

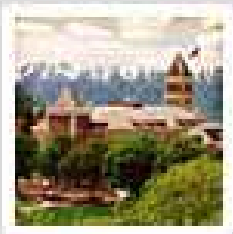
Raspberry Insects

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Raspberry Horntail



- Major insect pest of raspberry canes in northern Utah
- Wood wasp
- Beginning in April, female horntails insert their eggs under epidermis of raspberry & blackberry canes, about 2 inches below the tips
- Hatched larva tunnel down the cane

Raspberry Horntail

- Wilted tips of canes
- Infest vegetative canes/tender growth
- Larva has short spine on tail end
- Larva grows up to 1 inch long



John Davidson



Raspberry Horntail

- Larva burrows to cane pith to spend the winter
- Pupate in spring
- Adults emerge in spring
- 1-2 generations per year



Raspberry Horntail Management

- Prune off infested tips/canes
- Destroy infested canes (burn, chip, bury > 2 in. deep, landfill)
- Two years of intense pruning has shown good reductions in infested canes
- Biological control: natural parasitic wasps (Ichneumonid wasp) – smaller white larvae crawling on horntail larva - summer

Raspberry Horntail Management

- Insecticides applied as full cover spray to canes when new growth begins in the spring (Do not spray during bloom to avoid killing pollinators; Apply late evening/early morning when bees are not foraging)
 - Carbaryl (Sevin)
 - Diazinon
 - Malathion
 - Rotenone
- Repeat application 7-14 days later if populations are high

Other Raspberry Insects

- **Rose Stem Girdler**
 - Flatheaded beetle
 - Spiral grooves in cambium; swollen area
 - Larvae – flattened area behind head
- **Raspberry crown borer**
 - Clearwinged moth
 - 2-yr life cycle
 - Shepherds crook; canes break at ground
 - Full cane and base drench with insecticide (Apr, Oct); ≥ 2 consecutive years

