



Newsletter

Extension

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Calendar

November 3: Ohio Vegetable & Potato Grower Association Board Meeting, contact Mike Pullins, (614) 249-2424.

December 1: North Central Ohio Fruit Crops Breakfast, Speaker will be Dr. Joe Kovach, OSU Extension IPM Director. More info will follow.

December 16: Fruit & Vegetable Policy Development Meeting, contact Mike Pullins, (614) 249-2424.

January 13-14, 2000: Greenhouse Food Production Workshop, OARDC Fisher Auditorium, Wooster. Contact Mary Donnell, (419) 354-6916,

February 7-9: Pre-Conference Tours for the Ohio Fruit & Vegetable Growers Congress in conjunction with the North American Farmer's Direct Marketing Conference and Ohio Roadside Marketing Conference, Cincinnati, OH. For information contact Mike Pullins at (614) 249-2424.

February 10-12: Ohio Fruit & Vegetable Growers Congress, Cincinnati, OH. More details later.

Drought Conditions in Ohio as of Oct 23th

<u>Region</u>	<u>Category of Drought</u>
NW Ohio	Moderate
WCentral Ohio	Severe
SW Ohio	Moderate
SCentral Ohio	Moderate

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

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

Plum Pox Virus Alert

Source: *Pennsylvania Dept. of Agriculture, Oct. 20, 1999 and Compendium of Stone Fruit Diseases by the American Phytopathological Society, 1995*

Pennsylvania Agriculture Secretary Samuel E. Hayes Jr. today announced that Plum Pox Virus has been detected on a fruit farm in Adams County.

"If not contained, this plant virus has the potential to cause severe damage to Pennsylvania's stone fruit industry," Secretary Hayes said. Both state and federal agriculture officials are working to contain the virus.

"The area will be placed under quarantine, so it will be illegal to move stone fruit trees or budwood from the quarantine area. Action will include destruction of infected trees."

Inspectors with the department's Bureau of Plant Industry and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) currently are surveying farms in the affected area to determine the extent of infection.

Plum pox virus affects stone-bearing fruits, including plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, and cherries. It is characterized by round spots (pox) on fruit, leaves, stems, and seeds. It does not kill trees, but makes fruit unmarketable and drastically decreases yields. Plum pox virus is transmitted from infected trees by aphids or by grafting or budding. The strain detected in Pennsylvania is not transmitted in seed. The disease does not affect humans.

First described in Eastern Europe in 1910, plum pox virus has spread to most countries on the European continent and to at least one country in South America. This is the first time plum pox virus has been detected in North America.

The most important means of spread is by diseased plant material, which accounts for much of the rapid spread among and within European countries during the last 20 years. Once established, plum pox virus is extremely difficult to eradicate. Spread by aphids usually occurs along a comparatively steep gradient; i.e., new infections next to infected sources and occasionally at longer distances. Infection is slow to become systemic and is often confined to one or two limbs of a tree.

Control depends on obtaining healthy plant material, achieved in countries in Europe by certification programs. Trees are grown from tested propagation material in isolation from potential sources of disease and are inspected before distribution to growers. The most widely used test for plum pox virus is

enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), but results should be interpreted cautiously because distribution of virus is unpredictable and uneven in infected trees. Besides ELISA, molecular-based assays such as polymerase chain reaction are being done in many countries for plum pox virus detection and identification.

Alternatively, standard biological indicators of plum pox virus have included seedlings of either peach cultivars GF 305 and Siberian C or Nanking cherry. Recently, eight plum pox isolates were compared in controlled inoculations under standard growing conditions in a quarantine containment facility in Frederick, Maryland. In Nanking cherry, leaf symptoms consisting of chlorotic veinclearing, chlorotic oak-leaf patterns, and mild distortion among scattered leaves developed in 30 days. Nanking cherry was found to be superior to the peach indicators in detecting all virus isolates tested.

The productivity of orchards with low levels of infection can be prolonged by frequent inspection and removal of infected trees. Rigorous spraying for aphids may delay the spread of virus. In areas where plum pox virus is common, the use of tolerant cultivars is the only effective control. Although a few immune or highly resistant plum and apricot cultivars exist, they are not in use commercially.

When plum pox virus was reported in the Western Hemisphere (Chile) in 1996, it was predicted that the disease would reach North America in 20 years. According to a USDA press release on October 20, 1999, the isolate of the virus found in Pennsylvania belongs to the D strain which occurs in western Europe, is less aggressive than other plum pox virus strains, and is not seed-transmitted. A complicating factor in surveying for affected trees in Pennsylvania is the usual color change in the fall, which will make it difficult to recognize typical leaf symptoms of the disease. Plans for surveying in the spring of 2000 are in progress.

