

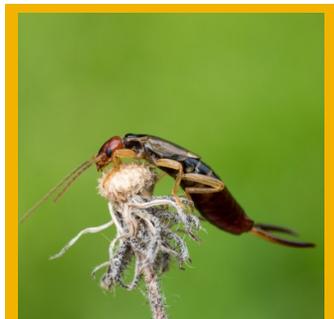


# EASTERN IDAHO

# PEST ALERT

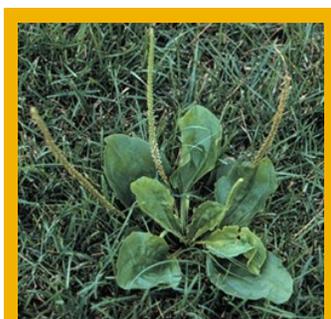
BANNOCK, BINGHAM, BONNEVILLE, CASSIA, FREMONT, JEFFERSON, MADISON, AND TETON COUNTIES

## INSIDE THE ISSUE



**GOOD**

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**BAD**

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**PHOTO OF THE WEEK**

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**CODLING MOTH**

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**FIREBLIGHT**

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# Broadleaf Plantain

By Justin Hatch, Extension Educator, Caribou County

## *Plantaginaceae*

Broadleaf Plantain is a hardy perennial that is adapted to survive in many lawn conditions. It can tolerate and or thrive when soil is dry, wet, or compacted. Areas of the lawn that are weakened for any reason are prime locations for this weed to establish. It has a low growing habit that is not affected by normal mowing, the tips of the leaves may be removed but the plant is still able to complete its life cycle. Leaves are large (3-7 inches long and 1-3 inches wide) and egg shaped with prominent veins and long flowering stalks (4-15 inches tall). Broadleaf plantain spreads by seed.



### Steps for Control:

1<sup>st</sup> ensure that your lawn is being adequately aerated, fertilized, mowed, and irrigated. The best weed preventer is a good healthy stand of grass.

Lift up mower blades, 2.5-3" is the suggested mower height for most lawns. Many lawns are simply mowed too short, fixing this one problem can really help control weeds.

Apply 0.5 lbs. of Nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft. for each month of actively growing grass. Apply fertilizer in 4 equal parts spaced throughout the season (Never apply more than 1lb. Nitrogen/1000 sq. ft. in an application, it may burn the grass).

Irrigate deep and infrequent, this will force grass roots to grow deeper. It will also keep the soil surface from being damp all the time which provides the perfect conditions for weed seed germination.

Turfgrass struggles to grow in compacted areas, giving weeds like broadleaf plantain an advantage. Aerating once a year (spring or

fall) can help to alleviate soil compaction and make conditions more favorable for grass growth.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Use herbicides responsibly

Always read and follow label directions. Ensure that broadleaf plantain is listed as a weed that is controlled by the product you are using. Make Certain that the product you plan to use is labeled for use on lawns.

Recommended products that can be purchased by homeowners for lawns commonly contain one or more of the following active ingredients: 2,4-D, MCP, MCPA, dicamba, triclopyr, carfentrazone, sulfentrazone, and quinclorac. I recommend using a 3-way product, this means that it contains three of the active ingredients listed above. Some examples of these products include: Weed-B-Gone Max, Trimec, Triplet, and many others. Make sure that the product you use to control broadleaf plantain has 2,4-D listed as one of its active ingredients, as it is the most effective for controlling this weed.

Several of these herbicides will volatilize and drift to non-target plants during hot weather, so they are best applied in spring or fall.

Dicamba, triclopyr and sulfentrazone have moderate soil activity—care should be taken when applying in areas where tree and shrub roots are growing.

Do not use grass clippings from lawns recently treated with these herbicides (within six weeks of application) for compost or mulch.



# Codling Moth

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

As spring progresses, consider the following guidelines.

## 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.
- 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.

### Codling moth spray schedule

We are now trapping moths all over Idaho Falls, as well as Shelley, Pocatello, Burley and other Southern locations. Keep tuned as spray schedules will be changing constantly now!

Spray Timing Table				
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Greatest Period of Egg Hatch 1 <sup>st</sup> Generation
		Apply Oil	Apply First Insec-	
Burley	June 7	June 5	June 7	June 17 – unknown
Pocatello Airport/Chubbuck	June 9	June 7	June 20	June 19 – unknown
Pocatello East Side	June 1	June 12	June 3	June 11 – June 28
Fort Hall	May 30	June 11	June 1	June 10-unknown
Blackfoot	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	June 4	June 4	June 6	June 16-unknown
South Idaho Falls	June 7	June 5	June 19	June 18 – 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 (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

# Fireblight

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

Fruit trees are hitting their full-bloom stride in most areas.

Most backyard growers will not need to apply an antibiotic if they are diligent. Fire blight symptoms begin to show up two weeks after full bloom. New 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 spray is warranted, it should be applied just before or after a wetting event and is effective for four or five days. Most garden centers carry streptomycin (don't use too often or resistance may develop).

Fire blight risk based on weather forecast—remember that in addition, **blossoms must be open, and a wetting event must occur.** This is a description of the key words and suggested actions in the chart.

