



# Newsletter Extension

## Fruit ICM News

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## Calendar

**Jan. 15-17, 2003: Ohio Fruit & Vegetable Growers Congress & Ohio Roadside Marketing Conference**, Toledo SeaGate Convention Centre and Radisson Hotel. Contact Jennifer Hungerford at 614-249-2424 for more information.

**Jan. 27-29, 2003: Indiana Horticultural Congress;** Planning is currently underway for next year's Hort Congress, which will be held January 27-29, 2003 at the Adams Mark Hotel in Indianapolis.

## New Apple Promotion and Education Items Available

*Source: Tom Sachs, Executive Director, Ohio Fruit Growers Society (OFGS)*

Ohio apple growers and marketers have several new apple promotion and education items now available as a result of the ODA Block Grant funds. One new offering is the *Apple Education Activity Guide*. The purpose of this activity guide is to heighten the awareness of Ohio's apple crop and to increase outreach and education opportunities related to Ohio apples for teachers and students. By connecting to families, this effort attempts to increase the awareness of educational opportunities available through orchard and farm market visits here in Ohio. The activity guide may be an appealing Point of Purchase (POP) item for farm marketers.

Another new item is a POP *Apple Promotion Display Box*. This is an attractive display box that contains

500 sheets of the **updated** *Ohio's Favorite Apples and Their Uses*. It is available for review on the Ohio Apples website at <http://www.ohioapples.org>. When your display box is depleted, you can order replacement sheets through the POP order form.

Order forms for these items may be downloaded in PDF format from the Apple Growers website at <http://www.ohioapples.org>. Jennifer Hungerford at [growohio@ofbf.org](mailto:growohio@ofbf.org) is the main contact for POP materials. Her phone is 614-249-2424 before October 1st or 614-246-8292 after October 1st (tentative). Feel free to contact Jennifer if you have any questions or need assistance. The Ohio Apple Marketing Program (OAMP) also has a new mailing address, which is: Two Nationwide Plaza, P.O. Box 182383, Columbus, OH 43218-2383.

The *Apple Promotion Display Box*, the updated *Ohio's Favorite Apples and Their Uses* and *Apple Education Activity Guide* were financed in part or totally through a grant from the Ohio Department of Agriculture, the State of Ohio, and the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Specialty Crop Block Grant.

## **Fall Treatment of Peach Leaf Curl**

*Source: Mark Longstroth, District Extension Horticultural & Marketing Agent, Michigan State, MSUE Fruit Crop Advisory Team Alert, Vol. 8, No. 18, September 24, 2002* Peach leaf curl is an important disease in the Midwest. This disease of peaches and nectarines can defoliate trees. Infections take place in the spring as the buds open. The fungus infects peach buds from bud swell to bud opening under wet conditions. Infected leaves will eventually fall off. Peach leaf curl weakens the tree by removing leaves during early growth. Peach leaf curl seems to become epidemic in years following frost-reduced crops when growers hope to save money by reducing sprays. Either spring or fall sprays can be used to control the disease by killing overwintering spores before they infect the buds. A combination of spring and fall sprays has been effective in controlling the disease.

Growers should plan now to control the disease. Fall applications should be made after most of the leaves have fallen, when the buds have been exposed and can be easily sprayed. Good coverage is essential. Avoid sprays when frosts are likely for the next two days. Effective controls include Bravo, Ziram, Ferbam (Carbamate) and copper compounds.

## **Fall is a Good Time to Scout for Problems in Fruit Plantings**

*Source: Mark Longstroth, District Extension Horticultural & Marketing Agent, Michigan State, MSUE Fruit Crop Advisory Team Alert, Vol. 8, No. 18, September 24, 2002*

Fall is a busy time for apple and grape growers. Most are busy harvesting their crops. Fall is a good time for all fruit growers to assess their plants and note any problems so they can plan a course of action for the upcoming year. Carry a small notebook with you to write down problems you see. You can review them later after the harvest crush has passed. Are there areas where your weed control has failed? Do you see differences in the ground or soil that would indicate that a different rate or material would be effective?

