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Update on Pest Management
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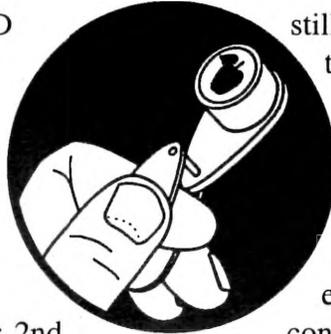
August 12, 2002

VOLUME 11, No. 22

Geneva, NY

ORCHARD RADAR DIGEST

ORCHARD
RADAR
DIGEST



still fair game for a decent number of flies to be out and laying eggs, although numbers should begin tapering off a bit soon. This is yet another of those seasons when localized trapping can pay off in the event that some blocks are under greater pressure than others, even on the same farm, so please continue to monitor traps in representative blocks.

Geneva Predictions:

Codling Moth
CM development as of August 12: 2nd generation adult emergence at 83% and 2nd generation egg hatch at 50%.

Highland Predictions:

Codling Moth
CM development as of August 12: 2nd generation adult emergence at 94% and 2nd generation egg hatch at 74%.

FINAL ROUNDUP

THE HEAT OF
THE MOMENT
(Art Agnello, Entomology,
Geneva)

Internal Lepidoptera

Trap counts for the 3rd flight of oriental fruit moth continue to be relatively high in many western orchards (both apple and peach), and some varieties of peaches still have a couple of weeks to go before harvest. In our eastern demonstration blocks (Champlain Valley, Capital District, and Hudson Valley), the same scenario is playing out with lesser appleworm as the primary pest. Pheromone disruption results have been encouraging so far, but the edges of blocks are susceptible to some problematic fruit infestations. Options include Guthion or Imidan or

continued...

❖❖ Most of the season's pest control decisions have been made by now, and as growers prepare to make what will probably be their last turn through the orchard for crop protection purposes before seriously addressing harvest activities, here's a quick rundown of some of the more important players to keep in mind for these dog day duties.

Apple Maggot

Catches of adults continue to be quite respectable (even startling) around the state, particularly in sites adjacent to hedgerows, so the dry soil conditions appear not to be hindering their emergence. Mid-August is traditionally

IN THIS ISSUE...

INSECTS

- ❖ New York orchard radar pest predictions
- ❖ Late summer insects

PEST FOCUS

UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

INSECT TRAP CATCHES

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Asana in peaches. In apples and pears, you can use Guthion, Imidan, Avaunt, or Danitol; the last two materials will additionally give control of white apple leafhopper. For control of OFM, alternate row middle applications will not be as effective as whole orchard sprays in high pressure blocks. Assess the pressure in your specific situations, check the pre-harvest intervals, and determine whether a full or border spray might be in order.

European Corn Borer

Recall that these moths have a final flight that extends to the middle of September, and that the offspring can inflict last-minute fruit feeding damage to later varieties. One or two late sprays of a B.t. product like Dipel can go a long ways toward minimizing this injury, and the 0-day PHI is compatible with any harvest schedule. Also, SpinTor applied against late season leafrollers will also provide corn borer control (PHI = 7 days).

Dock Sawfly

The appearance of neat little (2 mm) holes bored into the side of apples in the late summer and early fall, similar in appearance to those caused by a stem puncture, may indicate an infestation of this relatively sporadic pest. Although this insect is a relative of the European apple sawfly, its appearance is quite different; the larva is a bright green worm with a light brown head, as contrasted with the EAS, which is whitish and feeds on young apples during the petal fall period. Dock sawfly confines its feeding almost entirely to plants belonging to the buckwheat family (Polygonaceae), including numerous docks and sorrels, the knotweeds and bindweeds, or else wild buckwheat or alfalfa.

The injury to apples consists externally of the *small* round holes bored by the larvae, which after a few days show a slightly sunken, brownish ring around them and occasionally may be surrounded by a larger discolored halo. These holes may occur *anywhere* on the surface, but are most numerous around the calyx and stem ends, or at a point where the apple touches a leaf or another apple, since it is easier for the larva to obtain a foothold here. Since

the dock sawfly must live on the above-mentioned weeds, it becomes an apple pest only where these plants are growing in or around the orchard. There is little danger from this insect in orchards where the food plants don't exist. Now would be a good time to assess the weed situation in your orchard and make plans for such selective herbicide applications as may be appropriate regarding this insect. ❖❖

PEST FOCUS

Geneva: **Oriental fruit moth** and **lesser appleworm** trap catches increasing.

Highland: **Stinkbug** damage evident in pear border rows. **Aphids** building on new growth. **Two-spotted spider mite** numbers above thresholds and **rust mite** numbers increasing. **Oriental fruit moth** terminal feeding observed.

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UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	<u>43°F</u>	<u>50°F</u>
Current DD accumulations (Geneva 1/1-8/12):	2624	1815
(Geneva 1/1-8/12/2001):	2600	1801
(Geneva "Normal"):	2468	1726
(Highland 1/1-8/12):	3095	2184

Coming Events:

Ranges:

Apple maggot flight peak	2033-2843	1387-1953
Codling moth 2nd flight peak	1471-3103	931-2212
Lesser appleworm 2nd flight peak	2169-3328	1461-2359
Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight peak	2482-3267	1616-2231
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight begins	2389-3113	1722-2209
Oriental fruit moth 3rd flight peak	2389-3466	1660-2402
Peachtree borer flight subsides	2230-3255	1497-2309
San Jose scale 2nd flight subsides	2494-3582	1662-2477

INSECT TRAP CATCHES (Number/Trap/Day)

Geneva, NY

Highland, NY

	<u>8/1</u>	<u>8/5</u>	<u>8/12</u>		<u>8/5</u>	<u>8/12</u>
Redbanded leafroller	0.5	0.6	0.1	Redbanded leafroller	0.9	1.4
Spotted tentiform leafminer	183	442	171	Spotted tentiform leafminer	35.6	38.3
Oriental fruit moth	0.8	2.9	4.5	Oriental fruit moth	0.9	0.4
Lesser appleworm	1.2	3.5	5.2	Codling moth	2.9	1.5
Codling moth	1.0	0.5	0.6	Lesser appleworm	0.6	0.7
San Jose scale	32.0	20.8	3.7	Tufted apple budmoth	0.0	0.2
American plum borer	1.7	1.6	0.9	Variiegated leafroller	0.6	0.9
Lesser peachtree borer	1.7	0.9	0.9	Obliquebanded leafroller	0.6	0.3
Peachtree borer	1.0	0.9	0.2	Apple maggot	0.1	0.0
Obliquebanded leafroller	0.2	0.4	0.1	Sparganothis fruitworm	0.3	0.8
Apple maggot	0.2	0.1	0.05	Fruittree leafroller	0.0	0.0
				Dogwood borer	0.6	0.1

* 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.

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