

## Fruit IPM for the Week Ending 8/31/13

Dean Polk, David Schmitt, Gene Rizio and Atanas Atanassov

### Peach

**Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** Pest pressure is very low. No additional treatments should be needed on most farms where late varieties are present.

**Lesser Peachtree Borer and Peachtree Borer (LPTB, PTB):** Now is the time to start planning to treat both borer species in southern counties. Treat about a week later in northern counties. Peachtree borer has one generation per year, and lesser peachtree borer has 2 generations per year. Recall that LPTB is associated with cytospora cankers on the limbs out to and including wood down to about ½” in diameter. PTB is found from about 6” above ground in the trunk to about 2’ out from the trunk on roots. It is the larval stage of both species that does the damage by feeding in the wood tissue just beneath the bark. In recent years PTB has become more of a pest than LPTB. One contributing factor to this observation may include the growing of trees less susceptible to cytospora canker as compared to 20+ years ago. PTB egg laying is completed through most of the late summer, and by now most egg laying is completed and larvae are emerging. Most egg laying by second generation LPTB is also completed. The trick in effective control is to get insecticide applied during the last part of egg laying to kill young and emerging larvae before they bore deeper into the wood. Since late varieties are still being harvested, not all peach blocks can be treated at the same time. Try to start treating any block that has already been harvested the first of next week, or September 1 in southern counties and September 7-8 in Hunterdon County and north. Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) products have given the best control. Apply with a handgun dilute to both the branches and trunk in sufficient water to slightly puddle at the bottom of the trunk. The Lorsban label can be confusing. The 4E label lists in one section for dormant sprays – 1.5- 4 pt/A, and in another section it lists for trunk sprays – 3 qt/100 gal. Prior experience has shown that 1.5 pt/100 gal applied dilute with a handgun works quite well. Apply only when fruit is completely off the trees.

### Apple

**Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Timings for second generation TABM control are outlined below. There is very little pressure from this insect, and most likely will not be a problem this year.

	Conventional, Diamides	Conventional, Diamides	Intrepid, Rimon	Bt - 3 sprays
County Area	AM – 4 middles	EM – 2 completes	EM – 2 completes	EM – complete
Southern	4 <sup>th</sup> past	2 <sup>nd</sup> – past	2 <sup>nd</sup> – past	2 <sup>nd</sup> – past 3 <sup>rd</sup> – past
Northern	4 <sup>th</sup> 8/29-8/31	2 <sup>nd</sup> 8/25-8/29	2 <sup>nd</sup> 8/25-8/29	2 <sup>nd</sup> 8/22-8/25, 3 <sup>rd</sup> 8/31-9/3

**Codling Moth (CM) and Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB):** Very little CM pest pressure exists on most farms. Most attention should be given to control of BMSB, which has shown increased activity over the past couple of weeks. Continue treatments, especially on border rows by the woods.

**Pear**

**Late Season Rots:** Several growers have expressed concern about the level of white rot present in their pear trees. The disease may be present in spite of the number of sprays already applied. If white rot is present, repeated fungicide applications are still required. The following is a list of effective white rot materials available for pears:

Material	PHI (Days)	Rate/A
Topsin M 70WP	1	1 lb
Pristine 38WG	1	15-18.5 oz
Ferbam 76 Granuflo	7	3.5 lb
Flint 50WG	14	2-2.5 oz
Ziram 76DF	14	6 lb

Topsin should always be combined with another material. Ferbam may cause dark residues on the fruit. Applications should be made full cover, every middle and reapplied if washed off by rain. DO NOT use Captan, since it is not labeled for pears.

**Grape**

**Grape Berry Moth (GBM):** Timing for the 4<sup>th</sup> generation of grape berry moth was on 8/26-27 in southern counties if using using Intrepid or diamides (Belt; Altacor). Treatments can still be made later in the week if using other materials like pyrethroids. Treat only in high risk locations (grapes already injured by generations 2 and 3), and if on late varieties.

Grape Berry Moth Trap Captures 2013		Grape Root Borer
Date	Average males/trap	Average males/trap
5/25	0	
6/1	2	
6/8	13	
6/15	3	
6/22	0	
6/29	2	0
7/6	6	1
7/13	5	1
7/20	4	4
7/27	2	9
8/3	2	14
8/10	5	10
8/17	2	7
8/24	2	3

## Scouting Calendar

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

<b>Pest Event or Growth Stage</b>	<b>Approximate Date</b>	<b>2013 Observed Date</b>
Full Bloom Peach (Redhaven)	April 16 +/- 7 Days	April 11
Full Bloom Apple (Red Delicious)	April 20 +/- 9 Days	May 1
Petal Fall (Red Delicious)	April 27 +/- 13 Days	May 9
Shuck Split (Redhaven)	April 29 +/- 7 Days	May 8
Pit Hardening	June 19 +/- 5 Days	June 18

## Blueberry

**Sharpnosed Leafhopper:** Trap counts are up slightly since last week. This indicates a slight increase in adult activity, but nothing significant that sounds an alarm for triggering second generation treatments, which may have to wait until early September.

