

scaffolds

Update on Pest Management
and Crop Development

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

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Geneva, NY

GENERAL INFO

FIXING WINTER

BREAKING
SPRING
(Art Agnello,
Entomology,
Geneva)



❖❖ Is it safe to come out now?
For a while, it was looking like one of those notoriously endless winters where everything – trees, birds, insects – had drastically overslept, and people drove around with snowplows and chains on their trucks until after Easter. Then, each promising thaw or sunny weekend would be followed by yet one more winter storm or plunge into the teens. Last week's stretch of relatively clear and moderate days finally gave some expectation of being able to dry out a little, and the promise of spring is reflected in the increasingly common occurrence of very pleasant days in between some fairly crummy ones. Maybe it's possible for us to get on with it now, as long as we proceed with caution and don't forget who's the boss out there.

No Postage Required

Scaffolds will continue to be offered only via email and the web this year, formats that seem to be compatible with most combined considerations of access, budget limitations, and carbon footprinting. We encourage subscribers to inform us of any address changes, so that there are no interruptions in delivery of this newsletter; if we don't hear from you (or else get blunt machine-generated hate-mail replies), we won't know where you are.

We will again be sending Scaffolds out as a pdf file via email each Monday afternoon. For those desiring a more screen-friendly format than the double column we currently use, I can send an unformatted plain text version to anyone who

requests it, in addition to or in place of the pdf. There is also a web version available, which, owing to some recent changes in our web services, should be up and ready for viewing at the same time as the emailed pdf is sent. PLEASE NOTE: The website address for Scaffolds has changed; it can now be found at: <http://www.scaffolds.entomology.cornell.edu/index.html>

Please make a note of this address in any bookmarks you may maintain that point to *Scaffolds*.

Also, this year we are trying something new and will post a version of Scaffolds online that should be more easily read on smartphones and other mobile devices. Look for "ScaffoldsMD for Mobile Devices" under the current link to the PDF version.

As always, we are happy to consider contributions (particularly from N.Y. sources) in the form of articles on topics in any of the fruit crop protection or crop production areas, as well as N.Y. field observations, trap data, etc ❖❖

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- ❖ New year of Scaffolds intro

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THIS
'N'
THAT

PRODUCT
REGISTRATION
UPDATE
(Art Agnello, Entomology,
Geneva)

Label Changes

- The use of Guthion/azinphosmethyl products this year continues to change slightly from its previous rates, in accordance with the scheduled phase-out guidelines previously established by EPA. In both apples and pears, a total of 3 lb formulated product/A is allowed in 2011 -- a reduction from 2010 in both apples and pears. This will remain in effect through 2012, before being completely phased out. In cherries, it's 1.5 lb/A for 2011–2012. Recall that there is a 60-ft buffer required from permanent bodies of water and occupied buildings, and a PHI in Pick-Your-Own operations scaled from 33–44 days, according to use rate. Read your labels carefully. (These products had been previously excluded from use on peaches, nectarines, plums, prunes, and apricots.)

- Changes have occurred in the registration status or availability of some formulations of products; a few that have crossed our desk:

- Carzol 92SP (Gowan) REI now 5 days; also, now labeled on both peaches and nectarines

- Dimate 4EC (Micro-Flo) registration suspended; currently available from Agrisolutions (EPA Reg. No. 9779-273)

- Supracide 25WP (Gowan) registration suspended

- Taiga-Z (WinField Solutions) registration suspended

- Vendex 50WP (United Phosphorus) registration number now 70506-211

New Labels

Some new products added to the 2011 NY Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Tree Fruit Production include:

- Centaur (Nichino America) insecticide; active ingredient: buprofezin, EPA Reg. No: 71711-21. This product is an insect growth regulator registered in pome and stone fruits for the control of San Jose scale, mealybugs, leafhoppers and pear psylla.

- Isomate-PTB Dual (Pacific Biocontrol/CBC America) pheromone, EPA Reg. No: 53575-34. This polyethylene "rope" or "tie" dispenser is formulated for mating disruption of both greater and lesser peachtree borer in stone fruits; it replaces the Isomate-LPTB product.

- Voliam Xpress (Syngenta) insecticide; active ingredients: lambda-cyhalothrin, chlorantraniliprole; EPA Reg. No: 100-1320. A pre-mix of the a.i. of Altacor plus the a.i. of Warrior, registered in pome and stone fruits for a wide range of pests.

- Movento (Bayer) insecticide; active ingredient: spirotetramat, EPA Reg. No: 264-1050. Movento is a tetracarboxylic acid registered for the control of a number of indirect pests in pome fruits and stone fruits, primarily aphids (including woolly apple aphid), mealybugs, pear psylla, and San Jose scale. [NOTE: This is not technically a new entry, as it had been included in the 2010 edition; however, its registration was vacated in December 2009, pend-

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ing the resolution of a dispute stemming from an EPA error. Registration of Movento was reinstated in October 2010.]

- 2(ee)s Gone Wild: A spate of products have new registrations for use against an unlabeled pest, Brown Marmorated Stink Bug. Please refer to the article on this pest (below) for further information on its status in NY.

