



Newsletter Extension

Fruit ICM News

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Calendar

November 8: Midwest Apple Improvement Association Annual Meeting, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at Dawes Arboretum, Newark, Ohio. Program begins with Apple Collecting Adventures in Kazakhstan, Russia, China, and Turkey. Discussion includes Apple Flowerbud Hardiness, Evaluation and Utilization of Wild Apples, Apple Breeding (Purdue Research Institute), and business meeting. If you need additional information, phone Mitch Lynd at 740-967-5355 or Ed Fackler at 812-347-0193.

November 16: Sweet Corn School, presented by the Ohio State University Extension Vegetable Team and offered at four locations: Columbus, Piketon, Vandalia, and Wooster. The sweet corn school is designed for both the new and experienced grower, providing an opportunity to learn in-depth and advanced information on sweet corn physiology, pests, and pest management. Growers will learn the importance of key cultural practices and timing of implementation of these practices that result in improved sweet corn yield and quality. Registration begins at 8:45 a.m. and program adjourns at 4:30 p.m. Topics include an open mike grower panel, production of early sweet corn, growing and handling BT sweet corn, insect control in BT sweet corn, management of worms, sweet corn genetics, herbicides and variety sensitivity, flea beetles in sweet corn, variety selection based on disease control, irrigation of sweet corn, and opportunities in marketing. Registration fee is \$30 and includes lunch, morning and afternoon refreshments, and course handouts. To register contact Melissa Fitzpatrick, Piketon Research and Extension Center, 614-292-4900 or fitzpatrick.73@osu.edu.

January 10, 2002: MSU Bramble School, Kalamazoo, Michigan. This intensive, one-day school is designed to help anyone interested in brambles learn more about all aspects of bramble production and pest control. Dr. Marvin Pritts, Cornell University will be the featured speaker. Topics include physiology; varieties; nutrition; postharvest disease susceptibility; control of insects, diseases, and weeds; and marketing. Dr. Pritts will also present a half-day workshop on Friday, January 11, discussing the feasibility of producing raspberries in the greenhouse in winter. For more information contact Al

Gaus at 616-944-4126, Bob Tritten at 810-732-2177, or Gary Thornton at 231-946-1510.

January 28-30, 2002: Indiana Horticultural Congress, Indianapolis. For more details visit <http://www.hort.purdue.edu>.

Proposed Cancellation of Guthion on U-Pick Apples

On October 25, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) notified the U.S. Apple Association (USApple) that it intends to cancel the use of azinphos methyl (Guthion®) on U-Pick apple orchards due to theoretical risks to U-Pick apple harvesters.

USApple is fighting to maintain this use or some use that would minimize the impact of the proposed cancellation. If you are interested in maintaining some use of Guthion on U-Pick orchards, USApple requests that you fill out the enclosed fax-back form and return it to USApple via fax at 703- 790-0845 or via e-mail at jcranney@usapple.org immediately.

USApple plans to provide input to EPA today on the U-Pick cancellation and its proposal to limit Guthion to 2.5 pounds of active ingredient per acre per season and two applications per season. EPA is expected to finalize its negotiations with Bayer Corporation officials, the registrant of Guthion, this weekend and hold a closure conference call with various stakeholders on Monday, Oct. 29.

Please contact Jim Cranney by telephone at 703-442-8850 or via e-mail at jcranney@usapple.org should you have any questions or require additional information.

U.S. Apple Association Fax-Back Form

1. Can apple growers control the target pest without using Guthion? If no, why not? ;
2. Please describe the minimum use of azinphos methyl in terms of (i) the number of applications per season and the (ii) minimum rate per application (**active ingredient**) that is needed to control the target pest.

Name: _____

Comments: _____

Please return this form to the U.S. Apple Association no later than close of business Oct. 26 via facsimile at (703) 790-0845 or via e-mail at jcranney@usapple.org. Thank you for your assistance.

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Pierce's Disease Confirmed in Kentucky

Source: Bruce Bordelon, Facts for Fancy Fruit, Purdue University, October 17, 2001

There is potential bad news from the state down under for grape growers. Researchers in Kentucky have investigated and confirmed a case of Pierce's Disease in grapes near Owensboro in northwest Kentucky. PD normally is not found as far north as the Ohio River valley because it is not believed to be able to survive the cold temperatures. Infections may occur as leafhoppers carrying the bacterium are moved northward with summer winds, but any bacteria that successfully infect plants die during the coming winter, effectively "curing" the vines of the infection. For some reason, this apparently has not happened in this case and the vines are showing typical symptoms of PD that occur 2 to 3 years after the initial infection. We don't know what to expect, but we are urging any grape grower who has vines showing symptoms of PD to contact us so that we can have the plants sampled and evaluated for the pathogen. PD infected vines show marginal leaf necrosis, leaf drop leaving the petiole, and uneven maturation of the shoots. A good discussion can be found on the website at <http://www.cnr.berkeley.edu/xylella/>. A similar strain of the same pathogen causes leaf scorch on a number of shade trees in this region, so it is unclear why PD has not been found on grapes sooner. We'll keep you posted on what we find and hopefully have more information at the winter meetings.

