

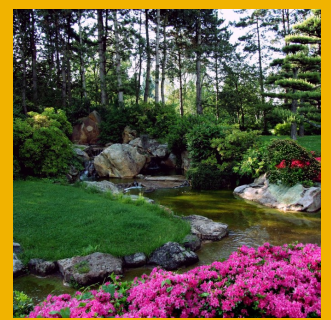


EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

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

INSIDE THE ISSUE



GOOD

PG 1



BAD

PG 1



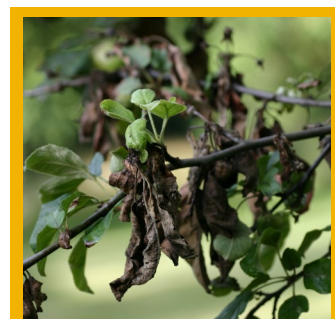
PHOTO OF THE WEEK

PG 1



CODLING MOTH

PG 1



FIREBLIGHT

PG 1

Scale on Conifers

By Ron Patterson

There are a number of scale insects that infest conifers. The most notorious is the white pine needle scale. The most effective scale control options are in the spring, but there may be a few things you can do for the second generation if you have had scale problems on your conifers. Here are links to some fact sheets that might help.

<https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/insects/scale-insects-affecting-conifers-5-514/>

<https://bygl.osu.edu/node/1248>

Note that this fact sheet was published in the spring and the recommendations may not be appropriate for mid-summer treatment.



Season Long Color

By Lena Allen

If you've looked around other landscapes and been jealous of the show of color when your landscape is lacking, this article will help you add color to your landscape all season long. First you should determine how early in spring and how late into fall you would like color. Color can come as early as the first crocuses in late February and some plants, such as statice or yew, will hold their fall color through the winter. Don't forget that color usually means maintenance!

The next thing you will want to do when planning a flower bed or area of your yard is to 1-determine whether you need sun loving plants or shade loving plants and 2-pick a color scheme. Using the color wheel is recommended- complimentary colors that are opposite on the wheel or adjacent colors make nice color schemes.

Once you know what color of plant and light needs you need, start shopping for plants that will bloom at different times of the year! Spring bulbs will bloom first- crocus, then tulips and daffodils, then hyacinths. Next come early summer blooming flowers such as bleeding hearts, peonies, and some dianthus. Mid-summer bloomers include lupins, daisies, heuchera, hollyhocks, lilies, foxgloves, etc. Late summer flowers include chrysanthemums, veronica, crocosmia, daylilies, sunflowers, and many annuals.



If you have an existing landscape and notice a time when you don't have color, take a drive around your area and see what's blooming! Find colors and plants you like that are blooming in other yards at that time to add to your landscape. Need help identifying some of these flowers? Snap a picture and we can help you out! You can also check out our herbaceous plants page of the website for more flower ideas. Be sure to pay attention to your climate zone!

<https://www.uidaho.edu/extension/landscapes/plants>

Codling Moth:

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.
- 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 (insecticide) or Option B (oil).
- o When the “start date” for the 2nd generation is provided, spray every 10-14 days until Sept. 15.
- o Pick a different product to use for each generation.



Codling moth spray schedule

Starting on the second and through the third generation, apples and pears should be protected continuously as there is very little gap between the generations. Sprays can be applied from now until September 15 according to the product label. Be sure to follow the timing for the pre-harvest interval.

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. **Remember that actual dates will change as we get closer because of actual temperatures rather than forecasted temperatures.** Use a different insecticide for the second generation to reduce the risk of insecticide resistance.



Spray Timing Table				
Second Generation				
Location	Start of 2 nd Generation hatch	Start of Peak Egg Hatch 2 nd Generation	End of Peak Hatch 2 nd Generation	Cover for 2 nd or 3 rd Generation until
Burley	--	August 6	August 24	September 15
Pocatello Airport	--	August 8	August 26	September 15
Pocatello East Side	--	--	August 11	September 15
Fort Hall	--	August 10	August 31	September 15
Blackfoot	August 7	August 21	unknown	September 15
South/East Idaho Falls	--	August 15	September 6	September 15
Idaho Falls Airport	--	August 14	September 5	September 15
Ucon	August 9	August 22	unknown	September 15
Rigby	August 13	September 9	unknown	September 15
Ririe	August 15	September 11	unknown	September 15
Rexburg	--	August 12	September 5	September 15
Sugar City	August 10	August 26	unknown	September 15
St Anthony	August 13	August 30	unknown	September 15
Driggs	unknown	unknown	unknown	September 15

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

At this point, prune out any new fire blight strikes as they happen. Don't wait until the end of the season or winter/spring pruning. Remember to disinfect your tools between each cut.

EASTERN IDAHO

PEST ALERT

UPCOMING EVENTS

AUGUST 9 NO GARDEN TIPS CLASS!!

AUGUST 8-12 BONNEVILLE COUNTY FAIR

AUGUST 23 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

CONSERVING WATER IN THE LANDSCAPE

TOM JACOBSEN, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

7:30 PM PLANT TALK

SEPTEMBER 13 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

TENDER SUMMER BULBS

SEPTEMBER 27 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

FALL LAWN CARE

RON PATTERSON, EXTENSION EDUCATOR

7:30 PM PLANT TALK

OCTOBER 11 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

DIVIDING PERENNIALS

OCTOBER 25 IDAHO HOME GARDEN TIPS

WINTER PROTECTIONS OF ROSES,
GRAPES, CANE BERRIES ETC.

7:30 PM PLANT TALK



PHOTO OF THE WEEK: Photo credit: hhach

PHOTO OF THE WEEK:

Conifers are on the mind this week! Consider taking a walk in the mountains and enjoying some of our beautiful native Idaho conifers! Do you know how to tell them apart? Firs have flat needles, spruce have square needles that will roll between your fingers, pine's needles come in bunches of 2, 3 or 5. Happy hiking!

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