Tree Fruit Trap Counts – Southern Counties									
Week Ending	STLM	TABM_A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM_P	LPTB
4/13					0		0		
4/20	14				5		0		
4/27	0				51		1		
5/4	4	0	0		83		4	0	
5/11	3	1	27		17		2	0	
5/18	5	2	12		28		5	3	28
5/25	1	16	17		23		5	15	38
6/1	1	17	8		30		0	18	12
6/8	1	29	8		1	44	0	37	52
6/15	13	18	7		1	73	0	15	16
6/22	5	8	3		9	35	0	6	24
6/29	13	3	2		0	13	0	3	5
7/6	0	1	1		0	11	0	1	0
7/13	4	1	3		0	4	0	1	12
7/20	7	3	5		12	3	1	3	4
7/27	6	4	5	0	26	3	0	5	1
8/3	6	3	3	0	9	3	0	4	2
8/10	12	3	4	0	10	60	1	2	2
8/17	7	2	4	0	16	39	2	3	6
8/24	5	1	3	0	9	37	1	2	10

Tree Fruit Trap Counts – Northern Counties										
Week Ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OBLR	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB
4/13	1									
4/20	2							0		
4/27	71.5		0					1.1		
5/4	74		0					9.3	0	
5/11	87		1.3		29.4			14.1	0	
5/18	41	0	3.9		36			9.4	0	0
5/25	33.2	8.9	6.6		12.2			10.3	5.3	17.5
6/1	16.6	15.1	5		8.6			2.5	20.6	20
6/8	29.3	40.4	6.3		1.2	4.3	2.7	0.5	45.6	27.5
6/15	43.3	46.3	1.6		0.2	1.5	5	0.2	59.4	22.4
6/22	57.7	41.9	1.8		0.2	1.7	1.7	0.8	39	12.8
6/29	58.9	25.3	1.7		1.4	1.7	2	2.4	26	11.4
7/6	85.4	12.7	0.6		1.1	3.3	2.7	4.3	9.8	8.5
7/13	41.6	4.2	1.1		4.5	13	0	2	2.4	7.2
7/20	18.7	1.6	2.1	0	1.2	7.7	0	0.8	1.1	6.9
7/27	74.7	3.2	6.3	0	2	1	0.7	1.5	1.7	2.9
8/3	78.3	3.3	8.1	0	2.2	3	0.3	1.7	2.9	4.1
8/10	76.6	3.7	2.6	0	1	3.7	0	1.1	2.9	2.7
8/17	76.6	5.9	2.9	0	1.1	1.7	0	1.2	4.7	3.6
8/24	63.3	7.2	2.3	0	1	1.7	0	0.8	7.2	3.8

<b>Blueberry Insect Trap Counts - Atlantic County</b>						
Week Ending	RBLR	CBFW	OBLR	SNLH	Or. Beetle	BBM
4/13	116					
4/20	120					
4/27	100					
5/4	72	0				
5/11	28	0.01				
5/18	12.4	0.15				
5/25	3.1	0.1				
6/1	1.6	0.83				1.6
6/8	4.7	0.89	0	4.5	0	4.7
6/15	58	0.48	7.3	0.3	189	0
6/22	80	0.08	12	0.5	350	0.005
6/29	47	0.005	3.7	0.13	1723	0.006
7/6	54.4	0.004	1.3	0.04	2159	0.1
7/13	25.4	0	0.7	0.43	1966	0.1
7/20	8	0	4.3	0.02	897	0.12
7/27	15.2	0	7.8	0.03	442	0.08
8/3	6.4		1.5	0.05	55	0.05
8/10	14.5		1.1	0.09	10	0
8/16				0.045		0
8/23				0.138		

<b>Blueberry Insect Trap Counts - Burlington County</b>						
Week Ending	RBLR	CBFW	OBLR	SNLH	Or. Beetle	BBM
4/13	71					
4/20	44					
4/27	38					
5/4	26	0				
5/11	9	0				
5/18	1	0.04				
5/25	2	0.13				
6/1	0.2	2.1				
6/8	2.8	1.2	0.33	1	0.07	2.8
6/15	4.8	0.91	8	0.24	26	0
6/22	28.3	0.03	10.3	0.6	231	0
6/29	38.4	0.14	1	0.01	957	0.01
7/6	64.3	0.2	6	0.23	905	0.05
7/13	22.3	0.04	0	0.05	878	0.02
7/20	2	0.15	0	0	330	0
7/27	3.5	0	1	0	141	0.02
8/3	0.5		0	0	11	0.03
8/10	0		0	0.02	7	0
8/16				0.063		0
8/23				0.133		