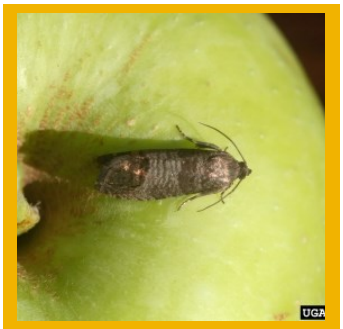
JULY 15, 2022 | VOL. 3 ISS. 15

EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

BANNOCK, BINGHAM, BONNEVILLE, CASSIA, FREMONT, JEFFERSON, AND MADISON COUNTIES

INSIDE THE ISSUE



Aphids in Brassicas

By Ron Patterson, Extension Educator

If you have read very many of my articles you will know that I am a strong proponent of maintaining balance in nature. When you are working on a pest issue (insects, weeds, diseases, vertebrates) you should consider all the tools in your toolbox and start with the one that will cause the least environmental damage.

Cabbage aphids are the most common aphid to infest brassica crops (cabbage, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, cauliflower) and related weeds (mustards). They are pear-shaped, gray-green and have a waxy coating. They can form dense colonies on flower heads, sprout buds, and leaves. These pests have many overlapping generations throughout the growing season.

Aphids have piercing-sucking mouthparts that allow them to suck the juices from plant tissues. The leaves can become curled and twisted. Heavily infested plants may turn yellowish or become wilted or distorted.

As they feed, aphids excrete a sweet, sticky substance called honeydew. Molds may form on the honeydew, making the plant unattractive or unmarketable. The sooty mold may become so think as to reduce photosynthesis and yield. In addition to sooty mold, aphids may also transmit plant diseases.

Cabbage aphids overwinter as adults on debris of host plants. Scouting and identification early in the season is key to preserving to preserving a good, clean harvest.

Prevention

Practices that reduce or restrict aphids include:

- Scout weekly to identify aphid and beneficial insect presence
- Rotate crop each year to a new location several feet from where previous brassica crop was planted
- Use a row cover over seedlings until heads, flower heads or sprouts start to develop—longer if possible
- Clean up crop residue after harvest to eliminate overwintering sites
- Remove alternate hosts such as mustard weeds from around the garden area

Control

Because aphids hide around flower buds and inside heads and sprouts some of the softer approaches may not be as effective:

- Encourage predatory insects such as ladybug beetles, lacewings, earwigs, minute pirate bugs, big-eyed bugs, damsel bugs, syrphid flies, etc. with flowering insectary strips
- Stiff spray of water, especially on the underside of the leaves to dislodge the aphids—they have a hard time getting back to the plant
- Spray insecticidal soap or neem oil directly on the aphid colonies
- Spray selective insecticides
- Keep an upper hand on aphids and they are less likely to be a problem later in the growing season.

Deadheading Flowers

By Lena Allen

Have you ever heard the term “deadheading flowers” and wondered what folks were talking about?? The term deadheading refers to removing the dead heads from the flowers or blooms that are spent. There are several reasons for doing this:

- cleaner looking plants
- Make space for other perennials about to bloom
- Rejuvenate growth– produce new blooms
- Prevent excess seeds hitting the soil (weedier plants)

Probably the biggest reason home gardeners deadhead their flowers is to get more flowers from the same plant that season! But all of the above reasons are good reasons to remove the spent flowers from your plants.

