

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

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Fruit IPM

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Peach

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** All treatment windows for OFM have now closed in southern and central counties. Growers should be applying the second spray in northern counties. While overall counts are low, trap captures did increase since last week, and some locations have captures above 10 males per trap. All treatment decisions should be tempered with actual population pressure. Growers who have very low moth counts can get by with no sprays. Any captures above an average of 6 moths/trap indicates the need for insecticide. Late treatments for OFM (third brood stragglers and 4th brood) should be based on trap counts and any presence of flagging. 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 past	1 st trt past, 2 nd past
Hunterdon Co.	1 st past, 2 nd trt 8/5-7	1 st trt past, 2 nd trt 8/3-5

✓ **Fruit Rots:** Rhizopus and Brown Rots also have been found in some orchards. Where brown rot is present in ripening blocks, Gem @ 3.8 ozs./acre is a good material to protect uninfected fruit from brown rot. Elite is the fungicide of choice where both rhizopus and brown rot are concerns. Adament, which is a mixture of the active ingredients found in Gem and Elite, also works for both diseases. SI fungicides (Elite, Indar, and Orbit) should be rotated or combined with other chemistries for resistance management. Elevate is a different chemistry than other fungicides, but has not given good brown rot control on a regular basis. Pristine is a combination type of material (a strobilurin like Gem plus Boscalid), has given good brown rot control, but can be expensive. Growers who are using Indar should be aware that the label now calls for a 6-12 oz/Ac rate (in place of the old 2 oz/Ac rate).

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Most growers in northern counties should not need to target TABM, unless they have a prior history of TABM damage in either apples or peaches. Timings are updated in the following table:

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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	2 nd 8/2-4, 3 rd 8/9-10	1 st 7/30-8/1, 2 nd 8/11-14	1 st 8/1-4, 2 nd 8/11-14	1 st 8/1-4, 2 nd 8/9-11, 3 rd About 8/15-18
Central	2 nd 8/5-6, 3 rd 8/11-13	1 st 8/2-3, 2 nd 8/14-17	1 st 8/4-6, 2 nd 8/14-17	1 st 8/4-6, 2 nd 8/11-14, 3 rd About 8/19-22
Northern	1 st 8/5-6, 2 nd 8/11-13	1 st 8/7-10	1 st 8/10-12	1 st 8/10-12

Apple

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

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** Codling moth trap captures remain above the threshold of 5/ trap in problem orchards, both in southern and northern counties. While second generation timings have just past, individual generations may not be well defined on some farms. There is also a third generation for which insecticides will be due in southern counties on or about 8/16-18 (about 8/12 for IGR's). If any growers are using the new Dupont insecticide, Altacor (Rynaxypyr) (2.5-4 oz/Ac), please be aware that one application can give 3 weeks of control. While this insecticide has some contact activity, it works mostly by killing very young larvae when they ingest the insecticide. Therefore, this insecticide should be applied just prior to egg hatch, or about 8/11-12 in southern counties, 8/14-15 in central counties, and about 8/20-22 in northern counties. When codling moth is the main target pest, Altacor will also control tufted apple budmoth, often with one application.

✓ **Leafhoppers:** White apple leafhopper was found in one orchard in northern counties at levels from 2-3 adults and nymphs per leaf. In some spots they were higher, and leaf whitening was observed. We are usually not concerned with leafhopper activity until it reaches a combined 3 leafhoppers per leaf of all species. If other pests such as mites and/ or tentiform leafminers are also present in large numbers, then logic would dictate treating at a slightly lower level.

✓ **Summer Diseases:** Sooty blotch has yet to be observed in southern counties, although rots have shown up in several locations. The current weather pattern has become favorable for these diseases. Regular applications should be applied throughout mid to late summer with a Captan/Topsin mix or other material such as Sovran, Flint, or Pristine. Be sure to maintain coverage and renew with effective materials after 1.5-2" rain, depending on the material used. Summer pruning and keeping the groundcover mowed will also help to prevent new infections by allowing the canopy to dry out quickly, and provide good air drainage.

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

✓ **Sharpnosed Leafhopper:** Leafhopper adult levels have started to increase, mostly on 3 high population sites in Burlington County. However, this is still the start of the second generation flight. Since adults will fly from plant to plant and spread Stunt disease, the insects should be controlled in stunt areas. We normally treat just prior to a flight peak, or sooner if populations are high. Most growers should begin to plan on a leafhopper spray probably during the second to third week on the month.

✓ **Blueberry Leafminer:** There is really no change since last week. About 15% of samples show some Lep. activity, mostly leafminer. No new activity has been seen and no treatments are suggested.

SEE TRAP COUNTS ON PAGE 3

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
8/2	819	4	8		3	50	1	5	12	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
8/2	607.9	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	3.1	0.7	6.1	1.5	2.0

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
8/2	0.0		1.1	1.8	0.1	23.3

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
8/2	0.0		0.6	2.0	4.7	48.7

Supplemental Label for Indar 2F on New Jersey Peaches and Nectarines

Norman Lalancette, Ph.D., Specialist in Plant Pathology

An EPA 24(c) Special Local Need Registration (SLN NJ-080002) has been granted for use of higher rates of Indar 2F on peaches and nectarines in the Garden State. Previously, Indar 2F was only labeled at the single rate of 6 fl oz/A, which provided an equivalent amount of active ingredient as the 2 oz/A rate of Indar 75WSP. The new supplemental label for Indar 2F allows commercial NJ growers to apply 6 to 12 fl oz/A, or essentially a doubling of the rate. Note, however, the maximum number of allowed Indar 2F applications, eight sprays, and total amount of product per season, 48 fl oz, has not changed from the base label.

Application of higher rates of fungicides and alternation of different chemistries are two important strategies for management of fungicide resistance. Of particular interest on peach and nectarine is development of resistance against sterol inhibitor (DMI) and strobilurin fungicides by the brown rot pathogen *Monilinia fructicola* (see 2008 NJ Commercial Tree Fruit Production Guide, p 92, for list of fungicide chemistries). In addition to Indar 2F, other brown rot fungicide labels that allow application over a range of rates, and therefore use of higher rates, are Pristine, Elite, Adament, Gem, Abound, and Topsin-M. Details on the integration of these and other fungicides for brown rot management were recently published in the July 15th edition of Plant & Pest Advisory Fruit Edition. □

Apple Maturity – As I See it

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent

Apple maturity is about on track with last season, perhaps a few days earlier for summer apples. To date we have harvested at the Rutgers Snyder Farm Pristine, RedFree, and Sunrise. Dandired, a new Paulared replacement from Summit Tree Sales is just about ready as well. It has colored nicely.

Galas are beginning to color nicely. In North Jersey it is time to apply Retain - remember no more than 1/2 rate on Galas- we are shooting for 4 weeks before anticipated harvest. In southern New Jersey you should have already applied Retain to Gala.

Mike Fargione, from Cornell Extension comments “ The one-half rate of Retain may permit ‘Gala’ fruit to remain on the tree an additional 7-10 days with adequate color development, improved fruit size and less stem end cracking. You probably do not want to use Retain on ‘Gala’ if you are trying to capture the early market for that variety”. □

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