EXTENSION
UtahStateUniversity

Tree Fruit IPM Advisory

UTAH PESTS

Weekly Orchard Pest Update, Utah State University Extension, **May 11, 2014**

Insect and Disease Information

: *information for residential settings* : *information for commercial orchards*

DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH COOL, WET WEATHER

Apple Scab/Pear Scab

Hosts: apple, crabapples, pear

Apple scab is rare in Utah, but has been reported from some areas in Davis and Cache counties. It is caused by a fungus and results in brown blotchy spots on foliage and brown to black scabby areas on fruit. Untreated crabapples are commonly a source of infection for nearby apples. New infections may occur during periods of cool, wet weather, and symptoms will appear about 2 weeks later.

The fungus overwinters on fallen leaves, so removal of fallen leaves in summer and fall will help to reduce inoculum. Commercial products can be found here. Residential growers, see page 3.

Peach Leaf Curl

Hosts: peach, nectarine

Infections occur on younger foliage only, and symptoms occur 2 weeks later. This disease is discussed in the April 26 issue of the Tree Fruit IPM Advisory.

For affected trees, treat trees with a fungicide every year right after leaves have fallen: fixed copper or chlorothalonil.

Coryneum Blight/Shothole

Hosts: peach, nectarine, apricot

Shothole lesions have been seen on peach foliage and apricot fruit in various areas of Utah. A fungicide application would be warranted. This disease is discussed in the April 26 issue of the Tree Fruit IPM Advisory.

Bacterial Canker

Hosts: sweet cherry

symptoms may occur as a "blight" near fruit clusters (with a clear ooze) or as small spots on foliage or fruit.

Bacterial canker is a disease mostly associated with buds and twigs, but fruit and foliage can also be infected, especially during periods of cool, wet weather. At those times, the bacteria are spread from existing cankers on the tree. The leaf spots are mostly angular in shape and brown to black, and they may drop out of the leaf, leaving a tattered appearance. Fruit infection shows as deep, black depressions. It is important to not prune in wet weather, and to disinfect tools between trees if bacterial canker is present. Prune out infected limbs several inches below the cankered area. Sprays during the growing season have not been effective in disease control.

GREEN PEACH APHID

Hosts: peach, nectarine

We have had reports of green peach aphids from Utah, Davis, and Box Elder counties. This aphid does migrate out of the orchard in mid to late June. If severe, treat with a systemic (Ortho Fruit & Veg; Admire Pro; Assail) because oils or soaps will not be effective due to the tightly curled leaves.

Spray Timing Information - Codling Moth

Please check this table at each advisory as the information may change as the dates get closer. The forecasts use the average temperature for each site. Fruit should remain protected through each generation according to interval provided on your pesticide label. Many more locations can be viewed on the Utah Climate Center TRAPs website (select location; select codling moth).

Codling Moth, First Generation

Where known, starting dates for treating the first generation of codling moth are noted below.

In the table, choose either Option A or B when starting your codling moth sprays.

Option A is what most people will do. Apply insecticide at the recommended date, and repeat.

Option B is an alternative that may help to reduce sprays. Liberally apply horticultural oil (1%) on the first date, and then apply your regular insecticide on the later date. The oil kills eggs that have been laid on fruit up to that point.

Apply treatments (the number of times depends on prior infestation), spaced 7-21 days apart (depending on material) to protect fruit up to the end of the first generation egg hatch.

		Option A	Option B	
County	Location	Apply first spray	Apply oil	Apply first insecticide
Box Elder	Perry	May 29	May 27	June 8
	Tremonton	not yet known	not yet known	not yet known
Cache	River Heights	June 1	May 30	June 11
	Smithfield	not yet known	not yet known	not yet known
Carbon	Price	May 29	May 27	June 7
Davis	Kaysville	May 21	May 19	May 30
Grand	Castle Valley, Moab	May 13	passed	May 21
Juab	Tintic	May 29	May 27	June 10
Salt Lake	Benches/Cooler sites	May 25	May 23	June 5
	Most areas	May 23	May 21	June 3
Sevier	Monroe	May 22	May 20	June 6
Tooele	Erda	May 24	May 22	June 2
	Grantsville	May 20	May 18	May 30
Uintah	Vernal Airport	May 30	May 28	June 9
Utah	Alpine	not yet known	not yet known	not yet known
	American Fork	May 23	May 21	June 3
	Genola	May 23	May 21	June 3
	Lincoln Point	May 27	May 25	June 6
	Orem (Lindon)	May 19	May 17	May 28
	Payson	May 22	May 20	June 1
	Provo Airport	May 19	May 17	May 28
	Provo Canyon	May 26	May 24	June 3
	Santaquin	May 25	May 23	June 3
	West Mountain	May 22	May 20	May 31
Weber	Ogden Airport	May 22	May 20	June 1
Wasatch	Heber City	not yet known	not yet known	not yet known
Washington	New Harmony	May 15	May 14	May 27
Wayne	Torrey	May 13	passed	May 24

Spray Materials - Residential Applicators

Note that these treatments are only recommended if you know you have the particular pest in your trees. We recommend learning about specific pests, and scouting your trees at least once/week.

Target Pest	Host	Chemical	Example Brands	Comments
Apple or Pear scab	apple, pear	*Conventional* captan myclobutanil *Soft/organic* sulfur	 Bonide Fruit Tree Spray Spectracide Immunox Multipurpose Fungicide Spray Concentrate many brands	Where the disease is present, two sprays may be required, spaced 14 days apart. When using **sulfur**-containing compounds such as wettable sulfur, never apply them within 3 weeks of an oil application or when temperatures are near or higher than 90°F.
Codling moth	apple, pear	*Conventional* carbaryl acetamiprid malathion gamma-cyhalothrin *Soft/organic* oil (1%) spinosad codling moth virus	 Sevin, Bonide Fruit Tree Spray, etc. Ortho Max Flower, Fruit, and Veg. Malathion Spectracide Triazicide Many products, EcoSmart Green Light, Gardens Alive Bull's Eye, Monterey Cyd-X	**acetamiprid**: every 14 days **carbaryl**: every 14 - 21 days **malathion**: every 7 days **gamma-cyhalothrin**: every 14 days **bifenthrin**: every 14 days **hort. oil**: lasts 5-7 days for killing eggs; use at beginning of each generation; apply at 1% rate only when temperatures are below 80 F; follow up with a different product **spinosad**: every 7 days **codling moth virus** can only be purchased online
Powdery mildew	apple	*Conventional* bayleton myclobutanil propiconazole *Soft/organic* lime sulfur neem oil potassium bicarbonate	 Lilly Miller Spectracide Immunox Ferti-Lome Bonide Garden Safe Kaligreen	do not apply **lime sulfur** when temperature is over 75 degrees F, do not mix **sulfur** with **oil** or apply after or before oil
Aphids	all	*Conventional* acetamiprid *Soft/organic* oil (1%) spinosad	 Ortho Max Flower, Fruit, and Veg. Many products, EcoSmart Safer's, Bayer Natria, Bonide	For oil or soap, allow 4 hours-time for application to dry before temps reach 85 or above.
Coryneum blight	peach, apricot	chlorothalonil captan	Fung-onil, Ortho Max Disease Control Captan	Do not use **chlorothalonil** after shuck split. Use **Captan** as a preventive before a rain.

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