

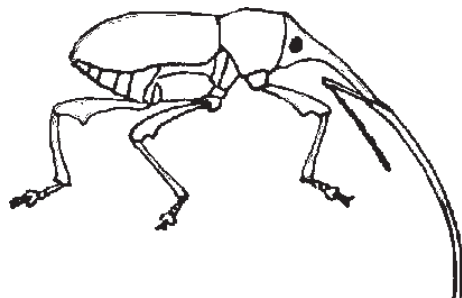
PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

MAY 25, 1999

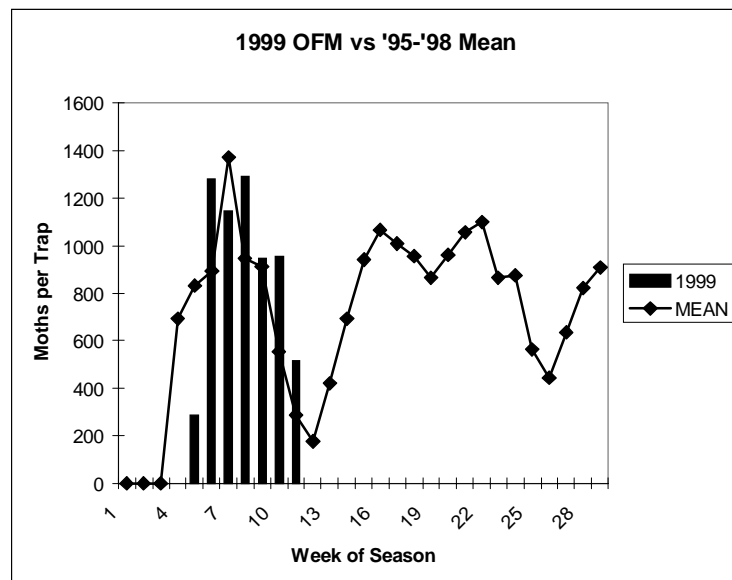
Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Fruit IPM Agent



Peach

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** Treatments for the first generation are complete throughout most of the State. The second of 2 sprays will be due in far northern areas (Warren, Sussex Co.) around 5/26-27. Some farm locations in southern counties still show high OFM pressure with trap counts hanging on above 10-15+ moths per trap. Where this is the case, additional insecticides may be helpful. See "1999 OFM vs. '95-'98 Mean" graph.



✓ **Green Peach Aphid (GPA):** Aphids are still present on new growth. Where aphids have not been controlled, a few new colonies are evident on terminals. If a full cover spray of Lannate @1lb/A has already been used, then no additional treatments are suggested.

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** The adult flight continues with an average of 44 males per trap being captured in southern counties and 7 males per trap being caught in northern counties. Alternate middle sprays are advised at 490, 625, 763 and 898 degree days (DD) after first moth catch. As of 5/24, we have accumulated 313 DD in Gloucester County. We estimate the first spray to be due around 6/1 in southern counties.

SEE IPM ON PAGE 2

INSIDE

Fruit IPM..... 1

Pyramite Label Changes 2

Calendar of Meetings 2

Pyramite Label Changes

*Peter W. Shearer, Ph.D., Tree
Fruit Entomology*

Pyramite is a miticide/insecticide registered for use on apple, pear, and almonds.

This year there are several notable changes in the Pyramite label. One change relates to safety and hazards because the product's signal word has been changed from *danger* to *warning*. However, don't relax your safety standards when you use this product because it can harm humans or the environment if not handled properly.

Additionally, the new label indicates that Pyramite will suppress **apple aphid, white apple leafhopper, and whitefly** at rates of 6.6-13.2 oz/A. With all products, always *read and follow the label*. □

Calendar of Meetings

June 25 & 26, 1999 - The Changing World of Beekeeping, Holly House, Cook Campus New Brunswick, NJ. Cost: \$75.00, Optional Lunch: \$7.50 (per day). Contact the Rutgers University Office of Continuing Professional Education at (732) 932-9271.

July 7, 1999 - Twilight Fruit Meeting and Demonstration Tour of Rutgers Agriculture Research & Extension Center, 121 Northville Road, Bridgeton, New Jersey (609) 455-3100. Contact - Jerry Frecon (609) 863-0110 for information.

IPM FROM PAGE 1

✓ **Catfacing Insects (Tarnished plant bugs, stink bugs):** Low numbers of tarnished plant bugs are showing up in orchard floor sweep samples. More importantly, a few adults have been seen in beating tray samples taken from the tree canopy. Most tarnished bug activity will be around weeds or orchard floors with weedy ground cover. Clean orchard floors will make it easier to obtain clean fruit and minimize insecticide use if pests such as oriental fruit moth and green peach aphid have also been controlled.

Apple

✓ **Apple Scab:** The spore tower count done on Friday, 5/21 yielded 707 spores per 30 minutes. This represents significant overwintering spores still in the orchard, and indicates suitable rains can still cause major infections.

