



Newsletter

Extension

Fruit ICM News

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Calendar

January 10-11, 2002: MSU Bramble School and Greenhouse Raspberry Workshop, Holiday Inn West, Kalamazoo, Michigan. For more information contact Al Gaus at 616-944-4126, Bob Tritten at 810-732-2177, or Gary Thornton at 231-946-1510. Bramble program content includes: integrated disease management & controls, bramble production systems, bramble physiology, integrated insect management & controls, post-harvest handling procedures, weed control recommendations, pre-plant considerations & nematode management, variety selection & grower panel discussion, and raspberry nutrition & deficiency symptoms.

Schedule: Thursday, January 10, 2002

8:00 am - Registration
9:00 am - School begins
5:30 pm - Adjourn
7:30 pm - Roundtable discussion, travelogue

Greenhouse Raspberry Workshop: Raspberry and greenhouse growers are invited to attend a half-day add-on workshop to help them explore opportunities for growing a valuable winter crop of raspberries in unused greenhouse space.

Schedule: Friday, January 11, 2002

8:00 am - Registration
8:30 am - Workshop begins
12:30 pm - Adjourn

January 28-30, 2002: Indiana Horticultural Congress and Trade Show, Adam's Mark Hotel, Indianapolis. Attend informative programs including Beginning Commercial Apple Growing, Grape Growing and Winemaking, Organic Farming, Medicinal Herbs and Herbal Supplements, Tree Fruits, Pumpkin School, New Specialty Crops and Marketing Strategies. Registration fee is \$45 per person for non-members of Indiana growers organizations. (Spouse and children under 16 are free; additional members of your operation are \$20 per individual.) Certain special programs require separate registration and/or fees. For more information visit <http://www.hort.purdue.edu> or call Jane Slipher at Purdue University, 765-494-1293 or email slipher@hort.purdue.edu. Call 317-248-2481 for hotel reservations.

February 6-8, 2002: Ohio Fruit and Vegetable Growers Congress, Toledo Seagate Convention Centre & Radisson Hotel. Plan to attend educational sessions on small fruit, tree fruit, cider, truck crops, potatoes, processing vegetable crops, greenhouse vegetables, and direct agricultural marketing. General sessions include OFB Workers' Comp group rating program safety session, crop protection adjuvants, stickers & technology, food safety, and changes to Ohio Uniform Food Safety Code. Visit the trade show featuring over 100 exhibitors serving fruit & vegetable growers & direct agricultural marketers. Details at <http://www.ohiovegetables.org> and <http://www.ohiofruit.org>

Weather Notes from Chris Doll

Source: Illinois Fruit and Vegetable News (Vol. 7, No. 19). Chris is a retired Illinois agent and presently a scout extraordinaire.

Another year is nearly gone, and everyone seems to have a comment or two on the weather. For instance, if all the rain that fell on the Back 40 in the last week would have been in the form of snow, we would be covered by 40 inches of the white stuff. But more comments have been made about the warm fall and the number of plants that are flowering (or were until last week). St. Louis climatologists report that it was only the 4th warmest November on record, so there have been three others that were warmer.

Of primary concern to most fruit growers is how this affects the plants and what will happen when an arctic front blows in. As former cohort Dr. Steve Ries used to say in talking about his bacterial diseases, "it depends." So too, any possible cold injury will depend on the rapidity and intensity of the lowering temperature, plus the genus, species, and variety of the plant and its health, nutrition, and conditioning.

At this time, our fruit plants (red raspberries excepted) are in the endodormancy stage, which means "resting stage." The buds are dormant because of internal physiological blocks that prevent growth even under ideal external conditions. Once chilling hours have been accumulated to break the dormancy or rest period, you have to worry more about warm temperatures. In the meantime, the concern is the lack of maturity of tissues from the shoot terminals to the crown and roots. In general, apple and peach trees in this area defoliated about like normal and, except for the absence of temperatures lower than 23 degrees on Dec. 10, their condition is near normal. However, none of us want to test a rapid temperature descent to the single digit or subzero readings. For excellent reading on weather and fruits, I offer the following references:

Fundamentals of Fruit Production, V. R. Gardner, F. C. Bradford, and H.D. Hooker. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. 1952.

Temperate Zone Pomology, M. N. Westwood. Timber Press. 1993

In summary, for winter injury to happen, it depends on what happens in the near future.

Guthion, Imidan Public Comment Period Open

Source: <http://www.fruitgrowersnews.com>

The EPA has announced the 60-day public comment period and the availability of the interim risk management decision (IRED) documents for azinphos-methyl and phosmet. The public is encouraged to submit comments on the azinphos-methyl and phosmet interim risk management decision documents by the Jan. 28, 2002 deadline.

