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Calendar - Newly added in Bold

June 2-4, 23rd Annual Strawberries on the Square Festival. Downtown Newark, OH. For more information, call: (740)345-6910.

June 3-4, Troy Strawberry Festival. Troy, OH. The festival will take place between Adams and Market Street Bridges on Staunton Road. For more information, call: (800)348-8993 or e-mail: etrostle@troyohiochamber.com

June 11-17, International Fruit Tree Association Summer Orchard Tour to Mexico www.ifta.org.

June 15, Gooseberry Field Day, KSU Research Farm, Mills Lane, Frankfort, KY. For more information contact Kirk Pomper at 502-597-5942


June 21, 2006, Twilight Fruit Tree Field Meeting, 6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m. Heartland Orchard, 13029 Laurel Hill Road, Thornville, Ohio. Featured fruits of the evening will be apples, peaches, pears, and grapes. Speakers for the evening include: Dr. Celeste Welty, OSU Entomology, Dr. Diane Miller, OSU Horticulture, Mark Schmittgen, Grower. For more information contact Howard Siegrist, OSU Extension-Licking County, Phone: (740)670-5315
June 21-22, OVPGA Tour. For more information contact Tom Sachs at 614-246-8290 or email at tsachs@ofbf.org

June 28, OFGS Summer Tour at White House Fruit Farm in Canfield, Ohio. For more information on the tour, contact Tom Sachs or Kathy Lutz at (614) 246-8292 or via email at klutz@ofbf.org.

Aug. 1 UK Horticultural Research Farm Twilight Tour, Horticultural Research Farm, Lexington, KY. Contact John Strang 859-257-5685; e-mail: jstrang@uky.edu


Aug. 30-Sept.1 North American Fruit, Explorers (NAFEX) and SFF Annual Meeting, Holiday Inn North, Lexington, KY. Contact John Strang 859-257-5685; e-mail: jstrang@uky.edu


September 21, Grape and Pawpaw Field Day KSU Research Farm, Mills Lane, Frankfort, KY. For more information contact Kirk Pomper at 502-597-5942


January 7-9, 2007, Wisconsin Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Conference, Olympia Resort and Conference Center, Oconomowoc, www.wisconsinfreshproduce.org

Jan. 8-9, 2007, Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference and Trade Show, Holiday Inn North, Lexington, KY. Contact John Strang 859-257-5685; e-mail jstrang@uky.edu


Comments from the Editor

I hate to say it but we are dry and even though it is raining as I type this we have a ways to go to catch up! We are over 7 inches below normal for this year, and since I started here in Ohio in 2001 we have had a moisture deficit every year except 2003 when we were just about a quarter of an inch over normal. Cumulatively since 2001 we are over 42 inches below normal according to the OARDC weather station. If you are going to be involved in fruit production it is important to plan well ahead for times of drought and times of excess moisture. Perhaps that would be a good topic for discussion at Grower Congress in January. If you think so let me know.
Apple Scab Note from Mike Ellis

I have received many questions about when is the apple scab primary infection season over. It all depends on when all the ascospores are shot off. This varies greatly from Southern to Northern Ohio and from season to season. There are degree day models that will help predict when scab ascospores are mature. One source of this information is on the following web site from Cornell University.

http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/pp/extension/tfabp/ascomatest.shtml

Instructions on how to use the model are there. This model helps to determine when ascospores are mature. In order to get ascospore discharge, you need to have wetness (rain) events. The following information is taken from the Cornell Apple Scab Disease Fact Sheet and provides some information on ascospore discharge

"Mature ascospores are discharged into the air during periods of rain. In daylight, discharge usually begins within 30 minutes after the start of the rain and is largely completed within 3 to 6 hours. When rainfall begins at night, discharge is often delayed until daybreak, although significant night discharge can occur under some conditions. The number of spores discharged during any one rain is determined by both the size of the potential ascospore "crop" for the season (how many leaves were infected the previous year) and the percentage of these spores that have matured since the last discharge. Ascospore discharge usually peaks between the stages of pink through bloom, and nearly all ascospores have been discharged within 1 or 2 weeks after petal fall."

Interested growers in Ohio should check out this web page and consider using this information to calculate ascospore maturity and discharge in the future. It is really the only way you can have a "fairly scientific" idea of where you are with ascospore maturity and discharge. The other option is to "ASSUME" that all the spores are shot off by two weeks after petal fall. In years with very dry weather between green tip and petal fall, this could be a mistake.

Through use of the ascospore maturity model and monitoring the occurrence and duration of rain events, you can come up with a pretty good idea of where you are with ascospore discharge. It is too late to use this method this year, but if you are interested you can work with it and be ready to use in next year.

Ascospore maturity would have to be calculated for individual orchards because we are so geographically diverse in Ohio. As you can see from the note below, the traditional time that ascospores are considered all shot off in Pennsylvania is through the second week in June. Especially in northern Ohio, this is probably a good estimation. It is probably late for southern Ohio.

The following information is taken from the Pennsylvania Fruit Times, May 23, 2006.
FRUIT DISEASE UPDATE: APPLE SCAB. Spores continue to be released from overwintering leaves on the ground. There is a continued risk of apple scab infection to young leaves and fruit. Maintain protectant fungicide applications for apple scab until the second week of June which is the traditional time period when the risk of primary infection ends. However, scab lesions are appearing in some apple orchards. Extra caution is needed to prevent the scab from spreading to the fruit if new infections are present. Maintain fungicide applications that are effective against apple scab if there are scab lesions showing in the orchard.

