Calendar - Newly added in *Bold*

*May 22, Viticulture Short Course "Recent Advances in Vineyard Site Selection", 1-5:30 pm at the Shisler Center-OARDC in Wooster.*

This short course is offered for potential grape growers, new grape growers, existing grape growers, and Extension Educators as an in-service training in collaboration with the University of Kentucky.

June 13, OPGMA Summer Tour. Bauman Orchards, Rittman, Ohio

*June 13-15, IFTA Summer Tour, Part 1*, High Density Sweet Cherries, Yakima, Washington. For more information see the International Tree Fruit Association website [ifruittree.org](http://ifruittree.org), or email pheasant@ifruittree.org,

*June 17-19, IFTA Summer Tour, Part 2*, Apples, Rootstocks, Intensive Systems, Yakima, Washington. For more information see the International Tree Fruit Association website [ifruittree.org](http://ifruittree.org), or email pheasant@ifruittree.org,

July 19, Crop, Soil, and Water Field Night, OSU South Centers, Piketon. For more information contact Dr. Rafiq Islam, 740-289-2071.

July 26, Beekeeping Workshop, OSU South Centers, Piketon. 3:00-8:00. More information to follow.
August 9, OSU South Centers Horticulture Field Night.


August 16, Ohio Grape & Wine Day, Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station, Kingsville. For more information contact Greg Johns (440/224-0273).

**August 23, Northwest Michigan Horticultural Research Station Open House and Equipment Show**, Traverse City, Michigan. For more information phone (231) 946-1510 or [www.maes.msu.edu/nwmihort](http://www.maes.msu.edu/nwmihort).

**Comments from the Editor**

Dr. Doohan has sent a timely reminder about controlling perennial weeds before bloom. Things are moving quickly, we are running between about 150 and 350 growing degree days across Ohio, so make this a priority.

Our primocane blackberries are slow recovering from the Easter week freeze. We now have fruit set in our plasticulture strawberries, but the amount of foliage is less than we would like to see.

I have included a link for the 2007 TRACBERRY© Software from Cornell Cooperative Extension. While it is targeted for NY growers with NY pesticide recommendations, you may find it useful if you are having trouble keeping all your spray records in order.

**Controlling Perennial Weeds in Spring Before Bloom** by Doug Doohan, State Specialist, OARDC, Dept. of Hort and Crop Science, The Ohio State University

Aggressive weed growth leading up to harvest may or may not affect berry yield, but it will affect pickers. Weedy berries turn off u-pick customers and harvest crews alike. At best fewer fruits will be harvested because they are harder to find, at worst pickers will not enter your field. Perennials like quackgrass, thistle and dock are the most common culprits this time of year. Grasses are easiest to manage; selective herbicides such as Poast and Select are completely safe to use on berry crops and will do a good job of suppressing quackgrass and johnsongrass. Both herbicides will kill annual grasses and Select is effective on bluegrass. Perennial grasses will require maximum labeled rates; Poast – 2 pt/A, Select Max 12 fl.oz/A. Generally, grasses will be sensitive during periods of active vegetative growth in mid-spring. Both herbicides require adjuvants, COC in the case of Poast and NIS in the case of Select Max. These herbicides have short rain-free intervals of just a few hours.

Perennial broadleaf weeds and annuals that have escaped preventive herbicides require more complex management. Many perennials and some annuals can be controlled with pre-bloom (30 day PHI) application of Stinger. Weeds in the Aster, Knotweed, Legume
and Nightshade Families are sensitive. Thus Stinger is useful for controlling dandelions, thistles, groundsel, prostrate knotweed, dock and nightshade. However, it has almost no effect on plantain, lambsquarters and pigweed. The maximum rate of 10.5 fl. oz./ acre should be considered if perennials like dandelion, dock and Canada thistle are problems. The higher rate may slightly suppress the crop but thistles that survive winter will suppress berry pickers in June. Use 8 oz/ acre for vetch and annuals such as groundsel and galinsoga. Stinger needs a rain-free period of 6 hours after application.

Finally, what about preventive, soil-applied herbicides? Only Devrinol, Dacthal and Valor are registered for spring applications before harvest. Devrinol must be applied before bloom and is used mainly to control volunteer grain. Application rate is 6-8 lb/ A. Dacthal (Flowable) controls a very narrow spectrum of weeds but included in that are some species that are otherwise very hard to manage, including field violet (wild pansy), mallow and yellow wood sorrel. Dacthal is recommended at 8-12 pints/ Acre and must be applied before bloom. By now most growers have had mulch removed for a week or longer, and the time for Valor use is mostly behind us. We’ve evaluated strawberry response to Valor applications made in mid-April to field plots in Wooster and Fremont. For the most part we are only seeing slight chlorosis from which I’m confident plants will quickly recover. We will keep you posted but would also like to hear from those of you who’ve tried Valor this spring.

