



Newsletter Extension

Volume 3, No. 30
August 19, 1999

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Calendar

September 21-23: Farm Science Review, Molly Caren Agricultural Center, London, Ohio, 8 a.m-5 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday; 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Thursday.

September 27: Annual Pumpkin Twilight Meeting, Hillsboro Research Site, Southern State Community College, Rte. 62 North, Hillsboro, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. For more information contact Brad Bergefurd (800) 860-7232.

Cumulative Trap Report on the Web

Thanks to Bruce Eisley, Research Associate, Extension Entomology, you can access the cumulative trap reports for three areas of Ohio for the 1999 growing season.

<http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~ipm/fruit/frpest.htm>

Drought Conditions Persist as of Aug. 14th

<u>Region</u>	<u>Category of Drought</u>
NW Ohio	Near Normal
WCentral Ohio	Moderate

SW Ohio	Severe
SCentral Ohio	Severe
Central Ohio	Severe
NCentral Ohio	Near Normal
NE Ohio	Near Normal
Central Hills	Moderate
NE Hills	Moderate
SE Ohio	Severe

Source: http://www.cpc.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/regional_monitoring/palmer.gif

More Details on 'Confirm 2F'

Source: *Dr. Celeste Welty, OSU Extension Entomologist*

Details are now available about the use of the new insecticide Confirm on pome fruit. Confirm, made by Rohm & Haas Company, is an insect growth regulator that interferes with the normal molting process in caterpillars. Caterpillars that feed on treated leaves stop feeding within several hours but take several days to die. On apples and other pome fruit, Confirm is used at a rate of 20 fl oz. Per acre to control codling moth, obliquebanded leafroller, Pandemis leafroller, eyespotted budmoth, fruittree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, variegated leafroller, lesser appleworm, and green fruitworm. At a rate of 12 to 20 fl oz per acre, it controls tufted apple budmoth. It has a 14- day preharvest interval. There is a limit of 120 oz per acre per season. The label details the optimal timing for application to control each pest, based on temperatures following the start of the moth flight.

Entanglements

Source: *Art Agnello, Entomology, Cornell University, Geneva, NY*

The appearance of some unsightly webbing in a few trees here and there reminds us of the perennial activities of the fall webworm, *Hyphantria cunea*, a tiger moth (Arctiidae) whose larva feeds on almost all shade, fruit, and ornamental trees except conifers. This is a widespread defoliator that exhibits a preference for American elm, maples, and hickory in this region, but a season with sparse OP sprays for apple maggot can bring the local populations into full view on apples and cherries.

Adult females, white moths with a few dark spots and a 1-inch wingspan, deposit eggs in early spring, and the yellowish tan larvae pass through many instars (10-11), feeding within a large, compact web they produce that often encloses a whole limb of foliage. When disturbed, all the larvae in the web make jerky movements in perfect rhythm, possibly as a defense mechanism.

According to Warren Johnson (*Insects that Feed on Trees and Shrubs*), nests of the fall webworm may be cut out of small trees and destroyed; alternatively, an application of a Bt material can be effective. Although foliage is the most common food of the webworms, they have been known to do significant

damage to apple fruits through surface feeding. Normally, however, this insect is detrimental mainly to the beauty of the host and is thus more a nuisance than a true threat to the tree's health.

HACCP Rule

Source: Peter Hirst, Department of Horticulture, Facts for Fancy Fruits, Purdue University

The FDA is currently drafting the final version of the HACCP rule. The key people involved in the drafting of this regulation were on a panel at the cider workshop in Washington, but would not speak about what was going to be in the new rule. Apparently, once they start drafting it, it is illegal for them to disclose what is in the rule. I expressed my frustration to them, and said that if they were going to pass a rule that was going to affect cider makers this coming season, we needed to know about it as soon as possible. They would not comment on when the rule was likely to be completed or when it would take effect from. However, they did explain the process the rule must go through.

My understanding is that once the rule has been written, it needs to go to the President and then to Congress for 30 days, not so much for approval as for them to view it. Reading between the lines, I'd be very surprised to see this being implemented for the coming season. Also, it seems likely that there will be a phase-in period depending on the size of the producer.

