

Ohio Fruit ICM News

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In Memoriam (Source: The Columbus Dispatch on 5/4/2007)

Douglas A. Sullivan, 62, of Grove City, went to be with his Lord and Savior Wednesday, May 3, 2007. He was born October 4, 1944, in Urbana, Ohio. Along with his wife Ethel, he had owned and operated the Circle S farm just outside of Grove City, for 32 years. He had farmed for 46 years and was a member of Ohio Fruit and Vegetable Growers, and also the farm bureau. Doug is survived by his wife, Ethel Sullivan; son, Matthew D. (Amy) Sullivan and children, Caleb and Timothy of London; daughter, Andrea (Scott) Stevenson and children, Emily and Jonathon of London; brother, Tom (Kay) Sullivan of Grove City; sister, Evelyn (Byron) Smith of Lima; nieces and nephews and many, many friends. Doug had been a member of the Trinity United Methodist Church, Lilly Chapel for 52 years. Memorial contributions may be made to the Trinity United Methodist Church, Lilly Chapel.

Comments from the Editor

The rain this week helped crop conditions. We had been irrigating. Growing degree days across Ohio range from around 300 to 700. Plasticulture strawberry harvest is continuing and we will begin picking everbearing strawberries tomorrow. Matted row strawberries are progressing nicely. Black raspberries are in flower but we were starting to see cane collapse even with irrigation. It may be a light harvest this year in southern Ohio.

I have moved the calendar to the end of the newsletter. There were a few comments on the zoomerang survey that suggested this so I am trying it out. If you have strong feelings one way or another please let me know.

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>

Wayne/Medina/Holmes County Report by Ron Becker

Peach leaf curl and apple scab have started to increase in many of the orchards in the Wayne County area. This is occurring in both unsprayed and sprayed orchards. Peach leaf curl is much worse in the blocks that did not have a dormant copper application or applications of Bravo this spring, but it is still showing up in those that were treated. We are also starting to find more insect activity, though the main insecticides applied have been for curculio control. Insects we are finding on the leaves or fruit include European red mites, two spotted spider mites, white apple leafhopper, potato leafhopper, aphids (a few clusters, but mostly single, winged adults) and plum curculio. Codling moth trap counts have also increased with several orchards getting high enough to declare a biofix. In raspberries we are finding orange rust and bud damage from raspberry fruit worm adults. In strawberries we are finding spittle bug nymphs and feeding damage on the leaves from strawberry rootworm adults.

Trap counts:

Wayne:

Codling Moth (average of 3) - 7.1 (up from .44)

Oriental Fruit Moth - 43 (up from 29)

Peach tree borer - 0

Lesser Peach tree Borer - 14

Medina:

Codling Moth (average of 3) - 1.16 (up from .25)

Oriental Fruit Moth - 1.0

Peach tree Borer - 0

Lesser Peach tree Borer - 0

Holmes:

Codling Moth (average of 3) - 2.5 (up from .55)

Oriental Fruit Moth - 3 (same as last week)

Plant and Pest Development - (Based on Scaffolds Fruit Newsletter, Coming Events (D. Kain & A. Agnello), NYSAES, Geneva)

Growing Degree Day Ranges Base Temp. 50F (Normal +/- Std Dev)

Mirid bugs hatch complete	252-350
Plum curculio oviposition scars present	256-310

Flowering Dogwood first bloom	263
Pear psylla hardshells present	271-361
American plum borer peak catch	279-495
Common lilac full bloom	315
San Jose scale 1st flight peak	319-413
Redbanded leafroller 1st flight subsides	321-561
Codling moth 1st flight peak	325-581
Obliquebanded leafroller pupae present	328-482
Spotted tentiform leafminer 1st flight subsides	353-565
Rose leafhopper adults on multiflora rose	366-498
Lesser peach tree borer adult emergence	372
Black cherry fruit fly 1st catch	380-576
Pandemis leafroller first catch	420-508
European red mite summer egg hatch	424-572
Peachtree borer 1st catch	439-841
Obliquebanded leafroller 1st catch	479-605
Multiflora rose first bloom	548
Spotted tentiform leafminer 2nd flight begins	560-740
Obliquebanded leafroller 1st flight peak	565-827
Lesser appleworm 1st flight subsides	570-920
Pear psylla 2nd brood nymphs hatch	584-750
San Jose scale 1st generation crawlers present	619-757
Arrowwood viburnum full bloom	621
Obliquebanded leafroller summer larvae hatch	625-957
American plum borer 1st flight subsides	698-1032

