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**IDAPA 02  
TITLE 06  
Chapter 10**

**02.06.10 - ORDER IN THE MATTER OF THE CONTROL OF CHERRY FRUIT FLY  
IN CERTAIN PRESCRIBED PORTIONS OF GEM COUNTY**

**000. -- 009. (RESERVED).**

**010. RULE.**

Adopted April 6, 1966.

(4-27-66)

**011. -- 049. (RESERVED).**

**050. ORDER.**

01. Area Covered by Order. It is hereby ordered, and this does order, that the following described portion of Gem County, Idaho, be, and the same hereby is, designated as an area infested with cherry fruit flies, *Rhagoletis cingulata* and/or *Rhagoletis fausta*, to wit: Commencing at the corner common to Sections 4 and 5 of T. 6 N., R. 3 W. B. M. and Sections 32 and 33 of T. 7 N., R. 3 W., B. M., which corner is on the West line of Gem County, Idaho; thence South along said county line to a point which is the Southwest corner of Section 33 of T. 6 N., R. 3 W., B. M.; thence East along the South line of said Section 33 to its Southeast corner; thence North along the East line of said Section 33; and continuing North along the extension of said line to a point which is the corner common to Sections 15, 16, 22 and 23 of T. 6 N., R. 3 W., B. M.; thence East along the section line between Sections 15 and 22 of T. 6 N., R. 3 W., B. M. to a point on the division line between Ranges 2 and 3 W., T. 6 N., B. M.; thence South along the division line between the said Ranges 2 and 3 W., T. 6 N., B. M., to the East corner common to Sections 24 and 25, T. 6 N., R. 3 W., B. M.; thence East to a point which is the East corner common to Sections 19 and 30 of T. 6 N., R. 2 W., B. M.; thence South to a point which is the East corner common to Sections 30 and 31, T. 6 N., R. 2 W., B. M.; thence East along the section line between said Sections 30 and 31, extended to a point which is the East corner common to Sections 29 and 32, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., B. M.; thence North to a point which is the East corner common to Sections 20 and 29, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., B. M.; thence East to a point which is the East corner common to Sections 21 and 28, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., B. M.; thence North to a point which is the East corner common to Sections 16 and 21, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., B. M.; thence East to a point which is the East corner common to Sections 15 and 22, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., B. M.; thence North to a point which is the East corner common to Sections 8 and 10, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., B. M.; thence East to a point which is the East corner common to Sections 2 and 11, T. 6 N., R. 1 W., B. M.; thence North to a point which would be the East corner common to Sections 23 and 26, T. 7 N., R. 1 W., B. M.; thence West to a point which is the Northwest corner of Section 25, T. 7 N., R. 2 W., B. M.; thence South to a point which is the Northwest corner of Section 1, T. 6 N., R. 2 W., B. M.; thence West to the point of beginning. (4-27-66)

02. Affected Parties. It is further ordered that each and every person in charge or possession of any cherry tree or trees in the above described infested area of Gem County, Idaho, shall spray or cause to be sprayed at his own expense, said tree or trees at the following times during the 1966 season and each season thereafter until this order is rescinded: (4-27-66)

a. Within four (4) days after the emergence of the first cherry fruit fly in the county; (4-27-66)

b. Approximately in ten (10) day intervals thereafter until the cherries are harvested; and (4-27-66)

c. Within a reasonable time after the harvest of the cherries; (4-27-66)

d. The date to commence such spraying operations will be published in the Idaho Statesman and the Emmett Messenger-Index newspapers and posted by the County Commissioners. (4-27-66)

03. Additional Spraying Responsibilities. It is further ordered that such duty to spray said cherry trees includes a similar duty to spray all parts of any type of tree within twenty (20) feet of any portion of a cherry tree. (4-27-66)

04. Required Spray Materials. It is further ordered that such spraying is to be effected by the use of one of the following spray materials and methods as recommended by the Department of Entomology of the College of

Agriculture of the University of Idaho.

(4-27-66)

**051. -- 099. (RESERVED).**

**100. CHERRY FRUIT FLY CONTROL SCHEDULES FOR IDAHO.**

Cherry fruit fly control with chemicals is very effective if properly timed with fly emergence. Normally the first flies begin to emerge in Idaho the last of May. The most accurate timing can be obtained by using a "tangle-foot" board. Make the first application as soon as the first fly is found on a trap board. Treatment will kill the adult flies before they deposit their eggs. There is no known method of control after the eggs are laid. Trees adjacent to cherry trees, such as occurs in mixed plantings, should also be treated since the adults will rest on these trees as well as on cherry trees. There are several spray schedules available which will do an effective job of controlling the cherry fruit fly. Any one of the following, if properly timed and carefully applied, will give excellent control of this insect and result in worm-free cherries.