**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](http://bugs.osu.edu/welty/tree-traps.html)

**Site:** Waterman Lab Apple Orchards, Columbus  
**Dates:** 4/19/07 (early pink) to 4/25/07 (bloom)  
**Pests:**  
- Redbanded leafroller: 6 (up from 2 last week)  
  - Spotted tentiform leafminer: 9 (down from 16 last week)  
  - San José scale (mean of 2): 0 (same as last week)  
  - Codling moth (mean of 3): set  
  - Lesser appleworm (mean of 2): set  
  - Tufted apple budmoth: set

North Central Tree Fruit IPM Program  
Report Prepared by Zachary Rinkes (Erie County Extension Educator)  
Ted Gastier West District IPM Scout (Sandusky, Ottawa, Huron and Richland Counties)

**Date - 4/23/07**

**Apples**  
- Spotted tentiform leafminer 566 (up from 0)  
- Redbanded leafroller 38 (up from 0)

**Peaches**  
- Redbanded leafroller- 45.5 (up from 0.4)  
- Oriental Fruit Moth 0.1 (up from 0)
### Plant and Pest Development - (Based on Scaffolds Fruit Newsletter, Coming Events (D. Kain & A. Agnello), NYSAES, Geneva)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American plum borer 1st catch</td>
<td>140-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirid bugs 1st hatch</td>
<td>163-239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted tentiform leafminer sap-feeders present</td>
<td>165-317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McIntosh at bloom</td>
<td>170-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose scale 1st catch</td>
<td>186-324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser appleworm 1st flight peak</td>
<td>189-387</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Redbud First bloom</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>European red mite 1st summer eggs present</td>
<td>237-309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirid bugs 90% hatch</td>
<td>240-322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirid bugs hatch complete</td>
<td>252-350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plum curculio oviposition scars present</td>
<td>256-310</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flowering Dogwood first bloom</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear psylla hardshells present</td>
<td>271-361</td>
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<tr>
<td>American plum borer peak catch</td>
<td>279-495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common lilac full bloom</td>
<td>315</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Jose scale 1st flight peak</td>
<td>319-413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redbanded leafroller 1st flight subsides</td>
<td>321-561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codling moth 1st flight peak</td>
<td>325-581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obliquebanded leafroller pupae present</td>
<td>328-482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted tentiform leafminer 1st flight subsides</td>
<td>353-565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose leafhopper adults on multiflora rose</td>
<td>366-498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser peach tree borer adult emergence</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black cherry fruit fly 1st catch</td>
<td>380-576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandemis leafroller first catch</td>
<td>420-508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European red mite summer egg hatch</td>
<td>424-572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peachtree borer 1st catch</td>
<td>439-841</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Viticulture Short Course "Recent Advances in Vineyard Site Selection"

This short course on May 22, from 1 pm - 5:30 pm is offered at the Shisler Conference Center on the OARDC campus in Wooster, Ohio for potential grape growers, new grape growers, existing grape growers, and Extension Educators as an in-service training in collaboration with the University of Kentucky.

With the tremendous expansion of the Ohio grape and wine industry, many novices and entrepreneurs have contemplated starting a new vineyard. Currently, 5 to 10 people establish a commercial vineyard and become new growers each year in Ohio. The key to successful vineyard operation is consistent production of high quality grapes of a marketable variety. The most important decision a prospective grower will make is site selection. Determining the suitability of a site is complex and requires the considerations
of several factors. The purpose of this short course is to educate new, and existing grape
growers, and teachers on the concept of site selection and factors to consider that lead to
good decision-making and long-term economic success. New technologies and research
advances in the field of site selection used in the Eastern and Midwestern US and that can
be applied in Ohio will also be presented in this short course.

Topics will cover: macro- and meso-climate considerations for site selection; soil
chemical properties and fertility; soil physical properties and water drainage; other crop
hazards; matching sites with grape varieties; and the use of GIS and GPS technologies as
tools to assist with vineyard site selection.

Speakers include: Dr. Tony Wolf, State Viticulturist, Virginia Tech University, Dr. Kaan
Kurtural, State Viticulturist, University of Kentucky, and from OSU Dr. Larry Brown,
Extension Agricultural Engineer, Dr. Robert Mullen, Extension Soil Fertility Specialist,
and Dr. Imed Dami, State Viticulturist.

For more information and to register visit: http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/grapeweb/

2007 TRACBERRY© Software Available by Juliet E. Carroll, Ph. D. Fruit IPM
Coordinator, New York State IPM Program, Cornell Cooperative Extension (Source:
New York Berry News Vol.6 #3)

Make spray record-keeping easier for your strawberry, blueberry, raspberry, blackberry,
currant, and gooseberry crops. Each 2007 CD includes: 2007 TracBerry, a digital
certificate for the macros, the “Getting Started Guide”, a comprehensive, 22-page, Trac
software manual, and the software license agreement.

What's New?
• The latest farm chemical information, based on the 2007 Cornell Guidelines.
• Push a button to add rows as needed.
• Print the needed EPA WPS Central Posting Form information by clicking the print
button.
• Filter the Chem Table so only the products you use show up.
• Filter the blank rows out of the reports and print easily.

Use copy and paste to move information from Trac 2006 files into Trac 2007. Hardware
and software requirements include: Microsoft Excel, CD Drive, and a printer to print
reports, if needed. Streamline your record-keeping and reporting spray information with
TracBerry 2007. For tech support contact Julie Carroll, 315-787-2430, jec3@cornell.edu.
Funding for TracBerry has been provided by: The New York State Department of
Agriculture and Markets, the New York Agriculture Innovation Center, and the New
York Farm Viability Institute. Thank you for participating in our recent Trac Software
survey!...paving the way for 2008 improvements.
Trac Software http://nysipm.cornell.edu/trac/

Trac Software Order Form:
1. Check the software being requested
The price for each CD is $20 (make checks payable to Cornell University)
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   Order questions? Email: mrk25@cornell.edu.

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