

Ohio Fruit ICM News

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Calendar - Newly added in ***Bold***

Aug. 2-13: Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Ohio. (888) 646-3976

Aug. 9-20: Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis. (317) 927-7500.

August 17-18, Apple Crop Outlook and Marketing Conference. Four Seasons Motel, Chicago, Ill. For more information www.usapple.org.

August 22-23, North American Strawberry Growers Association Summer Tour, Portland Maine. For more information, <http://www.nasga.org/>

August 24, Organic Horticultural Crop Field Day, OARDC, Wooster, Ohio. For more information phone (330) 263-3878.

August 24, 2006 Bramble Field Day, 3pm – 7pm at Nourse Farms, Whately MA. Co-sponsored by UMass Extension and Penn State University, this workshop will provide an opportunity to learn about practical methods for identifying common field and postharvest bramble diseases through formal and informal activities. Please pre-register for this meeting by contacting Sonia Schloemann at 413-545-4347 or sgs@umext.umass.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 19-21, Farm Science Review, Molly Caren Agricultural Center, London. <http://fsr.osu.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

October 6-7, U.S. Highbush Blueberry Council Fall Meeting. Regency, Bar Harbor, Maine, Regency, Bar Harbor, Maine. For more information (207) 288-9723.

November 9-11, Southeast Strawberry Expo, Sunset Beach, NC (near Wilmington). Farm tour, intensive workshops on Strawberry Plasticulture ABCs and High Tunnel Production, tradeshow, many educational sessions on production and marketing. For more information, contact the NC Strawberry Association, 919-542-3687 or ncstrawberry@mindspring.com

December 5-7, Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable and Farm Market EXPO. DeVos Place, Grand Rapids, Mich., www.glexpo.com.

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

January 25-28, 2007, Southern Sustainable Agriculture Conference. The Galt House Hotel and Suites, Louisville, Ky. For more information (678) 494-0696

January 30-February 1, 2007, Mid-Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Convention. Hershey Lodge & Convention Center, Hershey PA

February 9-12, 2007, North American Strawberry Growers Association Strawberry Symposium. Ventura, California. More program details (abstract deadlines, keynote speakers, etc.) and opportunities for industry, organization and agency sponsorship will be announced on the NASGA website <http://www.nasga.org/>.

February 14-15, 2007, Empire State Fruit and Vegetable Expo Syracuse, N.Y. For more information www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/expo.

February 16-17, 2007, North American Farmers' Direct Marketing Conference and Trade Show. Hyatt Regency Hotel, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. For more information www.nafdma.com.

Comments from the Editor

As you can tell from the preliminary climate data it has been hot everywhere, and wet everywhere but Picketon. The good thing about no rain is that we have little disease pressure. I have noticed some apple scab and frog-eye leaf spot in our ornamental crabapple evaluation.

One of our readers clarified the white drupelet theory by saying that the stinkbug damage is actually inflicted during fruit ripening rather than at pollination. Sounds like a good research project for a MS student if we can put the funding together.

Indiana Crop Conditions (Source: Facts for Fancy Fruit, July 18, 2006)

Peaches are being harvested with good crops being reported. Harvest of early apple varieties, such as Lodi, has begun. Again, crops are looking good. Early grapes are at or just starting "veraison," or the ripening stage. Harvest is usually about 35-45 days from the beginning of veraison. Harvest appears to be on a normal schedule this year with early varieties ripening in mid August in southern Indiana to early September in northern areas. Blackberries in the Lafayette area are just coming on and fruit size and quality are excellent. Blueberry harvest in Northern Indiana is still going strong. Raspberry harvest is underway.

Plum Pox Virus Detected in NY by NYSDAM, Cornell Diagnostic Lab and USDA by Deborah Breth, Area Extension Educator, Lake Ontario Fruit Program (Source: SCAFFOLDS Fruit Journal, Volume 15, No. 20)

Plum pox virus (PPV) was detected in samples collected by USDA and New York State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets (NYSDAM) officials as part of an ongoing, seven-year survey in various parts of the state, but focused mainly in Niagara County. As part of the 2006 survey, leaf samples were collected from a plum orchard in Niagara county in early July. The Cornell diagnostic lab reported the positive samples and sent samples to The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Plant Germplasm and Biotechnology Laboratory in Beltsville, MD, to determine the strain of the virus. It was confirmed that it is the D strain that affects peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums and almonds. The D strain has never been detected in cherries.

