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Bud Phenological Stages

Development of buds on trees in northern Utah has progressed very quickly in the past week. Most buds are swollen or beyond, which is occurring earlier than normal. See last page for pictures.

Davis County, Box Elder County, Salt Lake County:

Apples: 25% Green Tip
Apricots: 5-50% bloom
Cherries: Swollen Bud
Peaches: Swollen Bud
Pears: Swollen Bud

Cache County:

Apples: Dormant
Cherries: Dormant - Swollen Bud
Peaches: Swollen Bud
Pears: Swollen Bud

Utah County:

Apples: 25% Silver Tip
Cherries: Swollen Bud
Peaches: Swollen Bud
Pears: Swollen Bud

Weber County:

Apples: 25% Green Tip
Apricot: 5% bloom
Cherries: Swollen Bud
Peaches: Swollen Bud
Pears: Swollen Bud

General Information

When to Hang Pheromone Traps/Look for Insects (in order of occurrence):

Pear Psylla	Adults active 0-50 degree days; egg-laying at 1-70 degree days
Codling Moth	Hang traps at 100 degree days (base 50)
Campylomma Bug	Egg hatch begins at first pink
Apple Aphids	Eggs hatch by 1/4" green
White Apple Leafhopper	Eggs hatch at first pink

Degree Day Accumulations

Above average temperatures of the last week have essentially negated the below average temperatures of the first week of March. The past warm week generated plenty of heat units—several places more than tripled their number of degree days from last week. Cooler weather in the coming week should slow this trend down.

March 1 - Wednesday, March 21

County	Location	Base 40	Base 50
Box Elder	Perry	136	59
Cache	North Logan	81	32
	River Heights	101	45
Davis	Kaysville	152	68
Salt Lake	SLCC	180	85
	West Valley City	164	70
Utah	Alpine	142	60
	Genola	142	60
	Lincoln Point	138	62
	Payson	130	62
	Provo	185	92
	Santaquin	150	70
	West Mountain	165	81
Weber	Pleasant View	143	66

“Base 40” and “base 50” refer to the lower temperature threshold at which certain insects develop. “Base 50” degree days applies to: codling moth, peach twig borer, and greater peachtree borer. “Base 40” degree days applies to: western cherry fruit fly and oblique-banded leafroller.

Delayed-Dormant Pesticide Sprays

There is still plenty of time for delayed-dormant applications UNLESS your tree has begun to bloom (apricots).

Delayed dormant timing:

Apples: between swollen bud and 1/4" green

Pears: swollen bud through cluster bud

Peaches and Nectarines: swollen bud through pink bud

The following information was provided in last week's advisory and is repeated here:

A delayed-dormant spray for insect and disease control can often be very effective in commercial and home orchards. It is well suited to an IPM program because it is applied before bees and spider mites enter the canopy. (Spider mite flare-ups can be common when pyrethroids such as esfenvalerate and permethrin are used that also kill predatory mites).

A **1.5% application of horticultural mineral oil** can help reduce overwintering populations of adult pear psylla, European red mites, campyloomma bug, and the following:

INSECTS

Peach twig borer caterpillars overwinter within the tree cambium and emerge in early spring to seek the first flush of new growth. If you saw significant twig borer damage last season, apply treatment when flower buds swell and show color. Mix dormant oil with one of the following materials to control the young caterpillars as they emerge:

Commercial: esfenvalerate (Asana), endosulfan (Thionex), methidathion (Supracide)

Homeowners: Ortho Bug-B-Gon or Ortho Max

Green peach aphid and apple aphid: These insects overwinter as eggs on tree limbs. Eggs hatch as tree buds open. Good coverage of limbs with oil will suffocate eggs and hatching nymphs. Add esfenvalerate (Asana), diazinon, or thiamethoxam (Actara) for long-lasting aphid control.

San Jose scale overwinters on limbs as adults. Oil plus chlorpyrifos (Lorsban), methidathion (Supracide) or pyriproxyfen (Esteem) will provide early season control.

DISEASES

Coryneum blight (shothole): A delayed-dormant application can help if you know your trees (cherries, peaches, nectarines) had this disease last season. Petal fall or shuck-fall sprays can be made as well, though copper should not be applied after leaf-out since it can be phytotoxic.

Commercial: fixed copper (Cuprofix), copper sulfate, chlorothalonil (Bravo)

Homeowner: Bonide, Ortho Garden Disease Control

Peach leaf curl is uncommon in Utah, but if you had a problem with it last year and did not make a fall treatment for it, then a spring application might be advisable.

Commercial: copper, chlorothalonil (Bravo, Daconil), sulfur
Homeowners: Bonide, Daconil, Hi-Yield Sulfur Spray

Fire blight: Now is a good time to prune out all blighted limbs of your apple and pear trees (remove or destroy the debris). Make cuts 18 inches below the infection site. (Sterilize pruners with 10% bleach between cuttings.) Do not apply copper sprays after leaf-out due to phytotoxicity.

Commercial: copper hydroxide (Kocide, Nu-cop)

Homeowner: High Yield Brand Copper Fungicide, Bonide Liquid Copper

Powdery mildew: In apples and pears, this disease overwinters underneath the bud scales, so as buds open and young leaves emerge, they can be exposed to infection. Treatments should begin around first pink for apples and pears, and around petal-fall for peaches and nectarines.

Apples/Pears:

Commercial: triamifon (Bayleton), Funginex, Rally, Rubigan, trifloxystrobin (Flint), triflumizole (Procure), lime sulfur

Homeowner: Bonide, Hi-Yield Sulfur Spray

Peaches/Nectarines:

Commercial: Flint, azoxystrobin (Abound), myclobutanil (Rally), Rubigan, Funginex, sulfur

Homeowner: Bonide, Hi-Yield Sulfur Spray

Bud Phenological Stages

Apple



Dormant



Silver Tip



Green Tip

Cherry



Dormant



Swollen Bud

Peach



Dormant



Swollen Bud

Pear



Dormant



Swollen Bud

Apricot



Bloom

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.

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