Fruit Tree Pests

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Leaf/Fruit Chewing Injury
Codling Moth (apple, pear)

- Fruit tunneling insect
- Eggs laid by female moth on surface of fruit
- Hatched caterpillar bores into fruit within hours
- Timing of control sprays should be based on moth trap catch information and temperature
Codling Moth Control

• Chemical
  Check local nurseries for current chemical control methods

• Sanitation
  Pick up dropped fruit
  Trunk banding in August
Codling Moth
Codling Moth
Peach Twig Borer (peach, nectarine, apricot)

- Small brown worm burrows inside twigs from blossom to petal fall
- Second generation enters fruit at stem end
- Control required if twig dieback is noted in May
- Check local nurseries for current control methods
Peach Twig Borer Damage
Peach Twig Borer Damage
Western Cherry Fruit Fly (cherry)

- Attack tart and sweet cherries
- Use yellow sticky traps to monitor activity of adult flies
- Female flies lay eggs in ripening cherry fruit
- Egg-laying starts after it turns straw yellow colored
Western Cherry Fruit Fly Control

- Chemicals are primary controls
- Check local nurseries for current chemical control methods and products
Western Cherry Fruit Fly
Western Cherry Fruit Fly
Western Cherry Fruit Fly
Piercing-Sucking Injury
Aphids
(all fruits)

- Suck fluids from leaves
- Roll leaves up
- Produce sticky honeydew that promotes growth of black, sooty mold on fruit
- It is especially important to protect young trees
Aphids Control

- Delayed dormant oil spray to control eggs overwintering
- Natural enemies: Ladybeetles, lacewings, syrphids
- Check your local nurseries for current chemical controls
Aphid Damage
Aphid Damage
San Jose Scale (all fruits)

- Look for injury on fruit (red spots with white centers) at harvest and scale overwintering on limbs to assess the need for control the following spring
- Check your local nurseries for current control methods
San Jose Scale
(all fruits)

• Look for injury on fruit (red spots with white centers) at harvest and scale overwintering on limbs to assess the need for control the following spring

• Check your local nurseries for current control methods
San Jose Scale Damage
San Jose Scale Damage
Pear Psylla
(pear)

- Adults resemble small cicadas
- Nymphs and adults feed on leaves and fruit
- Secrete large amounts of sticky honeydew that can cause growth of a black sooty mold fungus
- Leaf drop and bud damage can occur from heavy infestations
Pear Psylla Control

- Pear psylla has developed resistance to many insecticides
- Best control is achieved early in the season
- Check your local nurseries for current chemical and other control methods
Pear Psylla Damage
Pear Psylla
Cat-Facing Insects
(all fruits)

• Cat-facing injury can be caused by lygus bug, stink bugs, thrips, heavy aphid infestations

• Plant bugs spend most of their time on ground cover or nearby plants

• Avoid clover and alfalfa
Cat-Facing Insects

Control

• Plant grass sod cover in orchard
  Spray ground cover plants and trees

• Check local nurseries for current chemical control
Cat-Facing Insects
Cat-Facing Insects
Spider Mites (all fruit)

- Very small arthropods that typically feed on leaves
- Damage appears as white speckles, turning to bronzing as injury worsens often with webbing
- Mites flourish in Utah’s hot, arid climate
Spider Mites Control

• Mites build up on weeds and other ground covers, move up into trees if disturbed

• Beneficial predatory mites help control spider mite populations

• Check local nurseries for current chemical and other control methods
Spider Mites Control
Spider Mites Control
Spider Mites
Pear Rust Mite (pear)

- Tiny eriophyid (wedge-shaped) mites that overwinter in the buds
- Feed on leaves and fruit surface
- Cause bronzing and russetting of fruit and leaves
Pear Rust Mite
(pear)
Pear Rust Mite Damage
Stem/Trunk Boring Injury
Peachtree Borer (stone fruits)

• Female clear-winged moths lay eggs on lower tree trunks or in cracks in the soil near the trunk
• Larvae bore into the cambium layer in lower trunk
• Trees may be girdled and die
• Adults begin activity in early July
Peachtree Borer
Beneficial Insects and Mites
<table>
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<th>Predatory mites</th>
<th>Stethorus ladybeetle (small, black ladybeetle)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lacewing larvae</td>
<td>Ladybeetles</td>
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<td>Ground beetles</td>
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<td>Big-eyed bug</td>
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<td>Herbivorous</td>
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<td>insects that feed on weed pests</td>
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