

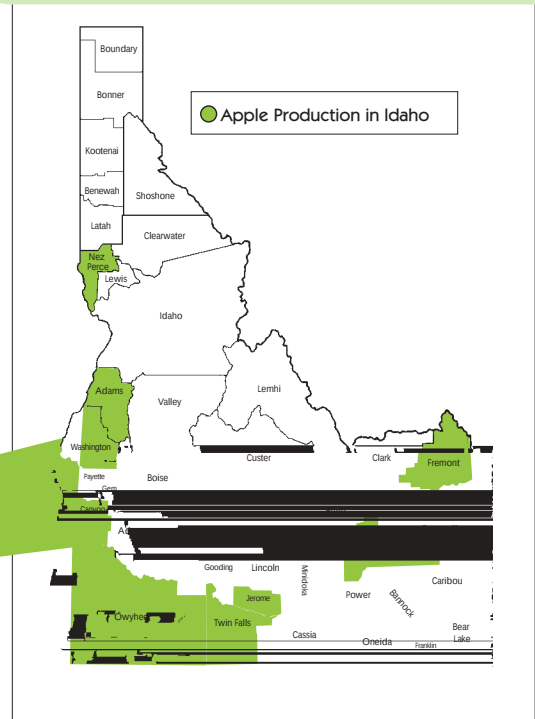
Apples

Production Facts

- Apples are the most widely produced fruit in Idaho, accounting for 14% of the state's total fruit production.
- The majority of apples produced in Idaho are for processing, with only a small portion for fresh consumption.
- The total value of apple production in Idaho is approximately \$1,000,000,000.
- The majority of apple production in Idaho is concentrated in the southern and central regions of the state.

Production Regions

The majority of apple production in Idaho is concentrated in the southern and central regions of the state. The primary production regions are the Snake River Valley, the Boise Valley, and the Payette Valley. The Snake River Valley is the largest production region, accounting for approximately 60% of the state's total apple production. The Boise Valley and the Payette Valley are also significant production regions, each accounting for approximately 20% of the state's total apple production. The remaining 20% of the state's total apple production is concentrated in the northern and eastern regions of the state.



Cropping Information

Apples are typically planted in the spring and harvested in the fall. The growing season for apples in Idaho is typically between 150 and 200 days, depending on the variety and the location. The majority of apple production in Idaho is for processing, with only a small portion for fresh consumption. The processing varieties are typically planted in the spring and harvested in the fall, while the fresh varieties are typically planted in the spring and harvested in the summer.

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Naphthaleneacetic Acid (NAA, K-salt)

• NAA is a plant hormone that promotes root growth and is used to stimulate root formation in cuttings and grafts. It is also used to delay fruit drop and to improve fruit quality.

ABG (ReTain)

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Improvement of Fruit Shape

GA 4+7 & BA (Promalin)

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Integrated Pest Management

• Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a holistic approach to pest control that combines biological, cultural, and chemical methods to manage pests in a sustainable way. It involves monitoring pest populations, identifying the source of the problem, and using the most appropriate control method for the situation.

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Insect and Mite Pests

• Insect and mite pests are a major problem for apple growers. They can cause significant damage to the fruit and the tree, and can also spread diseases. Common insect pests include codling moth, apple maggot, and apple sawfly. Common mite pests include apple mite and apple rust mite.

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Codling Moth, *C. diabolica*

• Codling moth is a major pest of apples. It lays eggs on the fruit, which hatch into larvae that feed on the fruit flesh. This causes significant damage to the fruit and can lead to fruit drop. Codling moth is also a vector for several plant diseases.

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Chemical Control

Azinphos-methyl (Guthion)—

• Azinphos-methyl (Guthion) is a chemical insecticide that is used to control codling moth and other insect pests. It is a systemic insecticide, which means that it is absorbed by the plant and moves through the vascular system to the leaves and fruit.