The recently announced proposed restrictions on the use of two agricultural pesticides, azinphos-methyl (Bayer's Guthion) and phosmet (Gowan's Imidan) will affect potato, fruit, and vegetable growers who use the products extensively. Comments identified by docket control number OPP-34131D for azinphos-methyl and by docket control number OPP-34173C for phosmet must be received by EPA on or before Jan. 28.

Comments may be submitted by mail, electronically, or in person. The public can respond by mail by submitting comments to: Public Information and Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources and Services Division (7502C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20460.

Also, included in this letter is a survey form for grower comments about Guthion to be compiled by Ohio Farm Bureau for submission to EPA.

Table Grape Varieties for Cool Climates; Seedless Table Grapes

Source: *Massachusetts Berry Notes*, Dec. 2001, Vol. 13, No. 20 from Bruce I. Reisch, David V. Peterson, and Mary-Howell Martens, Cornell University
<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/faculty/reisch/bulletin/table/>

Grape breeders have responded to consumer preferences for seedless grapes with the development of numerous improved varieties. The seedless trait in grapes was originally derived from cultivars of ancient origin, such as Thompson Seedless and Black Monukka.

Most seedless grapes suitable for the eastern United States are descended from crosses with these two cultivars. Because the trait originated in cultivars not suitable for surviving the cold temperatures of New York winters, many seedless varieties are not sufficiently winter hardy, although they are much hardier than their seedless parents. More recently named seedless cultivars (*Canadice*, *Einset Seedless*, *Reliance*, and *Vanessa*) represent a distinct improvement in cold hardiness. Breeding programs in New York, Ontario, Arkansas, and elsewhere continue to produce seedless selections with improved hardiness and quality. Promising selections from the New York program are available for test purposes only.

The degree of seedlessness varies greatly among seedless grape varieties. Most seedless grapes have vestigial seed traces that range in size from very small to large and noticeable. Seed traces in berries of the same variety may vary greatly in size and in the hardness of their seed coats. Climate is also known to

affect seed trace size. Occasionally the seed traces in some seedless grapes are large enough to be bothersome to consumers. Notes on seed remnant sizes are given for varieties in which problems exist.

Canadice is more winter hardy than most seedless grapes, although trunk injury has occurred on some sites. It produces medium clusters with small red berries that are similar to Delaware in flavor and appearance. With cordon training systems and careful management, Canadice clusters may average 0.5 lb., and the vines can be extremely productive. Fruit rot is a problem in wet years because the clusters are excessively compact. Cluster weight = 0.50 lb. Berry weight = 1.6 g

Concord Seedless, though similar in flavor and texture to Concord, is unrelated. The clusters and berries are much smaller than those of Concord. The fruit matures earlier, has high flavor, and makes excellent pies and preserves. Productivity is erratic, and it is not recommended for commercial planting. In warm years, the variety produces fully developed seeds.

Einset Seedless (Plant patent 6160) is a winter-hardy, red seedless grape with a unique, strawberry-like flavor. The medium-sized clusters produce bright red, ovoid berries that have good storage potential until the end of November. The clusters respond well to gibberellic acid or cane girdling to improve cluster compactness and berry size. The skin is slightly tough and adheres to the tender flesh. Cultural problems include susceptibility to fungal diseases and a seed remnant that is occasionally noticeable. Along with Vanessa, Einset Seedless probably has the most commercial promise of the red seedless varieties that can be grown successfully in New York. Cluster weight = 0.32 lb. Berry weight = 2.3 g.

Himrod, produced from a cross between Ontario and Thompson Seedless, is the most successful table grape released from the Cornell University grape breeding program (1952). It produces large bunches of white seedless grapes with excellent, honey-like flavor and melting, juicy texture. The clusters are loosely filled, but cane girdling, gibberellic acid treatments, or thinning may be used to increase cluster compactness and improve berry size (Zabadal, 1992). The brittle rachis may break when handled, and the berries may shell in storage. The rachis is also subject to bunch stem necrosis, a poorly understood disorder that causes a shriveling of the cluster stem, often just before harvest. Despite these cultural defects, Himrod is currently the most commercially important of the seedless grapes grown in New York. Cluster weight = 0.36 lb. Berry weight = 2.1 g.

Interlaken Seedless is an early-ripening seedless grape with a strong, American flavor. The clusters are medium-sized and compact with small white berries that ripen very early. This cultivar was derived from the same cross as Himrod. Birds often cause crop loss. Cluster weight = 0.27 lb. Berry weight = 1.5 g.

Lakemont was also produced from the same cross as Himrod, but has a milder flavor and more compact clusters of small to medium-sized berries. Cluster thinning prevents overcropping. Bunch rot is often a problem. Cluster weight = 0.48 lb. Berry weight = 1.7g.