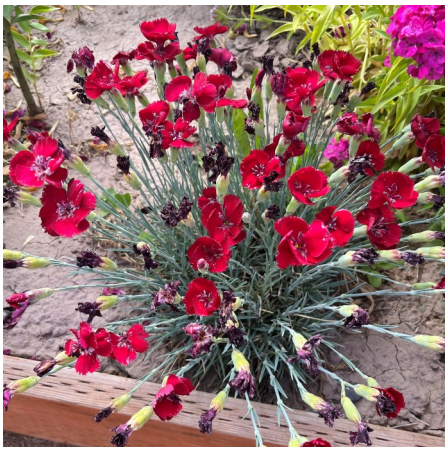
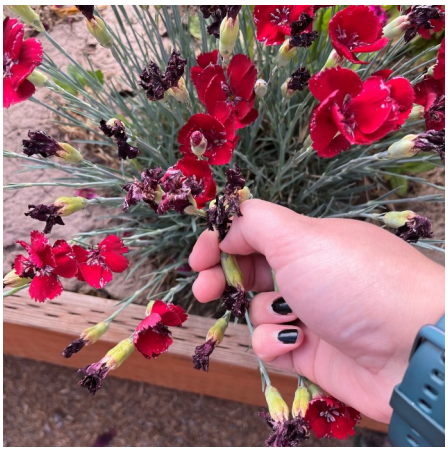
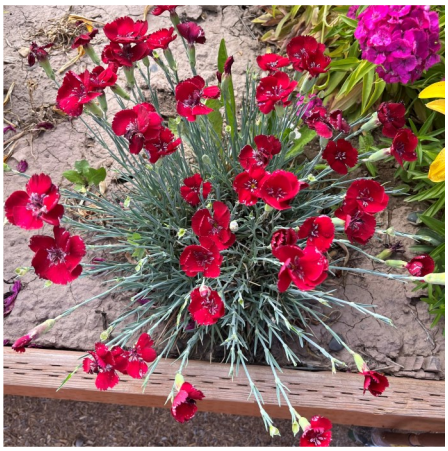
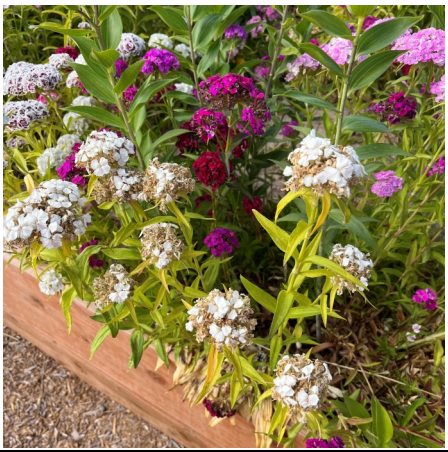
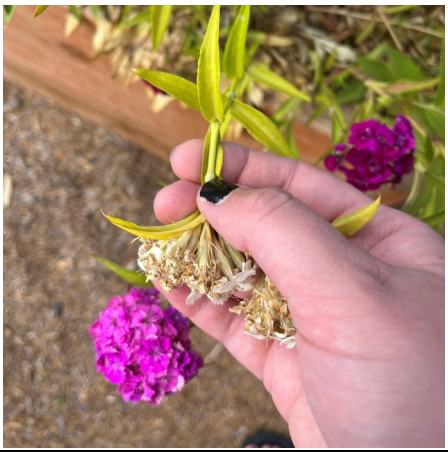
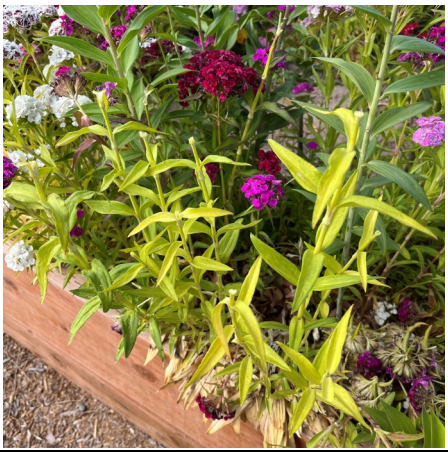
There are several ways you can do this– you can snap off the deadheads with your fingers. This works better on some plants than others. If you snap at the next node along the stem, it will work better. You can use hand pruners to snip off the dead blooms. You can use a clean, sharp pair of scissors as well.

Note that some flowers will not rejuvenate new blooms even if you remove the old ones. But if you like the cleaner look or don’t want seeds to drop, go ahead and deadhead them anyway! If you are waiting for new blooms, note that it can take a couple weeks for the new blooms to grow and open.

For more information:

University of New Hampshire: What is the best way to deadhead perennials?

PennState Extension: To Deadhead or Not?

Codling Moth:

Conventional production options

High fruit damage in past years:

- Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil) at the listed date.
- For Option A, repeat the insecticide spray 14 days later, for a total of 2 applications in the first generation.
- For Option B, apply the insecticide spray at the listed date once.
- When the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 10-18 days until Sept. 15.
- Pick a different product to use for each generation.

Low fruit damage in past years:

- Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil) at the listed date.
- For Option A, do not spray again.
- For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date.
- Wait until the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, and spray on that date, and repeat 14 days later, for a total of 2 sprays.
- Do the same for the 3rd generation.

Pick a different product to use for each generation.

