

# SCAFFOLDS Fruit Journal, Geneva, NY

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Update on Pest Management and Crop Development

August 19, 2013

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## COMING EVENTS

	43°F	50°F
Current DD accumulations		
(Geneva 1/1-8/19):	2699	1867
(Geneva 1/1-8/19/2012):	3231	2283
(Geneva "Normal" for this date):	2778	1897
(Geneva 1/1-8/26 predicted):	2893	2012
(Highland 1/1-8/19/2013):	3108	2195

Upcoming Pest Events: Std Dev):	Ranges (Normal +/-	
Apple maggot flight peak.....	2103-2657	1408-1838
Codling moth 2nd flight peak.....	1931-2735	1278-1892
Comstock mealybug		
2nd gen. crawlers subside.....	2735-2771	1794-1958
Lesser appleworm		
2nd flight peak .....	2131-3105	1422-2156
Obliquebanded leafroller		
2nd flight peak .....	2593-3011	1758-2098
Oriental fruit moth		
3rd flight begins .....	2295-2863	1553-1991

Oriental fruit moth	
3rd flight peak .....	2662-3236 1831-2243
Peachtree borer flight subsides ..	2478-3126 1672-2180
Redbanded leafroller	
2nd flight subsides .....	2182-2742 1471-1891
Redbanded leafroller	
3rd flight begins .....	2594-2976 1768-2070
San Jose scale	
2nd flight subsides .....	2673-3419 1813-2429
San Jose scale	
2nd gen. crawlers emerge.....	2746-2852 1916-2104
Spotted tentiform leafminer	
3rd flight peak .....	2578-3030 1754-2116

TRAP CATCHES (Number/trap/day)

Geneva

	8/8	8/12	8/15	8/19
Redbanded Leafroller	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9*
Spotted Tentiform Leafminer	10.2	21.4	19.8	28.6
Oriental Fruit Moth	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.0
San Jose Scale	30.0	14.1	13.3	15.1
Codling Moth	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
American Plum Borer	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Lesser Peachtree Borer	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Obliquebanded Leafroller	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1

Dogwood Borer	0.5	0.4	0.2	-
Apple Maggot	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.1
Highland (Peter Jentsch)				
	7/29	8/5	8/12	8/19
Redbanded Leafroller	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.4
Spotted Tentiform Leafminer	12.1	24.0	4.5	10.9
Oriental Fruit Moth	0.0	0.7	2.6	2.1
Lesser Appleworm	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.3
Codling Moth	1.3	1.3	2.7	0.5
Obliquebanded Leafroller	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
San Jose Scale	16.6	1.0	0.0	1.6
Apple maggot	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2

## Pest Focus

Geneva: Redbanded Leafroller 3rd flight began today, 8/19.

Highland: Pear Psylla 4th generation beginning; honeydew and sooty mold contamination observed.

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug nymphs and adults observed in peach and apple.

Spotted Wing Drosophila trap capture increasing; damage incidence is high in some berry plantings.

## ORCHARD RADAR DIGEST

**[Box Text: GOING, GOING...]**

### **Geneva Predictions:**

Codling Moth

Codling moth development as of August 19: 2nd generation adult emergence at 90% and 2nd generation egg hatch at 63%.

**[Section: INSECTS]**

### CLUBHOUSE TURN

(Art Agnello, Entomology, Geneva)

**[Box text: RACE IS NEARLY RUN]**

In contrast to many recent years (like the last one), this has been one of those summers that is more like they used to make 'em, although maybe a little inverted, since our typical heat wave came in the middle and the rains haven't disappeared the way they often do in August. The impact on arthropod pests has varied accordingly, with our normal pests there, as usual, plus a few head-scratching outbreaks but not many actual crises, as most of this year's problems have been met appropriately by NY growers. Now, with

harvest approaching, there may be just a few remaining pest management duties.

