Calendar

June 19-20: Farm Market Tour; Pickaway, Ross, and Pike counties, sponsored by Direct Marketing Assoc. of Ohio and OSU Extension. Contact John Ellerman at the Centers at Piketon (800) 297-2072.

June 30: Ohio Fruit Growers Society Summer Tour and Meeting, Patterson Fruit Farm, Chesterland. For more information, contact John Wargowsky at (614) 249-2424, or e-mail at jwargows@ofbf.org.

Correction: Devrinol Herbicide on Strawberries

Source: Dr. Richard C. Funt, OSU Dept. of Horticulture and Crop Science

In the April 27 Ohio Fruit ICM News (Vol. 5, No. 14), an incorrect statement was made regarding research with Devrinol on strawberries. The newsletter stated that Devrinol was applied in a research study on July 19th. The complete statement should be Devrinol 50WP at 4 lb/acre was applied at planting plus Sinbar 80WP at 2 oz/acre on June 11 and July 19, and Devrinol at 4 lb/acre on September 2 after sufficient daughter plants had rooted.

Further, it is known that Devrinol does reduce runner root formation of daughter plants and should not
Registration Granted to Actara Insecticide

Source: Dr. Celeste Welty, OSU Extension Entomologist

Syngenta Crop Protection Inc. (formerly Novartis) announced on May 18th that the Environmental Protection Agency granted registration to Actara, which contains the active ingredient thiamethoxam. Actara 25WG is now registered as a foliar insecticide for use on pome fruit as well as on cucurbits, fruiting vegetables (tomato, pepper, eggplant), potatoes, and tobacco. On pome fruit, thiamethoxam controls aphids, leafhoppers, leafminers, pear psylla, and plum curculio.

Thiamethoxam is a neonicotinoid insecticide (similar to imidacloprid, as found in Provado, Admire, and Gaucho) that offers superior control of a broad range of insects at low usage rates. It has an excellent safety profile and has been classified by EPA as an "organophosphate alternative." When Actara is applied as a foliar insecticide, it has rapid translaminar penetration into plant surfaces and is locally systemic.

Fire Blight Is Back

Dr. Mike Ellis, OSU Plant Pathologist, has observed fire blight at Unit 2, Wooster OARDC, and has received a report of a fire blight outbreak from southern Ohio. The SkyBit disease product for the northern Ohio location indicated possible infection periods on May 11, 12, 17-19, and 21.

Tree & Weather Conditions Affecting Fruit Thinning with Chemicals


Trees are easy to thin under the following conditions:

1. Bloom is heavy, especially after a heavy crop.
2. Nitrogen is low or moisture inadequate.
3. Fruit spurs are low in vigor on the shaded inside branches.
4. Root systems are weak due to injury or disease.
5. Trees are young, with many vigorous upright branches.
6. Trees are self-pollinated or poorly pollinated.
7. Fruit-set appears heavy on easily thinned cultivars such as Delicious.
8. Fruit sets in clusters rather than singles.
9. The cultivars tend to have a heavy June drop.
10. Bloom period is short with many varieties and species in bloom simultaneously.
11. High temperature is accompanied by high humidity before or after spraying.
12. Blossoms and young leaves are injured by frost before the spray application.
13. Foliage is conditioned for increased chemical absorption by prolonged cloudy periods before spraying.
14. Prolonged cloudy periods reduce photosynthesis before or after application of chemicals.
15. Rain occurs before or after spray application.

Trees are difficult to thin under the following conditions:

1. Insects are active in orchards of cross-pollination varieties.
2. Trees are in good vigor with 12 to 18 inches terminal growth and no mineral deficiencies.
3. Precocious trees come into fruiting with good vigor and mature bearing habit.
4. Fruits are developing on spurs in well-lighted areas of tree (tops and outer canopy).
5. Trees bear biennially.
6. Trees have horizontal or spreading fruiting branches.
7. Fruit sets in singles rather than clusters.
8. Cultivars such as Golden Delicious and the heavy-setting spur types are to be thinned.
9. Ideal fruit growth is occurring before and after thinning.
10. Low humidity causes rapid drying of the spray, and decreased absorption occurs before and after spraying.
11. Mild, cloudy to partly cloudy periods after bloom without tree stress.
12. Bloom was light, and high leaf-to-fruit ratio occurs (with the exception of young trees).
13. Limbs / spurs slightly girdled from winter injury.
14. Endogenous ethylene production is low.

Aventis Announces Sale Intention

Source: [http://www.fruitgrowersnews.com](http://www.fruitgrowersnews.com)

In the 2001 first-quarter report, Aventis, of Lyon, France, announced its intention to implement the divestment of Aventis CropScience by the end of this year. According to the report, the company announced in 2000 its intent to divest the crop protection business and Aventis Animal Nutrition to focus on its core business. AgriMarketing reported earlier that Aventis had sent sale proposals to Monsanto, DuPont, Dow, Bayer, and BASF. In the first quarter of 2001, Aventis CropScience increased its sales 9.4% over the same period last year.

In related news, Gowan has announced the purchase of Aventis CropScience's insecticide formentanate. Formentanate is effective against mites, thrips, and bugs in a variety of crops, according to the company. The product marketed under the brands Carzol and DiCarzol will be marketed by Gowan, Gowan de Mexico, and Magarita International.

