



Newsletter Extension

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Calendar

September 21-23: Farm Science Review, Molly Caren Agricultural Center, London, Ohio, Tuesday and Wednesday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Thursday 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.. Tickets are now available at your county Extension office for \$4. (Or pay \$6 at the gate.) Children 5 and under are admitted free.

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.

Drought Conditions Persist as of Sept. 4th

<u>Region</u>	<u>Category of Drought</u>
NW Ohio	Severe
WCentral Ohio	Severe
SW Ohio	Extreme
SCentral Ohio	Severe
Central Ohio	Extreme
NCentral Ohio	Severe
NE Ohio	Severe
Central Hills	Severe
NE Hills	Severe

SE Ohio Severe

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

Federal Crop Insurance Disaster Claims

Source: *Paul Fuhrmann, Fuhrmann Orchards, Wheelersburg, Ohio, (740) 776-6404*

For fruit producers who carry Federal Crop Insurance for fresh fruit option B (for US Fancy grades, higher value fruit) and who are in one of the counties in Ohio that have been declared Federal Disaster Areas: Contact the Office of Risk Management in Springfield, Illinois at (217) 241-6600 and inform them how bad the crop is in these adversely affected areas of Ohio. The losses experienced in the Wheelersburg area include small fruit size, sunburn, corkspot, poor fruit color, etc. Unless this Risk Management office hears directly from the growers, growers with crop insurance may not receive the benefits and payments from their policies as they should.

Herbicide Update Fall Weed Control Practices

Source: *Dr. Doug Doohan, Fruit & Vegetable Weed Science Extension Specialist, Dept. of Horticulture & Crop Science, OARDC, Wooster*

Seasoned growers know that weed control in the establishment year is critical to ensure a productive and long-lasting planting. Best results have been obtained from timely cultivation combined with herbicides. Herbicides are selective, meaning some weeds are controlled while others are not. Applying a herbicide that does not control the weeds in your field is an expensive mistake. To ensure this doesn't happen, scout your fields to identify weeds (along with other pest and nutritional problems). Weed identification in the seedling stage is essential if you are hoping to achieve same-season weed control with herbicides.

Scouting for weeds in late September and October will reveal an explosion of weed germination. These weeds are mostly winter annual and perennial species such as common groundsel, field violet, and fall aster, which will over-winter and cause problems next spring. Herbicide application in advance of this fall germination cycle is essential for success. We like to refer to this as the Labor Day herbicide application, in the hope that the annual holiday will trigger growers' memory of the need to spray. The Labor Day herbicide, which is effective if applied anytime during September, usually consists of Devrinol or Dacthal (more effective on field violet) and is intended to control germinating weeds throughout the fall when cultivation is no longer possible.

Certain established weeds can be controlled with herbicides. Perennial grasses should be treated with Poast to minimize competition with the crop and to reduce the level of infestation next year. Apply Poast over the next few weeks when quackgrass is about 4 to 6 inches high. 2,4-D (amine formulations only) should not be overlooked as a mid-fall treatment to control established broadleaf perennials such as dandelions and seedling winter annuals such as shepherd's purse. Application should be delayed until at least the first of October, but do not apply when the ground is frozen. Roundup can be used to spot spray patches of persistent perennial weeds using a 1% solution sprayed to run-off; however, remember that strawberries are very sensitive to this herbicide and drift will kill young daughter plants. With all post-emergence herbicides it is best to keep the water volume used in application below 12 gallons per acre.

Late fall herbicide options, applied just before mulching, consist of Sinbar, Devrinol, and Goal. Of these only Goal can be expected to kill established annual weeds. Goal can be applied in the fall, once the crop has entered dormancy up to the time of mulching, and will provide excellent control of a number of annuals including common groundsel, field violet, and yellow wood sorrel (oxalis). Late fall treatments of Goal may provide some residual soil activity; however, Sinbar or Devrinol is needed to ensure effective weed control in the spring. Clean beds should be treated with one of these two products or with a tank-mix just before winter mulching.

Remember that the final activity of the season may have a major impact on future weed problems. **Some of the worst weeds ever encountered in strawberry fields can be introduced in weed contaminated straw mulch.** So be sure who you put your crop to bed for the winter with!

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:	Variiegated leafroller

Site: Waterman Farm, Columbus

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

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

Apple: 9/1-9/7

CM (mean of 3 traps): 6.7 (up from 6.0)
AM (mean of 3 traps): 0.3 (up from 0.0)
TABM: 3 (same as last week)
RBLR: 9 (up from 6)
OBLR: 0 (same as last week)
VLR: 3 (down from 6)
STLM: 1087 (down from 2760)
SJS: 5490 (down from 6070)

Peach:

OFM: 14 (same as last week)

LPTB: 3 (down from 6)
PTB: 8 (down from 12)

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: 9/1 - 9/7

RBLR: 18.8 (down from 21.9)
SJS: 0 (unchanged)
CM (mean of 3 traps): 2.02 (down from 3.7)
OBLR: 5.0 (unchanged)
VLR: 1.0 (down from 1.5)
AM (sum of 3 traps): 0 (down from 0.43)
TABM: 31 (up from 22)

Peach:

OFM: 34.8 (up from 19.5)
RBLR: 18.5 (down from 25.5)
LPTB: 22.3 (down from 39.3)
PTB: 0 (unchanged)