Managing Honey Bee Colonies

Whether you are a commercial grower, hobbyist, or just interested in honey bees because of the media spotlight on Colony Collapse Disorder, consider taking advantage of this workshop on June 28th at Fisher Auditorium on the OARDC Campus in Wooster. This workshop will give you the opportunity to learn more about the OSU Honey Bee Program and managing honey bees. Tours of the lab and museum will be available and there will be three concurrent sessions presented by Jim Tew, Kim Flottum, and John Grafton. To pre-register (**recommended by June 22**) please send a check for **\$20/person** to The Ohio State University Honey Bee Lab, Thorne Hall, OARDC, 1680 Madison Ave., Wooster OH 44691

Please bring protective gear with you. A light meal will be provided. Museum will be open: 8-9 pm. Bee Lab open house: 1-2:45 pm. Open hive demonstrations during program.

AGENDA

- 1-2:45 pm Tours of lab, gardens & yards - in wagons & tractors
- 3-3:30 pm Registration for field day
- 3:30 -3:45 pm Welcome & Introductions - Jim Tew
- 3:45 - 4:00 pm A brief Review of the Beekeeping Status in Ohio - Jim Tew
- 4:00 - 4:15 pm Transition to Talks
- 4:15 - 5:00 pm
 - a. Backyard Queen Production - Jim Tew
 - b. Urban Beekeeping - Kim Flottum
 - c. American Foulbrood & Mites - John Grafton
- 5:00 - 6:00 pm Dinner
- 6:00 - 6:45 pm
 - a. Backyard Queen Production - Jim Tew
 - b. Urban Beekeeping - Kim Flottum
 - c. American Foulbrood & Mites - John Grafton
- 6:45 - 7:00 pm Transition to Talks
- 7:00- 7:45 pm
 - a. Backyard Queen Production - Jim Tew
 - b. Urban Beekeeping - Kim Flottum
 - c. American Foulbrood & Mites - John Grafton
- 7:45 - 8:00 pm Wrap up
- 8:00 - 9:00 pm Tour of Bee Museum

Apple Movement Remains Strong, Inventories Below Last Year (Source: USApple Market News Vol 13, #7, May 2007)

The number of fresh apples in storage continues to remain below last year's inventory, according to the U.S. Apple Association's (USApple) May 1 survey of apple storage facilities. Total freshmarket apple holdings of 26.1 million bushels on May 1, 2007, were 5 percent less than at the same time last year and 2 percent below the five-year average. Total U.S. holdings of fresh and processing apples on May 1, 2007, were 40 million bushels, 7 percent less than May 1, 2006, and 2 percent less than the five-year average of 40.7 million bushels. Total processing holdings as of May 1, 2007, were 13.8 million bushels, a 9 percent decrease from May 1, 2006, and 1 percent less than the five-year average for processing holdings for that date. Holdings of fresh-market and processing apples in CA storage on May 1, 2007, were 37.6 million bushels, a 4 percent less than on May 1, 2006, and 1 percent less than the five-year average for that date.

On a regional basis, fresh holdings in the Northeast were 22 percent higher than holdings on May 1, 2006, and 4 percent higher than the five-year average for that date. Southeast May 1, 2007, fresh holdings were 5 percent less than on May 1, 2006, and 30 percent less than the five-year average for that date. In the Midwest, May 1, 2007, fresh holdings were up 75 percent as compared to holdings on May 1, 2006, and 44 percent more than the five-year average.

