

Ohio Fruit ICM News

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Calendar - Newly added in *Bold*

January 23-25, Indiana Horticultural Congress Adams Mark Hotel Airport, Indianapolis IN Contact: Peter Hirst, 765-494-1323; <hirst@hort.purdue.edu>

January 31-February 2, Mid-Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Convention Hershey Lodge & Convention Center, Hershey PA Contact: Maureen Irvin, 717-677-4184; More information is available at <<http://www.pvga.org/conv.htm>>

February 11, Fruit Production School - Licking County Extension, Newark, Ohio.

The three hour morning session will address "Grape Production -- Table and Wine" and the afternoon program will present information on "Bramble Production -- Raspberries and Domestic Blackberries". Participants may register for one or both of the sessions. Each session is \$20.00 for the resources and materials. Dr. Dick Funt, OSU Professor, Emerti is the instructor. Each session will address soil site selection, soil amendments, irrigation, establishment procedures, plant spacings and pest management in the first three years. Additional information and registration may be accomplished by emailing siegrist.1@osu.edu.

February 12-14, Ohio Grape-Wine Short Course, Wilmingon, OH. People can register through the OWPA website:<<http://www.ohiowines.org/cgi-bin3/calendar.pl?sc2006>>

February 15-16, Ontario Fruit & Vegetable Convention at Brock University campus in St. Catharines, Ontario. For more information, call 1-800-387-3276

February 22-25, Mid Atlantic Direct Marketing Conference. This year's 4 day event is being hosted near Reading, PA. For those interested - additional info can be found at <www.madmc.com>

February 26 - March 1, 49th Annual International Fruit Tree Association Educational Conference, Hershey, Pennsylvania. Form more information <<http://www.idfta.org/conference-locations-dates/>>

March 30, Lake Erie Grape Growers Convention, Fredonia State University, Fredonia, NY <<http://lenewa.netsync.net>>

Comments from the Editor

I enjoyed talking with many old friends at the Growers Congress this week and enjoyed meeting many new people. I am looking forward to visiting many of you and appreciated the invitations to come out and see your farms.

In one of the upcoming issues of the Ohio Fruit ICM News there will be a link to a web based survey. Please complete it. This is your publication and I need feedback from you about what you need in here.

Tom Sachs will be sending out a questionnaire in an upcoming issue of Today's Grower to get feedback on the Growers Congress. Please let us know what you thought and what we need to be doing differently.

US Apple Holdings - (The Fruit Growers News <http://www.fruitgrowersnews.com>)

Jan. 12, 2006 - The supply of apples in storage across the United States remains below the levels seen during the same period last year, according to a survey of apple storage facilities completed by the U.S. Apple Association (USApple). Total apple holdings on Jan. 1 were 7 percent below the Jan. 1, 2005, levels. At the same time, apple movement was reported brisk, running about 3 percent above the five-year average.

Total U.S. holdings of fresh and processing apples on Jan. 1 were 115.2 million bushels. That was 1 percent above the five-year average of 114.2 million bushels for holdings on that date. Total fresh-market apple holdings on Jan. 1 were reported at 76.1 million bushels, a decrease of 7 percent from holdings of 81.5 million bushels a year before but 4 percent higher than the five-year average for holdings of 73.4 million bushels on that date. Total processing apple holdings as of Jan. 1 were 39.1 million bushels, down 8 percent from 2005 and 4 percent less than the five-year average for that date. Total holdings of fresh-market and processing apples in controlled atmosphere (CA) storage on Jan. 1 were 98.1 million bushels, a 6 percent decrease from 2005 but up 3 percent from the five-year average. Fresh CA holdings were 69.5 million bushels, a 5 percent decrease from holdings on Jan. 1, 2005, but 6 percent more than the five-year average for holdings on that date.

National movement of fresh-market apples is slower than the exceptional rates seen during the previous crop, but still stronger than the five-year average. Fresh market movement totaled 12.4 million bushels during December 2005, an 8 percent decrease over the year-earlier total of 13.6 million bushels but 3 percent greater than the five-year average of 12.1 million bushels. Regular storage accounted for 6.6 million bushels of December 2005 movement, a decrease of 3 percent from last year's number, while 5.9 million bushels of movement were from CA storage, a decrease of 13 percent from December 2004.

