



EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

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

INSIDE THE ISSUE



GOOD

PG 2



BAD

PG 2

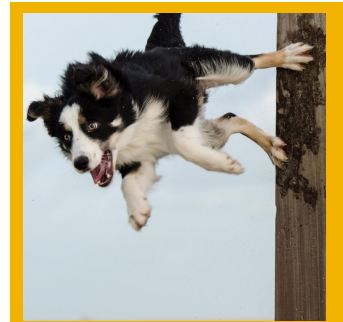


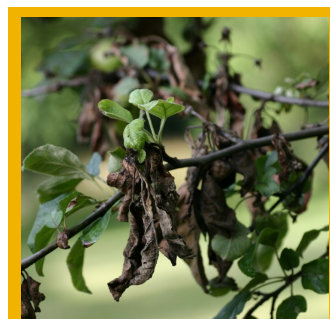
PHOTO OF THE WEEK

PG 10



CODLING MOTH

PG 4



FIREBLIGHT

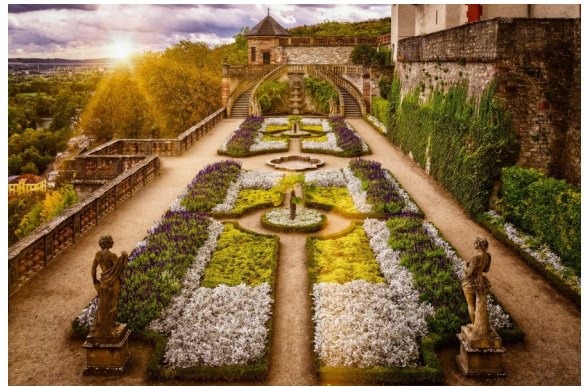
PG 8

Edible Landscapes

By Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator

You're growing plants anyway, why not grow something you can eat?

With inflation beating down our doors, many people are looking at ways they can grow more of their own food. Many of the plants we grow in our vegetable gardens are quite attractive and can serve a dual purpose of beauty and food. Here is an extensive publication on designing an edible landscape. You can take individual ideas from it or undertake to redesign your entire landscape.



<https://www.extension.uidaho.edu/publishing/html/BUL921-Designing-an-Edible-Landscape.aspx>



Photo: University of Idaho BUL 921

White Bryony

By Ron Patterson, Horticulture Educator



Photo: Jan Samanek, Phytosanitary Administration, Bugwood.org

White bryony is often called the kudzu of the west.

All parts of the white bryony plant are poisonous, except to birds. That is how it spreads. Birds eat the fruit, then roost and do their business. The seeds germinate and voila! We find white bryony growing along the fence line and under shrubs. Because the vines cover desirable landscape plants chemical control options are very limited. Here is a publication on white bryony control that may help if you have this nasty plant in your yard.

<https://www.extension.uidaho.edu/publishing/html/CIS1203-White-Bryony.aspx>

White Bryony climbing the trees. Photo left – Lena Allen, Photo Right – Ron Patterson

White Bryony will choke out native trees and shrubs.



White Bryony tubers can reach massive size. It is important to dig the whole root out



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:

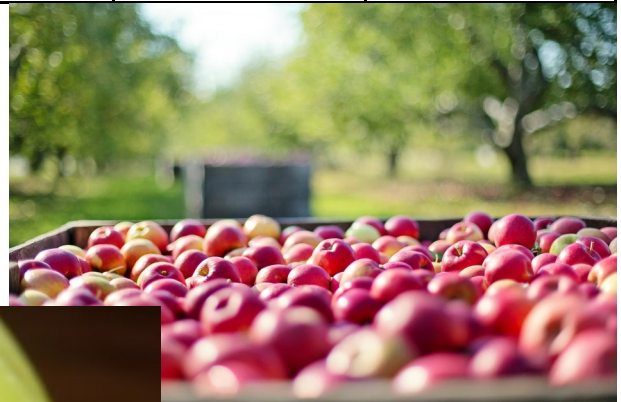
- Apply the first application for either Option A (insecticide) or Option B (oil).
- For Option A, repeat twice, spaced 7-10 apart, for a total of 3 applications in the first generation.
- For Option B, apply insecticide at the listed date and re-apply 7-10 days later.
- When the “start date” for the 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.



Second Generation				
Location	Start of 2 nd Generation hatch	Start of Peak Egg Hatch 2 nd Generation	End of Peak Hatch 2 nd Generation	End of 2 nd Generation
Burley	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Pocatello Airport	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Pocatello East Side	July 25	unknown	unknown	unknown
Fort Hall	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Blackfoot	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
South/East Idaho Falls	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
Idaho Falls Airport	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



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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



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Fireblight Watch

I will leave St Anthony and Driggs on the fire blight chart. My guess is that all apples have dropped their blossoms and now we just need to watch for fire blight strikes and prune them out. If the infection has spread into a branch you will need to cut twelve inches into healthy wood. If it is still in just the fruiting spur, you can remove just the spur, then watch to see if it spreads farther down the branch. Be sure to disinfect your pruner between every cut.

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.

St Anthony	June 23 – 30	Exceptional
Driggs	June 23 June 24 June 25 – 30	High Extreme Exceptional



Photo: Wikimedia Commons



Photo: Pixabay

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 foliage and fruit
	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

EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

UPCOMING EVENTS

**JUNE 28 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!!

JULY 12 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

JULY 26 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

HARVESTING VEGETABLES

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



PHOTO OF THE WEEK: Photo credit: Karin

PHOTO OF THE WEEK:

Happy National Take Your Dog to Work day!! And thank you Karin for the awesome flying dog picture. If you're looking for some puppy love, come join us for the dog shows during our county fair in August!! Dog shows will be the morning of August 11, at the Melalueca Event Center.

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