



Vermont Apple IPM Alert
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“Trauma” Blight - One hates to even think about fire blight coming in after hail or a severe thunderstorm where winds were high enough to damage terminals. However, if you had fire blight inoculum in the orchard (last year or this year), be prepared to apply streptomycin within 24 hours after damage.

Sooty Blotch and Fly Speck - As was mentioned in a previous issue, we have been monitoring the hours of leaf wetness from Petal Fall at the Hort. Res. Center to get an idea when 270 hours of leaf wetness have accumulated, which is when fly speck inoculum is assumed to be available from non-managed alternate host plants around the orchard perimeter. By the middle of yesterday, we had accumulated approximately 178 hours of leaf wetness.

Apple Maggot Flies (AMF) - We started placing Apple Maggot Fly traps that are baited with an apple volatile in orchards at the Hort. Res. Center this morning. The standard placement of the traps is in the outside row facing the most probable direction of AMF migration, with 3 volatile-baited traps per 10 acre block. These traps are very efficient in attracting and trapping AMF. Cumulative average trap capture of 5 flies/trap is the threshold for taking action against this insect.

Obliquebanded Leafroller - It is predicted that OBLR egg hatch is at 360 DD (base 43F) from the biofix (date of first sustained trap capture). In orchards at high risk of damage, it is suggested that the insect be managed at that time since the larvae are very vulnerable; in lower risk blocks, the optimal time to begin to scout for second generation OBLR is about 600 DD (base 43F) after the biofix. As of June 22, we had accumulated 141 DD from the biofix of June 16, when we started trapping moths in pheromone traps.

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