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Update on Pest Management
and Crop Development

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

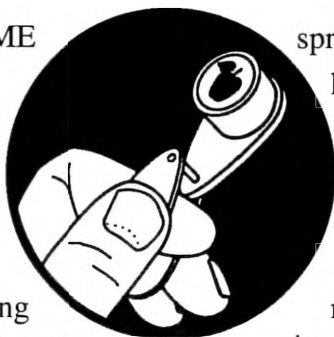
August 13, 2001

VOLUME 10, No. 22

Geneva, NY

LAST HURRAH

SUMMERTIME
DO'S
(Art Agnello,
Entomology,
Geneva)



❖❖ We're pretty much rounding the clubhouse turn on the season's pest control needs, and as growers prepare to make what will probably be their last control decisions of the summer before settling in for the harvest activities, here's a quick rundown of some of the more important players to keep in mind for this checklist.

Apple Maggot

Adult catches continue to be recorded around the state, if somewhat erratically at times, even though the dry soil conditions would be expected to hamper their emergence. Mid-August is traditionally still fair game for a respectable number of flies to be out and laying eggs, although numbers have been tapering off a bit recently. This is another one of those seasons when localized trapping could pay off in the event that some blocks are under greater pressure than others, even on the same farm.

Oriental Fruit Moth

Trap counts for the 3rd flight of the year are increasing in the Niagara Co. peach sites where we've been working, and some varieties still have a couple of weeks to go before harvest. Pheromone disruption results have been encouraging so far, but the edges of blocks, especially those adjacent to apples, have seen some problematic fruit infestations. Assess the pressure in your specific situations, check the pre-harvest intervals, and determine whether a full or border

spray might be in order. Asana would probably be the material of choice (14 days).

Western Flower Thrips

Although not normally a problem in our area, there have been some reports of suspected damage in nectarines from this pest in the Hudson Valley during past seasons. According to the (Penn State) Fruit Times, warm and dry weather conditions may allow a buildup of damaging population levels on both nectarines and peaches. The potential for damage can be reduced by an application of SpinTor (14-day PHI; use of an adjuvant is recommended). Pennsylvania scouting guidelines are to count the number of adults on 10 fruits at five locations in the orchard. Sample fruits from the ends of the branches and in the lower third of the canopy. Five adult thrips per 50 fruits or the presence of silvering may indicate a damaging population.

continued...

IN THIS ISSUE...

INSECTS

❖ Summer insect bites

PEST FOCUS

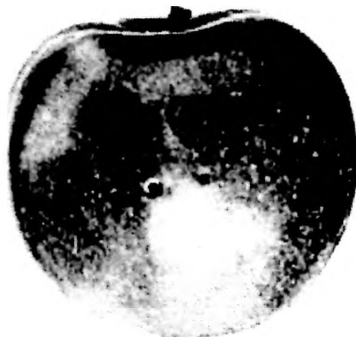
UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

INSECT TRAP CATCHES

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:

Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight beginning. **Oriental fruit moth** and **lesser appleworm** 3rd flights beginning.

Codling moth model is at 1490 DD₅₀. 2nd spray (at 1260–1370 DD₅₀) should be on by now.



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<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/scaffolds/>

For fruit information on the web see:

<http://www.cornellfruit.com>

UPCOMING PEST EVENTS

	<u>43°F</u>	<u>50°F</u>
Current DD accumulations (Geneva 1/1–8/13):	2629	1823
(Geneva 1/1-8/13/2000):	2524	1645
(Geneva 1/1–8/13 "Normal"):	2515	1772
(Highland 1/1–8/13):	2947	2093
(Hudson 1/1–8/13):	2709	1877

<u>Coming Events:</u>	<u>Ranges:</u>	
Apple maggot flight peak	2033–2843	1387–1953
Codling moth 2nd flight peak	1471–3103	931–2212
Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight peak	2482–3267	1616–2231
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight begins	2389–3113	1722–2209
San Jose scale 2nd flight subsides	2494–3582	1662–2477
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight begins	2215–2783	1537–2123
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight peak	2415–3142	1728–2231
Peachtree borer flight subsides	2230–3255	1497–2309

INSECT TRAP CATCHES (Number/Trap/Day)

Geneva, NY

Highland, NY

	<u>8/6</u>	<u>8/9</u>	<u>8/13</u>		<u>8/6</u>	<u>8/13</u>
Redbanded leafroller	0.3	0.5	0.3	Redbanded leafroller	2.4	0.4
Spotted tentiform leafminer	217	238	75	Spotted tentiform leafminer	39.0	20.0
Oriental fruit moth	2.4	2.2	5.1	Oriental fruit moth	0.2	0.5
Lesser appleworm	3.4	5.0	8.1	Codling moth	1.4	0.9
Codling moth	7.1	2.2	2.6	Lesser appleworm	1.3	1.0
San Jose scale	12.8	5.5	2.4	Variegated leafroller	0.5	1.1
American plum borer	1.4	1.3	0.9	Obliquebanded leafroller	1.2	0.3
Lesser peachtree borer	3.1	4.8	2.0	Tufted apple bud moth	0.1	0
Peachtree borer	1.6	0.7	0.4	Apple Maggot	0.4	0.9
Dogwood borer	0	0	0	Dogwood borer	0.6	0.4
Obliquebanded leafroller	0.3	0.3	0.5	Sparganothis fruitworm	0	1.9
Apple maggot	0.6	0.2	0			
				Hudson, NY (Steve McKay)	<u>8/6</u>	<u>8/13</u>
				American plum borer	0.1	0
				Oriental fruit moth	0	0

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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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