



GOOD



BAD



PICTURE
of the week

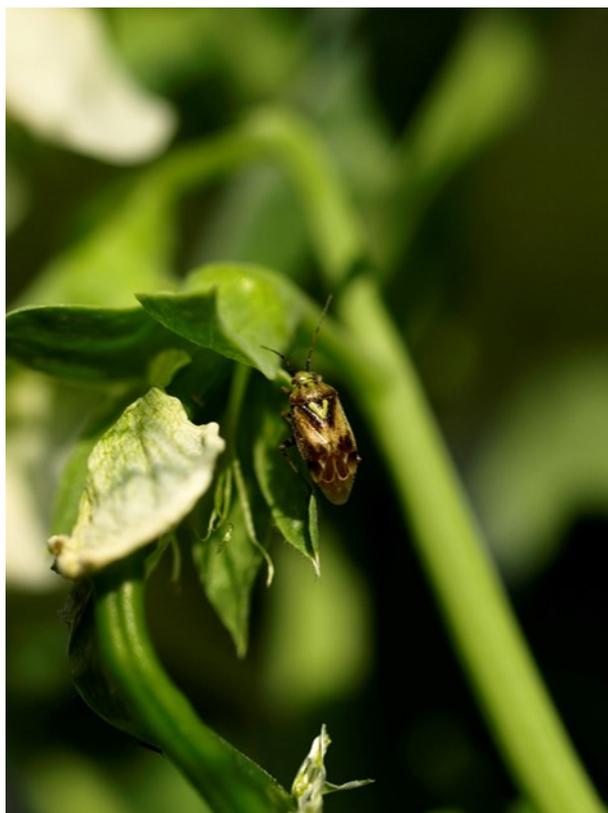


UPCOMING

Bad Insect:

Tarnished Plant Bug

Article and Photo: Ron Patterson, Horticulture/Agriculture Educator
University of Idaho Extension, Bonneville County



There are a number of things that can cause catfacing on plant fruits (cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, apples, peaches, etc.) One of the most common is the tarnished plant bug or lygus bug, which belongs to the order of true bugs, *Hemiptera*. They have a piercing-sucking mouth and their feeding activities cause mild to severe dimpling in fruits and other deformities in vegetable crops. I have seen cucumbers become L-shaped from tarnished plant bug feeding. Their feeding activity can also open the fruit up to other disease organisms.

The tarnished plant bug has a wide range of host plants—some for reproduction and some just for feeding. Here is some information on tarnished plant bug/lygus bug:

Links for further reading:

- <http://treefruit.wsu.edu/crop-protection/opm/lygus-bugs/>
- https://extension.usu.edu/pests/ipm/notes_ag/tarnished-plant-bug
- <https://pestadvisories.usu.edu/2021/07/09/tarnished-plant-bugs-hornworms-potato-leafhoppers-and-powdery-mildews-on-vegetables/>
- https://extension.usu.edu/pests/ipm/notes_ag/fruit-lygus-bug

Good Insect:

Damsel Bug

Damsel bugs are small, but long, tan and brown true bugs with a beak meant to pierce other insects. Adult bugs actually spend the winter in grown cover type crops where eggs are inserted into plant tissue. Eggs hatch into nymphs which go through several stages before becoming adults. Adults feed on many other insect pests— caterpillar eggs, aphids, fleahoppers, leafhoppers, treehoppers, lygus bugs, and spider mites. They will occasionally feed on plant tissue, but don't cause damage to the plant.



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org

For more information:

https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1859&context=extension_cural

<https://oregondigital.org/sets/osu-scarc/oregondigital:df717z58k>

Codling Moth:



Codling Moth

Continued hot temperatures and a hot forecast have changed some of the spray dates. Be sure to check the table for the most recent information.

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.

Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

First Generation Spray Timing Table					
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Greatest Period of 1 st Generation Egg Hatch	End of first generation egg hatch
		Apply Oil	Apply First Insecticide		
Burley	May 28	May 27	June 8	June 5 – June 21	July 2
Pocatello East Side	May 26	May 24	June 4	June 3 – June 18	June 29
Pocatello Airport	June 3	June 1	June 8	June 7 – June 23	July 5
Fort Hall	June 7	June 5	June 9	June 8 – June 26	July 5
Blackfoot	June 5	June 4	June 14	June 13 – June 27	July 10
Idaho Falls Airport	June 6	June 4	June 14	June 13 – June 30	July 13
Idaho Falls/Shelley	June 4	June 3	June 13	June 12 – June 27	July 10
Ucon	June 5	June 4	June 14	June 13 – June 30	July 12
Rigby	June 5	June 4	June 15	June 14 – July 1	July 14
Ririe	June 9	June 7	June 17	June 15 – July 1	July 13
Rexburg	June 9	June 7	June 17	June 15 – July 1	July 13
Sugar City	June 12	June 11	June 21	June 16 – July 6	July 20
St Anthony	June 12	June 11	June 22	June 18 – July 8	July 23

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 6	unknown
Pocatello East Side	July 4	July 13 – July 25	Aug 12
Pocatello Airport	July 13	July 25 – Aug 10	unknown
Fort Hall	July 13	July 26 – Aug 13	unknown
Blackfoot	July 18	July 30 – Aug 15	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	July 22	Aug 4 – unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls/Shelley	July 19	Aug 1 – Aug 18	unknown
Ucon	July 19	Jul 31 – Aug 17	unknown
Rigby	July 24	Aug 12 – unknown	unknown
Ririe	July 26	Aug 7 – unknown	unknown
Rexburg	July 22	Aug 4 – unknown	unknown
Sugar City	July 30	Aug 13 – unknown	unknown
St Anthony	Aug 2	Aug 16 – unknown	unknown



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



Gyorgy Csoka, Hungary Forest Research Institute, Bugwood.org

Third Generation Spray Timing Table		
Location	Apply First Spray (if not already covered)	Greatest Period of 3 rd Generation Egg Hatch
Burley	Unknown	unknown
Pocatello East Side	Aug 13	unknown
Pocatello Airport	unknown	unknown
Fort Hall	unknown	unknown
Blackfoot	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	unknown	Aug 5 – unknown
Idaho Falls/Shelley	unknown	Aug 2 – unknown
Ucon	unknown	Aug 3 – unknown
Rigby	unknown	unknown
Ririe	unknown	unknown
Rexburg	unknown	Aug 6 – unknown
Sugar City	unknown	unknown
St Anthony	Aug 2	unknown

Chemical control for Codling Moth:

Ingredient	Efficacy	Residual length(days)	Mode of Action (MOA) and Comments
Conventional			
Carbaryl (old Sevin prod-	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

Photo of the Week:



This is typical dicamba injury showing up on a green spire linden tree. Dicamba is a broadleaf herbicide that is often used on lawns. It is fairly active in the soil and also very volatile in high temperatures. I recommend people don't use herbicides with dicamba or 2,4-D when temperatures will be above 85F for the next 72 hours, so that limits application to spring or fall. Because tree roots travel a long distance (at least as far as the tree is tall) and volatile herbicides can drift long distances (up to 0.5 miles), it is hard to say where the application may have taken place. At this point it is a wait-and-see game.

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.



P.G. Psallidas, Benaki Institute, Athens, Bugwood.org



UPCOMING:

Idaho Home Garden Tips & PLANT TALK

Don't miss out on these awesome, FREE gardening classes upcoming and Plant Talk session where you can get all your gardening questions answered!

July 27 7:00pm	Harvesting & Storing Home Grown Produce New to gardening and you're not sure quite what to do with the lovely zucchini or strawberries you're growing? Join us to learn WHEN and HOW to harvest your produce and how to store it once it's picked.	Ron Patterson Extension Educator, Horticulture/ Agriculture
July 27 7:30pm	PLANT TALK Question and answer session all about gardening! Bring your questions, your pictures, etc. and get the answers you need from plant experts!	Reed Findlay & Ron Patterson
August 10 7:00pm	Preserving the Harvest This class is all about what to do with your bounteous harvest at the end of the season! You won't want to miss out!	Leslee Blanch Extension Educator, Family and Consumer Sciences
August 24 7:00pm	PLANT TALK Question and answer session all about gardening! Bring your questions, your pictures, etc. and get the answers you need from plant experts!	Reed Findlay & Ron Patterson
September 14 7:00pm	Fall Weed Control Believe it or not, fall is the most important time of year to control weeds in your yard and on your property! Join us to learn all the ways you can control weeds NOW to have a weed free summer next year.	Ron Patterson Extension Educator, Horticulture/ Agriculture

Join classes for FREE Tuesday nights at 7:00pm MST @ <https://uidaho.zoom.us/j/92616335377>

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