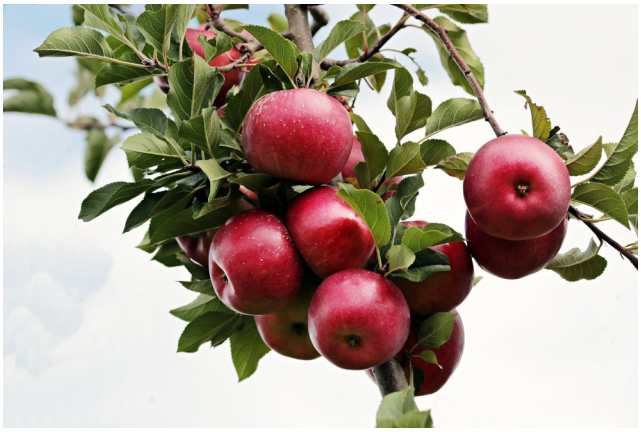
Organic production options (other than bagging)

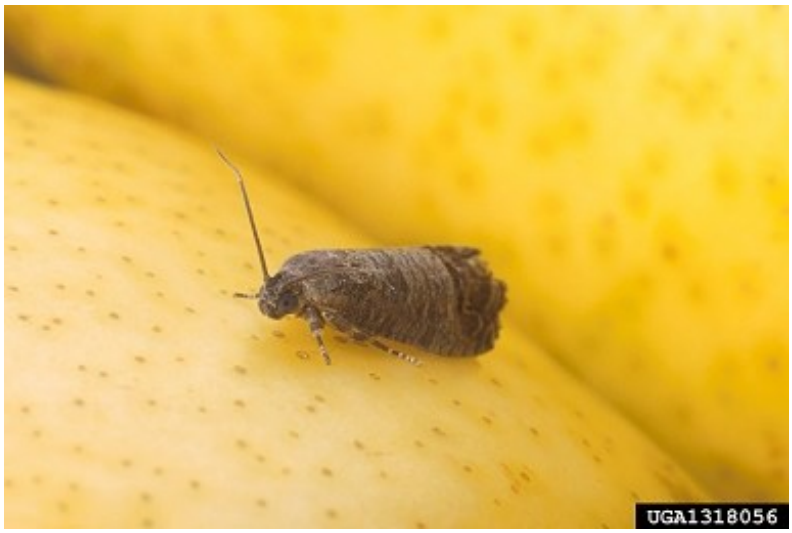
High fruit damage in past years:

- Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil).
- For Option A, repeat twice, spaced 7-10 apart, for a total of 3 applications in the first generation.
- For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date and re-apply 7-10 days later.
- When the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 7-10 days until Sept. 15.
- Pick a different product to use for each generation.

Low fruit damage in past years:

- Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil).
- When the "start date" for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 10-14 days until Sept. 15.
- Pick a different product to use for each generation.



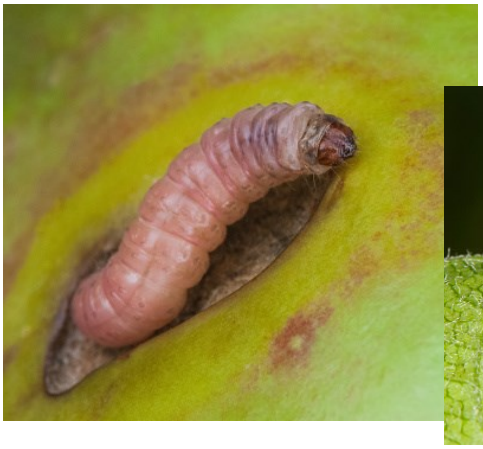
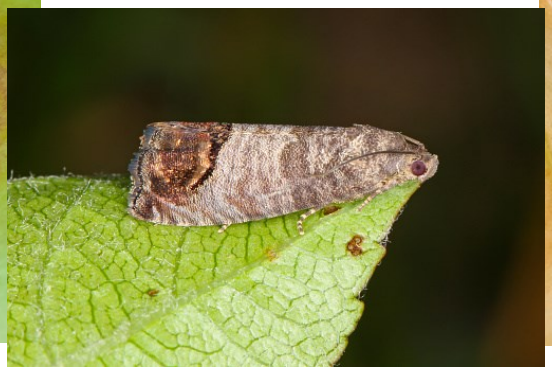


Scott Bauer, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

Codling moth spray schedule

Night temperatures in the Victor/Driggs area have been consistently in the 30s and 40s. These temperatures are not conducive to codling moth development, so we will continue to watch for a biofix to late July. Due to the delayed season, there will not be a lot of second-generation activity in the Upper Valley sites. July is forecast to be quite hot, so the dates will change as we get closer.