Marquis was named and released at Geneva in 1996. Clusters are very large, medium compact, and attractive, with large, round, yellow-green berries (3.5 - 5.0 gm/berry). Texture is melting, and the taste is very flavorful. Ripe fruit holds well on the vine, with the flavors going from a mild fruity flavor when first ripe, to a stronger labrusca flavor two weeks later. Gibberellic acid treatment is not recommended, but well-timed cluster thinning and cane girdling can increase berry size and improve cluster compactness. Vines are moderately hardy, medium in vigor, and productive.

Mars (Plant patent 5680), a release from the University of Arkansas, is a vigorous, blue seedless grape. The flavor is mildly labrusca, similar to Campbell's Early, and the berries are slipskin (having a tough skin that separates readily from the pulpy flesh). Clusters are medium-sized, cylindrical, and well filled. Hardiness has been good at Geneva, New York, and the vines are resistant to several major diseases.

Vines may bear fruit precociously, and production should be controlled on young vines to prevent delays in establishment. Mars has been recommended in Arkansas as a home garden grape with limited potential for commercial marketing. Cluster weight = 0.40 lb. Berry weight = 2.6 g in Arkansas.

Reliance (Plant patent 5174), also from the University of Arkansas, produces large clusters of round, red, medium-sized berries. The skins are tender and the flesh is melting in texture, with a sweet labrusca flavor. Coloring may be poor in some years, and fruit often crack in wet seasons. Cold hardiness is among the highest of the seedless varieties. Cluster weight = 0.62 lb. Berry weight = 2.3 g in Arkansas.

Remaily Seedless, developed by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, produces large clusters of oval, seedless berries with firm texture. The flavor is neutral and mildly fruity. The clusters are very attractive in appearance, but are subject to bronzing where exposed to sunlight, and the vines are only moderately hardy. This variety is recommended for backyard gardeners interested in a neutral-flavored, European-type grape that is more winter hardy than commercially grown California seedless grapes. Cluster weight = 0.68 lb. Berry weight = 2.7 g.

Saturn (Plant patent 6703), another University of Arkansas release, produces large, crisp berries on medium-large, conical clusters. The berries are bright red with adherent skins and a mild flavor. Vines are precocious and moderately hardy at best and must be cluster thinned. In some years the seed remnants are very noticeable. Saturn has good storage potential and may be processed into an acceptable blending wine. Cluster weight = 0.68 lb. Berry weight = 3.0 g in Arkansas.

Suffolk Red produces medium to large clusters of mild-flavored red berries. The clusters are loose, but may be made more compact with the use of gibberellic acid or cane girdling. Winter damage is often a problem except on Long Island, where the variety is successfully cultured. Excessive vine vigor may occur following poor crops and winter bud damage. Cluster weight = 0.32 lb. Berry weight = 2.7 g.

Vanessa was developed by HRIO, Canada, and is a red dessert grape of excellent quality. The vine is moderately vigorous and among the hardiest of seedless grapes. Grafting may be desirable on many sites to increase vine size (vines grafted on Teleki 5C at trials in Fredonia, New York, however, have shown poor fruit set with very small berries). The seed remnant is usually large and soft; when noticeable it is sometimes a cause for limited marketability. Berries are medium in size on medium, well-filled clusters. Storage potential is good. The flavor is mild and fruity, and berry texture is firm to crisp. The fruit quality is among the best of the red seedless types.

Venus, also from the University of Arkansas, is a vigorous and productive blue-black seedless grape. The medium-large clusters ripen early, producing large berries with mild labrusca flavors. In New York the seed remnants are hard and noticeable, and fruit rot has been a problem at harvest. Fruit quality is only fair. Cluster weight = 0.60 lb. Berry weight = 2.9 g.

Season's Greetings

This time of year it's natural for us to take stock of our blessings. This year more than ever, we join you in recognition of the importance of family and friends in our lives. We here at OSU Extension count you among our friends and wish you Happy Holidays and a prosperous New Year.

If aerial application is used, number of aerial applications:

If aerial application is used, why is it needed?

Pre-harvest interval needs:

Re-entry interval needed:

Please Complete Chart

Re-entry activities	Scouting	Irrigation	Thinning	Tying	Hand pruning	Harvest	Hand weeding	Machine weeding	Trans planting	Other
How many days after application does grower need to preform activity?										
Frequency of crop contact										
Degree of crop contact										
Body parts in greatest contact										
Does activity require re-entry (yes/no)										
Foliage development (minimum or full)										
Crop height										

Please free to attach addition information. Please return by January 10, 2002. Thank you!

PLEASE LIST POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT THAT COULD BE USED BY GROWERS / WORKERS WHEN WORKING WITH GUTHION OR CROPS TREATED WITH GUTHION. ALSO DESCRIBE WHAT ADDITIONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT WOULD BE IMPRACTICABLE.

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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

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