

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

JULY 29, 2008



Ed Gaventa and Robert Fralinger Jr. with Governor's Cup

Fralinger Farms in Bridgeton Receives 2008 Governor's Cup at the New Jersey Peach Festival

Fralinger Farms in Bridgeton, N.J. was the winner of the Governor's Cup at the New Jersey Peach Festival on Friday evening, July 25. Their winning box was the variety Flamin Fury® PF12B in the 2¾" and up size category. "Bob Fralinger Jr's Flamin Fury 12B were blossom thinned by brush and have been a premium variety in Fralinger's orchard with outstanding color and size in the early Red-haven season, according to Bob Fralinger.

Fralinger was another first time winner of the best box of peaches as NJ Department of Agriculture judges led by Agriculture and Commodity and Inspection Chief Larry Hardwick who with his inspectors carefully evaluated every peach in each entry box.

Approximately 72 entries were displayed and judged in the commercial peach pack competition from NJ growers and packers. Technically, only the entries in the commercial category are eligible for the cup because they represent random selections collected from packing houses and storages by Agricultural Agent, Jerome L. Frecon, Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Cooperative Extension.

Another outstanding variety in the Festival was Glenglo by Holtzhauser Farms. "Glenglo ripening in late Sentry season was the recipient of 4 ribbons for their color, uniformity and overall quality," said Frecon.

The grower winners in each category and class were:

Class – Specialty

Category – White Fleshed Peaches

1st place – Larchmont Farms, Just Picked label, Elmer, N.J.

Category – Nectarines or fuzz less peaches, white or yellow fleshed

1st place – Nichols Orchard, Nichols Orchard label, Franklinville, N.J. This box was also selected the best of this class.

2nd place – Summit City, Jersey Fruit label, Glassboro, N.J.

3rd place – JerZee Orchard, Jersey Fruit label, Richwood, N.J.

Category – Largest peach

1st place – Zee Orchards, .90 lbs. Richwood, N.J.

2nd place – Mt. Pleasant Orchards, .74 lbs. Richwood, N.J.

3rd place – JerZee Orchards, .72 lbs. Richwood, N.J.

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Bramble Borers

Kathy Demchak, Penn State University

Reprinted from *Pennsylvania Vegetable & Small Fruit Gazette*, Volume 12, No. 7.

I'm continuing to get calls from growers with bramble borers of one type or another so hopefully this information will help with management. This is the time of year to be watching for indications that you have borers in your planting – hopefully before damage becomes extensive. At this time of the year, especially on hot afternoons, wilting cane tips – often the first sign that you have borers in your planting - are fairly easily seen. When a borer is the problem, at first only a tip here or there is wilted while the rest of the tips appear normal. Once a wilted cane tip is noticed, look for other symptoms to help identify whether a borer is the problem. Symptoms may be two rings of punctures about 1/2-inch apart within the top 8 inches of the cane (raspberry cane borer), a cane swelling up to 3 inches long that is slight at first, but will be more obvious in late stages (rednecked cane borer, or less commonly raspberry cane maggot), or a large hole in the side of the cane (stalk borer, which isn't a common problem).

There may be more than one type of insect present. Once the area of damage is found, if caught early, the eggs or larvae will still be located within several inches of the injury, so pruning out these canes 4 - 6 inches below the area of damage is the first step in preventing further damage. Plantings near woods and wild bramble populations are usually affected to the greatest extent. With the insects mentioned above, wilted cane tips will continue to appear throughout the summer.

Sprays that are applied need to be targeted towards the adults, because the larvae are protected inside of the canes. Sprays usually are applied late pre-bloom if damage is widespread, but the culprit should be identified first to ensure that the timing is correct. Red-necked cane borer adults are a slender 1/4-inch long black beetle with a reddish "neck" area (prothorax). They may be present from May through early August, and seen feeding on new canes and leaves especially when it's sunny. Raspberry cane

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Class – Select = peaches that are hand selected by the grower shipper for the competition

Category – Peaches that are between 2¼ to 2 inches in diameter

1st place – Mt Pleasant Orchards, Mt Pleasant label, Richwood, N.J.

2nd place – Holtzhauser Farms, Holtzhauser Farms label, Mullica Hill, N.J.

3rd place – none.

Category – Peaches that are between 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter

1st place – Mt Pleasant Orchards, Mt Pleasant label, Richwood, N.J.

2nd place – Holtzhauser Farms, Holtzhauser Farms label, Mullica Hill, N.J.

3rd place -none.

Category – Peaches that are between 2¾ inches and up in diameter

1st place – Holtzhauser Farms, Holtzhauser Farms label, Mullica Hill, N.J. This box is also best of class.

2nd place – Mt Pleasant Orchards, Mt Pleasant label, Richwood, N.J.

3rd place – none

Class – Commercial = peaches that are pulled of the packing house line to symbolize peaches as they would be sold to supermarkets and specialty stores. These peaches are not hand selected.

