



GOOD



BAD

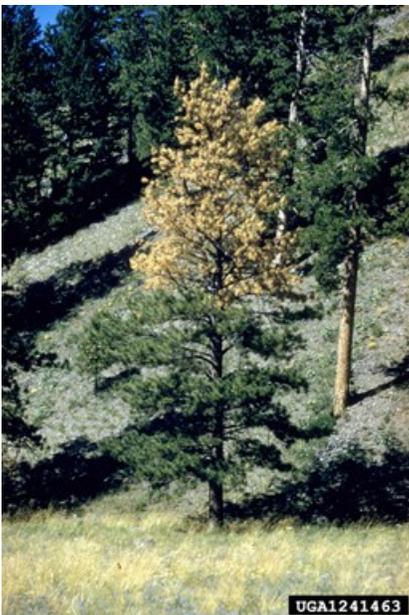


**PICTURE
of the week**



UPCOMING

Bad Insect:



UGA1241463

Sandy Kegley, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org

Ips Beetle

Have you noticed pine trees and like trees around you or up in the mountains that are dead at the top of the tree? That may be from an insect called the Ips Beetle. Newer to the Intermountain West, this insect is causing many problems in our coniferous forests and for home owners.

Ips beetles are tiny boring insects that attack pine and spruce trees. They colonize together and quickly reproduce and lay eggs under the bark of these trees. The adults and larva feed on the trees until they eventually kill the tree.

They create a redish orange dust that can collect on the bark under the tiny boring holes where they entered- watch for this dust if you think you may have an ips beetle problem. They prefer to chew on smaller branches, this is why the tops are often effected before or rather than the rest of the tree.



UGA1241465

Ladd Livingston, Idaho Department of Lands, Bugwood.org

The adults can attack in full force in a swarm together decimating a tree, or at least it's top, very quickly.

In drought conditions, these beetles become even more dangerous. They are more likely to attack a tree that has been drought stressed.

The best thing you can do to control these beetles is to take care of your trees. Trees that have plenty of water and have been well cared for are less likely to be targeted by the ips beetles and to overcome minor damage done by them.

More information:

- <https://extension.usu.edu/pests/ipm/ornamental-pest-guide/arthropods/bark-beetles/spruce-ips>
- <http://pubs.cahnrs.wsu.edu/publications/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/publications/fs085e.pdf>
- <https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/insects/ips-beetles-5-558/>
- <https://www.uidaho.edu/-/media/UIDaho-Responsive/Files/Extension/topic/forestry/ID26-Everything-you-wanted-to-know-about-bark-beetles.pdf>
- https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=1849&context=extension_curall
- <https://csfs.colostate.edu/forest-management/common-forest-insects-diseases/ips-beetle/>



William M. Ciesla, Forest Health Management International, Bugwood.org



Dave Powell, USDA Forest Service (retired), Bugwood.org

Ips and other borers, including lilac borer:

- https://extension.usu.edu/pests/ipm/files/ezplug/uploads/aalandscape-mini-grant-docs/landscape_projects1/IPM-mg06-pub2-cox32.pdf

Good Insect:

Cat face spider

The cat-faced spider, also called the Western Spotted Orb Weaver is one of the largest spiders we have in Idaho! So it's no surprise that many people get very nervous when they see them, especially because these guys like to hang out around windows and doors, right where everyone will see them!



The first thing you should know, is cat-faced spiders are completely harmless to people! In fact, they are helping you out!



They eat many of the harmful insects found in your yard and garden. You may want to leave them alone to do their work for you! There are several species that will prey on the cat faced spider also. Note that if you handle them unkindly... they may bite which will feel like a sharp pinch.

For more information:

<https://entomology.wsu.edu/outreach/bug-info/cat-face/>

<http://www.wci.colostate.edu/Assets/pdf/Cat-FacedSpiderOct16.pdf>



Codling Moth:

As we get into the second and third generation, continue your codling moth coverage as indicated for you nearest weather station.