The Gowan release described the agreement of sale as part of the process aimed at simplifying the Aventis CropScience product portfolio. Already sold are the herbicides carbetimide (Legurame), dimetfuron (not marketed in U.S.), and bifenox (Modown) as well as the insecticides chlormephos (Dotan) and clofentezine (Apollo), and the fungicides dodine and guazatine (Kenopel), according to the release.
Fruit Observations & Trap Reports

Insect Key
AM: apple maggot
CM: codling moth
EESBM: eye-spotted bud moth
LAW: lesser apple worm
LPTB: lesser peachtree borer
OBLR: oblique banded leaf roller
OFM: oriental fruit moth
PTB: peachtree borer
RBLR: red banded leaf roller
SJS: San Jose scale
STLM: spotted tentiform leaf miner
TABM: tufted apple bud moth
VLR: variegated leaf roller

Waterman Lab, Columbus, Dr. Celeste Welty, OSU Extension Entomologist

Traps used: STLM = Wing trap, SJS = Pherocon V, Codling Moth = mean of 3 MultiPher® traps, Others = MultiPher

Apple: 5/16 to 5/23
CM: 14.7 (up from 11.7)
DWB: 0 (unchanged)
OBLR: 9 (up from 0)
OFM: 40 (down from 67)
RBLR: 0 (unchanged)
SJS: 0 (down from 2)
STLM: 6 (up from 1)
TABM: 5 (up from 1)
VLR: 1 (unchanged)

Peach: 5/16 to 5/23
LPTB: 4 (down from 6)
PTB: 0 (first report)
OFM: 65 (down from 66)

Site: East District; Erie & Lorain Counties
Source: Jim Mutchler, IPM Scout

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

Apple: 5/16 to 5/22
CM: 4.4 (down from 10.8)
RBLR: 0 (down from 5.5)
SJS: 0 (down from 5.3)
STLM: 152.3 (down from 851)
**Peach**: 5/16 to 5/22
- OFM:* 4.0 (down from 4.3)
- LPTB:
- RBLR: 0.7 (down from 9.0)

Other pests include white apple leafhopper, and green apple aphid.

Beneficials include lacewing eggs and lady beetles.

*OFM Biofix April 30, DD (base 45) accumulated 5/16 = 276. See May 4 OFM article.

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**Site**: West District; Huron, Ottawa, & Sandusky
**Source**: Gene Horner, IPM Scout

*Traps Used: STLM=wing traps, SJS=Pherocon-V, PC = circle traps, Others=MultiPher® traps*

**Apple**: 5/16 to 5/22
- CM: 1.6 (down from 4.5)
- RBLR: 0 (down from 2.3)
- SJS: 0 (unchanged)
- STLM: 27

**Peach**: 5/16 to 5/22
- OFM:* 2.4 (down from 7.6)
- RBLR: 0.8 (down from 2.3)
- LPTB: 13.0 (first report)

Other pests include green peach aphid and two-spotted spider mite.

Beneficials include predatory mites, banded thrips, and parasitic wasp.

*OFM Biofix April 30, DD (base 45) accumulated 5/16 = 276. See May 4 OFM article.

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**Northern Ohio Apple Scab & Fire Blight Activity from SkyBit®**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates (Bloom = May 1, Petal Fall = May 9)</th>
<th>Level of Disease Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observed</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1-7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 20</td>
<td>Scab active, but no infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8, 11, 12, 15-19, 21-23</td>
<td>Possible scab infection &amp; damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1-7, 9, 10, 13, 14</td>
<td>No fire blight activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23</td>
<td>Fire blight active, but no infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11, 12, 17-19, 21</td>
<td>Possible fire blight infection &amp; damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forecast</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 24-28</td>
<td>Possible scab infection &amp; damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 29-31</td>
<td>Scab active, but no infection expected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Degree Day Accumulations for Selected Ohio Sites January 1, 2001 to date indicated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Reported Degree Day Accumulations</th>
<th>Forecasted Degree Day Accumulations 5/30/01</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 9 Base 45°F</td>
<td>May 16 Base 50°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akron-Canton</td>
<td>433 288</td>
<td>511 333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>666 458</td>
<td>800 558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>432 294</td>
<td>517 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>607 418</td>
<td>724 499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayton</td>
<td>579 406</td>
<td>710 502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansfield</td>
<td>449 301</td>
<td>529 355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwalk</td>
<td>443 301</td>
<td>532 358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piketon</td>
<td>659 445</td>
<td>775 526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toledo</td>
<td>422 284</td>
<td>529 356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooster</td>
<td>463 316</td>
<td>546 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youngstown</td>
<td>419 278</td>
<td>491 319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phenology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coming Events</th>
<th>Range of Degree Day Accumulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spotted tentiform leafminer 1st flight subsides</td>
<td>489-978 Base 43°F 270-636 Base 50°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redbanded leafroller 1st flight subsides</td>
<td>518-1104 Base 43°F 255-658 Base 50°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codling moth 1st flight peak</td>
<td>547-1346 Base 43°F 307-824 Base 50°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peachtree borer 1st catch</td>
<td>565-1557 Base 43°F 299-988 Base 50°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose scale 1st flight peak</td>
<td>581-761 Base 43°F 308-449 Base 50°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser peachtree borer flight peak</td>
<td>733-2330 Base 43°F 392-1526 Base 50°F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thanks to Scaffolds Fruit Journal (Art Agnello)
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