Category – Peaches that are between 2¼ to 2½ inches in diameter

1st place – GALA Orchards, Just Picked label, Elmer, N.J.

2nd place – F & R Grasso Farms, Jersey Fruit label, Mullica Hill, N.J.

3rd place – JerZee Orchards, Jersey Fruit label, Richwood, N.J.

Category – Peaches that are between 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter

1st place – Holtzhauser Farms, Holtzhauser Farms label, Mullica Hill, N.J.

2nd place – JerZee Orchards Jersey Fruit label, Richwood, N.J.

3rd place – Fralinger Farms, Cohansey Valley label, Bridgeton, N.J.

Category – Peaches that are between 2¾ inches and up in diameter

1st place – Fralinger Farms, Cohansey Valley label, Bridgeton, N.J. This box was the best box in this class and also the best box in the show and the winner of the Governor's Cup

2nd place – Heilig Orchards, Jersey Fruit label, Richwood, N.J.

3rd place – Zee Orchards, Jersey Fruit label, Richwood, N.J.

The best of each class also receive a \$50 gift certificate and dinner for two at a local restaurant in Gloucester and Salem County. The winner of the Best of the Show also receives a smaller cup and the Governor's Cup with his name on it for one year to display and show.

Many other peach educational displays and events were conducted at the New Jersey Peach Festival., including the crowning of the New Jersey peach queen. Approximately 35,000 people attend the event, which kicked off the heavy volume peach season.

The New Jersey Peach Festival is the official peach festival of the state of New Jersey. It is an annual educational and promotional exhibition of the New Jersey Peach Promotion Council and the New Jersey Peach Festival, Inc. □

Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Fruit IPM Agent and David Schmitt, Eugene Rizio and Atanas Atanassov, Ph.D., Program Associates, Tree Fruit IPM

Peach

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** The treatment window for OFM is closed in southern counties. Growers should use trap captures for the rest of the season to determine the need for treatment. Any captures above an average of 6 moths/trap indicates the need for insecticide. Non-bearing orchards that exhibit a considerable amount of flagging should be treated by mid-August to prevent further injury and population build-up for the following season. Degree day spray timings are as follows, updated since last week:

Oriental Fruit Moth Degree Day Spray Timing 3 rd Brood		
Application and Insecticide Type		
County Area	Standard Insecticides	IGR's - Intrepid
Gloucester Co.	1 st past, 2 nd past	1 st trt past, 2 nd past
Monmouth Co.	1 st past, 2 nd trt 7/29-31	1 st trt past, 2 nd past
Hunterdon Co.	1 st 7/24-28, 2 nd trt 8/4-6	1 st trt 7/22-25, 2 nd trt 8/3-5

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Pressure as indicated by trap counts has raised slightly but overall remains low. Timings are updated in the following table:

Tufted Apple Budmoth Degree Day Spray Timing 2 nd Brood				
Application and Insecticide Type				
County Area	Std Materials - AM	Std Materials - EM	Intrepid - EM	Bt-EM
Southern	1 st 7/28-29, 2 nd 8/2-4	1 st 7/30-8/1	1 st 8/1-4	1 st 8/1-4
Central	1 st 7/30-31, 2 nd 8/3-5	1 st 8/1-3	1 st 8/3-5	1 st 8/3-5
Northern	About 1 st 8/4-5	About 1 st 8/7-11	About 8/11-15	About 8/11-15

✓ **Catfacing Insects:** Intrepid (used primarily for TABM) or Spintor (primarily for thrips) will not control catfacing insects so an effective plant bug material should be included. There may still be time on late maturing varieties for O.P.s or Pyrethroids. Beleaf (flonicamid) may be used, but will control tarnished plant bug only at this time of year (14 day PHI). In blocks less than two to three weeks to harvest, Lannate (4 day PHI on peach/1 day on nectarine), will provide some control.

Apple

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** See peach section above.

✓ **Codling Moth:** Trap captures have increased slightly, especially in northern counties. Degree timed sprays are done except in far northern counties. See table below. Additional treatments may be needed if the moth count exceeds 5 males per trap per week.

Codling Moth Degree Day Spray Timing - Brood 2		
Application and Insecticide Type		
Area	Standard Insecticides - OP's, Carbamates, Pyrethroids, Avaunt, Assail, Calypso	IGR's - Esteem, Intrepid, Rimon
Gloucester Co.	past	past
Monmouth Co.	past	past
Hunterdon Co.	1 st - past; 2 nd - about 7/27-28	1 st - past 2 nd past

✓ **Summer Diseases:** Summer disease pressure usually begins to increase at this time of the season. Be sure to maintain coverage and renew with effective materials after 1-2" rain. Summer pruning and keeping the groundcover mowed will also help to prevent new infections by allowing the canopy to dry out quickly. Sooty blotch and fly speck have begun to show up in several 'high pressure' orchards in northern counties.

