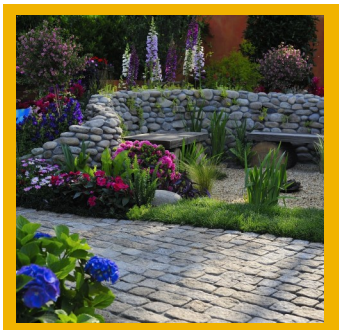
JUNE 9, 2023 | VOL. 4 ISS. 6

EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

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

INSIDE THE ISSUE



Rove Beetles

Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator
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Rove beetles are an underappreciated predator. In North America there are about 4,000 species in the rove beetle family. Since most are nocturnal, they are often not seen. Most species prefer moist soil and high organic matter environments.

Rove beetles are often mistaken for earwigs as they are long and narrow with shortened wing covers (elytra). They often have small appendages at the tail end, but definitely not pincers.

Adult rove beetle. Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org

They feed on many small soft-bodied insects. Some species feed heavily on root-feeding maggots and eggs, such as the fungus gnat. Unfortunately, they may show up after significant damage has been done. Here is more information about rove beetles.

http://pestsense.cahnrs.wsu.edu/Search/MainMenuWithFactSheet.aspx?CategoryId=17&ProblemId=828

https://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/misc/beetles/rove_beetles.htm

Lilac Ash Borer

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Borers tend to attack weakened trees. Many borers are host specific. Such is the case with the lilac-ash borer. It prefers ash trees, but will also attack lilacs and boxwood.

Lilac-ash borers do most of their feeding in the wood rather than the cambium, which generally means that insecticides do not work on them unless you spray the trunk just before they try to chew through the bark as tiny larvae. The exit holes are round and just over 1/8” in diameter. This pest is one of the reasons we do not recommend ash trees as a landscape plant in eastern Idaho.

Another reason, that has not been seen in Idaho yet is the emerald ash borer, which has wreaked havoc in eastern ash forests. It has been identified in Colorado and Oregon.

Holes from lilac-ash borer. Steven Katovich, Bugwood.org

Here is more information about the lilac-ash borer.

https://extension.colostate.edu/docs/pubs/

Fireblight

Once your trees are done blooming you can ignore the spray dates and just prune out fire blight infected tissue as soon as symptoms appear.

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 9 – 23	**Exceptional**
Pocatello Airport	June 9 – 23	**Exceptional**
Pocatello Eastside	June 9 – 23	**Exceptional**
Fort Hall	June 9 - 14 June 15 – 17 June 18 – 23	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Blackfoot	June 9 - 14 June 15 – 16 June 17 – 23	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Idaho Falls/Ammon/Shelley	June 9 June 10 June 11 – 12 June 13 – 16 June 17 – 23	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Exceptional** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Idaho Falls Airport	June 9 – 14 June 15 – 16 June 17 - 23	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Ucon	June 9 June 10 – 17 June 17 – 23	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Rigby	June 9 – 10 June 11 – 12 June 13 – 16 June 17 – 23	**Extreme** **Exceptional** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Rexburg	June 9 – 12 June 13 – 14 June 15 – 16 June 17 – 21 June 22 – 23	**Exceptional** **Extreme** **High** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Sugar City	June 9 June 10 June 11 – 14 June 15 – 17 June 18 – 22 June 23	**Extreme** **High** **Extreme** **High** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
St Anthony	June 9 June 10 – 11 June 12 June 13 – 17 June 18 – 22 June 23	**Caution** **High** **Extreme** **High** **Extreme** **Exceptional**
Driggs	June 9 – 12 June 13 June 14 – 16 June 13 – 17 June 17 – 21 June 22 – 23	**High** **Caution** **High** **High** **Extreme** **Exceptional**

Chemical Controls For Fire Blight

Brand Name	Chemical Name	Application Timing
Bonide	Fixed-copper	Pre-bloom
Drexel	Copper Sulfate	When wet weather co-incides 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-	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.

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

Biological products for Fire Blight: Cornell University Extension

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:

- 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. Be sure to observe the pre-harvest interval.
- 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.

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.

Spray Timing Table				
Location	Option A Apply First Spray	Option B		Greatest Period of Egg Hatch 1st Generation
		Apply Oil	Apply First Insecticide	
Burley	--	--	June 16	June 15 – July 5
Pocatello Airport/Chubbuck	--	--	June 19	June 18 – July 8
Pocatello East Side	--	--	June 11	June 10 – 28
Fort Hall	June 18	June 16	June 28	June 27 – unknown
Blackfoot	June 17	June 16	June 26	June 25 – July 11
Idaho Falls Airport	June 17	June 15	June 27	June 26 – July 13
South Idaho Falls	--	--	June 17	June 16 – July 7
Ucon	June 23	June 22	July 2	July 1 – unknown
Rigby	June 27	June 25	July 8	July 7 – unknown
Ririe	June 24	June 23	July 6	July 5 – unknown
Rexburg	June 24	June 22	July 4	July 3 – unknown
Sugar City	June 25	June 24	July 5	July 4 – unknown
St Anthony	June 27	June 25	July 6	July 5 – 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

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 summer weed control, 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 succession planting, 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: Pixabay

PHOTO OF THE WEEK:

If you've got a shady part of your yard that you'd like to improve, check out Ron's article for East Idaho News last week! There are many plants that are happy in the shade and you can do a lot to create a beautiful shade garden environment.

Check out the article for more information: https://www.eastidahonews.com/2023/06/planting-a-shade-garden-heres-what-you-need-to-know/

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