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Update on Pest Management
and Crop Development

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

August 7, 2000

VOLUME 9, No. 21

Geneva, NY

SWEATING
IT
OUT

DOG DAY
DUTIES
(Art Agnello,
Entomology,
Geneva)



❖❖ A few of our usual arthropod pests have been slightly less troublesome than normal this season, probably because of various (i.e., all conceivable) weather irregularities, but the show isn't over just yet, and this would be a good time to take some next-to-last looks at potential trouble-makers before they have the chance to take us by surprise. In no particular order, we have:

Apple Maggot – Catches have been light all around the region, but this first week in August has historically been the time for peak flight, and the soil is certainly soft enough to allow a normal emergence by whatever size population happened to make it through last summer. Be very diligent in checking any traps you have out, because we're getting indications that there could be a flush of adults coming soon.

Codling Moth – The model for 2nd generation *codling moth* larvae predicts that a control spray should be applied in problem orchards 1260 DD (base 50°F) after the start of the FIRST flight (5/19 in Geneva, 5/8 in the Hudson Valley). As of today, 8/7, 1196 DD have accumulated in Geneva. The window for the Hudson Valley occurred during the last week in July, but an OP application in problem orchards in western N.Y. is still a worthwhile option if no maggot sprays have been put on.

Spotted Tentiform Leafminer

– Although we're past the prime control window of 690–1150 DD (base 43°F) since the start of the 2nd flight, trees with more than 2 sapfeeding mines per leaf might still benefit from an application of a material such as Vydate or Provado, particularly to forestall the possibility of a severe 3rd brood attack.

European Red Mite – Regardless of the low initial populations, there's still enough of the season left for ERM to build up to problem levels before harvest in sensitive varieties. Particularly in view of the warmer temperatures expected this week, a careful foliar inspection should be conducted, at least in your problem blocks, to be sure a rescue treatment of some sort isn't needed where populations surpass this month's 7.5/leaf threshold (refer to p. 52 in the Recommendations).

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Leafrollers – Most growers are fairly satisfied with the program they used for taking care of the 1st summer brood of OBLR this year. However, I've been seeing some fruit damage and enough tenacious larvae to keep open the possibility that the 2nd summer brood larvae could easily become a problem in some orchards this year. The second flight should be starting in earnest by this week, which means that new larvae will be evident in favored varieties (Cortland, Idared, even Delicious) well before the end of the month. Considering the growing importance of late pre-harvest damage by the newly hatched larvae over the years, you might want to keep open the option of an eleventh-hour OBLR spray in the worst trouble spots before putting away your rig this season.

European Corn Borer – To repeat some words from an earlier issue, corn borer attack on young trees can occur from June through August. Damage to the fruit usually shows up in late summer, when the August flight of the bivoltine strain is active. Bearing orchards are more likely to show some early corn borer damage on the fruit if growers relax their spray program in June or early July. However, most fruit feeding occurs between the last cover spray (mid-August) and harvest. Weedy sites provide plenty of alternative hosts for this insect, especially those containing broadleaf dock, ragweed, pigweed, smartweed, and barnyard grass. Lannate and Lorsban can give very good control of ECB larvae, provided application is made before the caterpillars become concealed in the plant tissue. Potential problem plantings should be checked periodically in August for shoot infestations of this caterpillar, which is cream colored with a dark head.

Comstock Mealybug – Last week's report of CMB crawlers in tape traps turned out to be erroneous. However, don't sweat it if you applied a control spray in your pears, as this week is traditionally when they show up in WNY, and we'll be treating our own plots in a day or two ourselves. If you don't have traps out, check green shoots and cut a few pears to see whether any are showing up in the calyx. Provado is recommended for this pest, and it

is also on the Diazinon pear label.

Peachtree Borers – Eggs of both species are still able to hatch and get into your stone fruit trees, and this week is timely for any orchard on a seasonal control program of trunk sprays: cherries – Asana, Lorsban, Ambush, or Pounce; peaches – add Thiodan to the above list (do not spray fruit).❖❖

PEST FOCUS

Geneva: **Spotted tentiform leafminer** 2nd flight began 6/15. Degree days (base 43°F) since then = 1341.

Codling moth flight began 5/19; DD50 since then = 1196. Second flight of **obliquebanded leafroller** began today. (1 moth)

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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

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This newsletter available on CENET at: news://newsstand.cce.cornell.edu/cce.ag.tree-fruit
and on the World Wide Web at:
<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/scaffolds/>

UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	<u>43°F</u>	<u>50°F</u>
Current DD accumulations (Geneva 1/1–8/7):	2360	1522
(Geneva 1999 1/1–8/7):	2602	1811
(Geneva "Normal" 1/1–8/7):	2366	1678

<u>Coming Events:</u>	<u>Ranges:</u>	
American plum borer 2nd flight peaks	1648–2612	1037–1840
Apple maggot flight peak	2033–2843	1387–1953
Oriental fruit moth 3rd flight begins	2172–2956	1448–2013
Comstock mealybug 2nd gen. crawlers emerging	2106–2768	1447–1924
Spotted tentiform leafminer 2nd flight subsides	1773–2514	1148–1818
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight begins	2215–2783	1537–2123
San Jose scale 2nd flight peaks	1934–2591	1271–1874
Codling moth 2nd flight peaks	1471–3103	931–2212
Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight peaks	2634–3267	1789–2231
Redbanded leafroller 2nd flight subsides	1927–3045	1291–2160
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight begins	2389–3113	1722–2209

INSECT TRAP CATCHES (Number/Trap/Day)

Geneva, NY

Highland, NY

	<u>7/31</u>	<u>8/3</u>	<u>8/7</u>		<u>7/24</u>	<u>7/31</u>
Redbanded leafroller	0.1	0.3	0.1	Redbanded leafroller	0.1	0
Spotted tentiform leafminer	25.8	51.3	43.4	Spotted tentiform leafminer	4.8	94.4
Oriental fruit moth	2.5	1.0	1.6	Oriental fruit moth	0.2	<0.1
Lesser appleworm	2.8	1.5	0.9	Codling moth	1.6	1.1
Codling moth	6.6	6.5	18.3	Sparganothis fruitworm	0	0
San Jose scale	2.8*	2.7	4.5	Apple maggot	0	0.2
American plum borer	0	0.5	0.6	Lesser peachtree borer	1.9	2.2
Lesser peachtree borer	1.3	1.5	0	Lesser appleworm	0.1	0
Peachtree borer	1.1	1.7	1.3	Dogwood borer	0	0.2
Obliquebanded leafroller	0	0	0.1	American plum borer	0.1	0.7
Apple maggot	0.1	0	0	Obliquebanded leafroller	0	0
Dogwood borer	0	0	0	Tufted apple budmoth	0	0
				Variegated leafroller	0	0

* first catch

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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.
