

scaffolds

Update on Pest Management
and Crop Development

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

August 31, 2015

VOLUME 24, No. 24

Geneva, NY

I
N
S
E
C
T
S

WEATHER, OR NOT?

2015 FRUIT
ARTHROPOD
PEST
REVIEW
(Art Agnello,
Entomology,
Geneva)



❖❖ It's been difficult to get a good handle on the insect situation this season, mainly because it has seemed relatively quiet with regard to many of the key pest species, but we never feel comfortable advising complacency while there is still time for something to rear up and cause late-breaking problems. The first part of the spring started out with nearly ideal tree (and insect) development weather — not much rain, moderate temperatures, and with a gradual warming trend that would make any New York native think they'd been teleported a few states to the south. That is, of course, until the last week of May, when some polar express cold blasts barreled their way through the landscape, followed by a sequence of storm fronts that made June one of the wettest on record (at least in WNY, while the Hudson Valley perversely suffered from too little precipitation). This had the effect of suppressing many insect flights and typical infestation patterns, although frequent rain events made it a challenge to keep the trees covered with preventive sprays. Things remained fairly unsettled into July, and we never really got into true summer temperature patterns until just a few weeks ago, with a prospect of yet more warm and dry weather to continue.

On balance, insect pests were not too problematic, although a number of them needed some extra attention, as is common. As hap-

pened in 2014, the rainy spells helped to keep down **mite** numbers for much of the state, although some blocks in the Hudson Valley did run into population blow-ups. Unlike last year, **San Jose scale** infestations have not seemed to be such a common concern, although **woolly apple aphid**, which is notable for being a dependable late summer complication, is present in a number of sites and may yet pose some year-end difficulties. **Codling moth** and **oriental fruit moth** continue to be important drivers of many insect management programs, particularly in western NY, but **apple maggot** trap numbers this season have been mysteriously low until recently, when we've begun to see an increase in some WNY sites. **Brown marmorated stink bug** was once again extremely rare in WNY, and low numbers are similarly being reported throughout the mid-Atlantic, although there are trackable populations in parts of ENY and the Hudson Valley. **Spotted wing drosophila** showed up somewhat earlier this year, and continues as a more universal, and

continued...

IN THIS ISSUE...

INSECTS

- ❖ 2015 Tree fruit arthropod pest review

GENERAL INFO

- ❖ Cornell Fruit Pest Control Field Days
- ❖ Trac Software online download

INSECT TRAP CATCHES

UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

urgent, concern, still mostly for berry growers; our cherry and peach plantings will start to require more diligent oversight if this trend continues. The troublesome **black stem borer**, an ambrosia beetle that has been found as the cause of tree decline and death in numerous plantings in WNY, was also documented in several ENY counties this season. We've been assessing a few options as preventive trunk spray treatments, but still don't have much confidence in our ability to control them adequately. ❖❖

GET
DOWN
WITH IT

TRAC SOFTWARE
v2011-EASY ONLINE
DOWNLOAD
(Julie Carroll, NYS IPM
Program, Geneva; jec3@cornell.edu)

❖❖ If you have been thinking about getting Trac software for Apple, Pear, StoneFruit, Cherry, Grape, Berry or a bundle, but weren't sure how, the time is now! Since 2011, the software has been handled through the Center for Technology Licensing (CTL) at Cornell University. But now you can easily purchase the license and download the software online. No more sending in paper forms and payment. Find out how to obtain TracFruit Software at the Center for Technology Licensing: TracFruit Software License at www.ctl.cornell.edu/technology/express-licensing/software/trac-software/fruit.php

Keep records up-to-date, generate reports, analyze your pest management strategies and improve IPM practices with Trac software for Fruit. Instead of filling out several forms for different reports, enter the record once in Trac software. Trac creates reports for you from a single SprayData sheet, plus an EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Central Posting form. Each year, you'll save your spray records in a convenient, customizable Trac Software Excel file that you can refer back to.

The license covers a single farm location. For commercial applications such as for private consultants serving multiple farms, contact Carolyn Theodore, CTL, Technology Licensing Officer, cat42@cornell.edu. For questions and tech support, contact Juliet Carroll, Fruit IPM Coordinator, NYS IPM Program, jec3@cornell.edu.

