

Ohio Fruit ICM News

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Calendar

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.

December 19: In-Depth Fruit School on Intensive Fruit Production - A Systems Approach, 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM. Featuring presentations by Dr. Dave Ferree, Ohio State Professor Emeritus and expert on light management in intensive systems, and Steve Hoying, Cornell Pomologist with 20 years experience researching tree fruit planting systems. Adams County Agricultural and Natural Resources Center, Gettysburg, PA. Contact Person: Tara Baugher, tab36@psu.edu or 717-334-6271, ext. 314.

January 4-6, 2006: North American Berry Conference. Please note that this conference is being held more than a month earlier than usual. Please 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.

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

Obituaries

Source: Port Clinton News Herald, October 29, 2005

John N. Bergman, 76, of Port Clinton died Friday, October 28, 2005 at H. B. Magruder Hospital, Port Clinton. Arrangements were made by Neidecker, LeVeck & Crosser Funeral Home, Peninsula Chapel, Lakeside-Marblehead.

Source: The Morning Journal, November 4, 2005

William Rex Lees, 56, of Henrietta Township died Tuesday, November 1, 2005, at home. Lees was a lifelong resident of Henrietta Township and a fourth-generation apple grower. He was a U.S. Air Force veteran. Survivors include his wife Karen (nee Crombic); his mother, Viola, of Lorain; and sisters Patricia Sebolt of Berlin Heights and Marcia Markworth of Cortland.

Endangered Species Protection Program

Source: <<http://www.epa.gov/espp/#goals>>

Introduction

Although the Office of Pesticide Programs has included endangered species considerations in its risk assessments for many years, the ESPP, as an entity, started in 1988. It is largely voluntary at the present time and relies on cooperation between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), EPA Regions, States, and pesticide users.

The limitations on pesticide use on this site are not law at this time, but are being provided now for your use in voluntarily protecting endangered species from harm due to pesticide use. We encourage you to use this information. We also welcome your comments.

The Endangered Species Act, <<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/whatwedo.html>>, is intended to protect and promote the recovery of animals and plants that are in danger of becoming extinct due to the activities of people. Under the Act, EPA must ensure that use of pesticides it registers will not result in harm to the species listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or to habitat critical to those species survival. To implement the ESPP, labels of certain pesticides will direct users to bulletins with information similar to what appears here. This program will protect endangered and threatened species from harm due to pesticide use.

Goals

ESPP has two goals:

1. To provide the best protection for endangered species from the use of pesticides
2. To minimize the impact of our program on pesticide users.

Protection of endangered and threatened species

In order to protect listed species from detrimental effects from the use of pesticides, we do the following:

- We use sound science to assess the risk of pesticide use to listed species.
- We attempt to find means to avoid concerns for listed species.
- When we cannot avoid concerns, we then consult with the scientists at the FWS.
- The FWS issues a biological opinion on the potential for adverse effects on particular species, and we implement use limitations that are either specified in the opinions or developed from those opinions.
- This implementation is done by:
 1. adding a generic label statement;
 2. developing county bulletins that contain maps of species locations and pesticide use limitations;
 3. distributing the bulletins and other materials by a wide variety of methods;
 4. providing a toll-free telephone number to assist users in determining whether they need a bulletin and where to obtain one.
- We encourage individual States to develop their own plans by whatever approach they determine is best for them as long as the approach meets the goals of protecting endangered species while minimizing the impact on pesticide users.
- States are also a part of the county bulletin review process, along with other agencies, and are encouraged to include State agencies oriented toward agriculture and those oriented toward fish and wildlife as well as pesticide users and environmental groups in their review process.

Minimizing the impact on pesticide users

We cannot adequately protect endangered species without having some impact on pesticide users. In order to minimize the impact, we try to assist users in dealing with the impacts of the program, with such measures as:

- using the minimum limitations that will protect the species;
- recommending that States provide us with alternative, but protective, use limitations that are appropriate for their location and situation;

- recommending alternative pesticides;
- working with USDA to inform users about wetlands reserve and conservation reserve programs to offset impacts by offering compensation for land taken out of production
- occasionally the FWS will provide reimbursement for crops not harvested when the crops are important to a species.

The Program has come a long way since 1988, and we hope it will continue to evolve so that endangered and threatened species will be protected in areas where pesticides are in use and that this protection will be accomplished with a minimal impact on pesticide users.

These questions and answers on the endangered species program were prepared in 1999 for a national workshop on endangered species.
<<http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/endanger/endspec.htm>>

Processing And Fresh Apple Holdings Down 10 Percent

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

U.S. fresh-market apple holdings on November 1 were 100.5 million bushels -- 7 percent less than a year ago, but 16 percent greater than November 1, 2003, according to the U.S. Apple Associations (USApple) November survey of apple storage facilities. Total U.S. Holdings

Total U.S. holdings of fresh and processing apples on November 1 were 147.5 million bushels, a 10 percent decrease from holdings on November 1, 2004. The November 1 holdings were 12 percent above the November 2003 holdings of 131.9 million bushels.

