# scaffolds Update on Pest Management and Crop Development

FRUIT JOURNAL

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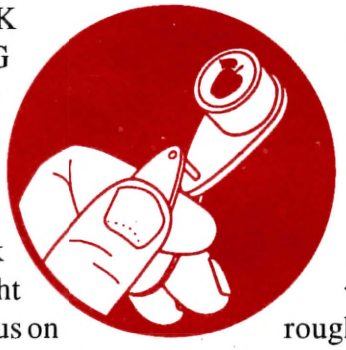
INSECTS

FIELD NOTES

## CRAWLERS

COMSTOCK MEALYBUG (Art Agnello & Dave Kain)



❖❖ Second brood Comstock mealybug crawlers were finally caught in tape traps in a pear orchard in Sodus on Tuesday, 8/16. This is within the range of dates when they have been caught in the past, but is relatively late, both in terms of date and degree days. Numbers were also quite low. Most growers probably have already sprayed to control this generation of crawlers. However, if you have not yet sprayed for mealybug and you plan to, our recommended materials are Penncap-M, Diazinon, or Lannate. According to our results in field trials over the past few years, the best course of control against these insects, which can end up in the calyx of your pears at harvest, is 2 applications (7 days apart) of a recommended insecticide starting at the time of PEAK crawler emergence, which most likely occurred last week.

If you think that you may be spraying this late in the game, keep in mind that the days to harvest restriction is 7 days for Lannate and 14 days for Penncap-M and Diazinon. Also bear in mind that some processors may not buy pears that have received sprays of Penncap-M or Diazinon; you should be familiar with the acceptability of these pesticides to your prospective buyer before deciding on a course of action.❖❖

## STILL A THREAT?

SOOTY BLOTCH AND FLY–SPECK (SBFS) (Dave Rosenberger)

❖❖ The lower Hudson Valley had roughly 2 inches of rain August 17–18 and another 1.65 inches August 21–22. This means that fungicides applied prior to August 17 have completely weathered away. Even where sprays were applied late last week, the rainfall of August 21–22 depleted most of the fungicide residues except where Benlate was used. Based on observations in our fungicide tests over the past few years, Benlate applied in August at 6–9 oz/A may provide protection through 3.0–3.5 inches of rain, but we have seen it fail after 4 inches of rain. In my opinion, other fungicides lose their activity against SBFS after 1.5–2.5 inches of rain.

Growers must now determine which orchards need to be resprayed with fungicides to protect against SBFS until harvest. This is a tough decision because the answer is largely depen-

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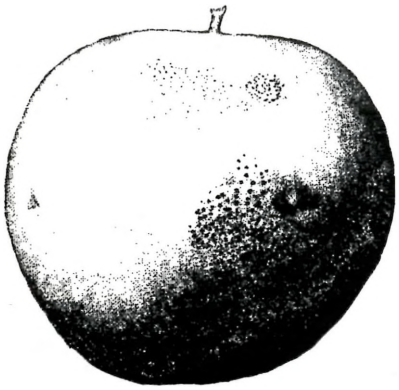

dent upon the weather we have between now and harvest and on the level of confidence that growers are willing to place on their early-summer spray programs. We do not yet have any good models for predicting summer appearance of summer diseases, but the following predictions are based on my best "guesses" :

• Where summer spray coverage was adequate (mancozeb early followed by Ziram, Benlate or Topsin plus captan, or a tight schedule of captan), fruit are probably clean at this point. Infections occurring now will require 21–30 days to develop. Thus, fruit that will be harvested by Sept. 20 are unlikely to develop visible infections. If we have unusually warm and wet weather, some symptoms on these fruit might show up between September 12 and September 20.

• Where summer sprays schedules were marginal and non-visible infections of flyspeck are present on fruit, flyspeck will appear within 10–14 days in the absence of fungicides. These blocks should be resprayed with Benlate plus a contact fungicide as soon as possible if harvest will not occur within 14 days (14-day PHI on Benlate).

• For cultivars that will be harvested after September 20, it is quite likely that both flyspeck and sooty blotch will appear on fruit unless another fungicide spray is applied. Sooty blotch develops just as quickly as flyspeck, but it is more easily suppressed by low levels of fungicide residue. The severity of infection will depend on proximity to inoculum (nearby hedgerows or woodlots), the weather from now through September, and air movement within the tree canopy. Orchards with very good air drainage, relatively open tree canopies, and no nearby inoculum source might get by with few infections between now and October even if they are not sprayed. However, most late-harvested cultivars in the lower Hudson Valley will need another fungicide cover.❖❖

## PEST FOCUS

Geneva:
3rd flight of **spotted tentiform leafminer** near peak levels.
**Redbanded leafroller** 3rd flight has begun.
**Comstock mealybug** 2nd generation crawlers have emerged.

**scaffolds**
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## INSECT TRAP CATCHES (Number/Trap/Day)

### Geneva NY

| | 8/15 | 8/18 | 8/22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spotted tentiform leafminer | 884 | 969 | 1120 |
| Redbanded leafroller | 0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Lesser appleworm | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Oriental fruit moth(apple) | 12.9 | 7.2 | 6.1 |
| Codling moth | 7.1 | 33.0 | 6.8 |
| American plum borer(plum) | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| American plum borer(cherry) | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| Lesser peachtree borer | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Peachtree borer | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Obliquebanded leafroller | 0.06 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Apple maggot | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| San Jose Scale | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 |

### HVL, Highland NY

| | 7/29 | 8/8 | 8/15 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Redbanded leafroller | 0 | <0.1 | 0 |
| Spotted tentiform leafminer | 8.1 | 26 | 23 |
| Oriental fruit moth | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| Fruittree leafroller | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lesser appleworm | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Codling moth | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.9 |
| American plum borer | 2.3 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Sparganothis fruitworm | 0.4 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| Tufted apple bud moth | 0 | 0 | 0.8 |
| Variegated leafroller | 0.4 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| Obliquebanded leafroller | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Apple maggot | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |

(Dick Straub, Peter Jentsch)

## UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

| | 43°F | 50°F |
|---|---|---|
| Current DD accumulations (Geneva 1/1 – 8/22): | 2721 | 1968 |
| **Coming Events:** | **Ranges:** | |
| Oriental fruit moth 3rd flightpeak | 2866–3267 | 1927–2326 |
| STLM 3rd flight peak | 2415-3092 | 1728-2195 |
| Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight peak | 2872–3174 | 1863–2169 |
| San Jose scale 2nd flight subsides | 2494-3191 | 1662-2302 |
| Codling moth 2nd flight subsides | 2782–3433 | 1796–2332 |
| CMB 2nd gen. crawlers subside | 2740–2766 | 1818–1934 |
| Apple maggot flight subsides | 2923–3174 | 1958–2169 |
| OBLR 2nd flight peak | 2634–3267 | 1789–2228 |
| OBLR 2nd flight subsides | 2809–3433 | 1930–2332 |
| Peachtree borer flight subsides | 2230–3255 | 1497–2309 |
| Lesser peachtree borer flight subsides | 2782–3253 | 1796–2268 |

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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