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 – July 31	Aug 19-22
Pocatello East Side	July 4	July 13 – July 24	Aug 8-10
Pocatello Airport	July 13	July 23 – Aug 5	Aug 5
Fort Hall	July 13	July 25 – Aug 10	Aug 7-10
Blackfoot	July 18	July 28–Aug 13	Aug 11-13
Idaho Falls Airport	July 21	Aug 1– Aug 20	Aug 18-20
Idaho Falls/Shelley	July 19	July 29– July 15	Aug 13-15
Ucon	July 19	Jul 30 – Aug 16	unknown
Rigby	July 24	Aug 6 – unknown	unknown
Ririe	July 24	Aug 9 – unknown	unknown
Rexburg	July 21	July 31–Aug 19	unknown
Sugar City	July 28	Aug 11 – unknown	unknown
St Anthony	July 29	Aug 13 – unknown	unknown

Third Generation Spray Timing Table

Location	Apply First Spray (if not already covered)	Greatest Period of 3 rd Generation Egg Hatch
Burley	Aug 23-26	unknown
Pocatello East Side	Aug 11-14	unknown
Pocatello Airport	unknown	unknown
Fort Hall	unknown	unknown
Blackfoot	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls/Shelley	unknown	unknown
Ucon	unknown	unknown
Rigby	unknown	unknown
Ririe	unknown	unknown
Rexburg	unknown	unknown
Sugar City	unknown	unknown
St Anthony	unknown	unknown

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 generation only
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

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.



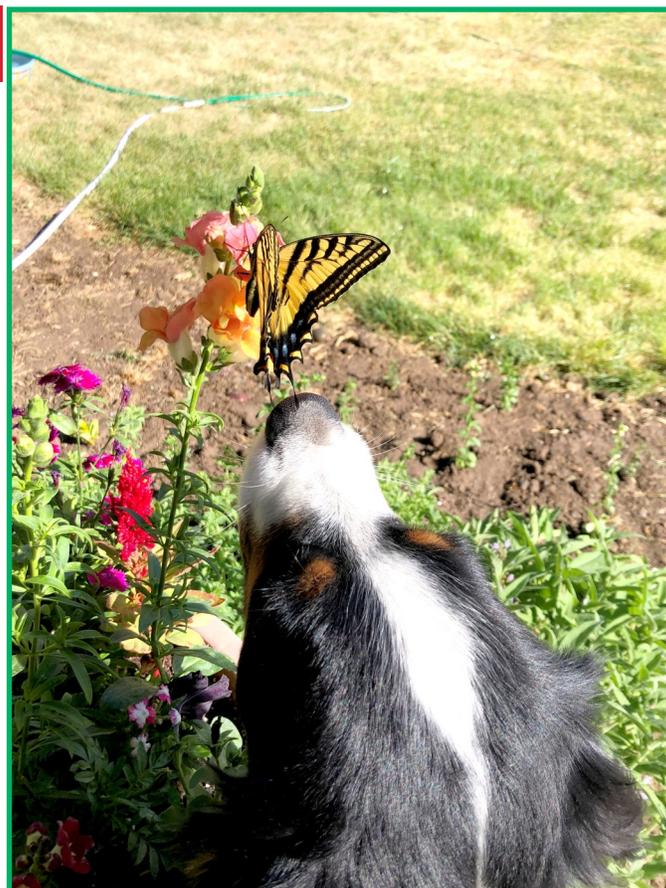
Photo of the Week:

This puppy and butterfly became very good friends and no one was hurt :) If they can be friends, then flowers can bring us all together!

Don't forget Victor Borge's infamous words:

"A smile is the shortest distance between two people."

If you'd like to submit a photo to be considered for the photo of the week contest, send to lallen@uidaho.edu



UPCOMING:



Don't miss out on the fair coming up next week! August 2-6. 4-H events will be going on during the day with some concessions and other booths available. We hope to see you all there!!

Bonneville County Extension
1542 E 73rd S
Idaho Falls, ID 83401
(208)529-1390
Bonneville@uidaho.edu



	Facebook.com/UIExtensionBonneville
	https://www.instagram.com/bonnevilleidaho/
	@CountyExtension