



Vermont Apple IPM Alert
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July 1, 2008

Sooty Blotch and Fly Speck - At 270 hours of leaf wetness from Petal Fall, it is expected that fly speck inoculum will be available from non-managed, alternate host plants around the orchard perimeter. As of yesterday morning, we had accumulated 231 hours of leaf wetness at the UVM Hort. Res. Center. [Note: In previous IPM Alerts, I had transposed the numbers in 270 hrs to 207 hrs. Please note this mistake.]

Apple Maggot Flies (AMF) - AMF are active ! We had placed baited Apple Maggot Fly traps in the various orchards at the HRC last Tuesday and when we checked them yesterday morning, we discovered AMF on the traps in the non-managed orchard. On average, we caught 8.75 per trap, with a high of 13 AMF on one trap. None were caught in the managed blocks. *Do you have your traps up ?*



Apple Maggot Fly (with distinctive pattern on wings) in center of picture on sticky trap.

Obliquebanded Leafroller - As of June 29, we had accumulated 318 DD from the biofix of June 16, when we started trapping moths in pheromone traps. It is predicted that OBLR eggs begin to hatch when 360 DD (base 43F) have accumulated from the biofix (date of first sustained trap capture). As mentioned in previous issues, 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. When 600 DD have accumulated, it is

assumed that 50% of the eggs have hatched and that the larvae that hatched the earliest are now large enough to do noticeable damage to foliage. Sampling procedures and threshold are on page 77 of the 2008 New England Tree Fruit Management Guide.

Leaf and Soil Analysis -- Since UVM can no longer provide recommendations based on apple soil and leaf analysis, the following are potential options of labs for soil and leaf analysis. It is recommended that you contact the lab for instructions and costs before samples are sent. Plus, it is important to confirm that they will send recommendations along with the analysis. (1) University of Maine Analytical Lab: <http://anlab.umesci.maine.edu/> (2) University of Massachusetts Soil and Tissue Testing Lab: <http://www.umass.edu/plsoils/soiltest/> (3) Cornell Nutrient Analysis Lab: <http://cnal.cals.cornell.edu/>. [This information is also on the UVM Apple website at <http://orchard.uvm.edu/uvmapple/hort/>.]

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