

Ohio Fruit ICM News

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

October 4, Midwest Apple Improvement Association Annual Meeting, Belleville, IL for more information

http://web.extension.uiuc.edu/regions/hort/SWF/MAIA_Annual_Mtg_2006

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 8, Ohio Ag and Hort Human Resource Managers' Forum Franklin County Farm Bureau Hilliard, 10:00 - 2:30. The registration fee of \$50 for MAAHS members and \$70 for non-MAAHS members includes lunch and materials. **Participation in the Forum is limited to the first 40 registrants** and reservations are requested by November 1. Contact MAAHS at 614-246-8286, maahs@ofbf.org or visit <http://www.midamservices.org> for more information.

November 9-11, Southeast Strawberry Expo, Sunset Beach, NC (near Wilmington). 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.

December 5-8, TENTATIVE Cider Makers Short Course - for more information see the

article in this newsletter.

Dec. 10-12 Tennessee Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Conference, Marriott Hotel, Nashville, TN. This years program is excellent and will feature a number of out of state speakers. Contact Dave Lockwood Phone: 865-974-7421, e-mail: dlockwood@utk.edu

2007

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

January 8-9, 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 11-13, Illinois Specialty Crop and Agritourism Conference Crown Plaza Hotel, Springfield IL. For more information contact Rick Weinzierl, 217-244-2126

January 15-17, Ohio Fruit and Vegetable Growers Congress, Ohio Direct Agricultural Marketing Conference, Mid American Human Resource Conference and National Bramble Conference, Greater Columbus Convention Center.

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

January 29, Beginning Commercial Apple Production Workshop. Indianapolis. Covering all aspects of starting an apple orchard such as planning, site preparation, varieties, rootstocks, pest and disease control, harvesting and marketing. Attendees must register for the Horticultural Congress, but there is no additional fee for the workshop. For more information, <http://www.hort.purdue.edu/hort/ext/hortcongress/ihc2007.html> or contact Peter Hirst, 765-494-1323 or hirst@purdue.edu

January 29-31, Indiana Horticultural Congress and Trade Show, Indianapolis.

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

February 6, Southern Illinois Tree Fruit School, Holiday Inn, Mt. Vernon, Illinois. For more information contact Elizabeth Wahle, 618-692-9434.

February 9-12, North American Strawberry Growers Association Strawberry Symposium. Ventura, California. For more information <http://www.nasga.org/>.

February 12-13, Ohio Grape-Wine Short Course, Shisler Conference Center at OARDC in Wooster, OH.

February 14-15, Empire State Fruit and Vegetable Expo Syracuse, N.Y. For more

information <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/expo/>

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

February 27-28, Illinois Small Fruit and Strawberry Schools Holiday Inn, Mt. Vernon, Illinois. For more information contact Bronwyn Aly, 618-695-2444

Comments from the Editor

Last day of summer and we have patchy frost in southern Ohio this morning. Berry season is coming to an end. We completed our main planting of plasticulture strawberries and the strawberries for the high tunnel this week. Only the last planting for the date-of-planting study left to go in next week. Now we can concentrate on cleaning up, looking over data, and getting ready for next year. I'm looking forward to seeing how our primocane black raspberry and new primocane blackberry selections do next year. They are looking good going into Autumn.

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: Waterman Lab Apple Orchards, Columbus

Dates: 9/14/06 to 9/20/06

Pests: Redbanded leafroller: 11 (down from 14 last week)
Spotted tentiform leafminer: 224 (up from 216 last week)
San José scale: 11 (down from 80 last week)
Codling moth (mean of 3): 5.3 (down from 8.3 last week)
Lesser appleworm: 6 (down from 22 last week)
Tufted apple budmoth: 1 (down from 8 last week)
Variegated leafroller: 5 (down from 8 last week)
Obliquebanded leafroller: 4 (up from 3 last week)
Apple maggot (mean of 3): 0.3 (up from 0 last week) - removed 9/20/06

When Does the First Freeze Normally Occur?

