



EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

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

INSIDE THE ISSUE



GOOD

PG 2



BAD

PG 2



PHOTO OF THE WEEK

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UPCOMING

PG 11



CODLING MOTH

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FIREBLIGHT

PG 4



CHERRY FRUIT FLY

Coming next week



Billbugs

By Ron Patterson

Billbugs are weevils (snout-nose beetles). They can cause significant damage to turfgrass, especially in areas of high stress. They feed on the roots of the grass, just below the soil surface, resulting in dead patches in the lawn.

- Since there are many situations that can cause dead patches in the lawn, it is important to identify the actual culprit so the proper treatment can be applied. Here are a couple of fact sheets on billbug control.



- https://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1860&context=extension_curall
- <https://www.extension.uidaho.edu/publishing/pdf/cis/cis1204.pdf>



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>





Photo: Wikimedia Commons



Photo: Pixabay



Photo: Flickr

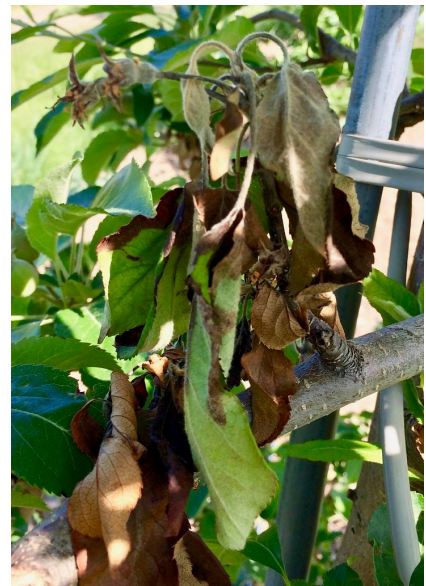


Photo: Flickr

Fireblight Watch

Exceptional—Outbreak may occur if blossoms are wetted, no matter the blight history of your orchard. Apply antibiotic within 24 hours before or after the wetting event. Biological products should already be present on flowers and may not work as well if only applied at this risk period.

Extreme— Outbreak may occur if blossoms are wetted, no matter the blight history of your orchard. Apply antibiotic within 24 hours before or after the wetting event. Biological products should already be present on flowers and may not work as well if only applied at this risk period.

High—If unprotected flowers are wetted, infection is possible. If flowers are numerous, you may choose to protect every 2 - 3 days with biological product during the high-risk period. Or, apply antibiotic within 24 hours before or after the infection (wetting) event.

Caution—Wetting at this point is not likely to lead to infection, except within a few yards of an actively oozing canker. Continue to closely monitor the fire blight forecast, and consider applying biological sprays to reduce the potential build-up of blight bacteria if High risk is forecast in three or four days.

Burley	June 1 June 2 June 3 – 5 June 6 June 7 – 9 June 10 – 14 June 15	Caution High Exceptional Extreme High Extreme Exceptional
Pocatello Airport	June 1 June 2 June 3 – 5 June 6 June 7 – 10 June 11 – 15	Caution High Exceptional Extreme High Extreme
Pocatello Eastside	June 1 June 2 June 3 – 5 June 6 – 9 June 10 – 15	Caution High Exceptional Extreme Exceptional
Fort Hall	June 1 – 2 June 3 June 4 – 5 June 6 June 7 – 12 June 13 – 15	Caution Extreme Exceptional Extreme High Extreme
Blackfoot	June 1 – 2 June 3 – 6 June 7 – 11 June 12 – 15	Caution Extreme High Extreme
Idaho Falls/Ammon/ Shelley	June 1 – 2 June 3 June 4 – 5 June 6 – 10 June 11 – 15	Caution High Extreme High Extreme

Idaho Falls Airport	June 1 – 2 June 3 June 4 – 5 June 6 June 7 – 10 June 11 – 15	Caution Extreme Exceptional Extreme High Extreme
Ucon	June 1 – 2 June 3 June 4 – 5 June 6 – 12 June 13 – 15	Caution High Extreme High Extreme
Rigby	June 1 – 2 June 3 June 4 – 5 June 6 – 11 June 12 – 15	Caution High Extreme High Extreme
Rexburg	June 1 – 2 June 3 June 4 – 5 June 6 – 15	Caution High Extreme High
Sugar City	June 1 – 2 June 3 – 6 June 7 – 8 June 9 – 15	Caution High Caution High
St Anthony	June 1 – 3 June 4 – 6 June 7 – 8 June 9 – 15	Caution High Caution High
Driggs	June 1 – 8 June 9 – 15	Caution High