Tree fruit growers should be on the alert for trees that change color early. This is an indication of a root problem. It could be either collar rot (phytophthora) or fire blight. If there is no indication of fire blight in the orchard or oozing at the graft union, the cause is probably phytophthora and an application of Ridomil may save the tree.

If fire blight is present in the orchard, use this time to determine how aggressively to prune in the winter. Some growers I know go through blighted orchards three times looking for old cankers that can inoculate the orchard in the spring. Are there trees that have never recovered from a fire blight episode and seem to have fire blight every year? In these trees the bacteria has become systemic. You are better off to remove that tree than waste time trying to control the disease every year. In older blocks that suffered a huge amount of fire blight so that most of the bearing surface was killed and there is lots of new growth, it may be better to do nothing for a year and prune out all the dead wood in the second year. This prevents a heavy flush of succulent growth next spring that is susceptible to fire blight. This is not a strategy I would recommend for fire blight susceptible trees on dwarfing rootstocks. Rather, I would use this strategy only for moderately susceptible older trees that are unlikely to be killed outright by the disease. For light, scattered, or moderate infections I would recommend pruning out the dead wood. A can of spray paint is good for marking isolated strikes to prune out later.

Also, during harvest pay attention to sections in the production areas where insect problems are apparent. These are the hot spots that you should monitor next year to maintain good insect control. This is where you or your scout should be monitoring to determine when and where to spray. Insect traps should be placed where the insects are, not where it is convenient to check the traps. Keeping track of the problems that you see this fall will put you a step ahead in controlling problems next spring.

## Ohio Drought Watch September 21, 2002

Source: [http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/regional\\_monitoring/palmer.gif](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/regional_monitoring/palmer.gif)

| State District | Situation        |
|----------------|------------------|
| Northwest      | Moderate drought |
| North-central  | Moderate drought |
| Northeast      | Moderate drought |
| West-central   | Near normal      |
| Central        | Near normal      |
| Central Hills  | Moderate drought |
| Eastern Hills  | Severe drought   |
| South          | Moderate drought |
| Southwest      | Moderate drought |
| Central        | Near normal      |
| Southeast      | Moderate drought |

The USDA Topsoil Moisture chart indicates that 89% of the state is experiencing short to very short

topsoil moisture conditions as of September 22, 2002.

Source: [http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/monitoring\\_and\\_data/topsoil.html](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/monitoring_and_data/topsoil.html)

## Fruit Observations & Trap Reports

| Insect Key |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| AM:        | apple maggot                |
| CM:        | codling moth                |
| ESBM:      | eye-spotted budmoth         |
| LAW:       | lesser apple worm           |
| LPTB:      | lesser peachtree borer      |
| OBLR:      | obliquebanded leafroller    |
| OFM:       | oriental fruit moth         |
| 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  
Dr. Celeste Welty, OSU Extension Entomologist

### Apple: 9/18 to 9/25/02

RBLR: 0 (same as last week)  
STLM: 54 (up from 51)  
CM (mean of 3 traps): 1.0 (down from 2.0)  
TABM: 0 (down from 2)  
SJS: 11 (up from 9)  
VLR: 0 (down from 2)  
OBLR: 0 (same as last week)  
AM (sum of 3 traps): 6 (down from 7)  
LAW ( mean of 3 traps): 0.7 (down from 1.0)

### Peach: 9/18 to 9/25/02

OFM: 0 (same as last week)  
LPTB: 0 (down from 1)  
PTB: 0 (same as last week)

## Terminal Market Wholesale Fruit Prices September 24, 2001

The intent of listing terminal market prices is to provide information available in the public domain. It is not intended for price setting, only to assist growers in evaluating the value of their crops. Producers

need to remember that the prices listed are gross, and consideration must be given to marketing costs, including commission, handling charge, gate fees, and possible lumper fees.