**Burley and Pocatello may have open apple blossoms soon.**



**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 2-4 June 5-10 June 11-14	High Exceptional Extreme
Pocatello Eastside	June 2-4 June 5-30	High Exceptional
Pocatello Airport	June 2 June 3-4 June 5-10	Extreme High Exceptional
Fort Hall	June 2 June 3-4 June 5 June 6-9 June 10	Extreme High Extreme Exceptional Extreme
Blackfoot	June 2-4 June 5 June 6-9 June 10	High Extreme Exceptional Extreme
Idaho Falls/Ammon/Shelley	June 2-3 June 4 June 5 June 6-9	High Caution Extreme Exceptional
Idaho Falls Airport	June 2 June 3-4 June 5 June 6-9	Extreme High Extreme Exceptional
Ucon	June 2 June 3-4 June 5 June 6-9	High Caution High Exceptional
Rigby	June 2-4 June 5 June 6-9	Caution High Exceptional
Rexburg	June 2-3 June 4 June 5 June 6-9	High Caution High Exceptional
Sugar City & St. Anthony	June 2-4 June 5 June 6 June 7-8 June 9	Low High Extreme Exceptional Extreme
Driggs	June 2-4 June 5 June 6 June 7-9	Low Caution High Extreme

<b>Chemical Controls For Fire Blight</b>	Brand Name	Chemical Name	Application Timing
	<a href="#">Bonide</a>	Fixed-copper	Pre-bloom
	<a href="#">Drexel</a>	Copper Sulfate	When wet weather coincides with flowering
	<a href="#">Kocide</a>	Copper Hydroxide	Note: copper can damage foliage and fruit
	<a href="#">Miller</a>	Lime Sulfur oil	Early bloom, Dormant
	<a href="#">FireLine</a>	Oxytetracycline	Early bloom to petal fall
		Kasugamycin	Early bloom to petal fall
	<a href="#">Actigard</a>	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 on-

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

### **Biological products for Fire Blight: Cornell University Extension**

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

# Understanding Earwigs

By Ron Patterson, Extension Horticulture Educator

Earwigs can be frustrating pests to the home horticulturist. They are opportunistic omnivores that adjust their diet according to season and circumstances. Interestingly, they are problematic at very specific times and the rest of the year they are neutral to even beneficial predators on other yard and garden pests. Here is how to appreciate earwigs and the beneficial role they play AND manage them when necessary.

The species we have most commonly in our area is the European Earwig (*Forficula auricularia*). It is one of about 2000 varieties worldwide. These pincher bugs, as they are sometimes called, have claw-like appendages called cerci protruding from the rear of their abdomen. These are used for hunting, defense and/or mating.

There are two fascinating attributes about earwigs unknown to most people. First, the female tends and defends her nest of eggs and then young for the first two stages of their life. She regularly cleans the eggs to prevent fungal growth while waiting for them to hatch. Once the eggs hatch, she feeds and defends young until they are ready to venture out on their own. The second fascinating fact is that earwigs can fly. They have small elytra or wing covers on their back that mistakenly look like a simple thorax. Their thin, clear wings are folded origami-style under these covers and fold out to give short and unsteady flight. Consequently, they rarely take to the air.



Unfortunately, these fair-weather friends turn traitor once flowers, fruits and vegetables become available. While still enjoying an aphid appetizer, they like ripening fruit and many flowers as the main dish. Whatever is in season shows up on their menu.

Dealing with this fickle behavior is difficult and frustrating. Many commercial insecticides list earwigs on the label. However, their habit to hide and move to new food sources makes consistent control troublesome. Non-selective insecticides also harm other beneficial insects like pollinators.

Often, various versions of pitfall and corrugated cardboard traps can provide adequate control. Also, exclusionary tactics such as banding around tree trunks can protect ripening fruit if the earwigs are not already hiding within the tree canopy. See: [USU Earwig Fact Sheet](#)

Granular baits labeled for earwig control contain orthoboric acid or spinosad. These have variable results, mostly because earwigs tend to avoid them simply because other food sources are more attractive. As an alternative, gel baits labeled for ant control can be used on sites listed on the label. These can be more attractive to earwigs than granular baits and can provide the benefit of targeted control. Some formulations are preferred by earwigs depending on their alternate food sources. Products may contain imidacloprid (Bayer Maxforce Quantum), fipronil (Combat Max) or indoxacarb (Syngenta Advion Ant). Be sure to follow label instructions for placement of baits.



Earwigs play an important role as a beneficial predator, eating mites, aphids, scale and other insects harmful to plants. Most of the year they make a living filling this predatory role while eating detritus, mold and whatever else they find handy.

## EASTERN IDAHO

## PEST ALERT

## UPCOMING EVENTS

**JUNE 27 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS****SUMMER WEED CONTROL****TOM JACOBSEN, EXTENSION EDUCATOR**

June 27 | 7:00pm MT

Make sure you get on top of those stubborn weeds this summer! Learn how to identify weeds and the best ways to manage them.

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

June 27 | 7:30pm MT

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

**JULY 11 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS****SUCCESSION PLANTING****RON PATTERSON, EXTENSION EDUCATOR**

July 11 | 7:00pm MT

If you've ever wanted to start a second crop of cool season vegetables, such as radishes, peas, lettuce and other cool season plants for a fall harvest, this class is for you! Ron will discuss which plants you can do this with, and when to start.

**PLANT TALK****RON PATTERSON & JARED GIBBONS**

July 11 | 7:30pm MT

Following our class on transplants, 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: Shapka Sushami

**PHOTO OF THE WEEK:**

This beautiful photo of a spring crocus reminds us how important those first spring flowers are—bringing hope after long Idaho winters! If you are interested in growing spring bulbs of your own, crocus and squill are the very first to come out. Then come the tulips and daffodils, followed by hyacinth. The very last are fritillaria which are just now starting to bloom. Consider some bulbs for your yard!

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