NYS Department of Ag and Markets and USDA are working closely to determine the extent of infection in the Niagara County area, in the town of Porter. To date, only 2 trees in the 108-tree plum block were identified as infected. The initial trees were treated with aphicide, the infected trees have been destroyed, and the trunks treated to prevent resprouting. Within the 2.25-mile radius of that orchard, every Prunus tree (except cherries) will have a leaf sample collected (8 leaves per tree). Between the 2.25- and 5-mile radius, 4 leaves per tree from every Prunus tree will be collected (2 trees per test) and tested for PPV. The remainder of plantings will be sampled using the quadrat sampling protocol, which results in 25% of the trees tested in plantings, but results in 98% probability of detection of the virus in an orchard if it is present. The limited resources and time will not allow for sampling homeowner trees this season, but there are

collections being taken from old abandoned orchards in the area of the infected trees.

In the town of Porter, Niagara County, there is a regulated area now that does not allow for nursery stock or budwood to leave the affected area. The borders of the regulated area are currently marked by Lake Ontario to the north, Porter Center Rd. to the east, Johnston Dr. or Robert Moses Parkway to the west, and Balmer Rd. to the south. If you are suspicious of any trees in your neighborhood, you can contact USDA, NYSDAM officials, or call Debbie Breth (585-798-4265, ext. 36) and she will contact the PPV team for you. The USDA, NYSDAM, Pennsylvania Dept. of Ag., and the PPV Science panel will plan to work with Canada to review what they have done to address the PPV infection in Canada. Information from this meeting will be considered in making recommendations for New York.

This is a slow spreading disease if transmitted by aphids, but can be spread in budwood and transferred horticulturally. There are 2 vectors known to spread PPV, aphids and humans. The D strain of the virus detected in NY and PA is not known to be seed-transmitted. There are several species of aphids that have been reported to vector the virus on their mouthparts after feeding on an infected plant. The virus is viable on the aphids' mouthparts for only a short time -- about an hour -- and is referred to as non-persistent transmission. Aphids are mainly responsible for the short-distance transmission of the virus from infected areas to uninfected areas. Aphids in the migratory or winged phase feed on virus-infected leaves, sucking sap and consequently picking up virus particles in or on their stylets. If the virus particles are picked up by the aphid, the aphid may fly to another tree or plant to test feed on it, and will transmit the virus particle to the next tree it feeds on. The virus moves from leaf cell to leaf cell, eventually reaching the phloem cells, where it can be spread more rapidly throughout the tree.

Humans have been responsible for some of the greater-distance spread where the disease has crossed natural barriers like mountains and oceans. If budwood collected from an infected area is used for grafting and budding new trees, virus-infected budwood will result in a PPV-infected tree being transported to various locations. It is critical that any budwood collected or shared for the purpose of grafting new trees is certified to be clean of the PPV!

This virus disease will not impact fruit movement in and out of the infected zone. Don Albright, USDA-APHIS, and Ray Jablonski, NYSDAM, report that the 2006 crop will not be impacted by this detection.

Growing Degree Days Across Ohio - Data through July 31 from OSU Phenology Garden Network (not all locations) [OSU Phenology Garden Network](#)

OSU South Centers Piketon	2171
Wilmington	2009
Chillicothe	2008
Athens	1985
Findlay	1896
Toledo	1875
Xenia	1871
Marietta	1844
Wooster	1835

Washington Court House	1826
Canton	1822
Norwalk	1821
Shinrock	1805
Mansfield	1802
Stow	1782
Canfield	1770
Cortland	1700
Willoughby	1691
Kingsville	1599
Mt. Sterling	1555
Coshocton	1240

Coming Events -Art Agnello SCAFFOLDS Fruit Journal, Volume 15, No. 20

COMING EVENTS Ranges (Normal +/- Std Dev):	43F	50F
American plum borer 2nd flight peak	1958-2414	1310-1676
Apple maggot flight peak	2143-2579	1455-1763
Codling moth 2nd flight peak	2005-2865	1337-1977
Comstock mealybug 2nd gen. crawlers emerging	2234-2624	1505-1781
Comstock mealybug 2nd gen. crawlers peak	2380-2624	1658-1737
Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight begins	2273-2651	1528-1836
Oriental fruit moth 3rd flight begins	2337-2743	1597-1893
Redbanded leafroller 2nd flight subsides	2169-2679	1469-1855
San Jose scale 2nd flight peak	2103-2543	1432-1790
Spotted tentiform leafminer 2nd flight subsides	2013-2393	1328-1672
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight begins	2281-2635	1522-1864

Fruit Observations and Trap Reports Trap reports for Columbus are posted at least once per week on the internet at <http://bugs.osu.edu/welty/tree-traps.html>

Site: Holmes, Medina, and Wayne Counties
 Ron Becker, IPM Program Assistant
 Date: July 28

More scab is starting to show up on the fruit and leaves. European red mite and two spotted spider mite are showing up in a few more blocks. Japanese beetles are feeding on leaves in the tops of some trees scattered throughout the blocks (heaviest along the perimeter), though no fruit damage has been observed yet. Downy mildew was observed on grapes (home planting). Commercial grape growers should start applying protectant fungicides if they are not already doing so. Grape berry moths were caught in a pheromone trap and berry damage was observed.

