

IT CAME FROM BEYOND

INVASIVES AT THE DOOR

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and will be continuing their trap monitoring activities this season with the assistance of fruit specialists in IPM and Entomology. A NYS IPM fact sheet on this insect can be found at <http://hdl.handle.net/1813/53834>

❖❖ Most people are aware of the increasing frequency with which invasive species are being detected in our crop systems, and the resulting concern over the damage they can cause if not properly addressed. Two of the newest invasive pests to appear on the scene, European cherry fruit fly and spotted lanternfly, have yet to make a significant impact on NY fruit production, but this could change quickly if they spread more quickly than we are able to respond to them.

European Cherry Fruit Fly

Scouting methods are available for European cherry fruit fly. This is a Tephritid fly, similar to black cherry fruit fly, cherry fruit fly, apple maggot, and blueberry maggot. This insect is present in Ontario, Canada; it was initially found there in 2016. Unfortunately, in 2017, it was also found along the Niagara River in NY. This species can also infest honeysuckle fruit, as well as cherry. Among *Prunus* spp., it prefers sweet cherry. Because Tephritids are not strong fliers and tend to overwinter in the soil near the plants upon which they fed the prior year, the USDA APHIS had initially considered an eradication effort for this insect; however, it now appears they are focusing more on a trapping-based management plus quarantine approach. The NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets is coordinating these efforts with USDA APHIS,



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Spotted Lanternfly

Spotted lanternfly has been present in Pennsylvania for a few years now and their eradication efforts have slowed the spread of this insect, but not halted it. It is now found in Delaware and is starting to show up in adjacent states. These showy insects are agricultural and household pests. Its feeding behavior is like that of a huge pear psylla – sucking plant sap and excreting it in forcible splatters that contaminate the areas around the trees upon which it is feeding. Sooty molds grow and sticky surfaces are unapproachable on and near heavily infested trees. This insect has a large host range. We are concerned for the grape and apple industries, should this insect become established in NY. There is also great concern for the forestry industry, ornamentals, and landscapes.



[Photo: Erica Smyers, PhD student, Penn State Department of Entomology]

Perhaps a silver lining we can exploit against spotted lanternfly is that it requires tree-of-heaven, *Ailanthus altissima*, in order to successfully reproduce (at least under laboratory conditions), although hops may also serve this purpose. Tim Weigle and I have been scouting for *Ailanthus* trees around vineyards and orchards and have found none so far. This tree was sold and planted as a reclamation species in the 1960s. In Pennsylvania, they are exploiting this by removing most

Ailanthus and then treating those remaining with a systemic insecticide to kill spotted lanternfly that settle to reproduce and feed.

What should you do? Familiarize yourself with spotted lanternfly and *Ailanthus*. If you suspect you've got this insect, please let your consultant, Cornell Extension, Extension entomologist, or IPM educator know. Get the word out. Let's find this before it gets out of hand. For a NYS IPM fact sheet on this pest, go to:

<http://hdl.handle.net/1813/43943>

The Penn State website has more information on spotted lanternfly, and some creepy videos, at:

<http://ento.psu.edu/extension/fruit/pest-alert-spotted-lanternfly> ❖❖

PEST FOCUS

Highland: 1st sustained **Pear Psylla** nymph count today, 4/30.

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scaffolds

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Weekly Apple Scab Update for NY (4/30 to 5/5/18)
(Kerik Cox and Katrin Ayer, PP & P-MB, Geneva)

Below are apple scab predictions for NY apple regions based on the NEWA disease forecast system (<http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=apple-diseases>). Information is kept concise. Alerts will also be posted to Twitter @FruitPathology with updates occurring throughout the week, which

Week of 4/30/18*	Hudson Valley	Wayne	Niagara	Champlain Valley	Finger Lakes
Infection Predicted	None	Low (5/3)	Low (5/3)	Not at green tip	Low (5/3)



Maturity	60%	9%	6%	-	16%
Discharge	20%	8%	4%	-	7%

Infection predicted:

• "Low": <10% ascospores discharged; "Moderate": 10-20% ascospores; "High": >20% ascospores discharged

• "None" – no infection predicted for the week; **Date:** An infection event is predicted for the date listed. If a multi-day infection event is predicted, the first full date of the infection will be listed

Ascospore maturity: The percent ascospore maturity during the predicted infection event. If there is no infection predicted, the maturity for the end of the week is listed.

Discharge: The percent ascospore discharge during the predicted infection event. If no infection predicted, the cumulative ascospore discharge for the week is listed.

INSECT TRAP CATCHES (Number/Trap/Day)								
	Geneva, NY				Highland, NY			
	4/23	4/27	4/30		4/16	4/23	4/30	
Green fruitworm	0.5*	1.0	0.0	Green fruitworm	0.0	0.5	0.0	
Redbanded leafroller	0.5*	5.5	1.5	Redbanded leafroller	28.0	8.5	97.5	
Spotted tentiform leafminer	0.0	0.0	0.0	Spotted tentiform leafminer	0.0	3.0*	29.0	
				Lesser appleworm	0.0	1.5*	4.5	
* first catch								

UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	<u>43°F</u>	<u>50°F</u>
Current DD* accumulations (Geneva 1/1–4/30):	127.9	46.7
(Geneva 1/1–4/30/2017):	343.0	164.4
(Geneva "Normal"):	260.6	124.5
(Geneva 1/1-5/7, predicted):	267.8	140.9
(Highland 1/1–4/30):	236.6	92.8

<u>Upcoming Pest Events:</u>	<u>Ranges (Normal ±StDev):</u>	
Black stem borer 1st catch	249-374	104-200
Comstock mealybug 1st gen crawlers in pear buds	215-441	80-254
European red mite egg hatch	231-337	100-168
Green fruitworm peak catch	96-231	37-109
Green apple aphids present	111-265	38-134
Obliquebanded leafroller larvae active	158-314	64-160
Oriental fruit moth 1st catch	223-323	96-163
Pear psylla 1st egg hatch	174-328	60-166
Pear thrips in pear buds	118-214	50-98
Redbanded leafroller 1st flight peak	230-378	104-197
Rose leafhopper 1st nymphs on multiflora rose	239-397	96-198
Rosy apple aphid nymphs present	134-244	56-116
Spotted tentiform leafminer 1st catch	118-218	45-102
Spotted tentiform leafminer 1st oviposition	143-273	58-130
McIntosh half-inch green	150-201	63-94
McIntosh tight cluster	206-257	91-125
McIntosh pink	267-316	123-158

*all DDs Baskerville-Emin, B.E.

PHENOLOGIES

Geneva:	<u>Current</u>	<u>5/7, Predicted</u>
Apple		
(McIntosh, Red Delicious):	green tip	tight cluster
Apple (Empire, Idared):	green tip	tight cluster
Pear		
(Bartlett):	swollen bud	green cluster
(Bosc):	50% swollen bud	green cluster
Sweet Cherry	swollen bud	white bud/bloom
Tart Cherry:	early bud burst	white bud
Peach:	swollen bud	pink
Plum:	early bud burst	green cluster
Apricot:	early bud burst	bloom
Highland:		
Apple		
(McIntosh):	52% half-inch green	
(Golden Del.):	32% half-inch green	
(Ginger Gold):	3% tight cluster	
(Red Delicious):	92% half-inch green	
Pear		
(Bartlett):	4% green cluster	
(Bosc):	19-68% bud burst	
Peach:	38-81% bud burst	
Plum:	87% swollen bud	

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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