Trac Software v2011 is now longer-lasting. This version of Trac has an open ChemTable (no password). This means the software never goes out-of-date, because you update your own ChemTable, generating your year-to-year inventory and associated purchase costs. Complete instructions on how to do this are included in the Trac Software Manual (nysipm.cornell.edu/trac/tracsoftware-manual.pdf) and in the software itself, along with a sample 2010 ChemTable.

Trac software runs in Microsoft Excel, so you'll need Excel to run it. With Trac, it is easy to create reports and records using the many features of Excel! Those familiar with working on a spreadsheet will find it easy to use Trac software, since it is written in MS Excel. Very simply, you "fill in the blanks" on the data-entry sheets, much like sheets of paper. One sheet asks for basic grower information, such as name and address, another

continued...

scaffolds

is published weekly from March to September by Cornell University—NYS Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva) and Ithaca—with the assistance of Cornell Cooperative Extension. New York field reports welcomed. Send submissions by 3 pm Monday to:

scaffolds FRUIT JOURNAL
Dept. of Entomology
NYSAES, Barton Laboratory
Geneva, NY 14456-1371
Phone: 315-787-2341 FAX: 315-787-2326
E-mail: ama4@cornell.edu

Editors: A. Agnello, D. Kain

This newsletter available online at:
<http://www.scaffolds.entomology.cornell.edu/index>.

sheet allows the user to enter their spray information, etc.

From the data-entry sheets, Trac completes various report forms, including an EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Central Posting form and the NYS DEC Applicator/Technician Pesticide Annual Report. Each version of Trac software has processor and buyer report forms specific to that crop.

Trac software generates drop-down lists for pesticide trade names and target pests from which you can select. Using drop-down lists saves time and prevents typing errors, improving the accuracy of your records. Join the numerous farmers using Trac and benefitting from its streamlined reports, visit TracFruit Software License at www.citl.cornell.edu/technology/express-licensing/software/trac-software/fruit.php or Trac Software for Fruit at nysipm.cornell.edu/trac/ to learn more. Get Trac, set up your records and generate all your 2015 spray record reports in less than a 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. 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. ❖❖

INSECT TRAP CATCHES (Number/Trap/Day)

Geneva, NY

Highland, NY

	<u>8/24</u>	<u>8/27</u>	<u>8/31</u>		<u>8/24</u>
Redbanded leafroller	6.1	4.8	1.9	Redbanded leafroller	4.4
Spotted tentiform leafminer	13.9	5.5	8.6	Lesser appleworm	2.0
Oriental fruit moth	1.6	0.8	2.3	Oriental fruit moth	1.8
Codling moth	0.5	0.7	0.1	Codling moth	5.5
American plum borer	0.0	0.0	0.0	Spotted tentiform leafminer	12.7
Lesser peachtree borer	0.8	0.0	0.4	San Jose scale	1.3
Peachtree borer	0.0	0.0	0.0	Dogwood borer	1.1
Dogwood borer	0.3	1.0	2.8	Obliquebanded leafroller	0.3
Obliquebanded leafroller	0.3	0.3	0.0	Tufted apple budmoth	0.1
Apple maggot	2.3	2.2	2.6	Apple maggot	0.3
				Sparganothis fruitworm	0.1
				Variegated leafroller	0.4

* first catch

UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	<u>43°F</u>	<u>50°F</u>
Current DD* accumulations (Geneva 1/1–8/31/15):	2903	1999
(Geneva 1/1–8/31/2014):	2890	1971
(Geneva "Normal"):	3114	2079
(Geneva 1/1–9/7, predicted):	3126	2173

<u>Coming Events</u>	<u>Ranges (Normal ±StDev):</u>
American plum borer 2nd flight subsides	2927–3353 2018–2372
Codling moth 2nd flight subsides	2846–3462 1923–2447
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight subsides	3124–3436 2142–2422
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight peak	2570–3016 1749–2105
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight subsides	3244–3480 2258–2462
Apple maggot flight subsides	2772–3258 1907–2283
Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight subsides	3108–3468 2126–2448
Lesser appleworm 2nd flight peak	2154–3098 1440–2150
Lesser appleworm 2nd flight subsides	2794–3488 1918–2422
Oriental fruit moth 3rd flight peak	2645–3209 1818–2222
Oriental fruit moth 3rd flight subsides	2928–3412 1978–2310
Peachtree borer flight subsides	2478–3126 1672–2180
Lesser peachtree borer flight subsides	2996–3446 2017–2433

*[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.

This material is based upon work supported by Smith Lever funds from the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.