**WINGING THEIR WAY**

**ORCHARD RADAR DIGEST**

**Geneva Predictions:**

**Roundheaded Appletree Borer**
RAB Peak egglaying period roughly: June 24 to July 8. First RAB eggs hatch roughly: June 17.

**Dogwood Borer**
First DWB egg hatch roughly: June 22.

**Codling Moth**
Codling moth development as of June 13: 1st generation adult emergence at 73% and 1st generation egg hatch at 20%.
1st generation 20% CM egg hatch: June 13 (= target date where one spray needed to control 1st generation CM).

**Obliquebanded Leafroller**
Early egg hatch and optimum date for initial application of insecticide effective against OBLR (with follow-up applications as needed): June 23.

**Oriental Fruit Moth**
2nd generation OFM flight begins around: June 28.

**Redbanded Leafroller**
2nd RBLR flight begins around June 28.

**San Jose Scale**
1st generation SJS crawlers appear: June 18.

**Spotted Tentiform Leafminer**
2nd STLM flight begins around: June 16.

**Insect model predictions for**
**Highland[H] / Geneva[G]**


Plum curculio emergence complete at 308 DD50 (currently @ 520[H] / 389[G]).

Obliquebanded Leafroller larval emergence @ 360 DD43; 25% hatch @450 DD43; 50% hatch @630 DD43 (currently @ 542[H] / 276[G]).

San Jose Scale crawler emergence @ 310 DD50 after 1st flight (currently @ 460[H] / 303[G]).

**PEST FOCUS**

Geneva: 1st trap captures of San Jose Scale crawlers today, 6/13.

**Editor's Note:** Next week's Scaffolds will be delayed until Tuesday, June 21, as I will be out of the office with another commitment - A.A.
YOU SAY POTATO
(Art Agnello, Entomology, Geneva; ama4@cornell.edu)

Potato leafhopper (PLH) does not overwinter in the northeast but instead migrates on thermals (warm air masses) from the south. It is generally a more serious problem in the Hudson Valley than in western N.Y. or the Champlain Valley; however, weather fronts such as those resulting from the recent storms occurring in the middle states as well as in our region provide ample opportunity for most of the region to share the wealth, so it doesn’t hurt to tour observantly through a few orchards now. Because PLH comes in constantly during the season, there are no distinct broods or generations and the pest may be present continuously in orchards from June through harvest.

PLH feeds on tender young terminal leaves. Initially, injured leaves turn yellow around the edges, then become chlorotic and deformed (cupping upward, Fig. 1) and later turn brown or scorched. Damage is caused by a toxin injected by PLH while feeding. PLH also occasionally causes symptoms similar to the effects of growth regulators, such as excessive branching preceding or beyond the point of extensive feeding. PLH damage is often mistaken for injury caused by herbicides, nutrient deficiency, or over-fertilization. PLH injury may not be serious on mature trees but can severely stunt the growth of young trees.

Nymphs and adults should be assessed on 50–100 randomly selected terminal leaves in an orchard. Older trees should be inspected approximately every three weeks during the summer. Young trees should be sampled weekly through July. PLH nymphs are often described as moving sideways like crabs, whereas WALH generally move forward and back. No formal studies have been conducted in N.Y. to determine the economic injury level for PLH on apples, so we suggest a tentative threshold of an average of one PLH (nymph or adult, Fig. 2) per leaf. Little is known about the natural enemies of PLH, but it is assumed that they cannot effectively prevent damage by this pest in commercial New York orchards.

Damage by this migratory pest is usually worse when it shows up early. PLH can cause significant damage to newly planted trees that are not yet established. When PLH, white apple Fig. 1. Potato leafhopper feeding damage.

continued...
leafhopper (WALH), rose leafhopper (RLH) and aphids are present, control measures are often warranted.

Field trials conducted some years ago in the Hudson Valley evaluated reduced rates of Provado against all three species of leafhoppers. Provado was applied in combinations at a full rate (2 oz/100 gal) and a quarter rate (0.5 oz/100 gal), at varying intervals (3rd–5th cover). Nymphs of PLH, WALH, and RLH were sampled and leaf damage by PLH was monitored.

Because of Provado's translaminar activity, all rates and schedules produced excellent control of WALH/RLH nymphs (however, reduced rates will not control leafminer). Against PLH nymphs, the number of applications was shown to be more important than rate; i.e., better protection of new foliage. Considering the percentage of leaves with PLH damage, the number of applications again appeared to be more important than application rate.

Admire Pro, the currently available imidacloprid formulation from Bayer, is also an excellent aphicide, and the same principle would hold as for PLH — maintaining coverage of new growth is more important than the rate. Moreover, reduced rates are likely to increase the survival of cecidomyiid and syrphid predators that are common and effective biological control agents. Other management options for these leaf feeding hoppers can be found in the "Additional Summer Sprays" section starting on p. 145 in the Recommends. Check Table 7.1.2 (p. 65) for impacts of any of these products on beneficials.

