

News/What to Watch For:

- Powdery mildew is getting heavy in apple
- Aphid (black cherry aphid, rosy apple aphid, and green apple aphid) populations seem to be stabilizing and in some cases, decreasing, either by natural mortality or predation
- San Jose scale crawlers are active in southern Utah and should be treated this weekend
- Codling moth and peach twig borer spray timings, pages 3&4
- Spray materials, page 5

Insect and Disease Activity/Info

APPLES/PEARS

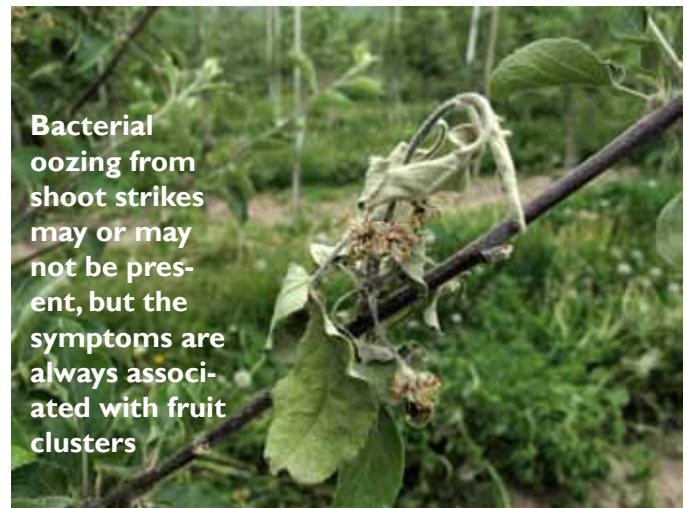
Woolly Apple Aphid



Last week, we reported that woolly apple aphids (WAA) were starting to become noticeable, and this week, the populations exploded in some areas. Remember that when you see colonies in the canopy, there are also aphids feeding on the roots, where they cause the majority of the damage by reducing tree vigor.

Fire Blight

Continue to watch apples and pears for new fire blight infections. There have been many sightings of new infections showing up. Again, if you carefully monitor the fruit clusters for any dieback and prune them out right away, you can stay on top of this disease.



Bacterial oozing from shoot strikes may or may not be present, but the symptoms are always associated with fruit clusters

STONE FRUITS

Peach Twig Borer

Peach twig borer is the “worm in the peach,” although the larvae of this pest actually prefer to feed on succulent new shoots. They overwinter as young larvae and pupate in spring. Adult moths have been caught in pheromone traps in many locations in northern Utah.

When the larvae of peach twig borer larvae feed on succulent peach terminals, it results in a “shoot strike,” causing the terminal to wilt and then die. Later in the season, the summer generation will emerge, and if the terminal growth on peach trees has hardened off, the larvae will attack the

Insect and Disease Information, continued from previous page



ripening fruit of peaches and apricots. Good control of the first generation is critical to preventing fruit damage later in the season.

First sprays are recommended at 300-360 degree days after first flight. We recommend the earlier timing if you know you have a large population, or had moderate to significant damage last year, and the later timing if you had very little damage last year. Dates are shown on page 4.

Western Cherry Fruit Fly



Most cherry fruits are still green, but there have been a few reports of fruits in the sunniest parts of trees starting to color up in Salt Lake, Tooele, and parts of Utah counties.

The reason this is of concern is because the fruit flies can only lay eggs on fruit that have started to develop a salmon blush color. Flies will not lay eggs in green fruit. So start protecting your fruit when you first start to see a slight reddening on the yellow fruit, which usually happens in the upper part of the canopy first.

Western cherry fruit fly is a serious pest of tart and sweet cherries. Although residential growers can “tolerate” several wormy cherries, please keep in mind that a commercial growers’ crop can be rejected by the processing plant if worms are detected. If residential trees are adjacent to commercial orchards, it would be helpful if they were treated for cherry fruit fly.

