2734	2591
Weber	Pleasant View	3489	3321	3137

"Base 41F" and "base 50F" refer to the lower temperature threshold at which insects develop;

\***Biofix** is the date of moth flight. (CM=Codling Moth, PTB=Peach Twig Borer)

## Insect and Disease Activity

### APPLES and PEARS

#### **Codling Moth**

Because of the very hot summer (officially, the hottest on record), many areas of northern Utah had a full third codling moth generation. Although we cannot predict what next year will bring, this likely means that orchards may be starting the season with larger than normal populations.

For commercial growers, getting mating disruption dispensers up and first cover sprays on at optimal timing will be more important than ever. Residential orchardists can clean up and remove all fallen apples as these may still have larvae in them. In the meantime, let's hope for a more "normal" weather pattern next season.

#### **White Apple Leafhopper**



A few locations in Utah and Box Elder Counties saw a build-up of white apple leafhopper over the last month or two. Grower Dale Rowley predicts that the reason is due to the reduced amount or type of thinning sprays used in the spring. Typically, two post-bloom sprays of Sevin XLR (carbaryl) are used for thinning (exact mode of action is unknown). Coincidentally, these Sevin sprays have also taken care of WALH nymphs. This year, growers that may have used different materials or amount of sprays would have seen a jump in the late-season WALH population.

Research has shown, however, that apple trees can tolerate a much higher population of leafhopper than previously thought (0.5 nymphs versus 3-5 nymphs per terminal). The primary problem when populations increase is the nuisance factor during apple picking.

If you have seen a problematic leafhopper population in the

late season, plan to take care of this pest next spring. They overwinter as eggs, and hatch just after apple bloom. (There is a second generation later in the season, which accounts for the higher population at that time when not treated earlier.) Recommendations and timing will be announced, but in general, Thionex (endosulfan) or Provado (imidacloprid) are good options post-bloom.

#### **Pearleaf and Apple Blister Mites**

These mites cause the small raised "blisters" on the leaves of pear and apple, which turn brown later in the season. These insects are actually somewhat good to keep around because they serve as a food source for predatory mites when spider mites are not around. As leaves begin to senesce, the mites leave their "blisters" and migrate to the bud scales where they spend the winter.

If you have a problem with this pest, an application of horticultural oil at the time of leaf color change will target the migrating mites. Otherwise, apply a delayed-dormant oil application in spring.

#### **Fire Blight**

Continue to monitor your trees this fall and winter for cankers, and carefully prune them out. Even if you can only manage a little at a time, set a goal to remove as many visible cankers as possible. There was a lot of fire blight this season, and optimal weather conditions for spread next spring could spell disaster in unpruned orchards.

### PEACH, NECTARINE, APRICOT

#### **Coryneum Blight**

Coryneum blight was observed in many peach orchards this season. Late season infections of the fruit appear as circular, sunken lesions, rendering the fruit unmarketable. Fall is a great time to begin managing this disease.



During regular pruning, inspect trees thoroughly for sunken cankers and remove and destroy those stems and twigs. Copper sprays applied during or soon after leaf fall will also help knock down the amount of inoculum in an orchard.