

Ohio Fruit ICM News

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Comments from the Editor

Spring is progressing quickly down here in the banana belt of Ohio. Most of our ornamental crabapples at the South Centers are pink and I expect first bloom on Friday if the weather forecast holds. Soil temperatures at 4" are 49 degrees. Serviceberry is in full bloom and redbud is beginning to flower. Our growers are also having to worry about frost protection. I've talked with growers that had 26 degrees this morning and tomorrow (Wed.) morning will be cold as well. I've included the SW Michigan report which will give a pretty good example of how things would be across the northern tier of Ohio.

Southwest Michigan Fruit Report, April 15, 2008 by Mark Longstroth, Bill Shane, and Greg Vlamming

Cool temperatures with highs near 60 and near 40 slowed down plant development. We are at the lowest GDD accumulation since 1996 and are about 2 weeks behind recent years. It rained most of last week and soils are wet. Fruit buds on most crops are swollen. With bud growth, there is increased danger for freeze damage. Freezes Monday (low 27) and Tuesday (low 25) mornings caused only a little damage to stone fruit. Even with our delayed spring growth, there is still a good chance of temperatures into the upper twenties into May, which could cause damage to developing buds and flowers. The forecast is for warmer conditions with rain showers Thursday.

Southwest Michigan Growing Degree Day Totals March 1 through April 13, 2008				Grapes, April 1
Location	GDD 42	GDD 45	GDD 50	GDD 50
Berrien Springs	125	86	44	34
Scottdale	117	81	41	33
SWMREC:	107	74	38	32

Bainbridge:	108	75	39	32
Hartford:	92	63	32	28
Lawton	112	79	42	37
Grand Junction:	116	80	42	36
South Haven	91	64	33	26
Fennville:	84	55	27	23

Tree fruit buds are swollen and we are beginning to see green tissue. Mark Whalon reports that plum curculio adults were active on April 1 in East Lansing. Temperatures were too chilly for insect activity last week. Now is the time to put out Oriental Fruit Moth and Redbanded leafroller traps.

Peaches buds are at swollen bud, to calyx green. At this bud stage, injury would occur at temperatures in the low 20s. As fruit buds become more swollen it is easier to determine the buds that were killed by winter cold. Winter damage was generally light in the major peach producing area. Green leaf tissue is emerging from leaf buds. It is too late to apply protectant sprays for peach leaf curl. Recent rains were certainly infections for this disease. There is probably some benefit to catch up sprays to reduce peach leaf curl where earlier sprays were missed. The most effective material would probably be chlorothalonil. Now is the time to put out pheromones for Oriental Fruit Moth for mating disruption. Mating disruption has been very successful against this pest.

Cherry buds generally are at green side. Some tart cherries are at green tip and suffered a bit of damage from the freeze Monday morning. At this bud stage, injury would occur at temperatures in the mid 20s. The window for applying copper as a dormant spray to sweet cherries to reduce bacteria canker is ending. Copper can still be applied to tart cherries, which can tolerate copper very well.

In Plums, Japanese plum buds are at tip green. At this bud stage, injury would occur at temperatures in the mid 20s. European plums show only a slight swelling. At this bud stage, injury would occur at temperatures below 20.

Apples are generally at silver tip. Early varieties are at green tip. At this bud stage, injury would occur at temperatures below 20. We expect to see quarter inch green later this week, at the ¼ inch, bud stage, damage would occur in the low 20s. Apples are susceptible to apple scab. Because of the mild winter, we expect scab spores from the leaf litter will be ready as soon as green tissue is available for infection. Growers should be ready to apply scab sprays.

Pears buds are swollen. At this bud stage, injury would occur at temperatures below 20. Few pear psylla adults are out and no eggs have been found. More adults should emerge soon when warm weather returns.

Small fruit have broken dormancy, but we are still in the window for Lime Sulfur applications in blueberries, grapes and brambles to suppress diseases that overwinter on the plant.

Blueberry fruit buds are swollen and leaf buds are beginning to move. At this bud stage, injury would occur at temperatures below 20. It is time to look for mummyberry mushrooms. Mushroom development begins about the time green tissue shows on the leaf buds and new mushrooms were reported last week. We should see a lot of mushrooms after several warm days warm up the soil. There is standing water in many fields.

Grapes are at scale crack. At this bud stage, injury would occur at temperatures in the mid teens.

New strawberry leaves are emerging. At this development stage, injury would occur at temperatures below 10F. Growers are applying herbicides and putting down irrigation pipe for frost/freeze protection and straw mulch.

Raspberry and Blackberry buds are at green tip. At this bud stage, injury would occur at temperatures below 20. Growers are finishing pruning. Now is the window for Lime Sulfur applications to suppress anthracnose.

Cranberry beds are coloring up but the tip buds are still tight.

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

GDD accumulations in Ohio range from the low-60's in the northern Ohio to low 200's's in southern Ohio as of April 4.

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

Pear psylla 1st oviposition	1-72
Green fruitworm 1st catch	12-54
McIntosh at silver tip	15-41
McIntosh at green tip	36-62
Green apple aphids present	38-134
Spotted tentiform leafminer 1st catch	39-113
Pear thrips in pear buds	50-98
Rosy apple aphid nymphs present	56-116
Spotted tentiform leafminer 1st oviposition	58-130
Pear psylla 1st egg hatch	60-166
Obliquebanded leafroller larvae active	64-160
McIntosh at half-inch green	65-91
Comstock mealybug 1st gen crawlers in pear buds	80-254
Oriental fruit moth 1st catch	81-205
McIntosh at tight cluster	84-122
Rose leafhopper on multiflora rose - 1st nymph	96-198
European red mite egg hatch	100-168
Green fruitworm flight subsides	102-242

Redbanded leafroller 1st flight peak	104-192
Lesser appleworm 1st catch	108-292
Spotted tentiform leafminer 1st flight peak	113-209
American plum borer 1st catch	140-280
Mirid bugs 1st hatch	163-239
Spotted tentiform leafminer sap-feeders present	165-317
McIntosh at bloom	170-220
San Jose scale 1st catch	186-324
Lesser appleworm 1st flight peak	189-387
Eastern Redbud First bloom	191
common flowering quince, full bloom,	214
common chokecherry, full bloom,	221
European red mite 1st summer eggs present	237-309
Mirid bugs 90% hatch	240-322
Mirid bugs hatch complete	252-350

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

April 26, 2008 Mid-Ohio Valley Agriculture Opportunities Conference. 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. at Washington State Community College in Marietta. Registration is \$30 and includes lunch and all conference materials. For more information on the conference, contact Eric Barrett at (740) 376-7431 or e-mail barrett.90@osu.edu

May 24, Ohio Pawpaw Grower's Association Annual Spring Workshop and Meeting, 351 Hale Rd. Wilmington. Registration is \$12 for OPGA members and \$15 for nonmembers. Registration fee includes lunch and a potted "u"-graft pawpaw. For more information contact Richard Glaser at phone 937-382-5960 or glaser1971@earthlink.net

Jan. 5-6, 2009 Kentucky Fruit & Vegetable Conference & Trade Show, Embassy Suites Hotel, Lexington, KY. For more information contact John Strang at phone 859-257-5685 or email: jstrang@uky.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

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