

SCAFFOLDS Fruit Journal, Geneva, NY

Volume 21, No. 22

Update on Pest Management and Crop Development

August 6, 2012

COMING EVENTS

	43°F	50°F
Current DD accumulations		
(Geneva 1/1-8/6):	2887	2030
(Geneva 1/1-8/6/2011):	2600	1830
(Geneva "Normal"):	2406	1622
(Geneva 1/1-8/13 predicted):	3072	2167
(Highland 1/1-8/6/12):	3065	2126
(Highland 1/1-8/6/11):	2766	1893

Upcoming Pest Events – Ranges (Normal +/- Std Dev):

American plum borer

2nd flight subsides2927-3353 2018-2372

Apple maggot flight subsides.....2772-3258 1907-2283

Codling moth 2nd flight peak.....1931-2735 1278-1892

Codling moth

2nd flight subsides2845-3493 1922-2472

Lesser appleworm

2nd flight peak2131-3105 1422-2156

Lesser appleworm

2nd flight subsides2794-3488 1918-2422

Lesser peachtree borer flight subsides.....	2996-3446	2017-2433
Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight peak	2593-3011	1758-2098
Oriental fruit moth 3rd flight peak	2662-3236	1831-2243
Peachtree borer flight subsides ..	2478-3126	1672-2180
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight begins	2594-2976	1768-2070
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight peak	2717-3207	1881-2225
San Jose scale 2nd flight subsides	2639-3349	1785-2371
STLM 3rd flight peak	2561-3021	1740-2104

TRAP CATCHES (Number/trap/day)

Geneva

	7/26	7/30	8/2	8/6
Redbanded Leafroller	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spotted Tentiform Leafminer	11.2	12.1	35.0	40.3
Oriental Fruit Moth	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
American Plum Borer	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
Lesser Appleworm	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
San Jose Scale	36.7	15.5	20.0	12.0
Codling Moth	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Lesser Peachtree Borer	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0

Peachtree Borer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obliquebanded Leafroller	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Apple Maggot	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.1
Highland (Peter Jentsch)				
	7/16	7/23	7/30	8/6
Redbanded Leafroller	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.8
Spotted Tentiform Leafminer	35.7	36.9	32.4	39.2
Oriental Fruit Moth	1.0	3.8	1.1	0.4
Codling Moth	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.3
Lesser Appleworm	5.9	3.2	5.1	3.1
Tufted Apple Budmoth	<0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Fruittree Leafroller	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Variegated Leafroller	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.4
Obliquebanded Leafroller	0.0	0.1	0.0	<0.1
San Jose Scale	692	79.6	14.7	3.8
Sparganothis fruitworm	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1
Apple Maggot	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.9

ORCHARD RADAR DIGEST

[Box Text: AUGUST GUESTS]

Geneva:

Codling Moth

Codling moth development as of August 6: 2nd generation adult emergence at 95% and 2nd

generation egg hatch at 76%.

[Section: INSECTS]

HUDSON VALLEY PEST MANAGEMENT UPDATE

(Peter Jentsch, Entomology, Highland;

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[Box text: DOWN BY THE RIVER]

Obliquebanded leafroller (OBLR)

The first adult of the 2nd generation has been observed in pheromone traps at the Hudson Valley Lab; we will use this as a biofix for predicting degree-day management events. The modeling date for larval emergence is expected to begin on 17 August, based on weather forecasts for the region. At this crossroads it would be wise to get into the orchard to break open clusters of Red Delicious and Cortland to look for feeding injury and pupae. If unmanaged OBLR populations present in orchard blocks have caused feeding damage to fruit this season, it may be prudent to monitor larval emergence of the 2nd generation, and include appropriate insecticide inputs as needed. The link to NYS-labeled materials that are effective against this insect can be found at:

<http://treefruitipm.info/PesticidesForPest.aspx?PestID=36&GrowthStageID=12>

Codling Moth (CM)

Moths from the second generation are actively flying, and egg hatch continues to be heavy. Additional applications for the second generation should be considered if this pest is present in the orchard.

