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Update on Pest Management
and Crop Development

F R U I T J O U R N A L

August 19, 2013

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Geneva, NY

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GOING,
GOING...

ORCHARD
RADAR
DIGEST



CLUBHOUSE
TURN
(Art Agnello,
Entomology,
Geneva)

RACE IS
NEARLY
RUN

Geneva Predictions:

Codling Moth

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



❖❖ 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.

continued...

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 stinkbug** nymphs and adults observed in peach and apple. **Spotted wing drosophila** trap capture increasing; damage incidence is high in some berry plantings.

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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 stipling 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). ❖❖

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FRUITS OF YOUR LABOR DAY

EVENT ANNOUNCEMENTS



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 reg-

istration, 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. ❖❖

INSECT TRAP CATCHES (Number/Trap/Day)

Geneva, NY			Highland, NY			
	<u>8/12</u>	<u>8/15</u>	<u>8/19</u>		<u>8/12</u>	<u>8/19</u>
Redbanded leafroller	0.1	0.0	0.9*	Redbanded leafroller	0.7	2.4
Spotted tentiform leafminer	21.4	19.8	28.6	Spotted tentiform leafminer	21.6	10.9
Oriental fruit moth	01.5	2.0	1.0	Oriental fruit moth	2.6	2.1
San Jose scale	14.1	13.3	15.1	Lesser appleworm	1.5	1.3
Codling moth	0.3	0.5	0.1	Codling moth	2.7	0.5
American plum borer	0.4	0.0	0.1	Obliquebanded leafroller	0.0	0.0
Lesser peachtree borer	0.3	0.0	0.0	San Jose scale	0.0	1.6
Obliquebanded leafroller	0.1	0.3	0.1	Apple maggot	0.2	0.2
Dogwood borer	0.4	0.2	–			
Apple maggot	1.3	1.5	1.1			

* first catch

UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	<u>43°F</u>	<u>50°F</u>
Current DD accumulations (Geneva 1/1–8/19/13):	2699	1867
(Geneva 1/1–8/19/2012):	3231	2283
(Geneva "Normal"):	2778	1897
(Geneva 1/1–8/26 predicted):	2893	2012
(Highland 1/1–8/19/13):	3108	2195

<u>Coming Events:</u>	<u>Ranges (Normal ±StDev):</u>	
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
San Jose scale 2nd flight subsides	2673–3419	1813–2429
San Jose scale 2nd gen. crawlers emerge	2746–2852	1916–2104
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
Redbanded leafroller 2nd flight subsides	2182–2742	1471–1891
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight begins	2594–2976	1768–2070
Lesser appleworm 2nd flight peak	2131–3105	1422–2156
Peachtree borer flight subsides	2478–3126	1672–2180
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight peak	2578–3030	1754–2116

NOTE: Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete and up-to-date pesticide recommendations. Nevertheless, changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are possible. These recommendations are not a substitute for pesticide labelling. Please read the label before applying any pesticide.

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