

Ohio Fruit ICM News

Editor: Ted W. Gastier, Extension Educator, Agriculture  
Ohio State University Extension, Huron County  
180 Milan Avenue, Norwalk, OH 44857 419-668-8219  
FAX: (419) 663-4233 E-mail: [gastier.1@osu.edu](mailto:gastier.1@osu.edu)  
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October 20: Raspberry High Tunnel Open House, Cornell's East Ithaca Farm. See second and third articles for directions and contact person.

November 4-6: The 20th Annual Sustainable Agriculture Conference of the Carolina Farm Stewardship Association, downtown Durham, NC. Visit <http://www.carolinafarmstewards.com> for more info or call 919-542-2402.

November 6-8: Southeast Strawberry Expo, Sheraton Imperial in Research Triangle Park, NC. See Issue # 37 for details.

November 9: OFGS Board Meeting, 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Dutch Heritage, Bellville

November 15: Ohio Ag and Hort Human Resource Managers Forum, Hilliard, OH. 10:00 am - 2:30 pm. Registration and fee requested by November 8. Check fourth article for details.

November 17: OFGS Research Committee Meeting, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m., Williams Hall, Rm 123, OARDC, Wooster

November 17: OAMP (Ohio Apple Marketing Program) Committee Meeting, 3 p.m. - 7 p.m., Researchers Services Bldg, Rm 130, OARDC, Wooster

December 6-8: Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable, and Farm Market EXPO, DeVos Place Convention Center, Grand Rapids, Michigan. For additional information, visit <http://www.glexpo.com>.

December 15: OFGS Research Committee Meeting, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m., Dutch Heritage, Bellville

January 4-6, 2006: North American Berry Conference. Please note that this conference is being held more than a month earlier than usual. Therefore, those planning to attend need to register and make other arrangements earlier than in other years. This meeting is being held at the Savannah International Trade and Convention Center in Savannah, GA, and is immediately followed by the SE Regional Fruit and Vegetable Conference, January 6-8. More information is available at <[www.nasaga.org](http://www.nasaga.org)>.

January 16-18, 2006: Ohio Fruit and Vegetable Congress and Ohio Direct Marketing Conference, Columbus Convention Center. Further details later

Jim Patterson Named to Ohio Board of Regents

Source: Ohio State University Extension Communique, October 11, 2005

Jim Patterson, member of the Chesterland, Ohio fruit growing family and former OSU Board of Trustees member, has been named to the Ohio Board of Regents. In these times of change it is important to have a Regent who understands our issues, challenges, and goals. Congratulations Jim!

As the Temperature Falls, High-Tunnel Raspberries Are On the Rise

Source: Hans M Spalholz, Graduate Student, Cornell University, New York Berry News, Vol.4, No. 9, Sept. 30, 2005 via Umass Berry Notes Oct. 10, 2005 Vol. 17, No. 14

As the interest of commercial operations in off-season growing and niche marketing increases, more research has turned its focus to season extension technologies in fruit production. One such technology is the use of high tunnels. The potential and promise of high tunnels in raspberry culture seems to be great, but the science behind it still needs to be fine-tuned. We need to identify the right varieties, know how to best manage plants, and above all, if the use of season extension technology is economically viable on the farm.

In an attempt to answer some of these questions, we planted a field of fall-bearing raspberries in April of 2004. All canes were mowed to the ground in the fall. In spring of 2005, we installed the framework for a tunnel over the planting. The tunnel was covered with plastic on September 13, 2005, just prior to harvest. This high tunnel measures 96 ft long x 30 ft wide.

During the summer, plants were treated in various ways to delay flowering and fruiting. Typically, one would prefer that these fall-bearing types fruit early to avoid frost. Our

objective was to delay fruiting until late in the fall, when the availability of fresh raspberries is low and the price is high.

Our raspberry study has two parts. The first is to monitor the growth and productivity of several promising late varieties that typically fruit too late for the New York climate. The second set of treatments manipulates Heritageso that it fruits later than the normal September season. The five treatments are:

- 1) an unmanipulated control,
- 2) applying straw over plots in late February at the rate of 6 tons/acre after a period of cold weather,
- 3) mowing canes to the ground in early June shortly after they emerge,
- 4) pinching primocanes (removing the top 4-6 inches) when they reach a height of about 2½ ft., and
- 5) pinching when canes were 3½ ft. tall.