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** While growers in northern counties can usually count on being about 7 to 10 days behind in spray timing compared to the south, this is not true this year with codling moth. Treatments for codling moth are due at 250 DD after first adult catch. This should fall on 5/28 in most areas of the State.

✓ **White Apple Leafhopper (WALH):** Nymphs are hatching in most counties. The highest levels seen to date are close to 1 nymph per leaf. This is below the treatment threshold of 3 nymphs per leaf. Therefore, no treatments are suggested.

✓ **Spotted Tentiform Leafminer (STLM):** Most larvae are in the sap feeding stage of development. A few tissue feeders are starting to appear. Larval counts are below .5-1 mine per leaf on most farms. However, populations are above threshold in isolated areas. Remember that Vydate should not be used within 30 days after petal fall. Provado @6-8oz/A will control sap feeding larvae, Lannate is effective for adults and newly hatching larvae, and while Thiodan will target only adults. Trap counts have decreased since last week, and indicate that adults are not the target at this time.

✓ **European Apple Sawfly (EAS):** Sawfly larvae can be found in unprotected fruit, starting to feed internally. Nothing can be done at this time, except hand picking off injured fruit.

Blueberry

✓ **Leafrollers:** Leafroller larvae have been scouted in about 11% of scouted sites. Populations were above treatment levels at half these sites, or about 5.5% of the total scouted fields. Most larvae were small to medium size green fruitworm larvae feeding on the foliage, although in some cases larvae are feeding on developing berries. Growers with leafroller larval populations above threshold should be including an organophosphate insecticide in the petal fall spray.

✓ **Aphids:** Aphid populations have increased since last week and are being found in 45% of sampled sites. Most aphids are found in small colonies or as single insects. While most farms have bushes with fewer than 5% of terminals infested, two farms were seen with over 20% of terminals infested. Provado is the best choice for aphid control, and should be used as the 'primary' insecticide where aphids are developing.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** We have seen a slight increase in feeding signs and egg scars since last week. However, most of this has been in Burlington County. Even the most injured fields from last year don't show over .5% injury. Injury is still fresh as of this date. Where

SEE CURCULIO ON PAGE 3

injury is present (all on border rows next to wooded areas or on small fields surrounded by woods), growers should consider including an organophosphate (Guthion or Imidan) in the petal fall spray.

✓ **Cranberry Fruitworm (CFW):** Adults started to emerge last week, with the first moth captured on 5/18. Adults will continue to emerge over the next couple of weeks, but should peak by next week.

Populations are spotty and very low in most areas. Treatment is suggested only if significant populations exist, and should be timed for just after the flight peak.

✓ **Mummy Berry:** Mummy strikes are visible in a number of fields. About 14% of scouted samples showed mummy strikes.

Insect Trap Captures

Tree Fruit - Southern Counties

WEEK END:	RBLR	STLM	TABM-A	CM	LAW	AM	OFM	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
12-Mar							0.00			
19-Mar							0.08			
26-Mar							0.08			
2-Apr							0.03			
9-Apr		285					1.28			
16-Apr	3.00	1277	0.00				12.95	0.00	0.00	
23-Apr	10.50	1145	0.00				6.47	0.00	0.00	
30-Apr	4.67	1291	0.00	0	0	0	39.68	0.00	0.00	0
7-May	2.00	947	1.06	0.58	0	0	35.41	0.91	0.26	0
14-May	8.00	954	19.24	5.66	0	0	29.49	22.12	18.83	0
21-May	0.33	515	43.55	4.22	0	0	17.92	39.63	47.96	0

Tree Fruit - Northern Counties

WEEK END:	RBLR	STLM	TABM-A	CM	LAW	AM	OFM	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
23-Apr	18.66	699					0.68			
30-Apr	30.22	749		0.50			10.35			
7-May	48.99	1062	0	0.30		0	32.51	0	0	0
14-May	48.09	843	1.78	3.53		0	40.13	1.66	0	0
21-May	23.51	381	6.83	3.18		0	15.90	8.47	0	0

Blueberries -

Atlantic County

Burlington County

WEEK END:	RBLR	OBLR	CBFW	SNLH	BBM	RBLR	OBLR	CBFW	SNLH	BBM
26-Mar	6.5									
2-Apr	19.6					2				
9-Apr	88.5					55				
16-Apr	55					53.5				
23-Apr	30.6					13.3				
30-Apr	20.8					29.2				
7-May	11.8					20.8				
14-May	20					20.5				
21-May	3.07	0.00	0.14			5.40	0.00	0.00		

Insect Key: RBLR-redbanded leafroller, STLM-spotted tentiform leafminer, TABM-tufted apple budmoth, CM-codling moth, LAW-lesser appleworm, AM-apple maggot, OFM-oriental fruit moth, LPTB-lesser peachtree borer, PTB-peachtree borer, OBLR-obliquebanded leafroller, CBFW-cranberry fruitworm, SNLH-sharpnosed leafhopper, BBM-blueberry maggot.

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