April 2007 fresh apple movement of 10.2 million bushels was 1 percent higher than April 2006 and 2 percent above the five-year average. Movement of fresh-market apples from controlled atmosphere (CA) storage was 3 percent higher than in April 2006 and 3 percent above the five-year average. Movement of fresh apples in the Northeast was 18 percent more than in April 2006, and 14 percent higher than the five-year average. April 2007 movement in the Southeast was 33 percent less than 2006 and 66 percent lower than the five-year average. April 2007 movement of freshmarket apples in the Midwest was 71 percent more than April 2006 and 19 percent more than the five year average for the month.

On a varietal basis, May 1 fresh Red Delicious holdings were 13 million bushels, a 10 percent increase from 2006, but 1 percent below the five-year average. May 1, 2007, fresh Granny Smith holdings of 4 million bushels increased 8 percent May 1, 2006, and were 35 percent more than the five-year average. Fresh Golden Delicious holdings of 3 million bushels decreased 43 percent as compared to last year's holdings and were down 36 percent as compared to the five-year average. Fresh Fuji holdings of 2.2 million bushels on May 1, 2007, decreased 12 percent as compared to last year's holdings on that date and were down 4 percent as compared to the five-year average. Gala holdings on May 1, 2007, were 1.3 million bushels, a 10 percent decrease from May 1, 2006, levels, but a 59 percent increase from the five-year average. Fresh Empire holdings were 512,000 bushels, 73 percent higher than 2006, but the same as the five-year average. McIntosh holdings on May 1, 2007, were 332,000 bushels, up 46 percent from holdings on May 1, 2006, but down 15 percent from the five-year average.

Effects of the Easter Freeze on Fruit Crops by John Strang, Kaan Kurtural, and Joe Masabni, U.K. Extension Horticulturists (Source: *Kentucky Fruit Facts, April/May 2007*)

The Easter freeze, which extended over 5 nights from April 5th to the 9th was a particularly difficult freeze for Kentucky fruit growers. Temperatures during the two weeks preceding the freeze often reached 80°F and advanced floral developmental stages two to two and a half weeks ahead of normal. These temperatures also made the new growth particularly tender. Kentucky as well as a good portion of the midwest experienced a series of advective freezes, when a cold polar air mass moved into the area with considerable wind. It is very difficult to try and protect flowers from this type of freeze, because there is no inversion. Heat will not stay in the orchard if supplied and overhead sprinkling is worthless, because of excessive evaporative cooling from the wind. Some matted row strawberry growers raked the straw mulch back over their plants and achieved fairly good protection and some plasticulture strawberry growers covered plants with a floating row cover and sprinkled over the row cover affording excellent protection.

Temperatures dropped below the critical temperatures for 90% kill for the floral stages of development often on two and sometimes on three nights. Not only did the temperature drop below the critical temperatures, but it stayed down there for 6 to 8 hours

on some nights increasing injury. The injury was also increased by the wind which accelerated the freezing rate.

Losses varied, across the state, because floral development in western and southern Kentucky was a week or more ahead of Lexington and Lexington was about a week more advanced than northern Kentucky. Additionally, a few areas like Owensboro were slightly warmer than other areas of the state. Pollination weather following the freeze has generally been good.

Apple injury varied by variety from 100 % crop loss to essentially no crop loss on a few varieties, because some varieties bloom later than others and some varieties had a wide range of floral developmental stages on the tree at one time. Growers report that varieties that had better levels of survival were Pink Lady, Arkansas Black, Enterprise, Golden Delicious, Gala, Jonathan, Grimes Golden and Lodi. Frost marking and ringing is liable to be serious on surviving fruit. Some growers have reported very serious fire blight infections, even on more resistant varieties like Red Delicious.

Pear injury was very serious and essentially 100% of the crop was lost on European and Asian pears. Asian pears also sustained serious wood damage on smaller caliber twigs and shoots. Peaches, plums, cherries and pawpaws sustained a 100 % crop loss. The exception is a full peach crop on a few varieties in the Owensboro area. There is very little variation in bloom time between blooms on the same tree and between varieties with these crops.