Each of the 4 treatments delayed flowering, and we are now determining how they affect the time of harvest and yield. The second part of the experiment examines several high quality varieties that often cannot be completely harvested due to frost. The varieties are Heritage, Caroline, Josephine, Autumn Britten, NY01.63, NY01.64, and NY01.65. These numbered selections were made by fruit breeder Courtney Weber, who suspects they may have traits that will allow them to perform well in high tunnels.

The plastic is on and the sides are now up, and harvesting is underway with data collected twice every week. Although the advent of impending colder weather is not exactly something to look forward to, we are eager to see the results of this experiment in its first fruiting year. We hope to see you all at the Open House on Thursday, October 20th from 1-4 p.m. We anticipate being in the throes of harvest, even though we should have experienced several hard frosts by then that will have ended outdoor harvesting of raspberries.

#### Raspberry High Tunnel Open House

Source: Cathy Heidenreich, Cornell University's College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Cornell University invites you to attend a High Tunnel Open House to observe raspberries growing and fruiting in late October, well past the time when they are normally in season. Come by Cornell's East Ithaca farm on Thursday, October 20 between 1:00 and 4:00 to meet with researchers, taste fruit, and study this new technology and market opportunity. The East Ithaca Farm is located on Maple Avenue,

adjacent to the Cornell Campus. Coming from Rt. 79 east, turn right onto Pine Tree Road, go through the stoplight by East Hill Plaza, and take the next left onto Maple Avenue. The research farm is on the right, past the cemetery. Coming from Rt. 13 north, take Rt. 366 towards Ithaca. Turn left onto Pine Tree Road at the flashing red light, just past Cornell Orchards. Take the next right onto Maple Avenue. The farm is on the right, past the cemetery. Coming west on 79, or south on 96 or 89, take Rt. 79 east through Ithaca and up the hill. Midway up the hill, bear left onto Rt. 366. At the first stoplight, take a soft right onto Maple Avenue (not a hard right). The farm is at the top of the hill on the left. For more information, contact Cathy Heidenreich by e-mail at [mcm4@cornell.edu](mailto:mcm4@cornell.edu) or telephone 315-787-2367.

### Ohio Ag and Hort Human Resource Managers' Forum

Source: John Wargowsky, Executive Director, Mid American Ag and Hort Services, Inc

Do you have ag or hort human resource (HR) responsibilities? Would you like to interact with ag and hort HR people from across the state? Would you benefit from knowing how other HR people tackle some of the same problems you face? Do you face some tough HR problems that occur over and over? Mid American Ag and Hort Services (MAAHS) is pleased to announce the third Ohio Ag and Hort Human Resource Managers' Forum for people who answered yes to one or more of these questions.

The Forum will be held Tuesday, November 15 at the Franklin County Farm Bureau office in Hilliard, Ohio from 10:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. This opportunity will provide a forum for fostering professional development and advancing effective human resource practices for human resource managers in agricultural and horticultural businesses.

The featured topic at the Forum will be Employee Handbooks and Written Employee Communication. Joan Ridgeway, President of Consulting Resources based in Indianapolis, will present this two-hour portion of the program. Ridgeway has over eighteen years experience in business and human resources in the private sector, non-profit, and higher education and is certified as a Senior Professional in Human Resources.

In the afternoon, Lorrie Goodnight with the Ohio Bureau of Workers Compensation (OBWC) will address how to manage workers compensation costs. Goodnight will address claims management and the various programs available through OBWC to reduce premiums. The program will include opportunities for open discussion and networking opportunities for those with human resource responsibilities in ag and hort businesses. John Wargowsky, Executive Director of MAAHS and Bernie Erven of Erven HR Services, LLC will facilitate discussion among Forum participants.

A registration fee of \$50 for MAAHS members and \$70 for non-MAAHS members includes lunch and materials. Participation in the Forum is limited to the first 40 registrants, and reservations are requested by November 9. Contact MAAHS at 614-246-

8286, maahs@ofbf.org, or <<http://www.midamservices.org> (click on Events) for more information.