Of greatest potential concern are the **internal leps**, which have been noticeable, as usual, but not overwhelming in the normal trouble spots; however, there are still oriental fruit moths and even some codling moths flying in problem sites. Therefore, to be cautious, we shouldn't rule out the possibility that blocks with a history of internal worm problems might need a last-minute application of an appropriate-length PHI material to help stave off the final feeding injury caused by young larvae. Before the harvest period begins in earnest, a fruit examination could help determine whether the last brood of any of the likely species needs a final deterrent before the sprayer is put away. Potential choices (and PHIs) include Altacor (5/10 days, pome/stone fruits, respectively), Assail (7 days), a B.t. (0 days), Belt (14/7 days, pome/stone fruits, respectively), Calypso (30 days), Delegate (1 day, peaches; 7 days, apples/pears/plums), a pyrethroid (PHI varies), or a sprayable pheromone (0 days), as applicable. **Apple maggots** are also continuing to emerge, although perhaps not heavily; possible late-season options include Assail (7 days), Calypso (30

days), Guthion (14/21 days, depending on rate), Imidan (7 days), and various pyrethroids.

A couple of less common last-minute pests can surfaced in certain cases. One is **western flower thrips**, particularly in nectarines growing in drought-stressed areas. Adults move from alternate weed or crop hosts to fruit just prior to and during harvest, feed on the fruit surface in protected sites, such as in the stem end, the suture, under leaves and branches, and between fruits. This results in silver stippling or patches; injury is particularly obvious on highly colored varieties. An application of Delegate immediately before the first harvest may prevent subsequent losses; however, an additional application may be needed if pressure is severe. The PHI varies from 1 day (peaches and nectarines) to 7 days (plums and prunes) to 14 days (apricots).

Another season-end problem that may deserve consideration now is **pearleaf blister mite**, a sporadic pest of pears that shows up in a limited number of commercial pear orchards and is a fairly common problem in home plantings. The adults are very small and cannot be seen without a hand lens; the body is white and elongate oval in shape, like a tiny sausage.

The mite causes three distinct types of damage. During winter, the feeding of the mites under the bud scales is believed to cause the bud to dry and fail to develop. This type of damage is similar to and may be confused with bud injury from insufficient winter chilling. Fruit damage is the most serious aspect of blister mite attack. It occurs as a result of mites feeding on the developing pears, from the green-tip stage through bloom, causing russet spots. These spots, which are often oval in shape, are usually depressed with a surrounding halo of clear tissue. They are 1/4–1/2 inch in diameter and frequently run together. A third type of injury is the blistering of leaves; blisters are 1/8–1/4 inch across and, if numerous, can blacken most of the leaf surface. Although defoliation does not occur, leaf function can be seriously impaired by a heavy infestation.

For those plantings that might be suffering from this errant pest, a fall spray is recommended sometime in early October, when there is no danger of frost for at least 24–48 hr after the spray. Options include Sevin XLR Plus (1.5–3 qt/A) or 80S (1.88–3.75 lb/A), or 1–1.5% oil plus Diazinon 50WP (1 lb/100 gal).

## **[Section: GENERAL INFO]**

### EVENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### **[Box text: FRUITS OF YOUR LABOR DAY]**

#### CORNELL FRUIT PEST CONTROL FIELD DAYS

The N.Y. Fruit Pest Control Field Days will take place during Labor Day week on Sept. 4 and 5 this year, with the Geneva portion taking place first (Wednesday Sept. 4), and the Hudson Valley installment on the second day (Thursday Sept. 5). Activities will commence in Geneva on the 4th, 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 5th, 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. Although Dave Rosenberger did not run sponsored trials this year, he will be reporting on four field trials involving efficacy of copper products in green tip sprays, potential of Blossom Protect to russet fruit when applied to control blossom blight, scab and rust control



with ProPhyt and AgriFos, and efficacy of summer fungicides applied after sooty blotch and flyspeck have become established. No pre-registration is required for either event.

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