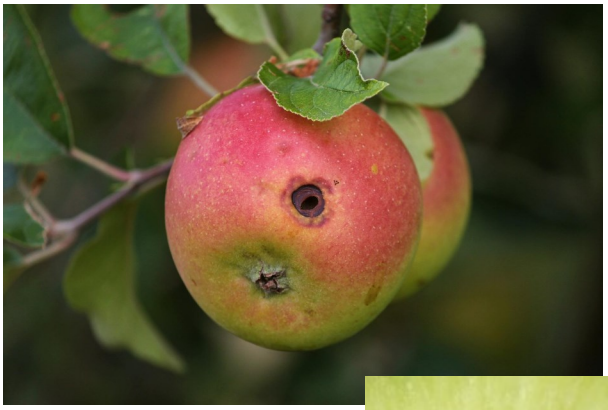
This table will provide spray dates for codling moth at the given region. Select the region that has similar climatic conditions to determine when to begin spraying. **Remember that actual dates will change as we get closer because of actual temperatures rather than forecasted temperatures.** Use a different insecticide for the second generation to reduce the risk of insecticide resistance.

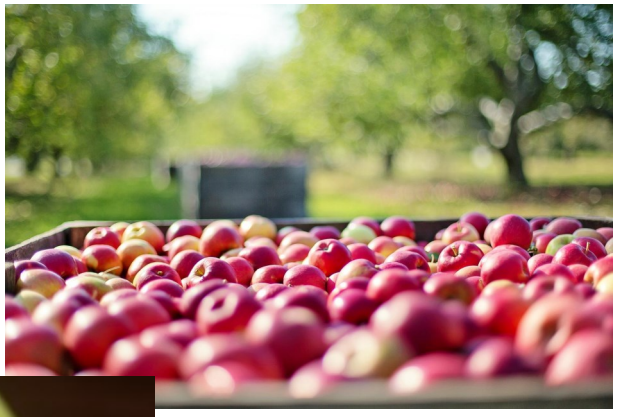



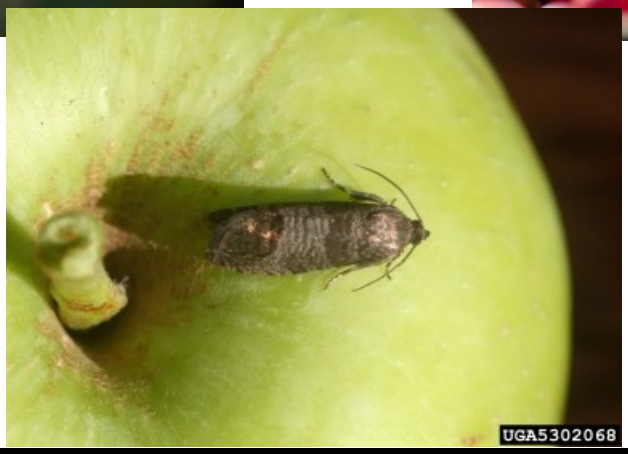

Images from iStock images

Spray Timing Table						
First Generation						
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Start of Peak Egg Hatch 1st Generation	End of Peak Hatch 1st Generation	End of 1st Generation
		Apply Oil	Apply First Insecticide			
Burley	--	--	--	--	--	July 19
Pocatello Airport	--	--	--	--	--	July 20
Pocatello East Side	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Hall	--	--	--	--	--	July 22
Blackfoot	--	--	--	--	July 18	July 30
South/East Idaho Falls	--	--	--	--	--	July 24
Idaho Falls Airport	--	--	--	--	--	July 23
Ucon	--	--	--	--	July 18	August 1
Rigby	--	--	--	--	July 20	August 9
Ririe	--	--	--	--	July 21	August 10
Rexburg	--	--	--	--	--	July 24
Sugar City	--	--	--	--	July 17	August 1
St Anthony	--	--	--	--	July 20	August 4
Driggs	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown

Second Generation				
Location	Start of 2nd Generation hatch	Start of Peak Egg Hatch 2nd Generation	End of Peak Hatch 2nd Generation	End of 2nd Generation
Burley	July 29	August 10	unknown	unknown
Pocatello Airport	July 29	August 11	unknown	unknown
Pocatello East Side	July 21	August 1	August 15	unknown
Fort Hall	August 1	August 16	unknown	unknown
Blackfoot	August 8	unknown	unknown	unknown
South/East Idaho Falls	August 3	unknown	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	August 2	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ucon	August 10	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rigby	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ririe	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rexburg	August 3	unknown	unknown	unknown
Sugar City	August 11	unknown	unknown	unknown
St Anthony	August 14	unknown	unknown	unknown
Driggs	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown

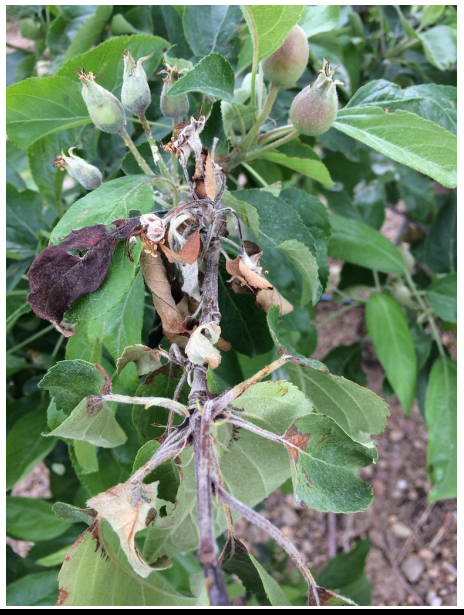






Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Ingredient	Efficacy	Residual length (days)	Comments
Conventional			
Carbaryl (old Sevin products)	Good	14	
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide Triazicide)	Good to Excellent	14 – 17	Last application at least 21 days prior to harvest
Malathion (Bonide Malathion, Hi Yield Malathion)	Good	5 – 7	Max 2 applications; some products are pears only
Zeta cypermethrin (Garden Tech Sevin)	Good to Excellent	14 – 17	Last application at least 14 days prior to harvest
Organic			
Azadirachtin (Safer BioNeem)	Fair to Good	7 – 10	
Codling moth virus (Cyd-X)	Good (if populations low)	7	Works best when used at beginning of generation
Kaolin clay (Surround)	Fair	7	Produces protective barrier
Oil (All Seasons Oil, EcoSmart, Neem)	Fair	3	Recommended for the first application of the generation only
Pyrethrin (Ortho Fruit Spray, Fertilome Fruit Tree Spray, Safer End All	Good	3 – 5	
Spinosad Monterey/ Fertilome Spinosad	Good	7 – 10	Max 6 applications



Fire Blight

At this point, prune out any new fire blight strikes as they happen. Don't wait until the end of the season or winter/spring pruning. Remember to disinfect your tools between each cut.

EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

UPCOMING EVENTS

JULY 26 7:00 PM IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

HARVESTING VEGETABLES

RON PATTERSON, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

7:30 PM PLANT TALK

AUGUST 9 NO GARDEN TIPS CLASS!!

AUGUST 8-12 BONNEVILLE COUNTY FAIR

AUGUST 23 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

CONSERVING WATER IN THE LANDSCAPE

TOM JACOBSEN, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

7:30 PM PLANT TALK

SEPTEMBER 13 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

TENDER SUMMER BULBS

SEPTEMBER 27 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

FALL LAWN CARE

RON PATTERSON, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

7:30 PM PLANT TALK

OCTOBER 11 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

DIVIDING PERENNIALS

OCTOBER 25 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

WINTER PROTECTIONS OF ROSES, GRAPES, CANE BERRIES ETC.

7:30 PM PLANT TALK

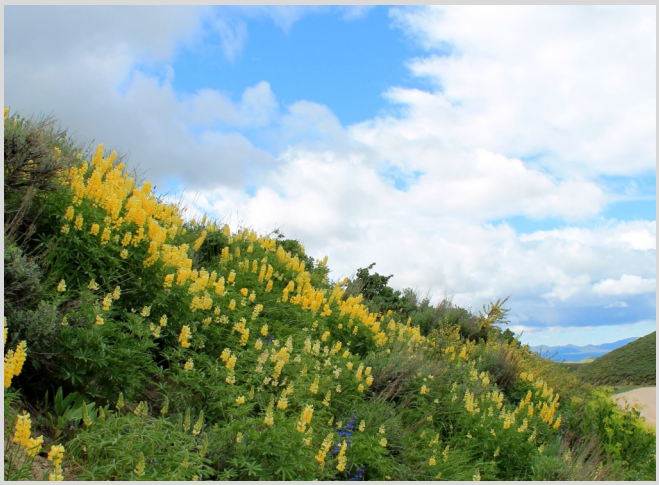


PHOTO OF THE WEEK: Photo credit: Lena Allen

PHOTO OF THE WEEK:

Today is a photo of some of our own Idaho native flowers. These beautiful yellow lupins (and a few purple penstemons) grow all over the Sawtooth Mountains. Maybe consider adding some color to your landscape with our own uniquely beautiful flowers. For more information see our video recording of native plants class:

https://youtu.be/NAtvjBJanks

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