Fruit Observations

Insect Key	
AM:	Apple maggot
CM:	Codling moth
DWB:	Dogwood borer
LPTB:	Lesser peachtree borer
OBLR:	Oblique banded leafroller
OFM:	Oriental fruit moth
PC:	Plum curculio
PTB:	Peachtree borer
RBLR:	Redbanded leafroller
SJS:	San Jose scale
STLM:	Spotted tentiform leafminer
TABM:	Tufted apple budmoth
VLR:	Variigated leafroller

Site: Waterman Farm, Columbus

Source: Dr. Celeste Welty, OSU Extension Entomologist

Traps Used: AM = red balls, SJS = tent traps, Others = wing traps

Apple: 8/11 - 8/18

RBLR: 7 (down from 10)

STLM: 845 (up from 222)

SJS: 1033 (up from 659)
CM (mean of 3 traps): 5.7 (up from 2.7)
AM (mean of 3 traps) 0 (down from 0.3)
TABM: 3 (up from 2)
VLR: 7 (down from 9)
OBLR: 0 (unchanged)

Peaches:

OFM: 5 (up from 1)
LPTB: 10 (up from 3)
PTB: 4 (down from 8)

Site: East District; Erie & Lorain Counties

Source: Jim Mutchler, IPM Scout

Traps: AM = red balls, SJS = tent traps, STLM = wing traps, Others = Multiplier traps

Apple: 8/11 - 8/17

RBLR: 12.9 (up from 6.3)
SJS: 3.7 (up from 1.1)
CM (mean of 3 traps): 2.2 (up from 2.0)
OBLR: 7.0 (up from 2.5)
VLR: 2.5 (down from 2.0)
AM (sum of 3 traps): 1.27 (up from 1.2)
TABM: 41 (down from 42)

Peach:

OFM: 11.3 (down from 13.3)
RBLR: 9.5 (up from 6.0)
LPTB: 30.0 (down from 32.3)
PTB: 0.8 (down from 2.5)

Other pest activity: green apple aphid, OFM strikes

Beneficials at work: Lacewings everywhere, Stethorus punctum and other lady beetles, predator mites, orange maggot

Site: West District; Huron, Ottawa, & Sandusky Counties

Source: Gene Horner, IPM Scout

Traps Used: AM = red balls, SJS = tent traps, STLM = wing traps, Others = Multiplier traps

Apple: 8/11 - 8/17

RBLR: 29.7 (up from 19.9)
SJS: 1.0 (down from 2.3)
CM (mean of 3 traps): 1.0 (up from 0.8)
OBLR: 0.0 (down from 2.0)
VLR: 22.5 (up from 12)

AM (sum of 3 traps) 0.4 (unchanged)
FTLR: 0 (unchanged)

Peach:

OFM: 1.5 (down from 0)
RBLR: 34.5 (up from 11.5)
LPTB: 21.0 (up from 14.5)
PTB: 1.0 (unchanged)

Other pest activity: two-spotted spider mite, apple rust mite, Japanese beetle, white apple leafhopper

Beneficials at work: Lacewing eggs, predator mites, banded thrips, Stethorus punctum and other lady beetles

Site: Wayne County

Source: Ron Becker, Program Assistant, Agriculture and IPM, Ohio State University Extension

Apple: 8/12 - 8/18

STLM: 71 (down from 99)
CM (mean of 3 traps) 6.1 (Unchanged)
RBLR: 7.4 (up from 2.5)
OBLR: 0.5 (down from 1)
AM (mean of 3 traps) 0.2 (down from 0.6)

Peach: 8/12 - 8/18

OFM: 28 (up from 25)
LPTB: 26 (up from 5)
PTB: 6 (up from 2)

Codling moth damage found on Macs and Jonathans. ERM still present, mostly below threshold. AM flies are being found on red ball traps, but below threshold levels. Two-spotted and ERM are still active in below threshold numbers in peaches. A few fruit found with Oriental fruit moth damage.

Ohio Apple Scab, Fire Blight, and Sooty Blotch Activity- SkyBit Products

Central District

Apple Scab:

August 1, 8, 11, 13-17 possible infection & damage
August 2- 7, 9, 10, 12, 18 active but no infection
Based on Forecasts; August 19, 20, 23-25 active but no infection
August 21, 22 possible infection and damage

Fire Blight:

August 1, 4, 7, 8, 10-15, 17 possible infection and damage; August 2, 5, 18 not active

August 3, 6, 9, 16 active but no infection
Based on Forecasts; August 19, 21, 22, 25 possible infection and damage
August 20, 23, 24 not active

Sooty Blotch:

August 1-18 possible infection and damage
Based on Forecasts; August 19-25 possible infection and damage