Total holdings of fresh-market and processing apples in controlled atmosphere (CA) storage on November 1 were 108.5 million bushels, an 8 percent decrease from 2004, but up 11 percent from the November 2003 holdings of 97.3 million bushels.

Fresh CA holdings as of November 1 were 77.1 million bushels, down 7 percent from holdings on November 1, 2004, but 13 percent more than the 2003 holdings on that date. Total processing apple holdings as of November 1 were 47.1 million bushels, down 16 percent from 2004 but 4 percent more than November 2003 holdings on that date.

Regional Fresh Holdings

On a regional basis, fresh holdings in the Northeast were 9.5 million bushels, a decrease of 14 percent from holdings on November 1, 2004, and 6 percent less than the five-year average for that date.

Southeast November 1 fresh holdings were 1.6 million bushels, down 2 percent from holdings on November 1, 2004, and 8 percent more than the five-year average for that date. In the Midwest, November 1 fresh holdings were 6.3 million bushels, up 4 percent compared to holdings on November 1, 2004, and up 1 percent as compared to the five-year average.

Fresh-market apples in storage on November 1 were 23 percent lower in the Southwest than on that date in 2004 and 39 percent lower than the five-year average. Northwest November 1, 2005 fresh holdings of 82.1 million bushels were 7 percent lower than on November 1, 2004, but 25 percent higher than 2003 holdings, when the Washington crop was unusually light.

Fresh Holdings by Variety

On a variety basis, November 1 fresh Red Delicious holdings were nearly 33.6 million bushels, an 8 percent decrease compared to November 1, 2004, but 12 percent higher than the 2003 holdings on that date. Fresh Golden Delicious holdings of 14.7 million bushels were down 2 percent from holdings on November 1, 2004, but 30 percent higher compared to November 1, 2003.

Fresh Granny Smith holdings of 12.7 million bushels increased 3 percent compared to holdings on that date last year and were up 29 percent compared to 2003 holdings. Fresh McIntosh holdings of 2.4 million bushels on November 1 were down 26 percent from the previous year and down 30 percent from 2003 holdings. Fresh Fuji holdings of 10.6 million bushels on November 1 were down 14 percent from the previous year, but increased 11 percent compared to November 2003.

Fresh Gala holdings of 12 million bushels were down 4 percent from holdings on November 1, 2004, and increased 40 percent as compared to November 1, 2003 holdings. Fresh Empire holdings of 2.1 million bushels on November 1 decreased 13 percent compared to last years holdings and were 21 percent less than the 2003 holdings for November 1.

Notes from Chris Doll, University of Illinois, Champagne-Urbana Retiree

Source: Illinois Fruit and Vegetable News, Volume 11, Number 17, November 9, 2005

Years ago, Dr. John Titus of the University of Illinois did some research on the use of postharvest urea sprays as an efficient and effective nitrogen application. At the 2004 Michigan EXPO last winter, Dr. Lailiang Cheng of Cornell University gave a talk on the same topic.

The research data indicate that apple leaves absorb the N and it is translocated to the spurs and wood for storage over winter. As such, it is readily available when growth begins in the spring.

Dr. Cheng used two applications of 3 percent urea (25 pounds of urea per 100 gallons of water) and had equal results with soil applications. Dr. Titus suggested 40 pounds of urea per 100 gallons of water. For either rate, the gallonage per acre would be 150 to 200 gallons per acre. My thoughts at this time are that this might be an economical and efficient way of applying nitrogen, now that the prices have escalated. Growers will have to do the calculations themselves.

It's that time of the year that herbicides can be applied effectively to apples and other tree fruits. The reasoning behind the late fall applications are that time, equipment, and nice, calm days can make for good applications. This will improve the spring labor and equipment distribution requirements by delaying the need to spray until after the spring rush. That is assuming that the spray now will include both a contact and residual herbicide, similar to what you would use in the spring.

And there should be no worry about waiting for a rain for incorporation. The contact herbicide would be either 2,4-D for broadleaved winter weeds or glyphosate for grasses and winter grasses. The sterilant could be Princep or Solicam. Spring applications can then be adjusted by product and rate to give some diversity for better control. Late spring applications should extend the residual control closer to harvest.

Last spring, I summarized a report on apple variety qualities in the Journal of the American Pomological Society. A second paper summarizing the differences of 19 varieties grown at 14 sites in North America appeared in Volume 58, No. 2, in April 2004. Fruit size as determined by weight showed that Fortune was the largest, followed by Shizuka and then Honeycrisp.