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: 9/1 - 9/7

RBLR: 29.2 (down from 39.3)
SJS: 3.4 (up from 0.7)
CM (mean of 3 traps): 0.81 (down from 0.9)
OBLR: 0 (down from 1.0)
VLR: 18.5 (up from 8.0)
AM (sum of 3 traps) 0.17 (up from 0)
FTLR: 0 (unchanged)
ESBM: 51
TABM: 17

Peach:

OFM: 12 (up from 3.0)
RBLR: 42 (down from 59.0)
LPTB: 0 (down from 14.0)
PTB: 2 (up from 0)

Other pest activity: two-spotted spider mite, white apple leafhopper, tarnished plant bug, plum curculio strike

Beneficials at work: banded thrips

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

Location	Actual DD Accumulations September 8, 1999		Forecasted Degree Day Accumulations September 15, 1999			
	Base 43° F	Base° 50 F	Base 43° F	Normal	Base 50° F	Normal
Akron - Canton	3701	2583	3845	3721	2678	2553
Cincinnati	4331	3116	4493	4609	3229	3312
Cleveland	3737	2629	3884	3669	2727	2517
Columbus	4438	3253	4592	4082	3358	2864
Dayton	4156	2996	4308	4167	3099	2948
Elyria	3890	2785	4029	3854	2874	2682
Fremont	3520	2449	3651	3720	2531	2581
Mansfield	3562	2449	3707	3693	2545	2533
Norwalk	3750	2652	3887	3639	2740	2502
Toledo	3831	2751	3982	3626	2833	2491
Wooster	3803	2679	3944	3520	2771	2370
Youngstown	3444	2358	3585	3451	2450	2317

Terminal Market Wholesale Fruit Prices September 9, 1999

Chicago: http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/HX_FV010.txt			
Apples - market about steady	Pears	Peaches	Prune Plum
Cartons 12 3-lb filmbags -- Michigan US Fancy Paula Reds	Michigan Standard Carton	25 lb cartons loose-- West Virginia Ex One various yellow flesh	30 lb cartons -- Michigan US One Stanley 1 1/4" min 11.00-12.00 few higher fair

2 1/4" up 10.00 occasionally higher US Fancy Jonathan 2 1/2" min 13.00-14.00 US Fancy Gala 2 1/4" min 15.00 <u>Bushel cartons loose --</u> Michigan No Size Marks - McIntosh 12.00-13.00 No Size Marks - Gala 12.00 US One Ginger Gold 2 1/2" up 12.00 No Grade Marks - Golden Delicious w/o Size Marks 13.00- 14.00	w/o Grade Marks 2" min Bartlett 7.00	varieties 2 1/4" min 7.00-8.00 New Jersey No Grade Marks various yellow flesh varieties 2 1/4" up 7.00-8.00	appearance 7.00-10.00
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Detroit: http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/DU_FV010.tx

Apples - Gala lower, others steady	Pears	Peaches	Prune Plums
<u>Cartons 12 3-lb</u> <u>filmbags</u> Michigan US ExFancy McIntosh 2 1/2" min 13-13.50 US Fancy McIntosh 2 1/2" min 10.00-12.00 Paula Reds 2 1/2" min 10.00-11.50 Gala 2 1/2" min 10.00- 12.00 Earigold 2 1/2" min 10.00-12.00 Ginger Gold 2 1/2"	California only	1/2 bushel cartons New Jersey ExOne various yellow flesh varieties 2 3/4" up 14-16 Pennsylvania U.S. Fancy various yellow flesh varieties 2 1/2" 11.00- 12.00	<u>30 lb cartons -- Michigan</u> Stanley 1 1/4" min 10.00 Bluefire 1 1/2" min 13.50- 14.00

min few 14.00			
Gold Supreme 2 1/2" 11.50-12.00			
Pittsburgh: http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/PS_FV010.txt			
Apples - market lower	Pears	Peaches	Prune Plums
<u>Cartons 12 3-lb</u> <u>filmbags-- Michigan</u> US Fancy Paula Reds 2 1/2" min/up 10.50 New York -- US ExFcy Red Delicious 2 1/2" min 11.00-12.00 McIntosh 2 1/2" min 11.50-12.00 Paula Red 2 1/2" min 11.00-12.00 Rome 2 1/2" min 14.00- 14.50	New York 10 2-lb <u>FLMBGS</u> Seckel 15.50 1/2 Cartons Seckel 16.50	<u>25 lb cartons --</u> <u>Pennsylvania</u> No Grade Marks various yellow flesh varieties 2 1/2" min 11.50 2 1/4" min 7.50 West Virginia w/o grade marks 2 1/2" min 10.50	<u>30 lb cartons -- Michigan</u> US One Stanley 1 1/4" min 13.00

The Ohio Fruit ICM News is edited by:

Ted W. Gastier
Extension Agent, Agriculture
Tree Fruit Team Coordinator
Ohio State University Extension Huron County
180 Milan Avenue
Norwalk, OH 44857
Phone: (419)668-8210
FAX: (419)663-4233
E-mail: gastier.1@osu.edu

Information presented above and where trade names are used, they are supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Ohio State University Extension is implied. Although every attempt is made to produce information that is complete, timely, and accurate, the pesticide user bears responsibility of consulting the pesticide label and adhering to those directions.

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TDD # 1 (800) 589-8292 (Ohio only) or (614) 292-1868

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