A temperature of 32 degrees F has officially been recorded as early as September 28th at Cincinnati, September 21st in Columbus and Dayton. However, elements such as topography, urban and rural setting and placement of recording instrument can create wide variations in temperature across an area. National Weather Service Temperatures are officially taken at an elevation of five feet above the ground but the temperature at ground level may be colder on typical fall nights when frost occurs. The temperature at the five foot level may read 36 degrees while at ground level it is actually the 32 degrees needed to form frost. The following table is based on 30 years of data (1961-1990) at each of the listed locations.

LOCATION	AVG DATE FIRST 32F IN FALL	FIRST 32F IN ONE YEAR OUT OF TEN (10% PROBABILITY)	FIRST 32F IN NINE YEARS OUT OF TEN (90% LIKELIHOOD)
SOUTHWEST OHIO			
CINCINNATI	OCT 27	OCT 12	NOV 12
DAYTON	OCT 20	OCT 5	NOV 4
HAMILTON	OCT 11	SEP 28	OCT 24
HILLSBORO	OCT 19	OCT 5	OCT 31
MILFORD	OCT 11	SEP 27	OCT 24
WILMINGTON	OCT 12	SEP 28	OCT 24
XENIA	OCT 13	SEP 30	OCT 25
CENTRAL OHIO			
CHILLICOTHE	OCT 15	OCT 1	OCT 29
CIRCLEVILLE	OCT 11	SEP 28	OCT 24
COLUMBUS	OCT 17	OCT 2	NOV 2
DELAWARE	OCT 6	SEP 25	OCT 18
LANCASTER	OCT 6	SEP 24	OCT 18
LONDON	OCT 7	SEP 25	OCT 18
MARYSVILLE	OCT 9	SEP 25	OCT 24
NEWARK	OCT 8	SEP 23	OCT 23
WASHINGTON C.H.	OCT 19	OCT 5	OCT 31
WEST CENTRAL OHIO			
BELLEFONTAINE	OCT 11	SEP 26	OCT 25
GREENVILLE	OCT 4	SEP 23	OCT 25
KENTON	OCT 7	SEP 21	OCT 23
SIDNEY	OCT 8	SEP 23	OCT 24
SPRINGFIELD	OCT 18	OCT 3	NOV 1
URBANA	OCT 6	SEP 19	OCT 24
SOUTH CENTRAL OHIO			
PORTSMOUTH	OCT 24	OCT 10	NOV 8
WAVERLY	OCT 8	SEP 28	OCT 19
KENTUCKY			
CARROLLTON	OCT 26	OCT 10	NOV 8
COVINGTON	OCT 25	OCT 6	NOV 7
CYNTHIANA	OCT 22	OCT 5	NOV 10
FALMOUTH	OCT 16	OCT 4	NOV 5
MAYSVILLE	OCT 27	OCT 12	NOV 11
WARSAW	OCT 24	OCT 7	NOV 8
WILLIAMSTOWN	OCT 26	OCT 8	NOV 10
INDIANA			
RICHMOND	OCT 10	SEP 25	OCT 24
VERSAILLES	OCT 15	OCT 1	OCT 29
VEVAY	OCT 20	OCT 6	NOV 4

New Nutrition Labels Approved by Peter Hirst (Source: Facts for Fancy Fruits 06-10)

The FDA has published its final rule on new voluntary nutrition labels for fruits and vegetables. The new rule, published on July 25, covers the 20 most frequently consumed raw fruits, vegetables, and fish in the United States. The 20 most frequently consumed raw fruits are: apple, avocado (California), banana, cantaloupe, grapefruit, grapes, honeydew melon, kiwifruit, lemon, lime, nectarine, orange, peach, pear, pineapple, plums, strawberries, sweet cherries, tangerine, and watermelon. The 20 most frequently

consumed raw vegetables are: asparagus, bell pepper, broccoli, carrot, cauliflower, celery, cucumber, green (snap) beans, green cabbage, green onion, iceberg lettuce, leaf lettuce, mushrooms, onion, potato, radishes, summer squash, sweet corn, sweet potato, and tomato." If you are using a nutrition label for one of these products, you can use the new labels now, but you must switch to the new label by January 1, 2008. The new labels and regulations are posted on the fruit and vegetable connection website:

<http://www.hort.purdue.edu/fruitveg/>

Grant Funds Available for New Ideas (Source: Facts for Fancy Fruits 06-10)

Any farmer or rancher will tell you that there is always room to implement a new idea to improve their operation. The problem is that those ideas usually require money. Now there is a solution to help match funds with the most innovative ideas. The North Central Region Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (NCR-SARE) Program is currently accepting applications for their 2006 Farmer Rancher grant program.

NCR-SARE awards grants to farmers and ranchers for on-farm research, demonstrations, and education projects. By providing funds ranging from \$6,000 per individual grant to up to \$18,000 for grants awarded to groups of three or more, NCR-SARE helps facilitate essential agricultural research and development.

Funded topics include pest and disease management, soil conservation, local marketing, public education, waste management, agri-tourism, crop diversity, aqua-culture, and many others.

NCR-SARE grants are awarded based on the applicants ability to describe how their project will be sustainable in terms of having long-term profitability, being good for the environment, producing healthy foods, being socially responsible and supporting their community.

Last year NCR-SARE funded 47 grants totaling \$414,489. This year farmers and ranchers throughout the North Central Region will once again have the opportunity to apply for roughly \$400,000 in grant assistance. The 12 states that comprise the North Central Region are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The NCR-SARE program receives its funding through the United States Department of Agriculture.

Grant proposals are due in the NCR-SARE office by December 1, 2006. Interested applicants may contact NCR-SARE at 1-800-529-1342 or ncrsare@unl.edu. The current Farmer Rancher Grant Call for Proposals application can be found on the NCR-SARE web site at <http://www.sare.org/ncrsare/prod.htm>. Previous project reports are made available through the national SARE web site at www.sare.org.

Southwest Michigan, 2006 Growing Season Summary by Mark Longstroth and Bill Shane MSU Extension

Weather

The 2005 – 2006 winter was relatively mild. Early December was cold and snowy but January was mild. February and March were seasonably cold. A cold snap occurred in mid February. Temperatures were close to 60 on the 16th and near zero on the 18th and 19th. This caused some damage to fruit buds especially peaches and Niagara grapes. There was little snow cover after the New Year, but soils had adequate moisture. Spring got off to a quick start with warm temperatures for most of April, and bud development was about a week ahead of normal. On April 26, a hard freeze hit SW Michigan during cherry bloom with lows from 29 to 20 degrees. High sites had temperatures in the upper 20's while low areas had lows near 20 in some areas. Tree fruit were blooming and were all hurt by the freeze. Juice grapes and some blueberries were hit very hard. Several long cold, rainy periods in Mid May, allowing several diseases to get started as growers struggled to reapply fungicides and maintain protection. June was warm and dry and soils were dry by the end of June. July was hot and dry so that drought stress symptoms were developing in mid July. Scattered thunderstorms and hail were common in late July and August. This restored soil moisture for most sites and also caused fruit damage in some areas. The end of August was cool and wet with some areas receiving up to 5 inches of rain by the end of the month. Harvest conditions so far have been good.

General Insect Activity

Japanese beetles numbers are declining. Picture wing fruit flies such as cherry fruit fly, apple maggot and blueberry maggot were a problem for some growers. Apple maggot and blueberry maggot emerged in great number in August when soil moisture was good. Oriental fruit moth and codling moth continue to be significant problem.

