

SCAFFOLDS Fruit Journal, Geneva, NY

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Update on Pest Management and Crop Development

June 19, 2017

COMING EVENTS

	43°F	50°F
Current DD* accumulations		
(Geneva 1/1-6/19):	1130.9	610.6
(Geneva 1/1-6/19/2016):	1083.3	641.4
(Geneva "Normal"):	1137.0	692.0
(Geneva 1/1-6/26, predicted):	1316.9	747.6
(Highland 1/1-6/19):	1449.0	880.0
Upcoming Pest Events – Ranges (Normal +/- Std Dev):		
Apple maggot 1st catch	1225-1661	774-1072
American plum borer		
1st flight subsides.....	1200-1488	745-967
Codling moth 1st flight subsides..	1264-1821	801-1200
Comstock mealybug		
1st adult catch.....	1308-1554	809-1015
Lesser appleworm		
1st flight subsides.....	1002-1538	613-989
Obliquebanded leafroller		
summer larvae hatch	1038-1460	625-957
Oriental fruit moth		

2nd flight starts	1257-1496	776-971
Redbanded leafroller		
2nd flight starts	1209-1562	744-1016
White apple leafhopper		
1st brood adults peak	1162-1414	765-987
*[all DDs Baskerville-Emin, B.E.]		

PEST FOCUS

Geneva: Spotted Tentiform Leafminer 2nd flight started today, 6/19.

Highland: Dogwood Borer 1st trap catch 6/16.

MODEL BUILDING

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

[Source: NEWA Apple Insect Models,

<http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=apple-insects>]

Obliquebanded Leafroller larval emergence @ 350 DD43 from biofix (currently @ 459[H] / 203[G]).

TRAP CATCHES (Number/trap)

Geneva

	6/8	6/12	6/16	6/19
Redbanded Leafroller	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Spotted Tent. Leafminer	0.0	0.5	1.5	50.0*

Oriental Fruit Moth	3.0	3.0	4.0	12.0
Codling Moth	4.5	14.0	36.5	48.0
Lesser Peachtree Borer	3.0	9.0	8.0	18.5
Peachtree Borer	1.0	12.0	15.5	17.5
Dogwood Borer	1.5*	1.0	0.5	2.0
Obliquebanded Leafroller	0.0	25.0*	32.0	15.0

Highland (Peter Jentsch)

	5/30	6/5	6/12	6/19
Redbanded Leafroller	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.0
Spotted Tent. Leafminer	0.0	1.0	40.5*	173.5
Oriental Fruit Moth	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.0
Lesser Appleworm	2.0	11.5	11.2	2.5
Obliquebanded Leafroller	0.5*	4.5	13.0	20.0
Codling Moth	48.5	13.0	27.0	36.0
San Jose Scale	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Sparganothis Fruitworm	0.0	1.0*	2.0	0.0
Variiegated Leafroller	0.0	4.0*	6.0	1.0
Tufted Apple Bud Moth	0.0	3.5*	12.0	13.0
Dogwood Borer	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0*

* 1st catch

ORCHARD RADAR DIGEST

[H = Highland; G = Geneva]:

Roundheaded Appletree Borer

RAB peak egg laying period roughly: June 19-July 3 (H)/June 24-July 9. First RAB eggs hatch roughly: June 15 (H)/June 24 (G).

Dogwood Borer

First DWB egg hatch roughly: June 17 (H)/June 23 (G).

Codling Moth

Codling moth development as of June 19:

1st generation adult emergence at 94% (H)/85% (G) and 1st generation egg hatch at 62% (H)/40% (G).

Obliquebanded Leafroller

Where OBLR will be managed with insecticide against young larvae: Early egg hatch and optimum date for initial application of effective insecticide:

June 17 (H)/June 23 (G).

Oriental Fruit Moth

2nd generation OFM flight begins around: June 21 (H)/June 28 (G).

Redbanded Leafroller

2nd RBLR flight begins around: June 21 (H)/June 28 (G).

[Section: INSECTS]

STREAMING LIVE

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[Box Text: **ANTI-SOCIAL NETWORK**]

Obliquebanded Leafroller

Assuming a biofix (1st adult catch) of OBLR this year from about May 30 (Highland) to 6/12 (WNY and the Champlain), sites around the state have accumulated a total of anywhere from 200-460 DD (base 43°F) by today. You can check your specific location on the NEWA Apple Insect Models page [<http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=apple-insects>]. First egg hatch is generally expected at about 360 DD, which has already passed in Highland, and should occur sometime this week in the rest of the state. The peak of hatching activity, corresponding to about 25% egg hatch, occurs at about 450 DD, while the 630 DD point in the insect's development roughly corresponds to 50% egg hatch; at 720 DD, the earliest emerging larvae have reached the middle instars that are large enough to start doing noticeable damage to foliar terminals and, eventually, the young fruits. This is also the earliest point at which visual inspection for the larvae is practical, so sampling for evidence of a

treatable OBLR infestation would be recommended at that time in orchards where pressure has not been high enough to justify a preventive spray.