**BULLET POINTS**

- A new publication on principles of managing BMSB in orchard crops has just been made available on the StopBMSB.org website. This 4-page document, "Integrated Pest Management for Brown Marmorated Stink Bug in Orchard Crops", authored by the BMSB SCRI Orchard Crop Commodity Team, provides a synopsis of what researchers have learned so far and management recommendations using an integrated approach. Topics, supplemented by over a dozen photos, include:
  - Basic Biology and Life Cycle of BMSB
  - Orchard Crops at Risk / Crops Not at Risk
  - Orchard Crop Injury Diagnostics
  - Period of Risk/Susceptibility
  - Provisional Monitoring and Scouting Recommendations
  - Provisional Management Strategies
  - Biological Control
  - Effective Insecticides for Controlling BMSB in Orchard Crops
  - Problems That May Arise from Multiple Post-Bloom Applications of Broad-Spectrum Insecticides in Orchard Crops

This publication is available as a PDF at: [http://www.stopbmsb.org/stopBMSB/assets/File/BMSB-in-Orchard-Crops.pdf](http://www.stopbmsb.org/stopBMSB/assets/File/BMSB-in-Orchard-Crops.pdf)
The Cornell Fruit Field Day will be held in Geneva on Wednesday, July 20. This event, being organized by Cornell University, the NYS Agric. Experiment Station, CALS Fruit Program Work Team, and Cornell Cooperative Extension, will feature ongoing research in berries, hops, grapes, and tree fruit. All interested persons are invited to learn about the fruit research under way at Cornell University. Attendees will be able to select from tours of different fruit commodities. It will be based at the NYSAES Fruit and Vegetable Research Farm South, 1097 County Road No. 4, 1 mile west of Pre-emption Rd. in Geneva, NY. Admission is $50/person ($40 for additional attendees from the same farm or business). Pre-registration is required; walk-in registration may be available for a $10 surcharge on the day of the event. Please use the registration link below to register via credit card: http://events.cals.cornell.edu/ffd2016

CORNELL AND CCE EMPLOYEES get free admission, but please pre-register using the same link; there's a Cornell Staff tab at the top of the home page, which will take you to a page to pre-register and select a lunch option.

To participate as a sponsor, see the website page or contact Shelly Cowles (315-787-2274; mw69@cornell.edu).

NOTE: This year’s IFTA (International Fruit Tree Association) Summer Study Tour is taking place in western NY and will focus on the Cornell Fruit Field Day, with complementary tours on the day before and after (July 19, Orleans Co. and July 21, Wayne Co.) For more information on this tour, see their website: http://www.ifruittree.org

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INSECT TRAP CATCHES</th>
<th>Geneva, NY</th>
<th>Highland, NY</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6/6 6/9 6/13</td>
<td>6/6 6/13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Redbanded leafroller       | 0.0 0.0 0.0      | Redbanded leafroller 0.0 0.5  
| Spotted Tentiform Leafminer| 1.5 0.0 1.5      | Spotted Tentiform Leafminer 60.0 96.0  
| Oriental Fruit Moth         | 4.5 0.0 0.0      | Oriental Fruit Moth 1.0 0.0  
| San Jose Scale              | 0.0 0.5 0.0      | Lesser Appleworm 4.0 1.0  
| Codling Moth                | 2.5 0.0 1.0      | San Jose Scale 0.0 0.0  
| American Plum Borer         | 0.0 0.5 0.0      | Codling Moth 44.5 35.5  
| Lesser Peachtree Borer      | 8.0 0.5 4.5      | Obliquebanded Leafroller 21.0 41.5  
| Obliquebanded Leafroller    | 1.0 1.0 2.0      | Dogwood Borer 2.0 1.1  
| Pandemis Leafroller         | 5.5 2.0 31.0     | Brown Marmorate Stink Bug 0.0 0.0  
| Dogwood Borer               | 2.0 0.5 -        | * = 1st catch
### UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current DD accumulations (Geneva 1/1–6/13/16):</th>
<th>43°F</th>
<th>50°F</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Geneva 1/1–6/13/2015):</td>
<td>963.1</td>
<td>611.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Geneva &quot;Normal&quot;):</td>
<td>977.7</td>
<td>605.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Geneva 1/1-6/20, predicted):</td>
<td>1130.8</td>
<td>680.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Highland 1/1–6/13/16):</td>
<td>1328.7</td>
<td>783.5</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coming Events:</th>
<th>Ranges (Normal ±StDev):</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherry fruit fly 1st catch</td>
<td>755-1289 424-806</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesser appleworm 1st flight subsides</td>
<td>989-1515 604-974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obliquebanded leafroller 1st flight peak</td>
<td>833-1219 486-766</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obliquebanded leafroller summer larvae hatch</td>
<td>1038-1460 625-957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oriental fruit moth 1st flight subsides</td>
<td>829-1111 488-688</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pandemis leafroller flight peak</td>
<td>891-1195 514-742</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peachtree borer 1st catch</td>
<td>799-1331 462-824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear psylla 2nd brood hatch</td>
<td>967-1185 584-750</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Jose scale 1st flight subsiding</td>
<td>864-1238 515-769</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Jose scale 1st generation crawlers present</td>
<td>1033-1215 619-757</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spotted tentiform leafminer 2nd flight start</td>
<td>993-1163 592-726</td>
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<tr>
<td>White apple leafhopper 1st gen adults present</td>
<td>679-1041 380-694</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All DDs 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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