Pennsylvania is a leading producer of fruit, ranking fourth nationally in peaches; fifth in tart cherries; and seventh in sweet cherries. Adams County is Pennsylvania's leading fruit-producing county. In 1998, the value of Pennsylvania's stone fruit production was approximately \$25 million.

Thanks to Mike Ellis for this heads up about Plum Pox Virus.

A gallery of photos and additional Internet resources on plum pox virus can be found here:

http://www.caf.wvu.edu/kearneysville/disease_descriptions/ppvresources.html

Terminal Market Wholesale Fruit Prices October 28, 1999

Chicago: http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/HX_FV010.txt	
Apples - market about steady	
Cartons 12 3-lb filmbags Michigan US Fancy Red Delicious 2 ½" min 8.00 - 10.00, few higher & lower	Cartons cellpack New York US Extra Fancy McIntosh 80's 23.00, 96's 22.00
Golden Delicious 2 ½" min 8.00 - 10.00	Cartons traypack Michigan No Grade Marks Red Rome 72s 18.00
Jonathan 2 ½" min 8.00 - 10.00, few higher & lower	

McIntosh 2 ½" min 10.50-11.00, some 8.00 - 9.00

Wisconsin U.S. Fancy Golden Delicious 2 ½" min 10.50
McIntosh 2 ½" min 10.50

Johnagold 2 ½" min 10.50

Bushel cartons loose No Grade Marks Michigan
No Size Marks-Red Delicious 9.00 -10.00, some 8.50

No Size Marks-Golden Delicious 9.00 - 10.00, some 8.50

No Size Marks-Jonathan 9.00 - 10.00, some 8.50

No Size Marks-McIntosh 10.00, few higher and lower

No Size Marks-Jonagold 9.00-10.00, some 8.50

Bushel cartons loose No Grade Marks Illinois Red Delicious 2 1/4"
up 10.00, occasionally higher

Detroit: http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/DU_FV010.txt

Apples - market about steady

Cartons cellpack New York
U.S. ExFancy McIntosh 100s few 20.00

Empire 100s few 20.00

Cartons 12 3-lb filmbags Michigan
US ExFancy Red Delicious 2 ½ " min 10.50 - 12.00, mostly 11.00

Jonathan 2 ½" min 11.00 - 12.00

McIntosh 2 ½" min few 10.50 - 11.00

Rome 2 ½" min 11.00 - 12.00, mostly 11.00, some 10.00

US Fcy Red Delicious 2 ½" min 9.00 - 10.00, mostly 10.00, few lower

Golden Delicious 2 ½" min 10.00 - 12.00, mostly 10.00-11.00, few 8.00-9.00

Jonathan 2 ½" min 10.00 - 11.00, few 8.00 - 9.00

McIntosh 2 ½" min few 10.00 - 12.00, mostly 10.00 - 11.00, few 9.00

Idared 2 ½" min 10.00, some 9.00

Empire 2 ½" min 10.00 - 12.00, mostly 10.00

Gala 2 ½" min few 13.00 - 13.50

Bushel Cartons Loose Michigan

No Grade Marks - Red Delicious 2 ¾" up 12.00, few 10.00

Red Delicious 2 ½" up 10.00 - 12.00, mostly 10.00 - 11.00, few 8.00; Red Delicious 3" min 12.00

Golden Delicious 2 ¾" up 12.00, few 10.00; Golden Delicious 2 ½" up 12.00, few lower

Jonathan 2 ¾" up 11.00-12.00, some 10.00; Jonathan 2 ½" up 10.00, some 8.00

McIntosh 2 ¾" up 11.00 - 12.00, some 10.00; McIntosh 2 ½" up 10.00, some 8.00

Rome 2 ¾" up 11.50 - 12.00; Rome 2 ½" up 11.50 - 12.00

Empire 2 ¾" up 12.00; Empire 2 ½" up 10.50 - 12.00, mostly 10.50 - 11.00

Pittsburgh: http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/PS_FV010.txt

Apples - market steady

Cartons 12 3-lb filmbags

New York US ExFancy

Golden Delicious 2 ½" min 10.50-11.00

Jonathan 2 ½" min 10.50 - 11.00

McIntosh 2 ½" min 10.50-11.00

Gala 2 ½" min 12.50-13.00

Jonamac 2 ½" min 10.50-11.00

Pennsylvania US ExFancy

Golden Delicious 2 ¾" up 12-13.00

Gala 2 ¾" up 12-13.00; Gala 2 ½" up 12.00 - 13.00

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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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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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