

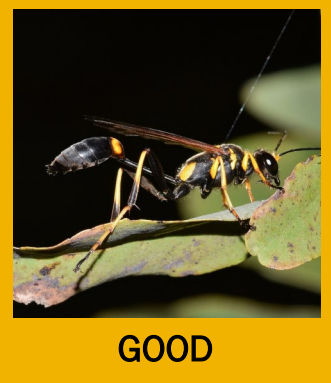


**EASTERN IDAHO**

# PEST ALERT

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

## INSIDE THE ISSUE



**GOOD**

PG 2



**BAD**

PG 2



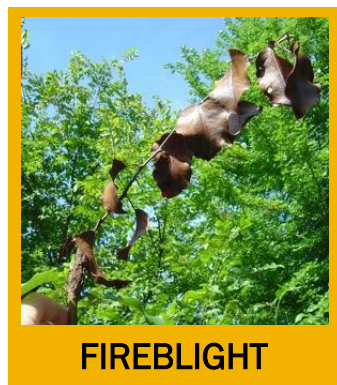
**PHOTO OF THE WEEK**

PG 7



**CODLING MOTH**

PG 4



**FIREBLIGHT**

PG 6

# Mud Dauber Wasp

Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator  
University of Idaho Extension, Bonneville County  
208-529-1390

Mud dauber wasps are named for the nests they build. They build them in protected spots. The wasps carry a mud ball to where they are building their nests and form it into the shape they want.

They are solitary wasps with a thread-like waist. They are considered beneficial, or at least benign. They are not aggressive, but they may sting if they are provoked. Mud daubers do not guard their nests like social bees and wasps. Their diet consist of insects and spiders. If they become a nuisance their nests can be removed.



Here is more information on mud dauber wasps:

<https://extension.usu.edu/pests/schoolipm/structural-pest-id-guide/mason-potter-mud-dauber-wasp>  
<https://hortnews.extension.iastate.edu/mud-dauber-wasp>

# Imported Currantworm

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208-529-1390

The other day I walked out of the office and noticed a currant bush in front of the office looked awfully bare. (picture right)

On closer inspection, I noticed all these larvae on the leaves that were left. (picture next page)

I was in a hurry to get to a meeting, so I let them go one more day. When I finally had a chance to do something about it about half of the leaves from the previous day were gone. This is a very common situation with the Imported Currantworm. The currantworm is the larva of a sawfly, which is in the wasp family. This medium-sized wasp survives the winter as pupae in or on the ground. Adults emerge in early spring and lay their eggs along the main veins on the back of the leaves.



*Currant leaves have been skeletonized.*



*High density of larvae working on what few leaves were left*

If they are not caught early they can skeletonize a plant in a couple of weeks.

The larvae that escaped my control efforts will form pupae on the ground and come back next spring. But now I know they are here and we will be prepared.

Here is more information on Imported Currantworm:

<https://hortsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/fact-sheet/currant-gooseberry-imported-currantworm/>  
<https://webdoc.agsci.colostate.edu/bspm/arthropodsofcolorado/Imported-Currantworm.pdf>

*Egg casings left on the leaf veins after the larvae hatched.*



## Codling moth

One application of insecticide will not control codling moth. You must continue control according to the product label throughout the season and over successive generations. This will typically mean two applications for each generation 2 – 3 weeks apart, depending on the product you use.

### Conventional production options

*High fruit damage* in past years:

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

*Low fruit damage* in past years:

- o Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil) at the listed date.
- o For Option A, do not spray again.
- o For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date.
- o 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.
- o 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:

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

*Low fruit damage* in past years:

- o Apply the first application for either Option A



## Codling moth spray schedule

There have not been any moths trapped in the Burley and Pocatello area. 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. We still have not caught anything in the Teton Basin traps.