Upcoming Monitoring/Insect Activity

Pest	Host(s)	Monitoring Action
San Jose scale	apple mostly	Crawler emergence early June; treat in late June
White apple leafhopper	apple	Look for nymph and adult activity on undersides of leaves
Cherry powdery mildew	cherry	Look for small white lesions on new foliage near the base and interior of the tree

Spray Timing - Codling Moth

Codling Moth, First Generation

Most residential growers should start sprays at the “traditional start date,” unless you choose to use horticultural oil at 200 Degree Days (DD), in which case, you won’t need to apply your main insecticide for several weeks, shown under “Option A, 350 DD”

County	Location	Option A		Option B
		Apply Oil (200 DD)	Apply First Cover (350 DD)	Traditional Start Date (220 DD, 1% egg hatch)
Box Elder	Perry	passed	passed	passed
	Tremonton	May 25	June 7	May 28
Cache	River Heights	passed	June 8	May 27
	Smithfield	May 28	June 11	May 30
Carbon	Price	passed	June 3	May 24
Davis	Kaysville	passed	May 25	passed
Grand	Castle Valley	passed	passed	passed
Iron	Cedar City	passed	May 30	passed
Salt Lake	All Regions	passed	passed	passed
Tooele	Tooele	passed	May 27	passed
Uintah	Vernal	passed	May 26	passed
Utah	Alpine	passed	May 26	passed
	American Fork	passed	May 24	passed
	Genola	passed	passed	passed
	Orem	passed	passed	passed
	Payson	passed	May 28	passed
	Santaquin	passed	May 24	passed
Weber	Pleasant View	passed	May 25	passed
Wasatch	Heber City	May 26	June 11	May 28

Spray Timing - Peach Twig Borer

Peach Twig Borer, First Generation

(If you had moderate to severe PTB damage last year, use the earlier spray date; if you had very little PTB damage last year, use the later date to start sprays. These two dates correspond to 300 and 360 degree days after biofix, or 5% and 16% egg hatch. End of egg hatch, where you should "keep fruit protected up to" is at 800 degree days.

County	Location	Start Date (large population)	Start Date (small population)	Keep Fruit Protected Up To:
Box Elder	Perry	May 31	June 5	July 2
	Tremonton	moths not trapped yet	---	---
Cache	River Heights	June 17	June 21	date reported later
	Smithfield	moths not trapped yet	---	---
Carbon	Price	moths not trapped yet	---	---
Davis	Kaysville	May 30	June 3	June 27
Grand	Castle Valley	May 17	May 21	June 10
Iron	Cedar City	June 2	June 7	July 1
Salt Lake	All Regions	June 1	June 5	June 29
Tooele	Tooele	May 31	June 5	June 28
Uintah	Vernal	June 2	June 7	July 5
Utah	Alpine	June 11	June 16	July 10
	American Fork	June 1	June 6	June 30
	Genola	June 1	June 6	June 30
	Orem	June 6	June 9	June 29
	Payson	June 1	June 5	June 30
	Santaquin	June 2	June 7	July 1
Weber	Pleasant View	June 1	June 5	June 28
Wasatch	Heber City	moths not trapped yet	---	---

Spray Materials - Commercial Applicators

Please look up spray material options in the **2012 Utah-Colorado Tree Fruit Production Guide**. If you do not have a copy and would like one, contact marion.murray@usu.edu. You may also access spray options at the guide's companion website at intermountainfruit.org.

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. Products are listed by Conventional (usually broad-spectrum pesticides that are effective, but harmful to beneficial insects), or Soft/Organic (not as effective, but safer for environment and humans). Products are listed in order of efficacy.

Target Pest	Host	Chemical	Example Brands	Comments
Both codling moth AND peach twig borer (except Cyd-X)	apple, pear	<i>Conventional</i> carbaryl acetamiprid malathion gamma-cyhalothrin <i>Soft/organic</i> hort. oil (1%) spinosad codling moth virus	Sevin, Bonide Fruit Tree Spray, etc. Ortho Max Flower, Fruit, and Veg., Malathion Spectracide Triazicide Many products 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 hort. oil (codling moth only): 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 (codling moth only) can only be purchased online
Powdery mildew	apple	<i>Conventional</i> bayleton propiconazole <i>Soft/organic</i> lime sulfur neem oil potassium bicarbonate	Lilly Miller Ferti-Lome Bonide Garden Safe Kaligreen	do not apply lime sulfur when temperature is over 75 degrees F, and do not mix with oil or apply after or before oil
Coryneum blight	peach, apricot	captan	Captan	use as a preventive before a rain
Aphids	all	1% horticultural oil insecticidal soap	variety variety	these work as contact sprays only, so thorough coverage is important; repeat will be needed for woolly apple aphid

Precautionary Statement: Utah State University Extension and its employees are not responsible for the use, misuse, or damage caused by application or misapplication of products or information mentioned in this document. All pesticides are labeled with ingredients, instructions, and risks. The pesticide applicator is legally responsible for proper use. USU makes no endorsement of the products listed herein.

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