



Vermont Apple IPM News

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Quick Disease Management Update

Flyspeck - As I mentioned in the last newsletter, we have been monitoring the hours leaves have remained wet from Petal Fall (May 26th) at the UVM HRC in order to have an indication of when fly speck inoculum will be available. At 270 hours of leaf wetting after Petal Fall, flyspeck conidia presumably will become available in the orchard perimeter from wild hosts and will begin blowing into the orchard. As of the morning of **July 2**, we had accumulated **209 hours** of leaf wetness.

Again, if you plan to use captan for apple scab management, it will have some activity against flyspeck. Topsin M and strobilurin fungicides (e.g., Sovran, Flint) provide post-infection activity against flyspeck infections if applied before an additional 100 hours of wetting occurs (i.e., before 370 wet hours from petal fall).

Quick Update of Degree Day Accumulation for Arthropods:

Codling Moth - As of July 1, we had reached the following DD accumulation (base 50F):

- ◆ UVM Hort. Res. Center = **669 DD** from May 14 (biofix)
- ◆ Shoreham = **612 DD** from May 24 (biofix)

The time to manage the second generation of CM is 1260—1370 DD from the biofix.

Obliquebanded Leafroller - A good time to inspect terminals for OBLR larvae is at approx. 600 DD from the biofix, particularly in blocks that did not receive a treatment yet for this insect. This DD corresponds to 50% egg hatch and is when the earliest larvae are about mid-stage in their development and they and their damage can be seen.

The biofix at the UVM HRC was on June 11. As of yesterday morning we had accumulated **544 DD**, so if your situation is similar to the HRC, it is just about time to monitor your orchard for this insect. Page 74 of the 2007 New England Tree-Fruit Pest Management Guide provides sampling details. The threshold to treat is 3% infestation. If you are below this

threshold for infested terminals, it is recommended that you re-check your orchard again 100 DD later (approx. 3-5 days) to confirm you are below threshold levels.

Apple Maggot - We have started catching apple maggot flies in a non-sprayed block at the UVM HRC which is an indication that they are flying.

Green Aphids - I have seen some highly infested terminals — but, I also have seen many dead bodies which were the result of a high predator population. The action threshold is when there is more than 50% of terminals infested and predators are present on less than 20% of the infested terminals, or 10% of fruit have honeydew or aphids. Predators include the orange cecidomyiid larvae and yellowish syrphid fly larvae.

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