Spray Timing Table					
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Greatest Period of Egg Hatch 1 <sup>st</sup> Generation	End of 1 <sup>st</sup> Genera- tion
		Apply Oil	Apply First In- secticide		
Burley	--	--	--	--	July 19
Pocatello Airport/ Chubbuck	--	--	--	--	July 22
Pocatello East Side	--	--	--	--	--
Fort Hall	--	--	--	June 29 – July 15	July 29
Blackfoot	--	--	--	June 30 – July 16	July 28
Idaho Falls Airport	--	--	--	--	July 27
South Idaho Falls	--	--	--	--	July 22
Ucon	--	--	--	July 3 – 19	Aug 1
Rigby	--	--	--	July 5 – July 22	Aug 11
Ririe	--	--	--	July 4 – July 19	Aug 3
Rexburg	--	--	--	July 2 – July 16	July 31
Sugar City	--	--	--	July 5 – July 22	Aug 6
St Anthony	--	--	--	July 7 – July 24	Aug 7
Driggs	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown

Spray Timing Table—Second Generation			
Location	Beginning of second genera- tion	Greatest Period of Egg Hatch 2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation	End of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Gen- eration
Burley	July 28	Aug 10 – unknown	unknown
Pocatello Airport/Chubbuck	July 31	Aug 13 – unknown	unknown
Pocatello East Side	July 21	July 31 – Aug 15	unknown
Fort Hall	Aug 9	unknown	unknown
Blackfoot	Aug 6	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	Aug 6	unknown	unknown
South Idaho Falls	Aug 1	Aug 16 – unknown	unknown
Ucon	Aug 11	unknown	unknown
Rigby	unknown	unknown	unknown
Ririe	unknown	unknown	unknown
Rexburg	Aug 10	unknown	unknown
Sugar City	unknown	unknown	unknown
St Anthony	unknown	unknown	unknown
Driggs	unknown	unknown	unknown

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

New fire blight infections can be pruned out on a dry day as soon as they show up. Pruning tools need to be disinfected between each pruning cut. Rubbing alcohol, 10% bleach solution or disinfectant wipes work. If it appears only the fruit and leaves of the spur are infected prune off the spur. If the infection has moved into a branch the pruning cut should be twelve inches into healthy-looking wood to make sure the bacterium is not left in the branch. Discard or burn the prunings.



## Late Blight and Early Blight Watch

Humidity has not been high this past week, so late blight and early blight are less likely to develop. Spores have been detected, so keep an eye on your potatoes and tomatoes and let us know if you suspect you have one or the other.

late blight, *Phytophthora infestans*  
Sphoto by Edward Sikora bugwood.org

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## EASTERN IDAHO

## PEST ALERT

## UPCOMING EVENTS

**JULY 25 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS****PRESERVE THE HARVEST****KATHRYN HICOCK, EXTENSION EDUCATOR**

July 25 | 7:00pm MT

Come learn what to do with the excess from your garden! Learn different methods and best practices of home food preservation.

**PLANT TALK****RON PATTERSON & REED FINDLAY**

July 25 | 7:30pm MT

Following our class, we will have our Plant Talk question and answer session. Feel free to join us on zoom to ask any of your gardening questions!

**AUGUST 22 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS****STORAGE OF FRESH VEGETABLES****TOM JACOBSEN, EXTENSION EDUCATOR**

August 22 | 7:00pm MT

There are so many different fruits and vegetables you could be growing in your yard and garden this time of year, but did you know that they each have different preferences for ideal storage? Join us to learn how to store your different kinds of vegetables from the garden!

**PLANT TALK****RON PATTERSON & REED FINDLAY**

August 22 | 7:30pm MT

Following our class, we will have our Plant Talk question and answer session. Feel free to join us on zoom to ask any of your gardening questions!



PHOTO OF THE WEEK: Photo credit: Fred Prose

**PHOTO OF THE WEEK:**

This is the Western Short-horned Walking stick, a unique, but not impossible find insect in Idaho. These insects do feed on leaves, petals, and crowns of plants, making them less desirable to the home gardener. They are so rare and so fun looking that it's still an interesting find!

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