Editor's note: Another good source of information on Pierce's Disease and its vectors can be found at <http://danr.ucop.edu/news/speeches/PDcontents.html>

Herbicide Resistance or Weed Population Shift?

Source: Rob Crassweller, Penn State, Fruit Times Newsletter, Vol. 20, No. 15

Weed scientists have confirmed that certain species of weeds that were once susceptible and easily controlled by herbicides are no longer controlled. Herbicide resistance most likely occurs when a particular population of weeds are continuously exposed to a particular family of herbicides. Continual use of one particular residual herbicide can also lead to a gradual shift in the weed species present.

The importance of knowing the weed species present and the extent of the spread can provide you with valuable insight on possible control strategies. Not all weed problems need to be controlled by a blanket application to row middles. Some weeds introduce themselves into orchards in discrete patches rather than over the entire orchard floor. Quackgrass, nutsedge, and thistle tend to enter an orchard in one area then jump in patches. Weeds that produce fruit and seeds for animals to disperse may also typically develop in patches. Site specific herbicide applications to these 'patch communities' will be more cost effective as long as they are timed appropriately. On the other hand, weed species that depend primarily on wind dispersal of their seeds for spread may spread evenly over the orchard; a good example is dandelion and their light, airy seeds. This is also a point of attack for control. Destroy those weeds before they flower and shed seeds. Pay particular attention to the edge of your orchards or along the

roadsides.

Terminal Market Wholesale Fruit Prices October 25, 2001

Sources:

Chicago http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/HX_FV010.txt

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

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

	Chicago	Detroit	Pittsburgh
Apples, cartons, traypack			
U.S. Fcy Red Delicious			NY 113s 15.25 125s 15.25
No grade marks Jonathan	MI 88s 16.00-17.00 100s 16.00-17.00		
No grade marks Paula Red	MI 88s 16.00 100s 14.00-16.00		
Apples, cartons celpk			
U.S. Extra Fancy McIntosh		NY 120s 15.50-16.00	NY 100s 18.25 120s 18.25
U.S. Fancy McIntosh			NY 80s 12.00-13.50 100s 10.00-13.50 120s 10.00-11.00
U.S. Fancy Paula Red	WI 112s 15.00		
Apples, cartons, 12 3-lb filmbags			
U.S. Fancy Empire		MI 2½" min. 10.00	PA 2¼" min. 10.00-12.00
U.S. Fancy Golden Delicious	MI 2¼" up 11.00		PA no size mark 10.25
U.S. Fancy Jonathan			PA 2¼" min. 10.00-12.00
U.S. Fancy Paula Red	WI 2½" min. 10.50		
U.S. Fancy Jersey Mac	WI 2½" min. 10.50-11		
U.S. Fancy McIntosh			NY 2½" min. 10.50-11.50
U.S. Fancy Red Delicious	MI 2¼" up 10.00		PA 2 ½" min. 10.25

U.S. Fancy Rome			PA 2¼" min. 10.25
U.S. ExFancy Empire		MI 2½" min. 10.00-12.00	
U.S. ExFancy Fuji			NY 2½" up 11.00-13.50
U.S. ExFancy Gala		MI 2½" min. few 13.50	
U.S. ExFancy Golden Delicious		MI 2½" min. 10.00-12.00	
U.S. ExFancy Jonagold			NY 2½" up 11.00-13.50
U.S. ExFancy Jonathan		MI 2½" min. 11.00-12.00	
U.S. ExFancy McIntosh		MI 2½" min. 10.00-12.00	
U.S. ExFancy Red Delicious		MI 2½" min. 10.00-12.00	NY 2½" up 12.00 PA 2½" up 10.25
U.S. ExFancy Rome		MI 2½" min. 10.50-11.00	

Apples, bushel cartons, loose

U.S. Fancy Cortland		MI 3" min. 8.00	
U.S. Fancy Empire		MI 2¾" up 11.50-12.00 MI 2½" up 11.50-12.00	
U.S. Fancy Gala	MI 2¼" up 12.00		
U.S. Fancy Golden Delicious	IL 2¼" up 12.00 MI 2¼" up 13.00-14.00	MI 2¾" up 11.50-12.00 3" min. 11.50-12.00 2½" up 11.50-12.00	
U.S. Fancy Idared		MI 2¾" up 11.50-12.00	
U.S. Fancy Jonagold		MI 2¾" up 11.50-12.00 MI 3" min. 11.50-12.00	
U.S. Fancy Jonathan	MI 2¼" up 12.00		
U.S. Fancy McIntosh		MI 2¾" up 11.50-12.00 MI 3" min 11.50-12.00 MI 2½" up 10.00	
U.S. Fancy Northern Spy		MI 2¾" up 14.50-15.00	
U.S. Fancy Paula Red	IL 2¼" up 12.00		
U.S. Fancy Red Delicious		MI 2¾" up 11.50-12.00 3" min 11.50-12.00 2½" up 9.50-10.00	

U.S. Fancy Rome		MI 3" min. 11.50-12.00	
No grade mark Golden Delicious			PA no sz mark 9.00
No grade mark Jonagold			PA no sz mark 9.00
No grade mark Rome			PA no sz mark 9.00
No grade marks Red Delicious	MI 2¼" up 13.00		PA no sz mark 9.00

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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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