

The Blueberry Bulletin

A Weekly Update to Growers

July 3, 2019

Vol. 35, No. 11

INSECTS

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Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD): Populations have increased since last week. While trap captures are only relative, and there is no treatment threshold, trap counts have increased up to 10 fold on some farms. All plantings should continue to have protection, even ‘Duke’ if it is still several days away from picking. All recommendations that were covered in last week’s newsletter, also apply for this week.

The following section is repeated from last week’s newsletter, since some growers are still not doing salt and filter tests on harvested fruit. Make sure to run 1 qt samples of unsorted fruit from **every picking** from **every field**. **If a sample comes up positive for an SWD maggot, then re-run the sample from the same field and picking after it’s sorted and packed.** Low numbers will be eliminated in the line if the sorters are set for firm fruit. Use the [Steve VanTimmeren’s Filter Method](#) for fruit, and outlined below. A microscope is not necessary, but a magnifier or good hand lens helps: See also [Spotted Wing Drosophila IPM in Blueberries](#) on the NE IPM website:

Use 1 qt of fruit and place in a 2 gal Ziploc bag (or into two 1 gal bags). Gently press the berries to break the skins. Add saturated salt water to cover the fruit in the bag(s), squeezing out the air to keep berries immersed, and stand the bags for about one hour in a plastic tub so they are upright. Bend a piece of ¼" hardware cloth in a large funnel, and pour the contents of the bag through the funnel into a reusable stainless steel coffee filter. Then rinse the empty bag and berries with a sprayer to wash off any remaining larvae into the stainless steel coffee filter. Use a strong hand lens or a dissecting microscope to count the larvae caught in the coffee filter. This method is detailed in: Van Timmerman, S., Diepenbrock, L.M., Bertone, M.A., Burrack, H.J., Isaacs, R. 2017. A filter method for improved monitoring of *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae) larvae in fruit. *Journal of Integrated Pest Management*. 8(1):23; 1–7.

The following insecticide choices are again published this week.

Spotted Wing Drosophila Insecticides for Blueberries

Insecticide	Rate/A	REI	PHI	Max Allowed/Season
Asana	9.6 fl oz	12 hr	14 days	38.4 oz/ 2 appl.

Brigade WSB/Bifenture DF	16 oz	12 hr	1 day	.5 lb ai/3 appl.
Danitol	16 fl oz	24 hr	3 days	32 oz/ 2 appl.
Delegate	5-6 oz	4 hr	3 days/1 day	3 day-19.5 oz, 6 appl./1 day-17.9 oz, 3 appl.
Diazinon (50W)	1 lb	5 days	7 days	1 lb/1 appl. post bloom
Entrust SC	6 fl oz	4 hr	1 day	29 oz/6 appl.
Exirel	13.5 fl oz	12 hr	3 days	.4 lb ai/4 appl.
Hero	10.3 fl oz	12 hr	1 day	46.35 oz/.45 lb ai
Imidan	1 1/3 lb	24 hr	3 days ¹	7 1/8 lb/ 5 appl.
Lannate (SP)	1 lb	48 hr	3 days	4 lb/4 appl., ground
Malathion (8F, 8E)	2-2.5 pt	12 hr	1 day	5 pt/2 appl.
Mustang/Mustang Maxx	4-4.3 fl oz/4 oz	12 hr	1 day	25.8 oz/24 oz

¹ = Use a 10-15 day PHI for berries going to Canada.

Blueberry Maggot (BBM): Adults continue to be captured at very low levels, and are “0” on most traps. The insect is present at higher numbers on some farms.

Scale: We are between the 1st and 2nd generations of Putnam scale. For those growers with scale infested bushes, it’s a good idea to wait until the second generation of crawlers are present in another few weeks.

Aphids: Aphid infestations are close to the same levels as seen during the previous week, although on some farms there have been increases in the percent of shoots infested. Colony size averages about 2-5 aphids per shoot.

Traps

Atlantic County Traps

Week Ending	SWD	OB	BBM	SNLH
6/8	1.05	8.2	0	==
6/15	1.2	97	0	==
6/22	0.71	1381	0.21	0.21
6/29	4	2385	0.03	0.11

Burlington County Traps

Week Ending	SWD	OB	BBM	SNLH
6/8	0.07	2.91	0	==
6/15	0.83	69	0	==
6/22	0.7	750	0.33	0.33
6/29	0.64	1113	0.125	0.8

DISEASES

Anthracnose and Alternaria: Anthracnose field symptoms are present on both Duke and Bluecrop. Average infection rates are 0.07% with a maximum of 1.3% on unpicked fruit. Some Alternaria is also present at very low levels.

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