Guidelines for sampling OBLR terminal infestations can be found on p. 72 in the Recommends, using a 3% action threshold that would lead to a recommended spray of an effective leafroller material. Delegate, Altacor, Proclaim and Exirel are our preferred choices in most cases; Rimon, Intrepid, a B.t. material or a pyrethroid are also options, depending on block history and previous spray efficacy against specific populations. If the average percentage of terminals infested with live larvae is less than 3%, no treatment is required right away, but another sample should be taken three to five days (100 DD) later, to be sure populations were not underestimated.

Aphids, an Assortment

Although small numbers of green aphids (Spirea aphid, *Aphis spiraecola*, and Apple aphid, *Aphis pomi*) may have been present on trees early in the season, populations have been increasing regularly as the summer weather patterns gradually become established. Both species are common during the summer in most N.Y. orchards, although no extensive

surveys have been done to compare their relative abundance in different production areas throughout the season. It's generally assumed that infestations in our area are mostly Spirea aphid.

Nymphs and adults suck sap from growing terminals and water sprouts. High populations cause leaves to curl and may stunt shoot growth on young trees. Aphids excrete large amounts of honeydew, which collects on fruit and foliage. Sooty mold fungi that develop on honeydew cause the fruit to turn black, reducing its quality.

Aphids should be sampled several times throughout this season starting now. Inspect 10 rapidly growing terminals from each of 5 trees throughout the orchard, noting the percentage of infested terminals, including rosy aphid-infestations, since they tend to affect the foliage similarly to the green species at this time of the year. No formal studies have been done to develop an economic threshold for aphids in N.Y. orchards. Currently, treatment is recommended if 30% of the terminals are infested with either species of aphid, or at 50% terminal infestation and less than 20% of the terminals with predators (below). An alternative

threshold is given as 10% of the fruits exhibiting either aphids or honeydew.

The larvae of syrphid (hoverflies) and cecidomyiid flies (midges) prey on aphids throughout the summer. These predators complete about three generations during the summer. Most insecticides are somewhat toxic to these two predators, and they usually cannot build up sufficient numbers to control aphids adequately in regularly sprayed orchards. Check Tables 7.1.1 (p. 64) and 7.1.2 (p. 66) in the Recommends for ratings of efficacy and impact on beneficials, respectively, for common spray materials. Both aphid species are resistant to most organophosphates, but materials in other chemical classes that control these pests effectively include: Actara, Admire, Asana, Assail, Aza-Direct, Beleaf, Danitol, Lannate, Movento, Proaxis, Pyrenone, Vydate and Warrior, as well as pre-mixes containing some of the same a.i.s.

Woolly Apple Aphid colonizes both aboveground parts of the apple tree and the roots and commonly overwinters on the roots. In the spring, nymphs crawl up on apple trees from the roots to initiate aerial colonies. Colonies initially build up on the inside of the canopy on sites such as wounds or pruning scars and

later become numerous in the outer portion of the tree canopy, usually during late July to early August, but you may already begin to notice these aerial colonies in high pressure orchards in the region; we have begun to see these colonies in the Geneva research plantings. Refer to the May 22 issue of Scaffolds for an overview of some control recommendations.

Potato leafhopper

PLH is generally a more serious problem in the Hudson Valley than in western New York or the Champlain Valley; however, healthy populations can be found in WNY as well this season. Refer to last week's (June 12) issue of Scaffolds for an overview of its biology and some control recommendations.

Japanese Beetle

This perennial pest overwinters as a partially grown grub in the soil below the frost line. In the spring, the grub resumes feeding, primarily on the roots of grasses, and then pupates near the soil surface. Adults normally begin to emerge during the first week of July in upstate N.Y. The adults fly to any of 300 species of trees and shrubs to feed; upon emergence, they usually feed on the foliage and flowers of low-growing plants such as roses, grapes, and shrubs, and later on tree foliage. On

tree leaves, beetles devour the tissue between the veins, leaving a lacelike skeleton. Severely injured leaves turn brown and often drop. Adults are most active during the warmest parts of the day and prefer to feed on plants that are fully exposed to the sun.

Although damage to peaches is most commonly noted in our area, the fruits of apple, cherry, peach and plum trees may also be attacked, all of which have been suffering increasing damage from these insects in recent years. Fruits that mature before the beetles are abundant, such as cherries, may escape injury.