Phosmet (Imidan)

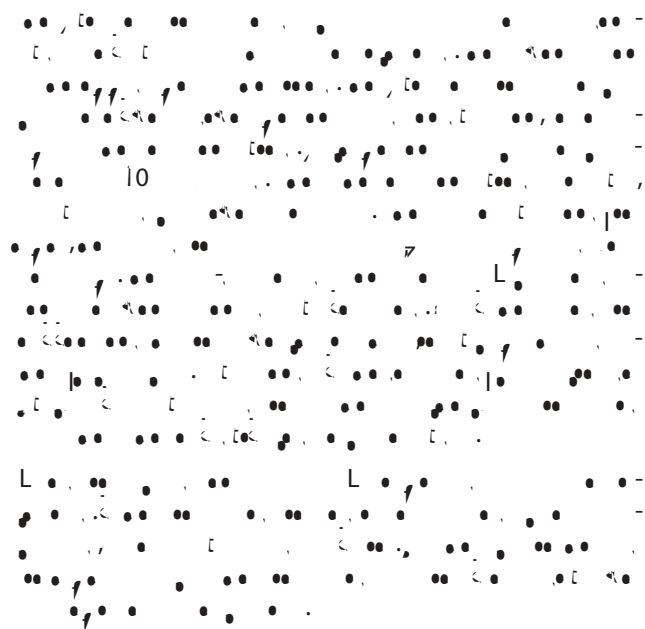
Phosmet (Imidan)

[illegible]

European Red Mite, *Panonychus ulmi*

Two-Spotted Spider Mite, *Tetranychus bioculatus*

McDaniel Spider Mite, *Tetranychus mcDanieli*



Lygus Bug, *Lygus lineolaris*

Lygus bugs are common pests of apples. They feed on the leaves and fruit, causing damage. They are also known to transmit viruses. Control measures include insecticides and cultural practices.

Chemical Control

Endosulfan (Thiodan) is a contact insecticide that is effective against Lygus bugs. It is applied as a spray to the leaves and fruit. The rate of application is 0.05%.

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Conspense Stink Bug, *Euschistus scaber***Green Stink Bug, *Acrostus hilae***

Conspense Stink Bug and Green Stink Bug are common pests of apples. They feed on the leaves and fruit, causing damage. They are also known to transmit viruses. Control measures include insecticides and cultural practices.

Green Apple Aphid, *Aphis pomi***Spirea Aphid, *Aphis spiraeae*****Rosy Apple Aphid, *Duroniella rosae***

Green Apple Aphid, Spirea Aphid, and Rosy Apple Aphid are common pests of apples. They feed on the leaves and fruit, causing damage. They are also known to transmit viruses. Control measures include insecticides and cultural practices.

Chemical Control

Imidacloprid (Provado) is a systemic insecticide that is effective against Green Apple Aphid, Spirea Aphid, and Rosy Apple Aphid. It is applied as a spray to the leaves and fruit. The rate of application is 0.05%.

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Dimethoate (Dimethoate)

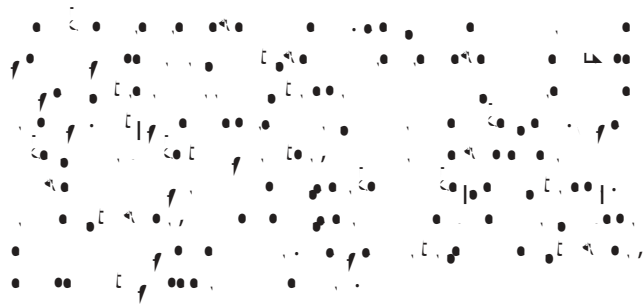
Dimethoate (Dimethoate) is a contact insecticide that is effective against Green Apple Aphid, Spirea Aphid, and Rosy Apple Aphid. It is applied as a spray to the leaves and fruit. The rate of application is 0.05%.

White Apple Leafhopper, *Tettigonia viridula*

White Apple Leafhopper is a common pest of apples. It feeds on the leaves and fruit, causing damage. It is also known to transmit viruses. Control measures include insecticides and cultural practices.

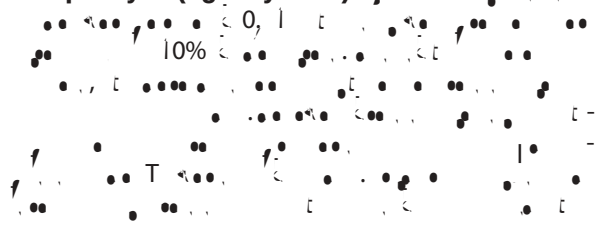
Weeds

Weeds are a common problem in apple orchards. They compete with the trees for water and nutrients. Control measures include herbicides and manual weeding.



Chemical Control

Streptomycin (Agri-Mycin 17)



Apples

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