Chemical Controls For Fire Blight	Brand Name	Chemical Name	Application Timing
	Bonide	Fixed-copper	Pre-bloom
	Drexel	Copper Sulfate	When wet weather coincides with flowering
	Kocide	Copper Hydroxide	Note: copper can damage
	Miller	Lime Sulfur oil	Early bloom, Dormant
	FireLine	Oxytetracycline	Early bloom to petal fall
		Kasugamycin	Early bloom to petal fall
	Actigard	Acibenzolar-S-methyl	Early bloom to petal fall

Table and information from Cornell University Extension

Read and follow pesticide labels with any product

To manage fire blight, it is important to remove diseased wood during the dormant time (before buds form in spring). A general antimicrobial can be put on green tips to lessen chance of disease. Defense inducers can be applied before bloom. Protectants can also be applied during blooming. Protectants should be applied with the onset of wetting events (heavy rain or moisture). Sometimes post-bloom applications to blossoms give continued protection to shoots.

Biological products for Fire Blight: Cornell University Extension

For more information: <https://blogs.cornell.edu/biocontrolbytes/2019/04/26/battling-fire-blight-with-biologicals/>

Product	Active Ingredient	Mode of Action
Firewall	Streptomycin	antibiotic – kills pathogen
Blossom Protect	<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> strains DSM14940 & 14941	competitive with pathogen
Bloomtime Biological	<i>Pantoea agglomerans</i> strain E325	competitive with pathogen
BlightBan	<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> strain A506	competitive with pathogen
Serenade Optimum	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain QST713	antibiotic metabolites
Double Nickel	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain D747	antibiotic metabolites
Serifel	<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain MBI600	antibiotic metabolites
Regalia	extract of <i>Reynoutria</i> (giant knotweed)	resistance inducer
LifeGard	<i>Bacillus mycoides</i> isolate J	resistance inducer

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

We are finally catching codling moths in the southern end of eastern Idaho. 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.



Images from iStock images

Spray Timing Table				
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Greatest Period of Egg Hatch
		Apply Oil	Apply First Insecticide	
Burley	June 16	June 14	June 26	June 25
Pocatello Airport	June 17	June 15	June 27	June 26
Pocatello East Side	June 14	June 13	June 22	June 21
Fort Hall	June 17	June 16	June 28	June 27
Blackfoot	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	June 20	June 19	June 30	June 29
South East Idaho Falls	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ucon	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rigby	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ririe	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rexburg	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Sugar City	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
St Anthony	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Driggs	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown

Ingredient	Efficacy	Residual length	Comments
Conventional			
Carbaryl (old Sevin prod-	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



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EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

UPCOMING EVENTS

IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

IRRIGATION

RON PATTERSON, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

June 28 | 7:00pm MT

Join us for a class all about irrigation/watering techniques for the summer! This is becoming increasingly important as our water supplies continue to wane.

PLANT TALK Q&A

June 28 | 7:30pm MT

Be ready to ask plant experts Ron and Reed any of your gardening questions!!

IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

KIMBERLY TATE EXTENSION EDUCATOR

July 12 | 7:00pm MT

Learn the best way to approach pests in your yard and garden and what resources will help you start with the best methods first to control those pests.

IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

HARVESTING VEGETABLES

RON PATTERSON, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

July 26 | 7:00pm MT

Learn how to tell when your vegetables are ready to harvest, the best way to harvest them, and how to keep them fresh after harvesting.

PLANT TALK Q&A

June 28 | 7:30pm MT

Be ready to ask plant experts Ron and Reed any of your gardening questions!!



PHOTO OF THE WEEK: Photo credit: Myriam

PHOTO OF THE WEEK:

Pollen is definitely in the air as we embark on the summer season! For some of us, that's not good news and we're sneezing and coughing to prove it! But the bees have sure been busy and are enjoying all the blossoms and new flowers!!

Don't forget- you too could have your photo featured here! Send potential photos to lallen@uidaho.edu to enter

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