

# scaffolds

Update on Pest Management  
and Crop Development

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

July 27, 2015

VOLUME 24, No. 18

Geneva, NY

ANTENNA  
BEARING

ORCHARD  
RADAR  
DIGEST



SUMMER  
HAZING

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COUNT  
DOWN

[H = Highland; G = Geneva]:

### Roundheaded Appletree Borer

Peak RAB egg hatch roughly: July 4 to July 23  
(H)/July 7 to July 29 (G).

### Dogwood Borer

Peak DWB egg hatch roughly: July 24 (H)/July  
29 (G).

### Codling Moth

Codling moth development as of July 20:

1st generation adult emergence at 98% (H)/93%  
(G) and 1st generation egg hatch at 80% (H)/58%  
(G).

### White Apple Leafhopper

2nd generation WAL found on apple foliage: July  
29 (H)/August 7 (G).

❖❖ Most of the season's major arthro-  
pod pest control decisions are likely to be com-  
pleted during the next couple of weeks. As you  
prepare to make what may be your final passes  
through the orchard for crop protection purposes  
before starting to concentrate on harvest activ-  
ities, try to keep alert to any late-breaking pest  
developments that might conceivably round out  
the summer. As in most years, forecast weather  
trends appear to be more of what we've been  
having in terms of heat (it ain't over yet) and  
rain (same as above), which will have their spe-  
cific impacts on insect activity, depending on  
the species. Here's a quick rundown of some  
of the more important late July-August pests to  
keep in mind during this homestretch.

continued...



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### GENERAL INFO

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### INSECT TRAP CATCHES

### PEST FOCUS

### UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

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### Apple Maggot

Adult numbers have been increasing in the orchard sites where we're trapping for them this year. In historically high-pressure orchards, early to mid-August is the most active period for flies to be out and laying eggs. With the recent rains softening the ground and easing the process of adult emergence, we're sure to see further upticks in trap numbers during this period. As always, targeted trapping can pay off in the event that some blocks are under greater pressure than others, even on the same farm, so please continue to monitor traps in representative "problem" blocks.

### Internal Lepidoptera

This complex of fruit-feeding larvae continues to pose a threat in several problem sites. The second generation flights are under way, and are even becoming heavy in some cases, so it still pays to stay on top of the situation in your specific orchard. Some spots with fruit damage have been noted, but in general, most orchards look to be in good shape.

Conditions are still favorable for good August flights, particularly for codling moth. The 2nd generation egg hatch will be well under way in the most advanced areas of the state this week, so we're definitely in the window for control sprays against the smallest larvae. This is an appropriate time for management sprays for oriental fruit moth as well, so prudence would dictate a critical evaluation of your late-season fruit protection status, to be sure you are adequately covered until the PHI for the various respective varieties.

Recommended options in apples include Altacor, Assail, Belt, Delegate, Exirel, or Voliam Xpress. In peaches, you can use Altacor, Assail, Delegate, or Voliam Xpress. Pyrethroids and OPs may be less suitable because of locally resistant populations. This is also a suitable time for Cyd-X or Carpovirusine granulosus virus applications against codling moth, or Madex HP against both OFM and codling moth; these products will help to lower overall population levels over the long term. Alternate row middle applications will not be as

effective as whole orchard sprays in high pressure blocks. Assess the pressure in your specific situations, check the pre-harvest intervals, and determine whether a full or border spray might be in order.

### Comstock Mealybug

In pears especially, this begins the period of greatest migration of 2nd generation nymphs into the fruit calyx, where they will be concealed until detected as unwelcome surprises at packinghouse inspections postharvest. In apples, infestations tend to result in blooms of sooty mold, particularly over the bottom half of fruits. Blocks with mealybug "issues" should receive a protective spray of Actara (pears only), Admire Pro (pears only), Assail (apples and pears only), Centaur, Movento, or Portal.

### European Corn Borer

Recall that these moths have a final flight that extends to the middle of September, and that the offspring can inflict last-minute fruit feeding damage to later varieties. Delegate (PHI = 7 days) is

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### scaffolds

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a good option for control of European corn borer. Also, one or two late sprays of a B.t. product like Dipel can go a long ways toward minimizing this injury, and the 0-day PHI is compatible with any harvest schedule.

### Mites

It can't be said often enough that mites are extremely good at exploiting any high temps to pop out a few more generations before they hang it up for the winter; twospotted spider mites are also possible, including in stone fruit plantings, although probably not as likely during a wetter season such as we've been having. A frequent (weekly) inspection of your foliage can pay big dividends if they happen to build rapidly before the crop is fully mature. The 7.5 mites/leaf threshold (sampling chart on p. 75 in the Recommends) would be appropriate at this point in the season.

### Obliquebanded Leafroller

The second summer flight of OBLR is due to start during the next 1–2 weeks, which means that the first larvae will be out looking for something to nibble on soon afterwards. If you struggled to manage the 1st summer brood, you might also cast a judicious eye on your fruits while you're in there checking the leaves for mites, to determine whether a late application of Altacor, Delegate, Proclaim, Rimon or a B.t. material such as Dipel, Deliver or Biobit might be of use in heading off late-season feeding damage.

### A couple of reminders...

- Review the comments in the June 1 issue regarding management options for woolly apple aphids, which are still present and probably increasing.