Eastern Highlands

Apple Scab:

August 1, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13-15, 18 possible infection & damage
August 2-4, 6, 9, 12, 16, 17 active but no infection
Based on Forecasts; August 19-22 possible infection and damage
August 23-25 active but no infection

Fire Blight:

August 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18 possible infection and damage
August 2, 9, 12 not active
August 3, 6, 15, 16 active but no infection
Based on Forecasts; August 19-22 possible infection and damage
August 23-25 not active

Sooty Blotch:

August 1-10 active but no infection; August 11-18 Possible infection and damage
Based on Forecasts; August 19-25 possible infection and damage

Northeast District

Apple Scab:

August 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13-15 possible infection & damage
August 2, 3, 6, 9-12, 16-18 active but no infection
Based on Forecasts; August 19, 22 possible infection and damage
August 20, 21, 23-25 active but no infection

Fire Blight:

August 1, 4 -8, 10, 11, 13-15 possible infection and damage;
August 2, 3, 9, 12, 16-18 not active
Based on Forecasts; August 19, 21, 22, 24, 25 possible infection and damage
August 20, 23 Not active

Sooty Blotch: August 1-18 possible infection and damage

Based on Forecasts; August 19-25 possible infection and damage

North Central District

Apple Scab:

August 1, 4 -8, 11, 13, 14 possible infection & damage
August 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 15-18 active but no infection
Based on Forecasts; August 19-21, 23-25 active but no infection

August 22 possible infection and damage

Fire Blight:

August 1, 4 -8, 10-14 possible infection and damage; August 2, 3, 9, 16-18 not active

Based on Forecasts; August 19, 20 Not active

August 21-25 possible infection and damage

Sooty Blotch:

August 1-10 active but no infection; August 11-18 possible infection and damage

Based on Forecasts; August 19-25 possible infection and damage

West District

Apple Scab:

August 1, 4 -8, 10, 11, 13, 14 possible infection & damage

August 2, 3, 9, 12, 15-18 active but no infection

Based on Forecasts; August 19, 22 possible infection and damage

August 20, 21, 23-25 active but no infection

Fire Blight:

August 1, 4-8, 10, 11, 13, 14 possible infection and damage

August 2, 3, 9, 12, 15-18 not active

Based on Forecasts; August 19, 21, 22, 24 possible infection and damage

August 20, 23, 25 not active

Sooty Blotch:

August 1-18 possible infection and damage

Based on Forecasts; August 19-25 possible infection and damage

Degree Day Accumulations for Selected Ohio Sites January 1, 1999 to date indicated

Location	Actual DD Accumulations August 18, 1999		Forecasted Degree Day Accumulations August 25, 1999			
	Base 43° F	Base 50° F	Base 43° F	Normal	Base 50° F	Normal
Akron - Canton	3172	2201	3358	3182	2338	2184
Cincinnati	3718	2650	3931	3963	2814	2836
Cleveland	3190	2229	3372	3127	2363	2144
Columbus	3820	2782	4025	3499	2938	2450
Dayton	3659	2646	3860	3576	2798	2527
Elyria	3336	2377	3527	3280	2519	2282
Fremont	3021	2097	3210	3180	2237	2210

Mansfield	3043	2077	3236	3155	2222	2164
Norwalk	3208	2257	3397	3108	2397	2139
Toledo	3278	2325	3460	3103	2458	2137
Wooster	3268	2290	3461	3013	2434	2031
Youngstown	2937	1998	3109	2950	2121	1984

Phenology

Coming Events	Range of Degree Day Accumulations	
	Base 43° F	Base 50° F
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight peak	2415-3142	1728-2231
San Jose scale 2nd flight subsides	2494-3257	1662-2303
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight peak	2514-3225	1818-2625
Obliquebanded leafroller 2nd flight peak	2634-3267	1789-2231
Apple maggot flight subsides	2764-3656	1904-2573
Lesser peachtree borer flight subsiding	2782-3474	1796-2513
Codling moth 2nd flight subsides	2782-3693	1796-2635
Oriental fruit moth 3rd flight subsides	2987-3522	2018-2377
Redbanded leafroller 3rd flight subsides	3103-3433	2013-2359
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3rd flight subsides	3235-3471	2228-2472

Thanks to Scaffolds Fruit Journal (Art Agnello)

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Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Keith L. Smith, Director, Ohio State University Extension.

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