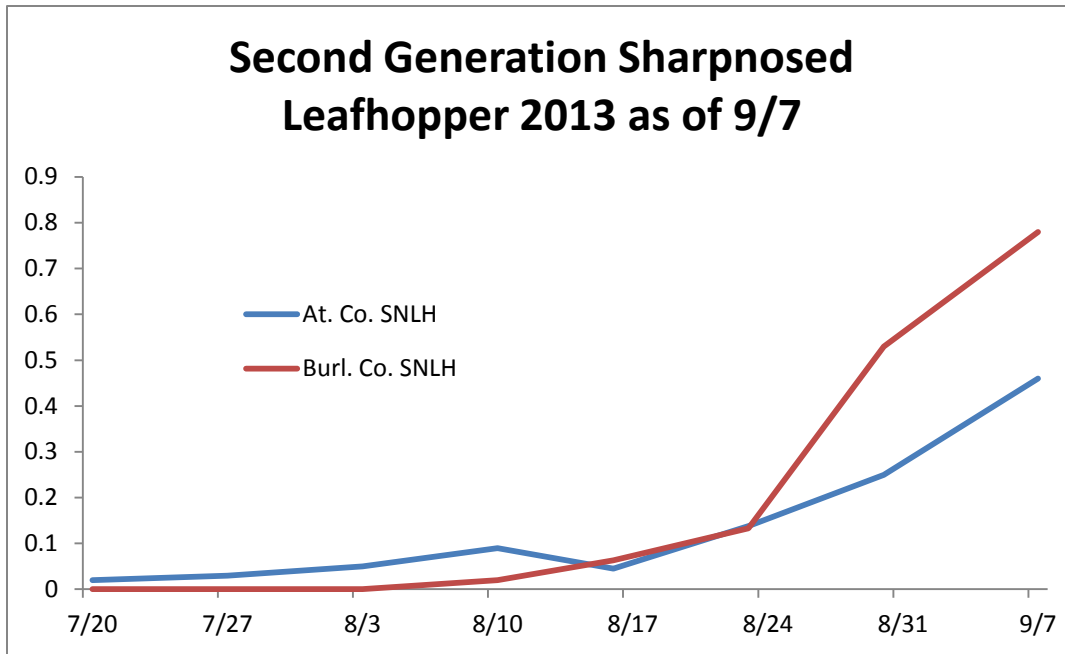


Fruit IPM Update for Week Ending 09/13/13
Dean Polk, Dave Schmitt, Gene Rizio, and Atanas Atanassov

Blueberry

Sharpnosed Leafhopper (SNLH): The second flight of SNLH has been slow to develop this year, but trap counts have increased over the last couple of weeks. Remember, there are 2 generations per year. One of the reasons we are concerned with the adults, is that it is the adult stage that can fly and therefore more easily transmit stunt disease from infected bushes to ‘clean’ bushes.



While wild and abandoned bushes play a role as alternate hosts; the farms where SNLH are present in any significant levels, or $\geq 1/\text{trap}$, are those farms that traditionally have moderate to high weed pressure each season. Our observations also indicate that second generation SNLH populations often show up in mid August and can stretch into October in weedy fields; whereas SNLH may not show up until mid September in clean fields. In any case, we are now in an upward trend with more adults maturing and moving around fields. Therefore it is an appropriate time to treat.

Apples

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug (BMSB): Most of the BMSB that are being captured are adults. Since many crops have already been harvested, apples, particularly late season apples are being exposed to the full onslaught of adult BMSB movement. Be particularly aware of fruit bordering soybeans and woodlands. Late season injury can come on fast, and some injury is not apparent

until several weeks after picking. Keep fresh insecticide applied to the trees, particularly on border rows and end trees. Effective insecticides along with the (PHI) include: Baythroid (7), Belay (7), Danitol (14), Leverage (7), Mustang (14), **Brigade/Bifenture (14) (section 18), and Scorpion/Venom (3) (section 18)**. Those listed in bold are some of the best materials. You can print copies of the newest Scorpion and Venom labels from this site.

Late Season Codling Moth (CM): Adults are being seen at high levels on several farms in northern counties. When trap counts exceed 5 moths per trap, then additional insecticides are required in order to avoid wormy fruit. Since farms with high CM counts are in the minority, those growers should examine their management plans for next year, make sure the sprayer is calibrated, and think about alternative control tactics.