

# scaffolds

Update on Pest Management  
and Crop Development

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

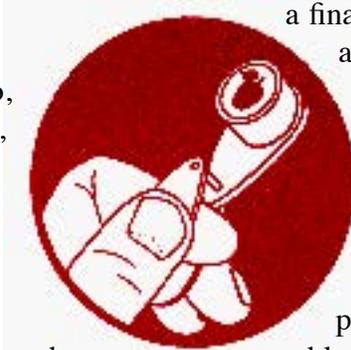
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Geneva, NY

## BATTING CLEANUP

AUGUST  
REFRAIN  
(Art Agnello,  
Entomology,  
Geneva,  
[ama4@  
cornell.edu](mailto:ama4@cornell.edu))



❖❖ Like most seasons, this one has been challenging in its inconsistency, not only with other years but also with itself, since we progressed from a fine early season to sodden, messy June, to a series of rainfree heat-ups that we should have had a month ago. As in the past, the impact on arthropod pests has varied accordingly, with our normal pests there, although not always at the normal levels, plus a few head-scratching breakouts that may have stopped short of actual crisis mode, but with most of this year's problems having been met appropriately by NY growers. Now, with harvest approaching, there may be just a few remaining pest management duties worth mentioning.

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 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), 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, often in sporadic numbers; possible late-season options include Assail (7 days), Imidan (7 days), and various pyrethroids.

A couple of less common last-minute pests can surface 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 patch-

continued...

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es; 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).



The black stem borer ambrosia beetle can still be found playing out its final few weeks of flight, although the literature indicates that this brood is probably not responsible for new infestations, so any direct treatments for this species should be deferred until next spring. However, it's not too early to begin removing any dead and dying trees having confirmed infestations, to eliminate them as a potential source of attacks next year. Pull out the roots as well, and burn all affected wood.

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). ❖❖

## scaffolds

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 Dept. of Entomology  
 NYSAES, Barton Laboratory  
 Geneva, NY 14456-1371  
 Phone: 315-787-2341 FAX: 315-787-2326  
 E-mail: [ama4@cornell.edu](mailto:ama4@cornell.edu)

Editors: A. Agnello, D. Kain

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FRUIT TOURS

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. 9 and 10 this year, with the Geneva portion taking place first (Wednesday Sept. 9), and the Hudson Valley installment on the second day (Thursday Sept. 10). Activities will commence in Geneva on the 9th, 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 10th, 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.

**PEST FOCUS**

Geneva: **American plum borer** 2nd flight began 8/13.

Highland: **Oriental fruit moth** egg hatch beginning. **Brown marmorated stinkbug** nymphs observed in mid-season peaches.

<b>INSECT TRAP CATCHES</b>							
<b>(Number/Trap/Day)</b>							
<b>Geneva, NY</b>				<b>Highland, NY</b>			
	<u>8/10</u>	<u>8/13</u>	<u>8/17</u>		<u>8/10</u>	<u>8/17</u>	
Redbanded leafroller	0.0	0.8	1.5	Redbanded leafroller	0.0	1.1	
Spotted tentiform leafminer	20.5	4.2	23.6	Lesser appleworm	1.0	1.3	
Oriental fruit moth	1.6	1.7	0.4	Oriental fruit moth	0.2	0.6	
Lesser appleworm	0.0	0.0	0.0	Codling moth	8.6	4.2	
Codling moth	0.0	2.0	0.5	Spotted tentiform leafminer	10.8	11.4	
American plum borer	0.0	0.2*	0.0	San Jose scale	25.6	16.8	
Lesser peachtree borer	1.1	0.5	0.4	Dogwood borer	1.2	0.9	
Peachtree borer	0.0	0.0	0.0	Obliquebanded leafroller	1.3	0.0	
Dogwood borer	0.0	0.0	1.1	Tufted apple budmoth	0.7	0.1	
Obliquebanded leafroller	0.1	0.0	0.0	Apple maggot	0.2	0.3	
Apple maggot	1.3	2.2	1.8	Sparganothis fruitworm	0.1	0.1	

\* first catch

## UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	<u>43°F</u>	<u>50°F</u>
Current DD* accumulations (Geneva 1/1–8/17/15):	2563	1757
(Geneva 1/1–8/17/2014):	2566	1745
(Geneva "Normal"):	2767	1832
(Geneva 1/1–8/24, predicted):	2781	1926
(Highland 1/1–8/17/15):	3095	2211

<u>Coming Events</u>	<u>Ranges (Normal ±StDev):</u>
American plum borer 2nd flight peak	2005–2575 1351–1777
Comstock mealybug 2nd gen. crawlers peak	2380–2624 1658–1737
Comstock mealybug 2nd gen. crawlers subside	2735–2771 1794–1958
Codling moth 2nd flight peak	1956–2722 1298–1884
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight peak	2714–3190 1875–2213
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight peak	2570–3016 1749–2105
Apple maggot flight peak	2115–2655 1417–1837
Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight peak	2605–3019 1767–2101
San Jose scale 2nd flight peak	2137–2493 1440–1742
San Jose scale 2nd gen. crawlers emerge	2746–2852 1916–2104
Lesser appleworm 2nd flight peak	2154–3098 1440–2150
Oriental fruit moth 3rd flight peak	2645–3209 1818–2222
Peachtree borer flight subsides	2478–3126 1672–2180

\*[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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