#### EPA Pulls Plug on Some Guthion Uses

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

The Environmental Protection Agency has decided to end the use of azinphos-methyl (Guthion, Azinphos-methyl 50WS) on peaches, nectarines, caneberries, cranberries, potatoes, cotton, and Southern pine seed. EPA ruled that existing supplies of the insecticide can be used on these crops through September 30, 2006.

When EPA proposed terminating these so-called group 2 azinphos-methyl uses, several producer groups asked for an extension. EPA accepted comments this spring, but in its August ruling said it found insufficient reason to justify extending the uses.

Growers with current labeled product can use azinphos-methyl only through next growing season.

The ruling appears in the August 17 Federal Register, at <[www.epa.gov/fedrgstr](http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr)>, with a crop-by-crop explanation of why extended use was not granted. For every crop, EPA listed pesticides that it says give effective pest control with less hazard to people and the environment.

#### Some Background

EPA issued the Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision (IRED) for azinphos-methyl in October 2001. In May 2002, the technical registrants (Bayer CropScience, Gowan, and Makhteshim Chemical Works) agreed to implement the provisions of the IRED by dividing the universe of azinphos-methyl uses into three groups.

1. Group 1 contained 23 crops with little use that were deleted from product labels immediately
2. Group 2 consisted of seven uses that were originally scheduled to be phased out in December 2005. It is within this group that uses have now been banned.
3. Group 3 is comprised of 10 uses that have time-limited registrations pending submission and evaluation of biomonitoring, product efficacy, and other data.

For the azinphos-methyl Group 2 crops, EPA received comments and requests to extend some uses, and replied to them in the following manner:

#### Caneberries

For caneberries, the Oregon Raspberry and Blackberry Commission and the Ohio Farm Bureau requested that EPA eliminate or extend the phase-out. The request was based on

the need to control raspberry crown borer in blackberries and raspberries. Currently, diazinon is the only alternative and concern was expressed that resistance to diazinon may occur. The comments also said that diazinon application is only allowed once per growing season, so if azinphos-methyl is removed, growers who face both the raspberry crown borer and the raspberry fruitworm (another sporadic pest) may need to dedicate the single application of diazinon to fruitworm control, leaving no alternative for the crown borer.

EPA replied that resistance is unlikely, since the diazinon applications are only made every other year. Moreover, carbaryl and spinosad are both labeled for use against the fruitworm, and the presence of these alternatives should allow growers to use diazinon in place of azinphos-methyl for crown borer control. EPA found insufficient justification for extending azinphos-methyl use on caneberries.

#### Cranberries

The Cranberry Institute requested an extension of the phase-out of azinphos-methyl use on cranberries in Wisconsin for two to three years, based on the need to control cranberry fruitworm. The agency concluded that there are several other active ingredients, including acephate, carbaryl, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, phosmet, methoxyfenozide and tebufenozide registered to control the cranberry fruitworm.

#### Peaches

For peaches, the Northwest Horticultural Council and researchers from the University of Georgia and Rutgers University requested EPA eliminate the phase-out of azinphos-methyl use on peaches, based on the need to control the peach twig borer in the Northwest, lesser peach tree borer (LPTB) in the Southeast, and the oriental fruit moth and San Jose scale in the Northeast. The LPTB has emerged as a pest since phosmet replaced methyl parathion in the treatment regimen, they said.

The EPA replied that the other pests listed were evaluated in 2001 and are insects with longstanding pest status. Therefore, EPA said it focused on the LPTB in assessing the need for continued use of azinphos-methyl on peaches.

The LPTB is an insect that at one time was only seen in older or diseased trees. This pest has begun attacking productive limbs of younger trees during the growing season, as well as overwintering under tree bark. The increased infestation of the LPTB is a newly emerging problem, EPA said, which makes it difficult for crop experts to accurately determine the extent of the southeastern peach acreage that is affected.

It is also not clear whether azinphos-methyl is the only effective option to control these infestations. EPA acknowledged the potential for loss due to the LPTB, but said it had no evidence to confirm that azinphos-methyl is the best choice for control. Therefore, the agency found insufficient justification for extending azinphos-methyl use on peaches and nectarines.