Source: Chicago [http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/HX\\_FV010.txt](http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/HX_FV010.txt)

Detroit [http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/DU\\_FV010.txt](http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/DU_FV010.txt)

Pittsburgh [http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/PS\\_FV010.txt](http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/PS_FV010.txt)

|  | <b>Chicago</b>   | <b>Detroit</b>  | <b>Pittsburgh</b>   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b>Apples</b> , ctns celpk,<br>U.S. ExFcy McIntosh   | <b>NY</b> 80s 26.00<br>96s 26.00                         |   | U.S. Fancy<br>McIntosh<br><b>NY</b> 80s 21-22.00<br>100s 21-22.00<br>120s 17-18.00            |
| <b>Apples</b> , ctns trypk,<br>U.S. ExFcy Golden Delicious<br>U.S. Fancy Golden Delicious<br><br>U.S. Fancy Royal Gala |  |   | <b>WV</b> 88s 22.75<br>100s 22.75<br><b>WV</b> 88s 15.00<br>100s 15.00<br><b>WV</b> 88s 22.75 |
| <b>Apples</b> , cartons, 12 3-lb filmbags, U.S. Fancy<br>Empire  |  | <b>MI</b> 2½" min<br>12.00                                  |   |
| U.S. Fancy Gala  | <b>MI</b> 2¼" min<br>15.00                               |   | <b>WV</b> 2½" up<br>13.75   |
| U.S. Fancy Ginger Gold   |  | <b>MI</b> 2½" min<br>15-15.50                               |   |
| U.S. ExFcy Jonamac   |  | <b>MI</b> 2½" min<br>14-14.50                               |   |
| U.S. Fancy Jonathan  | <b>IL</b> 2½" min<br>15-16<br><b>MI</b> 2¼" min<br>15.00 |   | <b>WV</b> 2½" up<br>13.75   |
| U.S. Fancy McIntosh  |  | <b>MI</b> 2½" min<br>16-16.50<br><b>NY</b> 2¼" min<br>16.00 | <b>NY</b> 2½" min 15-<br>16.00  |
| U.S. Fancy Paula Red   |  | <b>MI</b> 2½" min<br>13.50-14                               |   |
| U.S. ExFcy Red Delicious<br>U.S. Fancy Red Delicious<br>U.S. Fancy Golden Delicious                                    |  | <b>MI</b> 2½" min<br>16-16.50<br><b>MI</b> 2½" min<br>12.00 | <b>WV</b> 2½" up<br>13.75<br><b>WV</b> 2½" up<br>13.75  |
| <b>Apples</b> , bu cartons, loose<br>U.S. Fcy Red Delicious  |  | <b>MI</b> 2½" up<br>15.00                                   |   |
| Golden Delicious<br>Jonathan<br>Jonamac  | <b>IL</b> 2¼" up<br>16.00<br><b>IL</b> 2¼" up            | <b>MI</b> 2½" up<br>15.00<br><b>MI</b> 2½" up               |   |

|  |                             |   |   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
|  | 14.00                       | 15.50   |   |
| <b>Blueberries</b> , 12 1-pt cups  | <b>MI</b> 28.00             | <b>MI</b> 22.00   | No offerings                              |
| <b>Peaches</b> , 25 lb cartons, loose U.S. ExOne, various yellow flesh varieties | <b>NJ</b> 2¼ " min<br>13.00 |   |   |
| <b>Peaches</b> , ½ bu ctns, U.S. ExOne various yellow flesh varieties            |                             | <b>NJ</b> 2¾" up 18-<br>19.00<br>2½" up 16-<br>17.00<br>2¼" up 12-<br>13.00 |   |
| <b>Pears</b> , 30 lb ctns, U.S. One Bartlett                                     |                             |   | <b>WV</b> 2½" min<br>9.75<br>2¼" min 8.00 |

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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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