Wayne:

- Coddling Moth - 3.0 (up from .88)
- Apple Maggot - (Sum of 3, with apple essence lure) - 0 (down from .3)

Holmes:

Codling Moth - 1.2 (up from .44)
Apple Maggot - (Sum of 3, no lure) - 0 (same as last week)
Oriental Fruit Moth - 33 (up from 19)
Peachtree Borer - 6 (same as last week)
Lesser Peachtree Borer - 0 (same as last week)

Medina:

Codling Moth - 1.0 (up from .08)
Apple Maggot - (Sum of 3, no lure) - 0 (same as last week)
Peachtree Borer - 0 (same as last week)
Lesser Peachtree Borer - 0 (same as last week)

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 - 7/24/06 and 7/25/06

Apples

Redbanded leafroller - 1.4 (down from 3.7)
Oriental Fruit Moth - 0.6 (down from 2.9)
San Jose Scale - 37 (up from 0)
Codling Moth (mean of 3) - 4.7 (up from 3.1)
Apple Maggot (sum of 3) - 0.4 (down from 0.6)

Peaches

Redbanded leafroller - 1.5 (up from 1.0)
Oriental Fruit Moth - 1.5 (down from 1.7)
Lesser peachtree borer - 7.3 (down from 15.0)
Peachtree borer - 8.3 (up from 5.7)

Ted Gastier - West District IPM Scout (Sandusky, Ottawa and Richland Counties)

Date - 7/24/06

Apples

Spotted tentiform leafminer - 296 (up from 189)
Redbanded leafroller - 1.8 (down from 3.7)
Oriental Fruit Moth - 8.0 (down from 11)
San Jose Scale - 0 (same as last week)
Codling Moth (mean of 3) - 0.4 (up from 0.3)
Lesser appleworm - 14.0 (up from 8.8)
Apple maggot (sum of 3) - 0 (same as last week)

Peaches

Redbanded leafroller - 4.3 (down from 9.2)
Oriental Fruit Moth - 0.1 (down from 0.8)
Lesser peachtree borer - 4.0 (down from 10.7)
Peachtree borer - 2.7 (same as last week)

Site: Waterman Lab Apple Orchards, Columbus

Dates: 7/20/06 to 7/26/06

Pests: Redbanded leafroller: 20 (up from 5 last week)
Spotted tentiform leafminer: 281 (down from 611 last week)
San José scale: 60 (down from 133 last week)
Codling moth (mean of 3): 10.3 (up from 7.3 last week)
Lesser appleworm: 18 (down from 29 last week)
Tufted apple budmoth: 15 (up from 3 last week)
Variegated leafroller: 1 (down from 2 last week)
Obliquebanded leafroller: 22 (same as last week)
Apple maggot (mean of 3): 0 (same as last week)

Preliminary Monthly Climatologic Data for Selected Ohio Locations - July 2006

	July		Average Temperatures			
	Precip.	Normal	High	Low	Monthly	Normal
Akron-						
Canton	6.29	4.02	82.4	64.2	73.3	71.8
Cincinnati	4.03	3.75	86.7	67.0	76.9	76.3
Cleveland	4.46	3.52	82.7	65.6	74.2	71.9
Columbus	5.77	4.62	85.7	67.4	76.5	75.1
Dayton	5.32	3.75	84.5	66.6	75.6	74.3
Kingsville	8.74	2.94	82.1	63.3	72.7	71.1
Mansfield	6.39	4.22	82.3	63.4	72.9	71.0
Miami Univ.	4.24	3.65	87.8	67.9	77.6	73.8
Piketon	1.51	4.01	87.3	64.4	75.3	75.9
Toledo	9.19	6.39	84.9	64.6	74.8	73.0
Wooster	6.48	4.10	84.5	63.3	73.2	71.5
Youngstown	7.06	4.10	82.1	62.7	72.4	69.9

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