Growing Degree Days Across Ohio - Data through May 31 from OSU Phenology Garden Network (not all locations) [OSU Phenology Garden Network](http://phenology.osu.edu/)

OSU South Centers Piketon 803
Chillicothe 750
Athens 749
Marietta 724
Wilmington 716
Washington Court House 684
Xenia 669
Mt. Sterling 631
Findlay 608
Wooster 603
Mansfield 600
Newark 565
Delaware 571
Canton 599
Toledo 595
Coshocton 580
Norwalk 574
Canfield 564
Shinrock 563
Stow 562
Columbus 544
Cortland 524
Willoughby 518
Kingsville 483

Coming Events - Art Agnello SCAFFOLDS Fruit Journal, Volume 15, No. 11

COMING EVENTS Ranges (Normal +/- Std Dev): 43F 50F
American plum borer peak catch 569-837 279-495
Black cherry fruit fly 1st catch 702-934 380-576
Codling moth 1st flight peak 599-989 325-581
European red mite summer egg hatch 737-923 424-572
Lesser appleworm 1st flight peak 384-696 189-387
Obliquebanded leafroller pupae present 601-821 328-482
Obliquebanded leafroller 1st catch 832-1000 479-605
Site: Waterman Lab Apple Orchards, Columbus  
Dates: 5/25/06 to 5/31/06  
Note on codling moth: In Columbus, codling moths began to be caught in pheromone traps on May 1, and biofix was called on May 4. Sprays of Rimon were applied on May 9, 71 degree-days after biofix, which should have been before egg laying began. The Rimon spray was followed by a 14-day period of cold wet weather during which few degree-days accumulated. Once the hot weather started last week, degree-days began accumulating rapidly. Guthion and other insecticides were applied in our research plots on May 26, which was 234 degree-days after biofix.

Note on European red mite: In Columbus, we have been following the development of the mite population. At late petal-fall on May 4, most of the population was new adults, and there were some large nymphs and a few summer eggs. By May 10, most of the motiles were adults and there were large numbers of summer eggs, but almost none hatching. By May 16, some eggs were hatching but most eggs had not yet hatched. The ideal time to spray most miticides to target young nymphs was around 19-23 May in central Ohio.

Pests:

- Redbanded leafroller: 0 (same as last week)
- Spotted tentiform leafminer: 71 (up from 3 last week)
- San José scale: 1 (up from 0 last week)
- Codling moth (mean of 3): 13.3 (up from 8.7 last week)
- Lesser appleworm: 55 (up from 6 last week)
- Tufted apple budmoth: 20 (up from 2 last week)
- Variegated leafroller: 4 (up from 0 last week)
- Obliquebanded leafroller: 13 (up from 0 last week)

Site: Holmes, Medina, and Wayne Counties  
Ron Becker, IPM Program Assistant  
Dates: June 1
Scab is increasing slightly, but is still light in most orchards. A biofix for codling moth was established in two apple blocks in Holmes County on 6/1 as well as biofix for lesser peach tree borer in one peach block in Holmes County on 6/1. Aphids are starting to form colonies on a few leaves, but lady bugs and lace wings are already actively feeding on them. We are also finding a few leaf mines and potato leafhopper numbers are increasing. Many apples are also showing a russetting at the blossom end from cold...
damage. All STLM traps have been pulled since the first flight is over. Phomopsis has been found in several area blueberry plants.

Pests:
Wayne:
   Codling Moth      35.2 (up from 7.1)
Holmes:
   Codling Moth      4.0 up from .66
   Oriental Fruit Moth  34 up from 2.5
   Peachtree Borer    0 same as last week
   Lesser Peachtree Borer  12.0 up from 1.0
Medina:
   Codling Moth    2.75  up from 0
   Peachtree Borer    0 same as last week
   Lesser Peachtree Borer   1.0 up from 0

North Central Tree Fruit IPM Program
Report Prepared By Zachary Rinkes - Erie County Extension Educator
Jim Mutchler - East District IPM Scout (Erie and Lorain Counties)
Dates - 5/29/06 and 5/30/06
Apples
   Spotted Tentiform Leafminer - 152 (up from 111)
   Redbanded leafroller - 0.2 (down from 0.5)
   Oriental Fruit Moth - 14 (up from 6.9)
   San Jose Scale - 0 (same as last week)
   Codling Moth - 16.2 (up from 2.1)
Peaches
   Oriental Fruit Moth - 1.3 (up from 0.3)
   Lesser peachtree borer - 31.7 (up from 28)
   Peachtree borer - 0.3 (up from 0)

Ted Gastier - West District IPM Scout (Sandusky, Ottawa and Richland Counties)
Date - 5/29/06
Apples
   Spotted tentiform leafminer - 28 (up from 8.14)
   Redbanded leafroller - 0 (down from 0.3)
   Oriental Fruit Moth - 2 (same as last week)
   San Jose Scale - 0 (same as last week)
   Codling Moth - 1 (up from 0.09)
   Lesser appleworm - 14 (up from 2.3)
Peaches
   Redbanded leafroller - 0 (same as last week)
   Oriental Fruit Moth - 0.6 (up from 0)
   Lesser peachtree borer - 2.8 (down from 3)
   Peachtree borer - 0.2 (up from 0)
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This data is from several sources including OARDC, NOAA, and local records. Temperature is Fahrenheit and precipitation is in inches.

NOTE: Disclaimer - This publication may contain pesticide recommendations that are subject to change at any time. These recommendations are provided only as a guide. It is always the pesticide applicator's responsibility, by law, to read and follow all current label directions for the specific pesticide being used. Due to constantly changing labels and product registrations, some of the recommendations given in this writing may no longer be legal by the time you read them. If any information in these recommendations disagrees with the label, the recommendation must be disregarded. No endorsement is intended for products mentioned, nor is criticism meant for products not mentioned. The author and Ohio State University Extension assume no liability resulting from the use of these recommendations.

Ohio Poison Control Number

(800) 222-1222
TDD # is (614) 228-2272