



## **Vermont Apple IPM News**

***Lorraine P. Berkett, IPM Specialist***

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### ***Arthropod Update***

***European Apple Sawfly (EAS)*** - This is the period when larvae migrate from the initial apple where the eggs were laid to another apple where they burrow into the core. This second type of damage can be confused with Codling moth damage since the larvae produce frass at the opening of the tunnel similar to what CM produce. However, it is too early in the season for CM damage.



EAS damage - shows both initial scarring as larva moves just under surface of apple and the damage caused when it migrates to another apple and tunnels into the core.

***Plum Curculio*** - As described in previous issues of *Vermont Apple IPM News*, Cornell researchers have developed a DD model that estimates when PC management sprays are no longer necessary to protect fruit from damage. At 308 DD (Base 50F) after Petal Fall, PC stop immigrating into orchards and 40% of ovipositioning is complete. The model predicts that no additional sprays are necessary whenever the date of accumulation of 308 DD falls within 10-14 days after a previous spray.

With this hot weather, we have been accumulating DD very quickly (about 20 DD per day). The following is the estimated DD accumulation from Petal Fall at 4 Vermont locations as of June 11:

**2005 Estimated Degree-Day Accumulation (Base 50F, from 95% McIntosh Petal Fall Date) for Selected Vermont Sites<sup>1</sup>**

Date	So.Burlington	Shoreham	South Hero	Dummerston
(95% McIntosh Petal Fall Date)	(5/31)	(5/25)	(5/27)	(5/23)
6/11	243	278	275	271

<sup>1</sup>Degree Days received from Skybit E-Weather Service: <http://www.skybit.com/>

**Codling Moth** - As mentioned last week, we started trapping CM adults on **May 24th** (biofix) at the **UVM Hort. Res. Center**. As of June 11, **292 DD** (base 50 F) had accumulated from the biofix. In the **Shoreham** area, CM biofix was at **June 1** and it is estimated that **227 DD** have accumulated as of June 11. As mentioned previously, 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. If materials such as Confirm, Esteem, Intrepid, and Bt products are to be used, they may be more effective if they are applied beginning at 150 DD from the biofix.

**Obliquebanded Leafroller** - As mentioned last week, we hung pheromone traps to monitor adult flight activity on May 31 and trapped adult moths by June 6 at the UVM Hort. Res. Center. 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. As of June 11, we had accumulated **180 DD** so we still have some time to reach the optimal period to scout.

## **Disease Update**

**Fire Blight** - Because some locations had high winds and rain last week (particularly on June 6) we will continue to use Maryblt to predict when "Trauma Blight" symptoms should occur if infections took place on June 6. We will keep you updated.

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