



GOOD



BAD



**PICTURE
of the week**



UPCOMING

Good Insect:

Praying Mantis

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The praying mantis is just a fun insect to have around. They will eat anything that looks like food, even if it is larger than they are, so be careful. Right now they are eating and breeding. Soon you should see their ootheca (egg case) show up. It looks like a urethane foam bump that is attached to a fir surface. The ootheca can be 1 – 2 inches long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. About the only thing that scares them is a lawn mower. I will often pick them up and look at them closely—they look right back at me. Some people will keep them as pets.



Here is some more information on praying mantis:

https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2725&context=extension_cural





Bad Plant:



Poison Hemlock

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We seem to be getting a lot of inquiries about poison hemlock right now. Poison hemlock is usually found in areas with a high water table or along irrigation ditches. All parts of the plant are poisonous and may irritate the skin with physical contact. It is often confused with water hemlock (which is more poisonous) and other plants in the parsnip family. The key identification features of poison hemlock is the finely divided leaves (tripinnately compound) and the purple blotches on

the stems. Poison hemlock is on the Idaho noxious weed list in the containment category, which means land owners need to reduce or eliminate expanding weed populations.

Here are some links to information about poison hemlock:

<https://invasivespecies.idaho.gov/poison-hemlock-factsheet>

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/crop-production/pastures-forages/poison-hemlock-western-waterhemlock-deadly-plants-may-be-growing>





Fire Blight:

Continue to prune out any wood with fire blight symptoms. Disinfect the pruners between each cut with 10% bleach solution, rubbing alcohol, or disinfectant wipes. If the symptoms extend beyond the fruiting spur you should cut at least twelve inches into healthy wood. The bacteria spreads through the vascular tissue and will be beyond the visible symptoms.



Codling Moth:

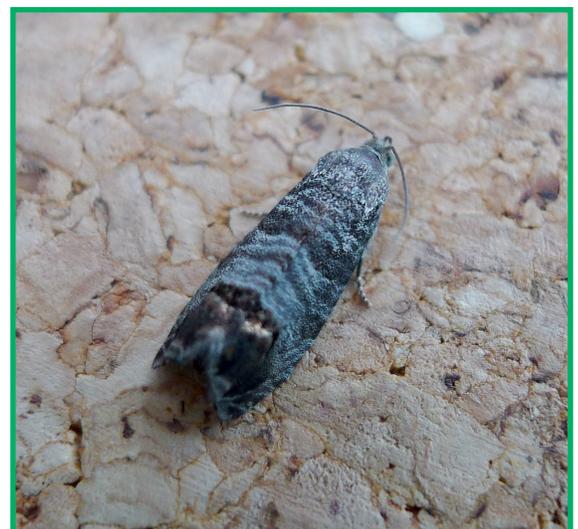


We are getting close to the end of the codling moth season. Continue to keep fruit protected through September 15, or until days to harvest interval is indicated on your label so pesticide residue is below the threshold level. After September 15 codling moth becomes inactive.

Second Generation Spray Timing Table			
Location	Apply First Spray	Greatest Period of 2 nd Generation Egg Hatch	End of 2 nd Generation
Burley	July 9	July 20 – Aug 4	Aug 18
Pocatello East Side	July 4	July 13 – July 24	Aug 6
Pocatello Airport	July 13	July 24 – Aug 5	Aug 28
Fort Hall	July 13	July 25 – Aug 6	Aug 29
Blackfoot	July 18	July 30 – Aug 13	Sept 9
Idaho Falls Airport	July 22	Aug 4 – Aug 18	Sept 15
Idaho Falls/Shelley	July 19	July 31 – Aug 14	Sept 14
Ucon	July 19	Jul 30 – Aug 15	Sept 14
Rigby	July 23	Aug 8 – Aug 21	Sept 15
Ririe	July 24	Aug 9 – Aug 28	Sept 15
Rexburg	July 22	Aug 3 – Aug 17	Sept 15
Sugar City	July 30	Aug 11 – Sept 5	Sept 15
St Anthony	Aug 2	Aug 16 – Sept 10	Sept 15



Third Generation Spray Timing Table		
Location	Apply First Spray (if not already covered)	End of 3 rd Generation
Burley	Aug 19	Sept 15
Pocatello East Side	Aug 7	Sept 15
Pocatello Airport	Aug 29	Sept 15
Fort Hall	Aug 30	Sept 15
Blackfoot	Sept 11	Sept 15



Chemical control for Codling Moth:

Ingredient	Efficacy	Residual length (days)	Mode of Action (MOA) and Comments
Conventional			
Carbaryl (old Sevin products)	Good	14	MOA 1
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide Triazicide)	Good to Excellent	14 – 17	MOA 3. Last application at least 21 days prior to harvest
Malathion (Bonide Malathion, Hi Yield Malathion)	Good	5 – 7	MOA 1. Max 2 applications; some products are pears only
Zeta cypermethrin (Garden Tech Sevin)	Good to Excellent	14 – 17	MOA 3. Last application at least 14 days prior to harvest
Organic			
Azadirachtin (Safer BioNeem)	Fair to Good	7 – 10	MOA not classification
Codling moth virus (Cyd-X)	Good (if populations low)	7	MOA no classification. Works best when used at beginning of generation
Kaolin clay (Surround)	Fair	7	MOA no classification. Produces protective barrier
Oil (All Seasons Oil, EcoSmart, Neem)	Fair	3	MOA no classification. Recommended for the first application of the genera-
Pyrethrin (Ortho Fruit Spray, Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray, Safer End All)	Good	3 – 5	MOA 3
Spinosad (Monterey/ Fertilome Spinosad)	Good	7 – 10	MOA 5. Max 6 applications

UPCOMING: Watch out for late blight!



Margaret McGrath, Cornell University, Bugwood.org

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Because Idaho grows a lot of potatoes, University of Idaho extension researchers and specialists keep an eye on ideal conditions and the presence of spores. So far there have not been any late blight spores detected in in our traps. However, with the increased humidity, conditions are very good for late blight development. Keep an eye out for late blight on potatoes and tomatoes. If you suspect late blight take some good photos and send them to me. If the pathologists feel it is warranted, we can collect samples to test for the organism.

Here is some more information about late blight:

<https://extension.usu.edu/vegetableguide/tomato-pepper-eggplant/late-blight>

[http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?](http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=5&PlantDefId=56&ProblemId=284)

[CategoryId=5&PlantDefId=56&ProblemId=284](http://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=5&PlantDefId=56&ProblemId=284)



Note the wet nature of the lesion. Photo courte-

Photo of the Week:



This little guy was found in the front flower bed of our extension office. I believe he is a Western Tiger Salamander. If you find a salamander in your yard, there is a good chance you are over watering and should reassess your watering practices, as we will be doing this week.

Sure fun to see him in the meantime!

Last week's photo of the week was a damsel BUG not damsel fly– my apologies!

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