



Tree Fruit IPM Advisory: July 7th, 2006

Past IPM advisories are archived at:

<http://extension.usu.edu/cooperative/ipm/index.cfm/cid.610/>

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

CODLING MOTH (Apple and Pear): Surveys of apple orchards in Utah County on July 5th found some orchards with none to less than 0.5% fruit injury from 1st generation larvae and some orchards with 5-10% fruit injury. Orchards with more than 2-3% fruit injury at this point need to be especially diligent in controlling codling moth in the 2nd generation where numbers of moths and larvae will increase substantially if not suppressed. Larval emergence of the 2nd generation is now underway in warmer northern Utah sites and will be starting in the next 1-2 weeks in cooler sites. Go to “Orchard Spray Timing” tables on the IPM website to find dates of onset of larval emergence for 2nd generation codling moth: <http://extension.usu.edu/cooperative/ipm/index.cfm/cid.645/>.

Insecticides effective for codling moth in commercial orchards include Intrepid, Calypso, Assail, Esteem, Guthion, Imidan, Danitol, codling moth granulosis virus, and horticultural mineral oil. Homeowners can find a list of effective insecticides in the Utah Home Orchard Pest Management Guide:

<http://extension.usu.edu/files/publications/homeorchard20061.pdf>.

PEACH TWIG BORER (Peach, Nectarine, and Apricot): The 1st generation is completed and 5% egg hatch of 2nd generation will begin July 12-21 (see <http://extension.usu.edu/cooperative/ipm/index.cfm/cid.645/> for dates for individual monitoring sites; select 2nd generation PTB). No sprays are necessary until then.

WESTERN CHERRY FRUIT FLY (Sweet and tart cherry): Western cherry fruit fly adults continue to be caught in traps in cherry orchards throughout northern Utah. Adult emergence generally peaks just before or at cherry harvest. Cherry fruits are now highly susceptible to egg-laying by female flies. Keep fruit protected through harvest. Insecticides with short preharvest intervals (PHIs) should be used as fruit nears harvest (insecticides and PHIs): GF-120-4 hr, Sevin-3 days, Ambush and Pounce-3 days, Success and Entrust-7 days, Provado-7 days, and Imidan on tart cherries-7 days. Sevin, Ambush, Pounce, and Provado can flare spider mites, so limit use of these insecticides when temperatures rise above 85°F because spider mites reproduce rapidly under hot conditions.

WOOLLY APPLE APHID (Apple): This aphid produces an abundance of white wax on its body and clusters of aphids can appear as “wool” on the limbs of infested apple trees. This aphid produces abundant honeydew (sticky liquid) that can coat the leaves, limbs, and fruit. Feeding on twigs will cause swellings or galls and lead to limb dieback. Woolly apple aphid may be especially common in orchards that are using mating disruption for codling moth or other lower toxicity insecticide programs. Insecticides that are effective for this aphid include Guthion, Thionex, Diazinon, and Dimethoate. Add 0.5% v/v horticultural mineral oil to the spray solution to improve penetration of their waxy coating.

ROSY APPLE APHID (Apple): High populations of rosy apple aphid have been observed in some apple orchards this spring and early summer. By July, most of these aphids should move out of apple orchards onto summer weed hosts. In addition to curling leaves and producing large amounts of honeydew, rosy apple aphids will cause fruit distortion and stunting. If rosy apple aphids persist, treat them with Assail or Provado before they damage leaves and fruit. For more information on apple aphids: <http://extension.usu.edu/files/publications/Insects%2013%20apple%20aphids.pdf>.

SPIDER MITES (All tree fruits): Hot, dry conditions spur spider mite reproduction. In recent orchard surveys, most orchards do not have economically damaging populations of spider mites, but leaf bronzing or mite burn was observed in a few apple orchards. Use of horticultural mineral oil with cover sprays in early to mid summer can help suppress mite population increase. Scout weekly to keep a watch on build-up of spider mite numbers. Also scout for the orchard predatory mite. A ratio of 1 predator to 10 spider mites (or 1:5 for pear) is usually adequate to keep spider mite numbers below economic levels. For more information on pest and beneficial mites: <http://extension.usu.edu/files/gardpubs/6.pdf>.

Miticides Registered on Tree Fruits in Utah, 2006

Brand Name	Pre-Harvest Intervals in Days (unless otherwise indicated)			
	Apple/Pear PHI	Tart Cherry PHI	Sweet Cherry PHI	Peach PHI
Acramite	7	3 (2006 Sec. 18)	--	3
Agri-Mek	28	--	--	--
Apollo	45/21	21	21	21
Envidor	7	7	7	7
FujiMite	14	--	--	--
Kelthane	7	--	--	--
M-Pede	12 hr	12 hr	12 hr	12 hr
Pyramite, Nexter	25/7	300	300	7
Savey	28	28	28	28
Vendex	14	14	14	14
Zeal	28	--	--	--

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