Blackberries sustained serious crop losses; however there are a few blooms on thornless varieties. Thornless varieties show some wood injury and we will need to see if the plants can support the few remaining flowers. With serious winter injury blackberry canes can collapse and die when the weather gets hot and the plant can not move enough water to support new growth. Raspberries appear to have come through the freeze with little or no injury to the crop. Fall bearing varieties have had the new shoots arising from the ground killed, but these will regenerate and produce a full crop, although it may be a little later than normal.

The blueberry crop was particularly hard hit, considering that this is one of our most consistent producing crops from year to year. Early maturing varieties such as Duke also bloom earlier and like many other varieties lost their entire crop. In our variety trial in Lexington there are very few berries and some experimental Rabbiteye and Southern highbush blueberries had their leaves killed and sustained serious wood injury and tip dieback. On the other hand the exceptionally late maturing and blooming Elliot and Aurora varieties have a full crop. A few growers in the Henderson area and in northern Kentucky had very good flower bud survival due to warmer temperatures and slow floral development respectively.

We are projecting an average of about a 50 % crop loss on matted row strawberries. Most of the primary berries were killed. These are the largest berries and represent about 30 % of the crop yield. Additionally, many of the secondary flowers were also killed. Thus,

expect berry size to be on the small side this season. Later maturing strawberry varieties also bloom later and these varieties should show less injury.

Persian walnuts are showing serious wood injury. Some pecans are fine, while others have lost their crops and have wood injury. We are waiting to see how the other nut crops have fared.

Projected Percent Fruit and Nut Crop Losses from the Easter Freeze.

Apples 90	Pears 100	Peaches 98	Plums 100
Cherries 100	Pawpaws 100	Grapes 60*	Blackberries 90*
Raspberries 0	Chestnuts *	Hickories 60*	Black Walnuts *
Strawberries (matted row) 50		Pecans 85* West end of state hurt more	
Persian Walnuts 100%	Blueberries 90	Varies by variety and area of state	

*It is still very difficult to assess damage on some crops, because of variety differences, flower buds that are not visible yet and wood injury, growth vigor, and pollination effectiveness that are not readily assessable at this time.

SW Michigan Fruit Report by Mark Longstroth, Bill Shane, Greg Vlaming
(Source: Email 5/14)

Peaches are out of the shuck and fruit are up to 14 mm in diameter. The peach crop looks better and better. Large numbers of Oriental fruit moth adults are still being caught in pheromone traps. Egg hatch began May 5, 2007. No peach leaf curl has been reported. Tart cherries are out of the shuck. Fruit are about 10 mm in diameter. Now that the fruit is clearly visible the crop looks much better. Sweet cherries are out of the shuck. Fruit are about 12 mm in diameter. Plum fruit are about 12 mm in diameter. Apple bloom is ending. Fruit are 8 to 12 mm in diameter. Pear fruit are 10 mm in diameter. Very little bloom remains.

Blueberries are at full bloom and bees are very active. Strawberries are at full bloom. Raspberries: Summer raspberry flower buds are visible. Fall raspberry shoots are about 6 to 12 inches high. Blackberries and summer raspberries are showing more decline due to winter cold and the Easter freeze. Cranberry buds have burst and are elongating. Grapes: Concord shoots are about 6 to 10 inches long and flower clusters are elongating. Vinifera have 4 to 6 and French hybrids have about 4 to 8.

Wine Grape Contracting by Tim Woods, UK Extension Agricultural Economist
(Source: *Kentucky Fruit Facts, April/May 2007*)

Kentucky and the surrounding states continue to see rapidly expanding interest in wineries and wine grape production. Wineries in the 12 states between Arkansas and Pennsylvania have grown from 69 in 1993 to 572 in 2006. This number continues to grow at a rapid pace. Many new wineries are coming on line and many existing wineries are expanding. Indeed, 40% of the wineries surveyed in this area in 2006 indicated they

were planning major capital improvements to expand capacity. Fifty out of 78 (64%) projected immediate production increases.

Wine grapes, of course, take some time to mature and yield adequate volumes to meet the crushing needs of these wineries. While many of the new wineries are relatively small and focusing on local distribution, the collective market demand is substantial. The growth in wineries leads to keen competition for wine grapes, especially the hybrid and vinifera varieties that tend to be in shorter supply.