- Also, recall that all registered uses of Thionex (now labeled only in apples) will expire at the end of this month – that is, this Friday. Therefore, this week is your last opportunity to use it for any labeled pests such as apple aphids, stink bugs, or leafhoppers.❖❖

## FRUIT TOUR

### EVENT ANNOUNCEMENTS

**WAYNE COUNTY FRUITGROWER TOUR**  
Wednesday, August 5, from 9:30 am  
Registration and 1st stop at Wilbert's Fruit Farm, Walworth-Ontario Rd, Walworth, NY (GPS: N 43.160577, W 77.287325)

❖❖ Sponsored by agr.assistance, this large, informative and entertaining tour is in its 17th year, and will feature presentations on return bloom, pollination & crop set, frost control, apple scab and fire blight control, hard cider production, improving tree growth, black stem borer, plus much more. Door prizes, lunch, a light-hearted atmosphere, a BBQ/clambake dinner with a live band, growers and industry representatives from NY and surrounding states – always a great way to spend a midsummer day. Free attendance. Contact Lindsay LaMora (585-734-8904; [lindsaylamora@agrassistance.com](mailto:lindsaylamora@agrassistance.com)) for RSVP pre-registration and tour information.

### BIRD DAMAGE MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Wednesday, August 19, 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM

Cornell University will be holding a bird damage management workshop on Aug. 19 at CCE-Saratoga County, 50 W. High St, Ballston Spa, NY, offering comprehensive knowledge about successful bird management strategies in susceptible fruit crops, including sweet and tart cherry, blueberry, Honeycrisp apples and wine grapes. Morning session topics: which bird species damage fruit, economic losses to fruit from birds, consumer preference for man-

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agement tactics, NY grower survey, tactics for deer management, regulations & permitting for wildlife control, landscape factors that place fruit at risk, and bird mitigation strategies (Morning session available via WebEx webinar). Afternoon session: On-farm field demonstrations of scare tactics such as falconry, air dancers, discussion of tactics being used on representative farms. Registration fee, \$10; advance registration is required by August 12. Contact: Marcie Vohnoutka, ENY Commercial Horticulture Program, 518-272-4210; mmp74@cornell.edu. DEC credits are being requested.



## PEST FOCUS

Geneva: **Codling moth** 2nd flight began 7/24.

Highland: **Obliquebanded leafroller** 2nd flight beginning.

278 DD<sub>50</sub> accumulated since **San Jose scale** 2nd gen. biofix on 7/6. Crawler emergence expected at 400DD

345 DD<sub>50</sub> accumulated since **codling moth** 2nd gen. biofix on 7/13.

278 DD<sub>50</sub> accumulated since **spotted tentiform leafminer** biofix on 7/6. Sap-feeding mines present.

## INSECT TRAP CATCHES (Number/Trap/Day)

### Geneva, NY

### Highland, NY

	<u>7/20</u>	<u>7/24</u>	<u>7/27</u>		<u>7/20</u>	<u>7/27</u>
Redbanded leafroller	0.9	1.8	0.2	Redbanded leafroller	0.0	19.1
Spotted tentiform leafminer	8.5	5.1	2.7	Lesser appleworm	2.8	0.7
Oriental fruit moth	2.0	0.0	0.8	Oriental fruit moth	0.8	0.6
Lesser appleworm	0.3	0.0	0.0	Codling moth	6.1	2.5
Codling moth	0.0	0.6*	0.5	Spotted tentiform leafminer	17.2	24.5
American plum borer	0.0	0.0	0.0	San Jose scale	61.4	74.2
Lesser peachtree borer	0.3	0.4	0.2	Dogwood borer	3.9	1.9
Peachtree borer	0.1	0.0	0.0	Obliquebanded leafroller	0.1	0.2
Dogwood borer	5.4	6.6	1.3	Tufted apple budmoth	0.0	0.4
Pandemis leafroller	0.0	0.0	0.0	Apple maggot	0.1	0.1
Obliquebanded leafroller	0.1	0.0	0.0	Sparganothis fruitworm	0.1*	0.0
Apple maggot	0.5	0.2	0.8			

\* first catch

## UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	43°F	50°F
Current DD* accumulations (Geneva 1/1–7/27/15):	2011	1352
(Geneva 1/1–7/27/2014):	2085	1411
(Geneva "Normal"):	2182	1385
(Geneva 1/1–8/3, predicted):	2241	1533
(Highland 1/1–7/27/15):	2445	1708

<u>Coming Events</u>	<u>Ranges (Normal ±StDev):</u>	
Oriental fruit moth 2nd flight subsides	2066–2548	1377–1779
American plum borer 2nd flight begins	1557–2089	1029–1395
American plum borer 2nd flight peak	2005–2575	1351–1777
Comstock mealybug 1st flight subsides	1818–2132	1216–1418
Codling moth 2nd flight peak	1956–2722	1298–1884
Dogwood borer flight peak	1477–1895	925–1257
Redbanded leafroller 2nd flight subsides	2177–2731	1467–1883
STLM 2nd gen. tissue feeders present	1378–2035	913–1182
Spotted tentiform leafminer 2nd flight subsides	1994–2366	1316–1634
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight begins	2263–2647	1518–1838
Apple maggot 1st oviposition punctures	1605–2157	1144–1544
Apple maggot flight peak	2115–2655	1417–1837
Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight begins	2248–2640	1513–1827
San Jose scale 2nd flight peak	2137–2493	1440–1742

\*[all DDs are Baskerville-Emin (B.E.)]

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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