Movement in the Midwest was 23 percent more than in December 2004 and 21 percent more than the five-year average for December. Jan. 1 fresh holdings were down 1 percent compared to holdings on Jan. 1, 2005, and down 9 percent compared to the five-year average.

Fresh Fuji holdings of 8.1 million bushels on Jan. 1 were down 14 percent from the previous year but increased 2 percent compared to the five-year average. Fresh Gala holdings of 8.1 million bushels were down 6 percent from holdings on Jan. 1, 2005, but increased 38 percent compared to the five-year average for that date. Fresh Empire holdings of 1.5 million bushels on Jan. 1 decreased 17 percent compared to last year's holdings on that date and were 20 percent lower than the five-year average.

SUMMARY OF FUNGICIDE USE IN STRAWBERRIES FOR BOTRYTIS AND ANTHRACNOSE CONTROL IN THE SPRING IN NORTH CAROLINA - Dr. Frank Louws, North Carolina State University

Key Principles to keep in mind:

1. Quadris, Cabrio and Pristine all have the same family of chemicals (strobilurins) and are equally effective against anthracnose. A strobilurin should not be used more than 2 times in a row and not more than 5 times in a season. These products also have moderate powdery mildew and leaf blight/spot activity.
2. Pristine also has a second chemical (boscalid) that has good broad spectrum activity against a number of diseases, especially Botrytis.
3. Captan, thiram, and Switch also offer a broad spectrum of disease control.
4. Elevate may not be used in more than 2 consecutive sprays. It is very good against Botrytis but nothing else.
5. Captan + Elevate is a premix of Captan and Elevate and when combined has good broad spectrum activity.
6. Bloom sprays are the most important for managing Botrytis because 90% of fruit infection occurs through the flower at bloom.

For growers who adopt a conservative (low risk) fungicide program, apply sprays every 7-10 days according to ONE of the following suggested schedules:

SCHEDULE 1: For cases when there is no risk of anthracnose and growers need to focus on gray mold control (most fields).

Application # 1: at 10 % bloom apply captan + Topsin-M
OR Switch

Application #2 : Elevate
OR Pristine

Application #3: same as #1 if there is a “full bloom” situation

Application #4 and weekly: Rotate two or more of the following: Captan, Captan + Elevate, Elevate, Switch, Pristine

Options: For a reduced fungicide program initiate applications at 10% bloom as above but apply subsequent sprays before predicted wet weather that favors Botrytis and end applications about 26 – 30 days before expected final harvests.

SCHEDULE 2: For cases where some insurance is desired against anthracnose but the focus remains on gray mold control.

Application # 1: at 10 % bloom apply captan + Topsin-M

Application #2 : Captan + Elevate
OR Elevate + (Quadris OR Cabrio)
OR Pristine

Application #3: same as #1 if there is a “full bloom” situation

Application #4 and weekly: Rotate two or more of the following: Captan, Elevate + (Quadris OR Cabrio) OR Pristine OR Switch + (Quadris OR Cabrio).

SCHEDULE 3: Aggressive program to manage anthracnose if disease is known to be present.

Application # 1: at 10 % bloom apply captan + Pristine

Application #2 : Captan + (Quadris OR Cabrio) OR Pristine

Application #3: Captan + Elevate

Application #4 and weekly: Rotate the following combinations: captan + (Quadris OR Cabrio), Captan + Elevate, Pristine. i.e. There should be continuous coverage with Captan or a strobilurin, or the combination. Follow principle #1 above. During periods of cool wet weather and during bloom, incorporate Elevate or Switch for better Botrytis control.

RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS CHEMICALS FOR STRAWBERRY DISEASE CONTROL

F. J. LOUWS, Plant Pathology Extension

(— = ineffective; +++ = very effective; ? = efficacy unknown)