Golden Delicious was 2/3 the size of Fortune, and Pristine was 60 percent smaller. For fruit firmness, Goldrush was the highest at 9.4 kg, followed by Braeburn at 9.1 kg, Fuji at 8.4 kg, and Golden Delicious and Honeycrisp at 7.5 kg. Gala Supreme and Goldrush led in soluble solids with a Brix of 15.5, followed by Golden Delicious, Fuji, Suncrisp, and Orin. The lowest in soluble solids were Pristine and Sunrise.

Historical items found in the file cabinet this week included a statement by Dr. Ron Meyer, our former entomologist, that he had found codling moth resistance to OP sprays in Southern Illinois in 1991. Further back, I found the 1944 spray bill for the Doll Orchard at Pocahtonat, that consisted of arsenate of lead, Black Leaf 40, microfine sulfur, powdered copper sulphate, and some PDB crystals for peach borer. Sulfur was 5.5 cents a pound and copper sulphate was 6.85 cents a pound. In the same year, farm gasoline was 13.1 cents and the John Deere fuel was 9.4 cents a gallon.

Terminal Market Wholesale Fruit Prices November 17, 2005

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

Apples: Market about steady.
Cartons tray pack MI U.S. Fcy Jonathan 100s 17.00

Cartons cell pack NY U.S. ExFcy McIntosh 80s 27.00 96s 27.00

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 2 1/4" min 12.00

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

Grapes: Market about steady. 12 qt baskets MI Concord 16.00-17.00

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

Apples: Market steady
Cartons tray pack MI U.S. ExFcy Red Delicious 113s 15.75

Cartons cell pack MI U.S. ExFcy McIntosh 96s 23.50-24.50 100s 23.00-24.00
Empire 100s 20.50-21.50
NY U.S. ExFcy McIntosh 100s 23.50-24.00

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
Granny Smith 2 1/2" min 12.00
Fuji 2 1/2" min 13.00-13.50
Gala 2 1/2" min 13.00-13.50 some best 16.50-17.00
Royal Gala 2 1/4" min 11.50-12.00
Red Rome 2 1/2" min 12.00 few best 14.00-14.50
Mcintosh 2 1/2" min 12.00-13.50 some best 15.50-16.50
Jonathan 2 1/2" min 13.00-13.50 few 14.00-15.50
Empire 2 1/2" min 12.00 few best 14.50-15.50
Idared 2 1/2" min 13.50-14.50

MI U.S. Fcy Red Delicious 2 1/4" min 10.00-10.50
Golden Delicious 2 1/4" min 10.00-10.50
Gala 2 1/4" min 10.00-10.50

Mcintosh 2 1/4" min 10.00-10.50
Jonathan 2 1/4" min 10.00-10.50

Bushel cartons loose MI No Grade Marks Red Delicious 2 3/4" up 12.00-15.00 mostly
13.50-15.00
3" min 12.00-15.00 mostly 13.00-15.00 2 1/2" up 8.00

Golden Delicious 2 3/4" up 12.00-15.00 mostly 13.50-14.00 3" min 12.00-14.50 mostly
12.00-13.00 2 1/2" up 8.00 Granny Smith 3" min 12.00-13.00
Jonathan 3" min 12.00
Empire 2 3/4" up 12.00-13.00
Cortland 3" min 13.00
Honeycrisp 2 1/2" up 40.00 fr appear 20.00

Grapes: Market steady cartons 12 1-pt containers MI U.S. One Concord med 18.00-
20.00

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

Apples: Market steady.
Cartons tray pack PA U.S. ExFcy Stayman 88s 24.00
U.S. Fcy Mcintosh 125s 12.50 138s 11.50

WV Comb U.S. ExFcy-U.S. Fcy Red Delicious 88s 16.25 138s 14.50
Golden Delicious 88s 16.25 138s 14.50

Cartons cell pack NY Comb U.S. ExFcy-U.S. Fcy Mcintosh 100s 24.00
U.S. Fcy Mcintosh 80s 17.50 100s 17.50

Cartons 12 3-lb film bags NY Comb U.S. ExFcy-U.S. Fcy Cortland 2 1/2" min 14.50

PA U.S. ExFcy Rome 2 1/2" up 14.75
Stayman 2 1/2" min 15.75

U.S. Fcy Red Delicious No Size Marks 11.50
Golden Delicious No Size Marks 11.50
Stayman No Size Marks 11.50

Bushel cartons loose PA No Grade Marks Red Delicious No Size Marks 11.50
Golden Delicious No Size Marks 11.50
Gala No Size Marks 10.00
Mcintosh No Size Marks 10.00
Jonagold No Size Marks 11.50
Stayman No Size Marks 11.50