Read the full notice on the Federal Register at <<http://frwebgate4.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/waisgate.cgi?WAISdocID=4156892323+0+0+0&WAISaction=retrieve>>.

#### Trap Report

Site: Waterman Lab, Columbus

Dr. Celeste Welty, OSU Extension Entomologist

Apple: 10/6 - 10/12/05

Codling moth (3 trap mean) 1 down from 2.3

Lesser appleworm 0 down from 2

Tufted apple budmoth 0 same as last wk.

#### Fruit Insecticide / Miticide Update

By Ric Bessin, U.K. Extension Entomologist, Kentucky Fruit Facts, October 2005

New insecticides and miticides have been labeled for use in some fruit crops since the release of the Commercial Tree Fruit Spray Guide 2005 & the Commercial Small Fruit and Grape Spray Guide.

Actara (thiamethoxam) has been labeled for blueberry and strawberry and has a 3 day PHI (pre-harvest interval) for those crops and a 12 hour REI. This is a group 4A insecticide that controls aphids and leafhoppers on blueberry and aphids and whiteflies on strawberry. Actara has also been labeled for apples (east of the Mississippi River) and stone fruit (peaches, cherry, and plum). The PHI for apples is 14 or 35 days, depending on rate, and 14 days for stone fruit. It controls aphid, leafminers, leafhoppers, and plum curculio on apples and aphids, plum curculio, stink bugs, leafhoppers, tarnished plant bug, and cherry fruit fly on stone fruit.

Clutch (thiamethoxam) has been labeled for apples and pears and has a 7 day PHI for both of these crops and a 12 hour REI (re-entry interval). This is a group 4A insecticide that is labeled for control of aphids, leafhoppers, plum curculio, apple maggot, codling moth, leafminers, and Oriental fruit moth.

Decis (deltamethrin) has been labeled for apples and pears and has a 21 day PHI for both crops and a 12 hour REI. This is a group 3 insecticide that is labeled for control of leafminers, leafrollers, codling moth, apple maggot, plum curculio, green fruitworm, scale crawlers, Oriental fruit moth, and stink bugs. Decis is a restricted use insecticide (RUP).

GF-120 NF Naturalyte (Spinosad) has been labeled for use on pome fruits, stone fruits, and blueberries and has a 4 hour REI. GF-120 NF Naturalyte controls various fruit flies,

including apple maggot and cherry fruit fly. It is OMRI certified, approved for use in organic production systems.

Kanemite (acequinocyl) has been labeled for apples, pears, and strawberries and has a 1 day PHI for all three crops and a 12 hour REI. It is a miticide that is labeled to control two-spotted spider mite and European red mite.

Onager (hexythiazox) has been labeled for peaches, plums, nectarines, cherries, and nonbearing tree fruits and vines. On stone fruits the PHI is 28 days. Onager is a miticide labeled for control of two-spotted spider mite and European red mite. On other tree fruits and vines, it may not be used the same season those crops are to be harvested.

#### Fall Foliar Nitrogen Fertilization in Strawberries

Source: Lori Bushway, Cornell University, New York Berry News, Vol. 3, No. 8, Sept. 21, 2004 via Umass Berry Notes Oct. 10, 2005 Vol. 17, No. 14

Applying nutrients to the foliage is widely practiced in many fruit crop production systems. Nutrient foliar sprays have been proven effective in correcting deficiencies of micronutrients such as zinc. Macronutrients such as nitrogen, applied to the tree fruits foliage, have received mixed reviews.

Foliar urea fertilization has been reported to have no measured benefit or increase in leaf nitrogen levels in peaches and grapes. However, foliar urea fertilization is practiced in apples and citrus where once urea is absorbed, the nitrogen derived from it has effectively increased nitrogen reserves and positively impacted yield.

In regard to berry crops, Cornell University researchers Laura Acuna-Maldonado and Marvin Pritts recent preliminary results indicate that foliar applications of urea can be of value in strawberry plantings. They found that foliar application of urea to strawberries in September of planting year:

- Increases nitrogen reserves
- Increases vegetative growth of strawberry plants the following spring
- Increases fruit yields the following June

These increases were reflected not only on nitrogen deficient strawberry plants, but also in sufficient and high nitrogen strawberry plants. However, additional spring application of nitrogen did not improve growth or yield. In strawberry plantings, fall foliar application of urea may be used to complement summer nitrogen applications and increase future nitrogen reserves and productivity.