TABLE 7-16. RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS CHEMICALS FOR STRAWBERRY DISEASE CONTROL

Pesticide	Relative Control Rating											
	Anthrachnose (crown rot)	Anthrachnose (fruit rot)	Gray Mold	Powdery Mildew	Common Leaf Spot	leaf blight and fruit rot	Leather Rot	Mucor Fruit Rot	Rhizopus rot	Angular Leaf Spot	Phytophthora Crown Rot	Red Stele Root Rot
<i>Strobilurins:</i>												
azoxystrobin (Quadris)	+++	+++	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
pyraclostrobin (Cabrio)	+++	+++	+	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
pyraclostrobin + boscalid (Pristine)	+++	+++	+++	+	+	—	—	?	?	—	—	—
captan (Captan)	++	++	++	—	+++	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
copper	—	—	—	—	+ ^P	—	+ ^P	—	—	+ ^P	—	—
cyprodinil + fludioxinil (Switch)	+	+	+++	?	+?	+?	—	?	?	?	—	—
fenhexamide (Elevate)	—	—	+++	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
fosetyl-AI (Aliette)	—	—	—	—	—	—	++	—	—	—	++	++
iprodione (Rovral)	—	—	+++ ^R	—	++	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
mefenoxam (Ridomil)	—	—	—	—	—	—	+++ ^R	—	—	—	+++	+++
myclobutanil (Nova)	—	—	—	+++ ^R	++ ^R	++ ^R	—	—	—	—	—	—
phosphites (Phostrol and others)	—	—	—	—	—	—	++	—	—	—	++	++
sulfur	—	—	—	++ ^P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
thiophanate-methyl (Topsin M)	+ ^R	—	++ ^R	+ ^R	++	++	—	X	—	—	—	—
thiram (Thiram)	++	++	++	—	+	+	+	+	+	—	—	—
triflumizole (Procure)	—	—	?	+++	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—

^R = not effective if pathogen is resistant to the fungicide

^P = phytotoxicity could occur

X = chemical use increases problem

Small Fruit Insecticide Update - Dr. Celeste Welty

There have been several changes in small fruit insecticide registrations.

One new product was registered for strawberries Oberon 2SC. The active ingredient is spiromesifen and the target pests are 2-spotted spider mites, whiteflies, and psyllids. This is a contact insecticide. It effects mites on all development stages, but juvenile stages more susceptible than adults. For whitefly it is effective on nymphs and pupae.

Two new formulations or names. Zeal 72WP, replaces Zeal 72WDG, and Admire Pro (4.6F), replaces Admire 2F.

One insecticide had a new pest added to the label. Capture 2EC on Caneberries (brambles) added raspberry crown borer. This is a drench application directed at crown either post-harvest in fall OR pre-bloom in spring.

There are several new crop registrations for the period 2003-2005. Broad-spectrum: Asana and Brigade added Caneberries (brambles), Baythroid and Capture added grapes, Danitol added blueberry. Narrow-spectrum:

- Mostly sucking pests
 - Actara, Admire, Platinum and Provado added strawberry and blueberry
 - Esteem added blueberry, strawberry, and grape.
- Caterpillars
 - Intrepid added strawberry.
- Mites:
 - Acramite added nonbearing raspberry.

The Imidan label was modified and the new label should be out around July of 2006. Until then use old label until supplies are gone.

- New re-entry intervals
 - Blueberry: 24 hrs
 - Grape: 14 days
 - Early reentry if coveralls, shoes + socks, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- New seasonal limits for some crops
 - Blueberry, 5 applications or 7.1 lb/A
 - Grape, 6.5 lb/A

There are two cancellations. Dimethoate will be cancelled in 2006 for grapes and Guthion will be cancelled in October 2006 for Caneberries (brambles). It is ok until 9/30/06.

**Preliminary Monthly Climatologic Data for Selected Ohio Locations -
December 2005**

	December		Annual		Average Temperatures			
	Precip.	Normal	Precip.	Normal	High	Low	Monthly	Normal
Akron- Canton								
Cincinnati								
Cleveland								
Columbus	1	3.1	43.2	42.2	35.4	22.5	29	32.3
Dayton								
Fremont	2.7	2.7	37.4	36.8	31.6	14.1	22.9	29.2
Kingsville	1.4	2.5	36.7	39.4	33.1	23	28.2	30.9
Mansfield								
Norwalk								
Piketon	1.5	2.1	23.3	37.1	38.9	23.2	31.0	36.2
Toledo								
Wooster	0.9	2.8	34.0	38.9	34	21.1	27.3	30
Youngstown								

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

Hopefully you will never need this number, but keep it handy...

(800) 222-1222

TDD # is (614) 228-2272