Ripening or diseased fruit is particularly attractive to the beetles. Pheromone traps are available and can be hung in the orchard in early July to detect the beetles' presence; these products are generally NOT effective at trapping out the beetles. Fruit and foliage may be protected from damage by spraying an insecticide such as Assail, Sevin, Endigo or Voliam Xpress/Besiege (in apple) or Admire, Assail, Sevin, Endigo, Leverage or Voliam Xpress/Besiege (in cherries or peaches) when the first beetles appear.

(Information adapted from: Johnson, W.T. & H.H. Lyon. 1988. Insects that feed on trees and shrubs. Cornell

Univ. Press.; and Howitt, A.H. 1993. Common tree fruit pests. Mich. State. Univ. Ext. NCR 63.)

IN LIGHT OF MITES

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[Box Text: LOCAL MOTILES]

The recent and anticipated bursts of heat moving through our region this month are providing sufficient heat (and food) to promote buildups of European red mite populations in various sites. Now that we are entering another mite control season, it may be useful to again go over some basics for maximizing the effectiveness of the tools we have for keeping them under control. Mite management can be considered to be a 2-phase process: 1) An early season program, against the overwintering generation; and 2) A summer program, directed against new populations.

Usually, a preventive approach (i.e., without the need to sample) is advised for the early season, depending on the previous year's pressure. Among the options available for this task are (were): delayed dormant oil, an ovicide-larvacide (Apollo/Savey/Onager/Zeal) applied prebloom or (adding Agri-Mek to the list) after petal fall. For summer populations, scouting and

sampling is advised to pick up rapid mite increases on new foliage, especially during early summer, when trees are most susceptible. During this phase, thresholds increase as the summer goes on and the trees become more tolerant of mite feeding. When the numbers of motiles (everything but eggs) reach or approach threshold, a "rescue" material can be recommended, among them are: Acramite, Apollo, Envidor, Kanemite, Nexter, Onager, Nealta, Portal, Savey, Vendex, and Zeal.

Because mites have many generations per year, they have a high potential to develop resistance. Some major differences between resistance management programs for fungicides vs. insecticides and miticides are:

1 - Insect and mite resistance is not promoted by using low dosages of materials; i.e., it doesn't cause a population shift in their susceptibility, as can occur with pathogens.

2 - Frequent applications of high rates usually will not prevent or slow down the development of insect and mite resistance.

3 - Usually, high dosages are not toxic to resistant insects or mites, but they do kill a greater number of susceptible individuals.

Recall that resistant mites are theoretically "less fit" or weaker than susceptible individuals. They have shorter lives, are physically smaller or weaker, produce fewer offspring, take longer to develop, and their mating success is lower. In the absence of competition from susceptible individuals, resistant pests rapidly multiply.

The key to management of resistance to insecticides and miticides is to reduce selection pressure that favors the survival of resistant individuals. Some tactics for doing this are:

- Treat different generations with materials of different chemical classes.
- Use nonchemical control tactics where possible (e.g., biological control by using selective insecticides -- i.e., avoiding pyrethroids and carbamates -- to encourage predator mites) -- see Table 7.1.2 (p. 66) in the Recommends.
- Use good miticide stewardship, apply only when necessary, use correct dosages, obtain adequate coverage, and optimize your timing.

Not so long ago, our miticide choices were not very numerous: oil, Morestan (prebloom), Vydate, Omite,

Carzol, and Kelthane. We have many more options today, but it's important to keep in mind how they may (OR may not) differ:

[12B] Vendex: disrupts ATP formation

[6] Agri-Mek/Proclaim: GABA (neurotransmitter) site; affects chlorine ion channel, inhibits nerve transmissions

[25] Acramite: GABA (neurotransmitter) site (probably); contact activity

[10A] Apollo/Savey/Onager: growth inhibitors

[10B] Zeal: growth inhibitor

[20B] Kanemite and [25] Nealta: METI (mitochondrial electron transport inhibitor), Site II

[21] Nexter/Portal: METI (mitochondrial electron transport inhibitor), Site I

[23] Envidor: lipid biosynthesis inhibitor

These numbers, which are listed just before the product names in the Tree Fruit Guidelines spray tables, are assigned by IRAC (Insecticide Resistance Action Committee). This is an international organization of researchers and scientists committed to prolonging the effectiveness of pesticides at risk for resistance development. The number codes represent Mode of Action Classification Groups. An arthropod population

is more likely to exhibit cross-resistance to materials within the same group, so if you're seeing (or anticipating) reduced efficacy from a miticide that may have been effective in the past, it would be advisable to switch to a material that's in a different IRAC grouping.

For more information on this effort, see:

<http://www.illac-online.org/>

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