

# scaffolds

Update on Pest Management  
and Crop Development

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

August 11, 1997

VOLUME 6, No. 21

Geneva, NY

## INSECT BITES

### SEVENTH INNING STRETCH

(Art Agnello,  
Entomology, Geneva)

❖❖ Before the crush of harvest activities closes in on us, now is a good time to take an almost-last look at the insect situation in your orchards, to help assure that the summer doesn't end with an unexpected sting when you thought everything was in good shape. Various weather irregularities always stir up potential trouble-makers, so you might make an informal accounting of what's going on with some of the following:

#### Apple Maggot

Catches have been light all around the region, but the first half of August is historically the time of peak flight, and a few sudden showers can come through to soften the soil and allow a fair proportion of the population to emerge. Be diligent in checking any traps you have out, and get a final cover spray on susceptible varieties if you're still catching sufficient numbers of flies.

#### 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 severe 3rd brood attack.

#### European Red Mite

Regardless of the low initial populations, the early summer heat generated healthy ERM outbreaks in various blocks, and bronzed trees are not unheard of. Particularly in view of the moisture stress evident in many orchards, 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. Pyramite is available, among the regular standbys, so there's no excuse not to avail yourself of a remedy where needed.

#### European Corn Borer

To repeat some words from an earlier issue, corn borer attack on young apple 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. Penncap-M, 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.

#### Borers

Eggs of both clearwing moth species are still able to hatch and get into your stone fruit trees. American plum borer moths are at their 2nd generation flight peak and are also laying eggs. Therefore, it's not too late to treat orchards that are on a seasonal control program of trunk sprays: cherries - Asana, Lorsban, Ambush, or Pounce; peaches - add Penncap-M and Thiodan to the above list (do not spray fruit).❖❖

## INSECT TRAP CATCHES (Number/Trap/Day) Geneva, NY

	8/4	8/7	8/11
Redbanded leafroller	0.1	0.3	0.6
Spotted tentiform leafminer	45	12	67
Lesser appleworm	0.3	0.5	0.8
Oriental fruit moth (apple)	0.5	2.2	2.3
San Jose scale	15.4	3.7	22.8
Codling moth	0.6	2.5	17.4
American plum borer	2.4	1.5	1.8
Lesser peachtree borer	0.8	0.8	1.4
Peachtree borer	4.0	1.7	0
Obliquebanded leafroller	0.3	0	0.4
Apple maggot	0.2	0.08	0.4

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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

Dept. of Entomology

NYSAES, Barton Laboratory

Geneva, NY 14456-0462

Phone: 315-787-2341 FAX: 315-787-2326

E-mail: ama4@nysaes.cornell.edu

Editors: A. Agnello, D. Kain

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## PEST FOCUS

**Geneva:** Codling moth 2nd flight began 8/7. Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight, Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight, and Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight all began today. Apple maggot numbers have increased.

## UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	43°F	50°F
Current DD accumulations (Geneva 1/1–8/11):	2298	1537
<b>Coming Events:</b>	<b>Ranges:</b>	
Apple maggot flight peaks	2033–2688	1387–1804
Comstock mealybug 2nd gen. crawlers	2106–2768	1447–1924
OBLR 2nd flight peaks	2634–3267	1789–2231
Oriental fruit moth 3rd flight begins	2172–2956	1553–2013
Peachtree borer flight subsides	2230–3255	1497–2309
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight peaks	2514–3225	1818–2625
STLM 3rd flight peaks	2415–3142	1728–2231
San Jose scale 2nd flight peaks	2136–2591	1479–1874
Codling moth 2nd flight peaks	1587–3103	1061–2212

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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Dept. of Entomology  
NYS Agricultural Exp. Sta.  
Barton Laboratory  
Geneva, NY 14456-0462

ARTHUR AGNELLO  
ENTOMOLOGY  
BARTON LAB

NYSAES