- Danitol 2.4 EC (Valent), EPA Reg. No: 59639-35 on the fruit crops bushberries, grape, pome fruit, stone fruit, and strawberry

- Lannate SP (DuPont), EPA Reg. No: 352-342, on the fruit crops apples, blueberries, peaches, pears

- Lannate LV (DuPont), EPA Reg. No: 352-384, on the fruit crops apples, blueberries, peaches, pears

- Lorsban Advanced (Dow), EPA Reg. No: 62719-591, on all crops on label

- Additionally, Delegate WG (Dow), EPA Reg. No: 62719-541, has been granted a 2(ee) registration for use on bushberries, caneberries, grapes, pome fruit, and stone fruit, to suppress the unlabeled pest, Spotted Wing Drosophila.

At least one additional product received a NYS registration too late to make it into the Tree Fruit Guidelines, so please make a note of the following:

- ViroSoft-CP4 (Biotepp) insecticide; active ingredient: *Cydia pomonella* granulovirus, EPA Reg. No: 72898-4 This biological insecticide, which has activity solely on codling moth, is a granulosis virus that is ingested by the larva and infects the midgut and eventually all other tissues, killing the insect and releasing new viral agents into the environment, where an inoculum builds up over several years' time. ♦♦

THIS STINKS!

HOLDING OUR BREATH
(Mike Fargione, CCE-Ulster Co., and Peter Jentsch,

Entomology, Hudson Valley Lab, Highland)

♦♦ The Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål) (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) is an invasive species that made its way from Asia to North America and was first officially documented in Allentown, PA in 2001 (it probably arrived several years earlier). The insect has spread across a number of Eastern US States, and its presence has now been documented in Oregon and California, as well. The species was first documented in NY in the Hudson Valley Region in 2008. We currently do not know the size or distribution of this pest in NY, but reports of sightings increased during 2010.



Brown marmorated stinkbug adult

continued...

Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs (BMSB) can be a nuisance outside the growing season as they congregate on and inside buildings looking for winter shelter. More significantly, they are now known to be aggressive pests of agricultural crops and caused significant damage to commercial fruit plantings in the Mid-Atlantic States during the 2010 growing season. Loss of more than 80% of the crop was reported in some West Virginia apple and peach orchards during that year. We have yet to document crop losses from this pest in our area.

The Eastern NY-Brown Marmorated Stink Bug Project began in 2010 to address the potential impact this invasive species could have on NYS commercial agricultural commodities while documenting its pest status in the urban environment. The Hudson Valley Region, along with Metropolitan NY and Long Island, may currently be the leading edge of the population expansion. By monitoring several agricultural commodities in the region, collecting, verifying and documenting the population spread along the agricultural-urban interface, we hope to assist residents and agricultural producers alike in understanding this pest and mediating its impact.

Help us track the distribution of the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug in Eastern NY! Have you seen this pest? Send us a sample for identification so we can document its distribution. Place captured specimens in a small plastic container such as a plastic medicine bottle or film canister. Be sure to fill out the Submission Form [[http://hudsonvf.cce.cornell.edu/scouting/reports/BMSB Project/BMSB Sample Submission Form.pdf](http://hudsonvf.cce.cornell.edu/scouting/reports/BMSB%20Project/BMSB%20Sample%20Submission%20Form.pdf)] and include it with your sample. Provide the complete information listed so we can document the distribution of this insect AND let you know if your sample contained any BMSB. Live specimens will be added to the research colony being established for the project (we cannot return any samples).

For more information, visit the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug site:

<http://hudsonvf.cce.cornell.edu/bmsb1.html>

[Ed. Note: Most NY researchers agree that, although this pest is poised to become a serious issue at some time in the near future, we are not likely to see the numbers of insects or level of damage noted recently in the mid-Atlantic states, hopefully at least not this season. Finding one (or even a large number) of these insects inside your house or along the outer walls does not automatically indicate a need to douse your crops with weekly salvos of one of the 2(ee) insecticides listed above. We are attempting to gather the most accurate and practical information on this insect's biology and management tactics from colleagues nationwide, to provide NY growers with the best advice on when, how, and whether to take action against any infestations that occur. Overreacting to the first detection of this pest has not been shown to be a recommended approach. – AMA]❖❖



PHENOLOGIES

Geneva: McIntosh dormant.

UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	43°F	50°F
Current DD accumulations (Geneva 1/1–3/21/11):	39.6	8.8
(Geneva 1/1–3/21/2010):	60.5	20.8
(Geneva "Normal"):	44.8	13.9

Coming Events:	Ranges (Normal \pm StDev):	
Green fruitworm 1st catch	60–134	18–60
Pear psylla adults active	31–99	8–34
Pear psylla 1st oviposition	40–126	11–53
Redbanded leafroller 1st catch	108–174	39–79
Spotted tentiform leafminer 1st catch	113–199	41–93
McIntosh silver tip	59–111	19–43
McIntosh green tip	95–147	36–62

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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