



Vermont Apple IPM Alert
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Apple Scab Ascospore Maturity: It is estimated that 95% of the ascospores have matured. We have entered the final phase of the primary scab period. Conservatively, the final ascospores are released when 900 degree-days have accumulated and there is a daytime rain of at least 0.10 inch and the temperature is at least 50F during the wetting period. Estimates of degree-day accumulation can be found at:

<http://orchard.uvm.edu/uvmapple/pest/disease/2008DDAccumulationforAppleScabAscosporeMaturity.html>

Fire Blight: This year the cool temperatures kept the bacterial population from reaching the threshold used in the Maryblyt program to predict infection except for one site this week. Of the four sites we were monitoring, the Maryblyt program predicted that infection would take place if blossoms were present in the southern part of the state yesterday (May 27) (i.e., using Dummerston weather data) but, hopefully, no blossoms were present. That was the only occasion over the time we were monitoring when the Maryblyt model predicted that infection could take place.

Plum Curculio - Plum Curculio are active. It was very easy to find fresh injury this morning on some non-sprayed Liberty trees at the UVM Hort. Res. Center. As mentioned in the last Apple IPM Alert, we are tracking degree-day accumulation for use in the Cornell PC Oviposition Model at four sites around the state. The link to the degree-day accumulation page is:

<http://orchard.uvm.edu/uvmapple/pest/insects/2008PCddAccumulation.html>

Codling Moth - As of May 26, 59 DD (base 50F) had accumulated from the biofix of May 17 at the UVM Hort. Res. Center. In orchards where one insecticide application is sufficient for management, optimal timing is at 360 DD after the biofix. If two treatments are needed, the first application should be applied at 250 DD, with the second application 3 weeks later.

Obliquebanded Leafroller - This insect overwinters as a second or third instar larva in a hibernaculum under fragments of bark or in cracks or crotches on the tree. They become active in the spring and feed on bud clusters, flowers, and developing fruit. Most of the severe damage caused from the overwintering larva occurs after petal fall and sprays applied at this time prevent damage. At the UVM Hort. Res. Center, we hung pheromone traps to monitor adult flight activity

on May 20 and have not trapped any moths yet. The optimal time to begin to scout for second generation OBLR is about 600 DD (base 43F) after the beginning of the first gen. moth flight. We will keep you updated on DD accumulation.

Leafminers— It is time to start checking the undersurface of leaves for sap-feeding mines. Hope you are seeing what we are seeing — a very low LM population so far. The following are the thresholds for 1st generation LM sap-feeding mines: McIntosh: 7 mines per 100 leaves; Non-McIntosh: 14 mines/100 leaves.

Where trade names or commercial products are used for identification, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement is implied. Always read the label before using any pesticide. **The label is the legal document for the product use. Disregard any information in this newsletter if it is in conflict with the label.**

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