

Aphids, Predatory Mites, Trapping, Coryneum

April 9, 2003

*****Insect Pest Update*****

Warmer temperatures later this week will be allowing for substantial insect and mite development. Scouting yesterday in Box Elder, Davis, and Utah Counties indicated that GREEN APPLE APHIDS and GREEN PEACH APHIDS were developing quite well and will be soon approaching adulthood in various locations. Beat-samples are a good indicator of the presence of aphids. When the aphids begin reproduction, their population densities increase rapidly, and their feeding will cause leaves to curl and make it more difficult to reach them with control materials. Consider tank mixing an aphid insecticide with a fungicide or nutrient spray if you have a history of aphid problems in your orchard (and sampling indicates a high aphid population right now).

In Kaysville (Davis County) large numbers of adult PEAR PSYLLA were found in beat-samples of untreated pear trees. No eggs were seen on the bud scales, so if you have psylla on your pears, there is still time to make a delayed-dormant treatment, if necessary.

A predatory mite was found during beat-samples of an apple tree in Box Elder County. Two-spotted spider mites were seen on mallow in the groundcover.

Traps for CODLING MOTH and ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH will likely need to go out EARLY NEXT WEEK, although if temperatures warm up considerably later this week, it may be wise to get them up before the weekend. Degree-day accumulations for codling moth in Alpine: 60, Kaysville: 70, Lincoln Point: 71, Logan: 54, Salt Lake City: 94, Santaquin: 74, and Spanish Fork: 79. Traps should go out between 100 and 125 D-D.

*****Disease Update*****

APPLE SCAB and FIRE BLIGHT will continue to be the primary concern for most apple growers for the next several weeks. Protectant sprays should be applied if they haven't already. Bear in mind that for apple scab, no single fungicide or class of fungicides should be used exclusively due to anti-resistance strategies, product registration guidelines, and concerns over control continuity.

For PEACH growers with a history of CORYNEUM BLIGHT, it is probably now too late for copper applications. If the cankers are present, inspections of twigs and buds will reveal dark, sunken spots which produce spores that are readily dispersed by spring rains. Small tan spots on leaves indicate infection. Young leaves and fruit require protective sprays to prevent infection, and timings for such sprays should be between pink bud and shuck-split, depending on rain events. Homeowners can protect their trees by pruning out the cankers or infected twigs and treating with Bordeaux, chlorothalonil, or captan.

For POWDERY MILDEW control in TART CHERRIES and PEACHES, observe the young leaves for the first signs of lesions developing after rain events. Application timings for peaches are usually around petal-fall through shuck-split; tart cherry timing depends on the first sign of lesions.

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.