(4-27-66)

01. Methoxychlor-Rotenone. Use three (3) pounds of methoxychlor wettable powder or two (2) quarts of the two (2) pound per gallon emulsifiable concentrate in each one hundred (100) gallons of water. Apply the methoxychlor when the first flies are observed and follow at ten (10) day intervals with three (3) pounds of five (5%) percent rotenone wettable powder in one hundred (100) gallons of water until the cherries are harvested. Methoxychlor can be used up until seventeen (17) days before harvest. However, more than one (1) application of a methoxychlor wettable powder spray may leave an unsightly white residue on the fruit which is difficult to remove.

(4-27-66)

02. Parathion-Rotenone. Use one (1) pound of twenty-five percent (25%) parathion wettable powder or one-half (1/2) pint of the four (4) pound emulsifiable concentrate material in one hundred (100) gallons of water up until fourteen (14) days before harvest; at that time switch to three (3) pounds of five percent (5%) rotenone powder in one hundred (100) gallons of water and continue on through harvest at seven (7) day intervals. (Do not use parathion on backyard trees or where commercial orchards are adjacent to towns. Special protective clothing must be worn by the applicator whenever parathion is used - follow the precaution on the label.)

(4-27-66)

03. Malathion. Use one (1) pint of five (5) pound per gallon emulsifiable concentrate in one hundred (100) gallons of water. Apply at ten (10) day intervals up until three (3) days before harvest. Malathion emulsion sprays may cause spotting of fruit in some areas.

(4-27-66)

04. Diazinon. Use one (1) pint of a two (2) pound per gallon emulsifiable concentrate in one hundred (100) gallons of water. Apply at ten (10) day intervals up until ten (10) days before harvest. Wettable powders of diazinon may be used. However, like other wettable powders, diazinon tends to leave heavy visible residues on the fruits.

(4-27-66)

05. Perthane. Use one (1) quart of four (4) pound per gallon emulsifiable concentrate in one hundred (100) gallons of water. Apply at ten (10) day intervals up until two (2) days before harvest.

(4-27-66)

06. Methoxychlor-Parathion-Perthane. For the first cover spray use two (2) pounds of fifty (50%) percent methoxychlor wettable powder in one hundred (100) gallons of water. Follow in ten (10) days with one quart of four (4) pound emulsifiable concentrate perthane or one-half (1/2) pint of four (4) pound emulsifiable concentrate parathion in one hundred (100) gallons of water. Continue applications of perthane at ten (10) day intervals up until two (2) days of harvest or continue applications of parathion at seven (7) day intervals up until fourteen (14) days of harvest.

(4-27-66)

**101. -- 149. (RESERVED).**

**150. WARNING.**

01. Parathion. Do not use parathion on backyard trees or where commercial orchards are adjacent to towns. Special protective clothing must be worn by the applicator whenever parathion is used - follow the precautions on the label.

(4-27-66)

02. Perthane and Methoxychlor. Applications of perthane and methoxychlor may cause an increase in

mite population. Therefore, growers may wish to use a phosphate spray in one of the cover sprays to keep down mite populations. Regardless of the formula used or the schedule followed, the sprays should be complete cover applications and all parts of the trees should be thoroughly sprayed. If any of the spray applications are followed by heavy rains, they should be repeated. Interplanted trees and forage along fence rows also should be sprayed at the time cherry trees are treated. While the cherry fruit flies deposit their eggs only in cherry fruits, they often rest on various types of foliage. Spraying foliage adjacent to cherry trees is important in obtaining good control of the cherry fruit fly. Where fungicides are needed in productions of cherries, they may be added to the insecticides used for control of the cherry fruit fly. (4-27-66)

03. Back-Yard Spraying Near Orchards. Where control on "backyard" trees is required or where commercial orchards are adjacent to towns, a spray of methoxychlor-rotenone, malathion, diazinon, or perthane is recommended. (4-27-66)

04. After Harvest. After harvest, apply a clean-up spray of malathion, parathion, or perthane (plus a miticide). Demeton (Systox) may be used at this time at the rate of one (1) pint of two (2) pound per gallon emulsifiable concentrate in one hundred (100) gallons of water. (4-27-66)

05. Failure to Spray. It is further ordered that such spraying shall be effected by appropriate public officials (in the event that the person in charge or possession of said tree or trees fails or refuses to so do), at the expense of the person in charge or possession of said tree or trees. (4-27-66)

**151. -- 199. (RESERVED).**

**200. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

These rules will be come effective on the 27th day of April, 1966. (4-27-66)

**201. -- 999. (RESERVED).**