Materials such as Assail, Calypso, the pyrethroids (or pyrethroid pre-mixes), and Imidan, used against the apple maggot, may have controlled susceptible CM populations if used at the appropriate rates and under favorable weather conditions. Some materials, such as Actara, have no activity against CM. If a codling moth insecticide, such as Altacor, Belt, or Delegate, is specifically needed, a second spray, 10-14 days after the initial spray and timed at the hatching larvae of the second generation, should be applied at this time. This application would also be effective against OFM. The link to NYS materials effective against CM can be found at:

<http://treefruitipm.info/PesticidesForPest.aspx?PestID=24&GrowthStageID=12>

Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD) Update

The first SWD trap detections occurred in Hudson Valley small fruit plantings (Marlboro, NY) on 23 July, with fewer than 2 flies per trap. Although this is a very low level of adult capture, blackberries were found infested with eggs believed to be spotted wing drosophila (SWD), on 30 July. Increasing numbers of SWD adults have also been captured in blueberry in Milton, and in apple and peach orchards in Highland and Warwick, NY. Effective insecticides against the SWD in bushberries and caneberries include: Spinetoram [Delegate WG) (EPA # 62719-541) under a 2(ee), Spinosad [Entrust, Entrust SC] (EPA # 62719-282, 62719-621) with 2(ee), bifenthrin alone or in the Triple Crown formulation (EPA NO 279-3440), phosmet [Imidan 70-W] (EPA # 10163-169); and, for strawberries, Spinetoram [Delegate WG) (EPA # 62719-541) under a 2(ee) registration.

Stink Bug Update

We are seeing increased stink bug activity in organic vegetables (tomatoes and pepper), apples and pears. We have observed feeding damage and increasing stink bug populations both on commodities and in traps. Both nymphs and adults of Brown Marmorated (BMSB) and Green Stink Bug are showing up along the edge of vegetable fields and orchards, with increasing black

light trap captures of these two species being observed over the past two weeks. Significantly higher populations have been seen this year compared with 2011. This may be due to drought conditions during the middle to latter part of the season that favor stink bug development.

Scouting for both native stink bug species and the invasive BMSB is recommended along borders of hedgerows and woodlots. Native species will feed in lower fruit, while BMSB tend to be most numerous in the tops of the trees. In blocks where stink bug injury has occurred in the past, the pyrethroids, the pyrethroid/neonicotinoid pre-mixes, Lannate SP, and Actara (labeled in stone fruit only) are very effective near harvest. Note that products containing thiamethoxam have a 35 PHI in tree fruit. Some use guidelines are summarized below:

Material	PHI	Rate/A	Interval
Leverage 360 (beta-cyfluthrin/ imidacloprid)	7d	2.4-2.8 oz.	14d
Baythroid XL (cyfluthrin)	7d	2.0-2.4 oz.**	14d

**** If apple maggot control**

is required, use:

2.4-2.8 oz.

Danitol 2.4EC

(fenpropathrin)

14d

16-21.3 oz.

-

Endigo ZC

(lambda-cyhalothrin/
thiamethoxam)

35d

5.0-5.5 oz.

10d

Stone fruit: PC, cherry fruit fly
and apple maggot

5.5-6.0 oz.

In stone fruit:

14d

7d

Actara

(thiamethoxam)

35d

4.5-5.5 oz.

10d

In stone fruit 14d PHI & 7 day spray interval.

[Section: GENERAL INFO]

EVENT REMINDERS

[Box text: FIELD DAYS]

CORNELL FRUIT PEST CONTROL FIELD DAYS

The N.Y. Fruit Pest Control Field Days will take place during Labor Day week on Sept. 5 and 6 this year, with the Geneva portion taking place first (Wednesday Sept.

5), and the Hudson Valley installment on the second day (Thursday Sept. 6). Activities will commence in Geneva on the 5th, with registration, coffee, etc., in the lobby of Barton Lab at 8:30 am. The tour will proceed to the orchards to view plots and preliminary data from field trials involving new fungicides, bactericides, miticides, and insecticides on tree fruits and grapes. It is anticipated that the tour of field plots will be completed by noon. On the 6th, participants will register at the Hudson Valley Laboratory starting at 8:30, after which they will view and discuss results from field trials on apples and other fruit crops. No pre-registration is required for either event.

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