Terminal Market Wholesale Fruit Prices October 13, 2005

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

Blueberries: Offerings light. Market about steady.

Flats 12 4.4-oz cups with lids MI med 28.00-30.00 few 25.00 occas higher

Apples: Market about steady.

Cartons tray pack MI U.S. Fcy Jonathan 100s 17.00

Cartons 12 3-lb film bags MI U.S. ExFcy Red Delicious 2 1/2" min 13.50 Golden Delicious 2 1/2" min 13.50 Gala 2 1/2" min 15.00 McIntosh 2 1/2" min 13.50 Jonathan 2 1/2" min 13.00-13.50 some 14.00 Paula Red 2 1/2" min 13.50

Bushel cartons loose MI U.S. One Golden Delicious 2 1/4" min 12.00-13.00 Jonagold 2 1/4" min 12.00-13.00 Ginger Gold 2 1/4" min 12.00-13.00 Paula Red 2 1/4" min 12.00-13.00

Grapes:

Cartons 12 1-qt baskets MI Concord Seedless 20.00 few 18.00

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

Blueberries: Offerings light. Controlled atmosphere storage

Flats 12 4.4-oz cups with lids MI med 32.00-32.50

Apples: Market MI bushel cartons loose lower; others about steady

Cartons tray pack MI U.S. ExFcy Red Delicious 113s 17.50 McIntosh 88s 17.50 Empire 88s 20.00-21.50 100s 20.00-21.50 Honeycrisp 100s 51.00

Cartons cell pack MI U.S. ExFcy McIntosh 96s 20.00-21.50

Cartons 12 3-lb film bags MI U.S. ExFcy Red Delicious 2 1/2" min 12.00-13.50 mostly 12.00 few 14.00-14.50 2 1/4" min 11.50-12.00

Golden Delicious 2 1/2" min 12.00-13.50 mostly 12.00 few 14.00-14.50 2 1/4" min 11.50-12.00

Fuji 2 1/2" min 13.00-13.50

Royal Gala 2 1/2" min 12.00-13.50 few 16.50-17.00 2 1/4" min 11.50-12.00

Red Rome 2 1/2" min 13.00-13.50 few 14.00-14.50

McIntosh 2 1/2" min 12.00-13.50 few 16.00-16.50 2 1/4" min 11.50-12.00

Jonathan 2 1/2" min 13.00-13.50 few 14.00-14.50

Empire 2 1/2" min 13.00-13.50 Jonagold 2 1/2" min 12.00

Paula Red 2 1/2" min few 13.00-13.50

U.S. Fcy MI Red Delicious 2 1/4" min 11.00-11.50  
Golden Delicious 2 1/4" min 11.00-11.50  
Gala 2 1/4" min 11.00-11.50  
Mcintosh 2 1/4" min 11.00-11.50  
Jonathan 2 1/4" min 11.00-11.50

Bushel cartons loose

MI No Grade Marks Red Delicious 3" min 12.00-14.00 few 14.50  
Golden Delicious 2 3/4" up 12.00-13.50 few 14.00-14.50 3" min 12.00  
Gala 3" min 13.00-13.50  
Mcintosh 3" min 13.00-13.50  
Jonathan 3" min 12.00-14.00 few 14.50  
Empire 2 3/4" up 12.00 3" min 13.00-13.50  
Cortland 3" min 14.00-14.50  
Honeycrisp 2 1/2" up 26.00

Grapes: 12 1-pt containers MI U.S. One Concord med 19.00-20.00

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

Apples: Market steady.

Cartons tray pack PA U.S. ExFcy Mcintosh 125s 14.00 138s 14.00

Cartons cell pack NY U.S. ExFcy Mcintosh 100s 24.00

Cartons 12 3-lb film bags PA No Grade Marks Red Delicious No Size Marks 14.50  
Golden Delicious No Size Marks 14.50  
Gala No Size Marks 14.50  
Jonagold No Size Marks 13.50