Scouting Calendar

The following table is intended as an aid for orchard scouting. It should **not** be used to time pesticide applications. Median dates for pest events and crop phenology are displayed. These dates are compiled from observations made over the past 5-10 years in Gloucester County. Events in northern New Jersey should occur 7-10 days later.

Pest Event or Growth Stage	Approximate Date	2008 Observed Date
CM 2nd gen 1150 DD target (IGR timing)	July 07 +/- 04 days	July 4
CM 2nd gen 1250 DD target (Standard timing)	July 15 +/- 10 days	July 8
CM 2nd gen 1450 DD target (IGR timing)	July 18 +/- 04 days	July 16
CM 2nd gen 1550 DD target (Standard timing)	July 21 +/- 03 days	July 19
TABM - 2nd Gen DD target begins	August 07 +/- 09 days	July 28
TABM - 2nd Gen DD target ends	August 23 +/- 04 days	Not Yet Observed

Blueberry

✓ **Leafrollers and Other Leps: Obliquebanded Leafroller** adult trap captures have started to increase. This is the start of the summer adult flight, but since eggs are laid after most berries have been picked, this is not an insect of any concern. Shoot samples this week are showing an increase in **leafminer** larvae. About 20% of samples have been

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positive with a 14% infestation being the highest level seen. As the larvae mature they feed on the outside of the leaf and form a 3 sided "tepee" like shelter, which are now starting to appear in some fields. Treatments **are not** suggested for this insect.

✓ **Blueberry Maggot (BBM):** Adult trap captures have decreased in most areas. Bluecrop is now finishing up, and Elliott is being harvested. Only Elliott fields are exposed to maggot infestation, and only if flies are caught in traps.

✓ **Sharpnosed Leafhopper:** Most leafhoppers are still in the nymph stage. Since they have no wings, they do not normally move from plant to plant and spread Stunt disease. It is when the winged and mobile adults start to emerge, that starts to get us concerned if Stunt is present. Adults normally start to mature in early August, so we are expecting an increase in adult trap captures soon. A treatment for this second generation is usually recommended just prior to the flight peak. More on this later as adults start to mature.

✓ **Aphids:** Aphids are almost absent in blueberries. Only 2% of samples have been positive. Our scouts and a few growers have mentioned that lacewing eggs seem to be abundant this season. We have been these and other predator evidence on fruit and foliage throughout most of the season.

✓ **Scale:** Almost no scale fruit infestation was noticed in the field since last week. We are currently monitoring scale traps at few sites to determine if a treatment would be beneficial before September.

✓ **Oriental/Japanese beetle presence:** As the adult flight periods are coming to a close we are seeing less presence in the field on fruit and foliage. Only 3% of samples were positive for any (Japanese) beetle adults.

✓ **Scorch:** Earlier in the season, a number of scorch, or probable scorch bushes were identified. If these are still present in the field, NJDA is now accepting leaf samples for scorch testing. Please contact your county agent, or anyone associated with the IPM program to have plants tested.

Trap Counts

Tree Fruit

Southern Counties

Weekend	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
7/5	811	1	0		0	87	0	2	33	19
7/12	499	1	2	0	2	21	0	1	45	6
7/19	545	0	4		3	58	0	2	38	16
7/26	1138	2	6		1	36	1	3	8	6

Northern Counties

Weekend	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB	OBLR
7/5	786	7	1		3	2	4	35	2	1
7/12	791.8	1.5	0.6		1.9	2.2	3.6	23.4	1.2	0.5
7/19	615.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.3	24.2	0.9	0.0
7/26	952.3	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.8	14.1	0.1	1.5

Blueberry

Atlantic County

Week End	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OR BEET	BBM
7/5	0.1		11.8	1.3	0.3	1008
7/12	0.3		8.2	0.7	0.3	605.4
7/19	0		1.1	0.6	0.1	295.5
7/26	0		1.2	2.0	0.1	103.2

Burlington County

Week End	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OR BEET	BBM
7/5	0.1		16.9	2.2	3.7	953.0
7/12	0.0		19.5	1.0	1.1	683.6
7/19	0.0		2.5	0.5	0.9	232.7
7/26	0.0		1.1	1.2	1.3	172.7

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borer adults are 1/2-inch long, have long antennae, and are mostly black with an orange section behind the head with black spots. By this time of the year, many of their eggs will likely already have been laid, unfortunately, hence the need to watch for cane symptoms.

Keep in mind that some pruning during the summer, with additional pruning of damaged canes during dormant pruning, may be all that is needed. Crown borers, which have a considerably different life cycle, will cause tunneling in the crown area, but because of the timing and type of damage, tips may not wilt until damage is

advanced. The adults are clear-winged moths that are about 1-inch long, and could be confused with yellow jacket wasps. They appear later in the summer (August). Canes that died as berries were forming should be checked for signs of tunneling in the cane and crown area. Death of fruiting canes may have a variety of other causes including winter injury or a root rot.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

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Vol. 13 No. 18