



Newsletter

Extension

Fruit ICM News

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Calendar

September 19-21: Farm Science Review, Ohio State University brings the top agricultural experts together in one place at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center west of Columbus near London, Ohio in Madison County. Twenty-one hundred acres showcase 600 commercial exhibitors and over 700 acres of field demonstrations. For more information call (800) 644-6377 or visit the Farm Science Review Homepage at <http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~farmshow>

February 19 to March 4, 2001: New Zealand Tour.

Dr. Peter Hirst, extension fruit specialist in Indiana, will be leading a tour to New Zealand from Feb. 19 to March 4, 2001. Cost of the tour is \$3000. More information regarding the tour can be obtained by calling Peter Hirst at 765-494-1323 or by e-mailing him at hirst@hort.purdue.edu.

Fall Berry Checklist September-October 2000

Source: Richard C. Funt, Extension Small Fruit Specialist, Ohio State University, Columbus

Strawberry Flower Buds Are Forming

Strawberries set flower buds in September/October. For optimal production in 2001, fields should be weed free. A herbicide such as Devrinol 50WP at 4 to 6 pounds/acre, should be applied in late August to either a newly planted or a renovated planting. Nitrogen at the rate of 25 to 40 pounds of actual nitrogen

per acre should be applied and watered in by irrigation. To be most effective, Devrinol also requires irrigation.

If growers have not achieved clean fields, herbicides or nitrogen applications in early September can still benefit flower formation. If soil is dry, irrigation can be used to activate nitrogen and herbicide application. Regardless, water is essential throughout September/October to maintain good soil moisture at 1 to 2 inches per week when rainfall is inadequate. Foliar applied nitrogen may be an option for improvement of leaf nitrogen. Instead of dry, soil-applied materials, urea at 3 to 5 pounds/acre, calcium nitrate at 3 to 5 pounds/acre, or special liquid nitrate solutions in 100 gallons of water can benefit berries. Two applications, 7 days apart should be adequate. Use tissue analysis in April or early May to apply additional foliar sprays before bloom.

Fumigation is a Fall Event

September is an excellent time to fumigate soil intended for berries. Fumigation may be required if nematodes are present or if a field is to be replanted to strawberries. Raised beds are recommended for all berries in Ohio. Therefore, fumigating only the raised beds may be practical and less expensive than full field fumigation.

Prepare the soil to exclude clumps, green plant tissue or residue or other materials that will not allow the soil to seal during fumigation. Plowing, rototilling and disking may be required. Do this when the soil is dry and easy to work. Make the raised bed, add lime, fertilizer and/or organic matter (compost) to the raised bed, and rototill (incorporate) before fumigation.

Bramble Trellis / Trickle Irrigation Installation

If you established some brambles this spring, you may want to install a permanent trellis this fall. This is a good time, as compared to the spring when soils are wet and other chores interfere, to get the trellis installed using a post driver. By installing the trellis now you can do some early spring tying to the trellis. Once the trellis is installed it is easier to install trickle irrigation (less breaking of tubes or laterals). Be sure to have substantial end posts that will withstand the stress of the tightened wires and fruit load. Many high tensile fence contractors do a good job of installing a trellis for long term demands.

Keep Blueberry Roots Moist

Keep blueberry roots moist in September/October with irrigation and/or sawdust. Next year's crop will benefit from soil moisture, which stimulates root growth. Now is a good time to apply sawdust, because it aids soil moisture but does not interfere with the soil carbon/nitrogen ratio as compared to early spring.

The U.S. Apple Crop: Core Facts

Source: US Apple Association,

<http://www.usapple.org/consumerinfo/>

About 2,500 known varieties of apples are grown in the United States. Of them, nearly 100 varieties are

grown commercially. The 15 most popular varieties are:

1. Red Delicious
2. Golden Delicious
3. Granny Smith
4. Fuji
5. Gala
6. Rome
7. McIntosh
8. Jonathan
9. Idared
10. Empire
11. York
12. Newtown Pippin
13. Cortland
14. Rhode Island Greening
15. Northern Spy

Up-and-coming "new" varieties include Cameo, Ginger Gold, Honey Crisp, and Pink Lady.