Tree fruit

Apricots were hit hard by the April 26 freeze and only the best sites had a crop. Peach suffered some winter fruit bud loss on lower, colder sites and these sites also suffered losses to the April freeze. The crop was light and fruit size was good. Generally fruit quality was good. Split pits and split skins were problems during early harvest. Peach scab or rusty spot was fairly common. Brown rot was a problem at harvest in some orchards, and in some cases the final harvest was abandoned. Oriental fruit moth was not a major problem. Pheromone disruption of the first generation of Oriental fruit moth is becoming common, as is pheromone disruption of greater and lesser peach tree borers. Thrips were a problem in some blocks. San Jose scale is a problem for some growers and oil applications should probably be applied next spring. Sweet cherries were in the shuck and were hit hard by the April freeze. Growers with good sites still had a crop. Bacterial spot was common and a problem for some growers. Tart cherries were in full bloom for the April 26 freeze but suffered little damage. Montmorency tart cherries had a heavier than average crop with good fruit size. Cherry leaf spot was not a serious

issue for most growers and most orchards kept their leaves well past harvest. In Plums, Oriental plums were lost to the April freeze. European plums suffered less damage. Apples were beginning bloom and suffered varying loss to the April frost. The frost did a good job thinning the crop and growers then removed the smaller fruit with their thinning sprays. Larger fruit size compensated for the light crop. Generally apple scab was not a problem. Fire blight was a relatively minor disease in 2006. Oriental fruit moth and codling moth continue to be significant problems for apple growers and several growers reported finding worms in apples at harvest. MSU entomologists continue to find more apple blocks with codling moth populations having a high tolerance for organophosphate insecticides. Growers incorporating new chemistries and pheromone disruption in their control schedules generally report good success and decreased moth populations. Cool wet weather in August caused good color and size development before harvest. There was some damage due to hail in late August and these blocks were harvest for juice. The Pear crop was light due to the spring frost. There were no major problems but some small growers had problems with pear rust mite and pear blister mite.

Small fruit

Blueberries varied widely in 2006. 2005 was a drought year and those plantings that were not irrigated in 2005 had few flower buds. Many growers had irrigated heavily in 2005 and kept good soil moisture into October and these fields had heavy bloom. Some plantings were hit by the April 26 freeze. Cold rainy periods in April and May caused botrytis leaf blight, phomopsis tip dieback and mummy berry shoot strike infections in fields where fungicide sprays were missed. Preharvest estimates were for a record crop. Harvest moved quickly with most varieties a week or more ahead of normal. A long rainy period in the middle of bloom, reduced pollination, and fruit yields for some growers. There were no significant insect or disease control failures. Japanese beetle numbers continue to decline from their peak several years ago. Hail in late August reduced the Elliot harvest. Severe hail in Southern Allegan caused extensive damage to the bushes in some fields. Grapes suffered from the April 26 freeze. Juice grapes were hit very hard. Grape shoots were one to two inches long and had several leaves out. Many vineyards had secondary buds pushing and these were also killed. The juice grape crop was reduced to only about a quarter of the state average, only a few hundred acres with normal yields. Thousands of acres suffered a crop loss of 75% or more. Vineyards on flat ground whether it was high or low suffered extensive damage. Vineyards on slopes with good air drainage suffered less damage. Many growers cut back on pesticide applications to save money. This caused significant disease problems late in the season. Downy Mildew became a significant and widespread in August. Phomopsis was also a problem in juice grapes. Leafhoppers were not a problem this year. Grape berry moth was common and continues to be the major insect problem in grapes. Rainy weather in late August and September caused problems with bunch rots in wine grapes. Strawberries suffered some loss to the April freeze. Growers protected against the freeze with sprinklers, but in some cases the flowers still froze. This could be due to turning on the sprinkler system too late when temperatures are already near freezing or a simple failure of the system to protect down below the low 20s. Strawberry harvest was in late June and finished before July 1. Growth after renovation was slow due to the dry conditions. Stunting due to Potato leafhopper was common. Brambles suffered some loss due to

winter color and the cold snap in February that killed some overwintering canes. Crops for summer raspberries, black raspberries and blackberries were good with good quality and size. Fall raspberries were also good but fruit rots due to rain and heavy dews were a problem. Cranberries were little affected by the spring freeze and the crop looks excellent.

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