Many of these smaller wineries are vertically integrated, attempting to grow most of their own grapes. This survey, however, indicated about 65% of the wineries are involved in some degree of contracting and 40% of them are scanning the market to supplement their supply by spot market purchases. To no ones' surprise, grape prices have moved higher since the 2003 price survey, and substantially higher for the difficult-to-grow vinifera varieties (up 12-23%). Late freezing Spring weather conditions this year will likely drive supply much tighter and prices much higher in this region for the near future.

The limits on supply limit the extent to which many of these wineries can expand, even when they sense strong demand from their retail wine customers. Many of these wineries strive to provide a broad scope of wine types, and they are often unable to grow all the varieties they need for this inventory themselves.

All of these factors (growing number of wineries, slow growing wine grape supplies, and demand for additional varieties) are leading to a stronger interest among the wineries to secure wine grape supplies through contracts. This presents a good opportunity for growers to secure their market relationships through contracts with selected wineries.

Most contracts in the major wine growing regions emphasize grape quality (minimum brix levels, disease issues, etc.). While these physical attributes are important, grape growers and wineries in the Mid-South should also consider delivery contingencies in the contract. The delivery terms of the contract should be clear and agreed upon by both parties. What are the grower's obligations in the case of a freeze or destruction by pests? As with any legal document, it is important to get a review by legal counsel. A contract generally binds parties to an agreement they hope will benefit each party. The difficulty is always with processing the unfavorable production outcomes.

Sample contracts for new growers or new wineries will soon be available through the New Crop Opportunities Center: <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/NewCrops/> or through Tom Cottrell or Tim Woods. Growers may be able to approach some of the more established wineries to examine different contracts they use, as well.

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.

June 3-5: National Value-Added Agriculture Conference, Lexington, Ky.

June 13, OPGMA Summer Tour. Bauman Orchards, Rittman, Ohio. Complimentary registration will be offered to OSU Extension Educators. The separate lunch fee is \$9 by June 6 and \$12 on-site. Pre-registration is strongly encouraged. To register go online at www.opgma.org or call 614-487-1117

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, 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, or email pheasant@ifruittree.org,

June 21, Indiana Farm Sustainability Tours- Urban Fringe Marketing, Hancock County, Ind. (317) 462-1113

June 28, OSU Extension Honey Bee Field Day, OARDC - Wooster. 3:00-8:00, Fisher Auditorium. For more information please contact: Sherry Ferrell 330-263-3684 or by email at ferrell.6@osu.edu

July 7, Viticultural Field Day, University of Kentucky Horticultural Research Farm, Lexington. 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Registration \$25 for KVS members; \$50 non KVS members, includes lunch and KVS wine glass. Contact Kate Edwards 859-527-6635.

July 10, Western Research Station Agronomy Field Day, South Charleston, Ohio. (937) 484-1526

July 14 -- Kentucky Nut Growers Association Summer Grafting Meeting, Don Compton's Farm, 387 W. Short St, Marengo, IN 47140; 812-365- 2278.

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

July 24, Farm Focus Field Day 2007, 8 a.m to 3 p.m Van Wert, Ohio. Rain date if needed- Thursday, July 26, 2007. Topics include GPS guidance and autosteering demonstrations, One pass fall tillage equipment demonstrations, OSU Entomology specialists covering corn rootworm scouting and root rating, plus other pests! There will be no charge for admission. For more information phone (419) 238-1214.

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 14-15, 2007. NASGA Summer Tour, Niagara Falls Canada and Niagara region of New York.

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.

Oct. 27 -- Kentucky Nut Growers Association Fall Meeting, UK Research and Education Center, Princeton. Contact Joe Masabni 270-365-7541 ext 247; e-mail jmasabni@uky.edu.

Jan. 7-8, 2008 -- Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference, Embassy Suites, Lexington, KY. Contact John Strang 859-257-5685; e-mail: jstrang@uky.edu

Jan 14-16, 2008. Ohio Produce Growers and Marketers Association Congress

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