



Horticultural and Pest Management Notes,
produced by Lake Ontario Fruit Program, CCE

From FAX: 585-798-5191 D. Breth Sep 5, 2013

We are already looking for topic suggestions for EXPO 2014? Email Debbie (dib1@cornell.edu) or other team members, or call us with your ideas.

If you are interested in receiving the Harvest Maturity Reports, email Craig Kahlke (cjk37@cornell.edu).

Pest Management Notes...

Brown marmorated stink bug: This week we caught 6 adults in the trap in Lyndonville. Art Agnello's traps in Wayne County have only trapped 0-1 over the past week. All our traps are set nearby shipping delivery sites. We are just learning to identify "Tree of Heaven" (Ailanthus). If you have any of these trees near a shipping area (since BMSB is such a great hitchhiker), I would take some precautions looking for these elusive insects along the edges of orchards especially in the tops of the trees. I would pay close attention especially near areas where bins are being shipped up from the south. It is very difficult to scout for these insects. This is not an alert to spray, it is just an alert to "Be alert".

Here is the advice they are giving in the Hudson Valley with more fruit damage already detected since they are about a year or 2 ahead of us in establishing a population of BMSB. They suggest pesticide applications should begin after confirmed BMSB sightings have occurred in the orchard, or if confirmed damage is seen, or prophylactically if you have not already applied an effective material and had significant BMSB damage last season. Peter Jentsch suggests balancing the need for effective control with the PHI's restrictions of legal materials. He says, "Don't use up your short PHI materials too soon on late-harvested cultivars, as additional sprays will likely be needed." Peter reported that endosulfan (Thionex 50WP and Thionex EC; PHI=21 days) also had effective residual activity in his just-completed lab bioassays, and this may be a good first-spray choice for late-maturing cultivars to help save shorter PHI materials for later use. Based on efficacy, he also suggested growers consider fenpropathrin (Danitol 2.4EC; PHI=14 days). Leverage 360 has also been found to be very effective on BMSB, and Peter has suggested saving this in case a late spray is needed because of its short, 7-day PHI. Note, research has shown that beta-cyfluthrin alone (such as Baythroid XL 1 EC and Tombstone formulations) have not been as effective against BMSB as the pre-mix found in Leverage 360. One strategy is to start with an application directed to fruit trees in the first 90 feet of the outer orchard rows. Stay tuned. These suggestions will need to be balanced also with your market restrictions on specific pesticides.

Codling moth counts were higher on Aug 26 than trap counts on Sept 3. So the nice weather and mild evenings were conducive for more CM mating and egg laying and the egg hatch could occur in about 220-250 DD after the high count. Although trap counts may be low now, check the previous week's counts for your orchard and realize the eggs from that flight will hatch by the end of this week and continue for another week. In orchards where trap counts have maintained levels of 10-20 per week, that is a serious situation and fruit damage from codling moth is likely! If you are already seeing worm damage, more damage will be likely if you stop spaying. In these orchards, insecticide residues must be maintained on a 2 week interval to prevent late fruit infestation in varieties harvested after McIntosh. For those orchards with low trap counts, and generally low all season, you can likely be finished with insecticide sprays for the season in apples.

Oriental fruit moth trap counts are generally low. In orchards with mixed populations of internal worms, OFM trap counts approached 100 per trap in high pressure sites. Maintain insecticide residues through September in these high pressure sites.

Insecticide options for CM and OFM in apples include Altacor (5 day PHI), Assail (7 day PHI), Belt (14 day PHI), Calypso (30 day PHI), Delegate (7 day PHI), or Voliam Xpress (21 days PHI). In peaches for OFM, you can use Altacor (10 day PHI), Assail (7 day PHI), Delegate (1 day PHI), Belt (7 day PHI) or Voliam Xpress (14 day PHI). Pyrethroids and OP's are effective for OFM control especially in peaches but watch the PHI. Pyrethroids and OP's (unless used at highest label rate) but may be less suitable for codling moth in apples because of locally resistant populations. Good spray coverage is essential this time of year for codling moth and oriental fruit moth and diseases. **Good spray coverage is essential this time of year for worms and diseases. With the exception of Assail and Calypso, these insecticides will also control the last egg hatch of obliquebanded leafroller that leaves pin prick feeding marks in fresh fruit.**

Bartlett pears have been picked and if you have historical worm infestation in Bosc pears (CM or oriental fruit moth, but sometimes lesser apple worm), protect the Bosc for their late harvest.

Summer Disease protection in apples: the risk of summer diseases such as sooty blotch and flyspeck continue. Captan alone provides moderate levels of protection of sooty blotch/flyspeck if applied on a 10-14 day interval. Topsin M plus Captan is the old standard for summer disease control on a 3 week interval. Inspire Super is very effective but most of these applications are already made and you should have good control of SB/FS if you used this fungicide earlier this season. Flint and Sovran are also good options when combined with Captan. Finally, adding a phosphite fungicide to Captan will provide control of SB/FS equal to that provided by Topsin M plus Captan, or use Pristine if we have severe pressure later.

Brown rot on stone fruit is still challenging fruit quality for varieties that will be harvested yet in September. Fungicide classes need to be rotated to prevent fungicide resistance. Indar (0 day PHI), Quash (14 day PHI), Tebuzol are all DMI's and must be limited in number of applications and the PHI listed on the label. Pristine, a strobilurine, is very effective on brown rot. Captan is not as effective under high disease pressure (warm, wet weather) but has a 0 day PHI.

Spotted wing Drosophila: Everyone trapping for SWD at this point are catching flies in traps and seeing infested fruit. You need to apply insecticides to protect any berries left for harvest on a weekly (or 5 day schedule if rainy). Sanitation and clean picking is critical to these crops. Day-neutral strawberries being harvested – options included malathion if you can wait 3 days before harvesting again; Danitol (2 days PHI); Assail, Radiant, or Entrust (1 day PHI), or Brigade (0 day PHI). We expect fruit infestation potential in blueberries now, blackberries, and fall raspberries. In blueberries, Brigade or Mustang Max have a 1 day PHI; Entrust, Delegate, Danitol, Triple Crown, and Imidan have a 3 day PHI. In raspberries, Delegate, Entrust, Mustang Max, and Malathion have a 1 day PHI, and Brigade, Danitol, and Triple Corwn have a 3 day PHI.

CleanSweepNY collection which will take place during the week of October 21, 2013. The targeted area will be within NYSDEC's Region 8. This region is made up of Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates Counties. Preregistration is necessary and registration packets will be mailed upon request to those wishing to participate. Registration forms can be requested by calling toll free at 877-793-3769 or by email at info@cleansweepny.org. Registration deadline for holders of unknown materials or gas cylinders is September 30, 2013. Registration deadline for all others is October 11, 2013. See Details in Fruit Notes, this week!

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 still possible. These recommendations are not a substitute for pesticide labeling. Please read the label before applying any pesticide.

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