The top apple-producing states include Washington, New York, California, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Ohio ranks tenth.

In 1998, the average U.S. consumer ate an estimated 19 pounds of fresh apples and 28.2 pounds of processed apples.

U.S. apple growers received an average of 17.1 cents per pound for fresh-market apples from the 1998 crop.

In 1998 the United States was the world's second-largest producer of apples, behind the People's Republic of China.

Exports of U.S. apples have been increasing dramatically over the past decade, due to liberalization of export markets, increased disposable income in developing countries, and substantial industry export promotion efforts. Leading markets for U.S. apples include Taiwan, Mexico, Canada, and Hong Kong.

Terminal Market Wholesale Fruit Prices

Chicago http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/HX_FV010.txt			
Apples: market about steady	Pears	Peaches	Prune Plums
Regular storage Cartons cellpack Wisconsin US ExFancy Paula Red 96's 14.00		25 lb cartons loose Michigan US One various yellow flesh varieties 2 3/4" min 10.00 2 1/2" min 9.00 2 1/4" up 7-8.00	30-lb cartons Michigan US One Stanley 1 1/4" min 9.50- 10.00
Cartons 12 3-lb filmbags			

Wisconsin US ExFancy Paula Red 2 1/2" min 11.00			
Detroit http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/DU_FV010.txt			
Apples: market about steady	Pears	Peaches	Plums
Regular Storage Cartons 12 3-lb filmbags Michigan US Fancy Earligold 2 1/2" min 11.50-12.00 Ginger Gold 2 /12" min 11.50-12.00 Paula Red 2 1/2" min 11.50- 12.00 <u>Bushel cartons loose</u> Michigan US Fancy Paula Red 2 3/4" up 11.50-12.00 US Fancy Paula Red 3" min 11.50-12.00 US Fancy Paula Red 2 1/2" up 10.00		<u>1/2 bushel cartons</u> New Jersey No Grade Marks various yellow flesh varieties 2 1/2" up fair appearance 3.00-4.00 <u>25 lb cartons</u> Michigan US One various yellow flesh varieties 2 3/4" up few 11.25-11.75 2 1/4" up few 6.00	<u>30-lb cartons</u> Michigan US One Stanley 1 1/4" min 10.00-12.00 mostly 10.00- 11.00
Pittsburgh http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/PS_FV010.txt			
Apples	Pears	Peaches	Plums
		<u>25 lb cartons loose</u> Various yellow flesh varieties NJ - 2 1/2" up 14.50 PA - 2 3/4" up 9.00-10.50 WV- 2 3/4" up 12.75 2 1/4" up 8.25 <u>38 lb cartons</u> NJ - No grade marks various yellow flesh varieties 2 1/2" up 8.00-9.00	<u>30 lb cartons</u> Michigan US One Stanley 1 1/4" min 10.00-12.50

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: Variegated leafroller

Site: Waterman Lab, Columbus (8/24-8/30)

Source: Dr. Celeste Welty, OSU Extension Entomologist

Traps used: STLM=wing traps, SJS=Pherocon-V, Others=Multipher-1® traps

Apple

RBLR: 18 (down from 36)
STLM: 494 (up from 221)
DWB: 0.0 (unchanged)
SJS: 0 (unchanged)
CM: 6.3 (down from 8.0)
OBLR: 0 (unchanged)
TABM: 0 (down from 1)
VLR: 0 (down from 3)
AM: 1.7 (up from 1.0)

Peach

OFM: 25 (up from 9)
LPTB: 3.0 (unchanged)
PTB: 16.0 (up from 15.0)

Site: East District; Erie & Lorain Counties (8/23-8/29)

Source: Jim Mutchler, IPM Scout

Traps Used: STLM=wing traps, SJS=Pherocon-V, Others=Multipher® traps

Apple

RBLR: 7.4 (down from 10.6)
CM: 7.8 (down from 8.6)
SJS: 33.9 (up from 0.0)
AM: 2.6 (up from 0.8)

Peach

OFM: 34.7 (up from 3.0)
RBLR: 24.3 (up from 15.0)
LPTB: 23.3 (down from 27.3)
PTB: 1.3 (down from 4.3)

Other pests: green apple aphid, white apple leafhopper, lilac borer, scab

Beneficials at work: lacewing eggs, larvae, & adults, orange maggots, *Stethorus punctum*, and other lady beetles

Site: West District; Huron, Ottawa, & Sandusky (8/23-8/29)

Source: Gene Horner, IPM Scout

Traps Used: STLM=wing traps, SJS=Pherocon-V, Others=Multipher® traps

Apple

RBLR: 18.2 (down from 25.2)

SJS: 0.0 (unchanged)

CM: 0.9 (down from 1.6)

AM: 1.0 (up from 0.5)

PC: 0 (unchanged)

OBLR: 0.67 (up from 0)

Peach

OFM: 5.3 (up from 2.0)

RBLR: 33.0 (up from 27.0)

LPTB: 33.3 (up from 23.5)

PTB: 2.3 (up from 1.5)

Other pests: green apple aphid, Japanese beetle, wooly apple aphid, plum curculio damage

Beneficials at work: banded thrips, brown lacewing adults, green lacewing eggs, parasitic wasp, predator mites, *Stethorus punctum*

Site: Wayne County (8/10-8/16)

Source: Ron Becker, Extension Program Assistant

Traps used: STLM=Wing traps, PC=Circle trunk trap, Others=Multipher® traps

	Apple			
	North	South	East	West
RBLR:	13	43	27	10.8
STLM:	216.7	25	10	31
CM:	6.7	4.5	3.0	14.9
AM:	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.3

	Peach		
	North	South	West
OFM:	42	80	40
LPTB:	0	0	0
PTB:	0	0	1.5

Northern Ohio Sooty Blotch - SkyBit Product

SkyBit based observations: August 1-30; possible infection and damage

Based on Forecasts: August 31 - September 8; possible infection & damage

Degree Day Accumulations for Selected Ohio Sites January 1, 2000 to date indicated

Location	Actual DD Accumulations August 30, 2000		Forecasted Degree Day Accumulations September 6, 2000			
	Base 43° F	Base 50° F	Base 43° F	Normal	Base 50° F	Normal
Akron - Canton	3221	2123	3385	3472	2233	2388
Cincinnati	3928	2739	4126	4308	2882	3095
Cleveland	3244	2162	3408	3419	2273	2350
Columbus	3847	2705	4025	3812	2828	2677
Dayton	3743	2579	3923	3894	2704	2758
Mansfield	3241	2152	3405	3445	2261	2368
Norwalk	3327	2240	3488	3394	2347	2340
Toledo	3400	2291	3558	3386	2395	2334
Wooster	3362	2245	3516	3287	2345	2219
Youngstown	3109	2014	3261	3222	2112	2169

Phenology

Coming Events	Range of Degree Day Accumulations	
	Base 43° F	Base 50° F
San Jose scale 2 nd flight subsides	2494-3257	1662-2302
Obliquebanded leafroller 2 nd 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 2 nd flight subsides	2782-3693	1796-2635
Oriental fruit moth 3 rd flight subsides	2987-3522	2018-2377
Redbanded leafroller 3 rd flight subsides	3103-3433	2013-2359
Spotted tentiform leafminer 3 rd flight subsides	3245-3471	2228-2472

Thanks to Scaffolds Fruit Journal (Art Agnello)

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

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

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