

## NH Integrated Pest Management Newsletter

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### NH Fruit Pest Update Telephone

I plan to continue with the NH Fruit pest update in the same format and pattern as last year. I've done this every year since 1979 (or was it 80?). I'll record every Tuesday. The first message is already up, and is over 3½ minutes, slightly longer than usual. The telephone number is still 862-3763. I still plan to keep them on current **Fruit** pest management events.

### Traps For Apple Pest Monitoring

The number of places where tarnished plant bug traps and spotted tentiform leafminer/apple blotch leafminer traps are available is down to one (that I know).

Great Lakes IPM is the only supplier for these two traps that I can find. The address is 10220 Church Rd., NE Vestaburg, MI 48891. They have two telephone numbers: 989-268-5693, and -5911. Their FAX is 989-268-5311 and email address is [glimp@nethawk.com](mailto:glimp@nethawk.com). They also have a website, located at [www.greatlakesipm.com](http://www.greatlakesipm.com). In addition to TPB and leafminer traps, they have apple maggot traps, tanglefoot, and many other supplies (lenses, nets, etc.) I have been dealing with GLIPM for many years, and have been very happy with them.

We old timers remember a firm called Pest Management Supply Company that made leafminer and TPB traps in Massachusetts. The company was bought out by Gempler's in Belleville, WI. For a while they offered the products from PMSC, but this year they are no longer offered.

I spoke with Jim Hansen (Great Lakes IPM) recently about the TPB traps. He said they are non-lead white paint. That sounds like the correct type for TPB, since the original research by Prokopy, Adams and Hauschild (reported in 1979 Environmental Entomology) listed lead white as strongly reflecting ultraviolet light, and having low catch. Zinc white reflected ultraviolet light poorly, and had much higher catch. I plan to test some later this year, for other insects. If I can find some old traps, I'll also do a reflectance test on old versus these new traps.

### Tarnished Plant Bug Traps

TPB traps can help you determine relative numbers of TPB this year, and compare blocks to see where pressure is the heaviest. TPB traps should go up at silver tip stage. As I write this, buds on McIntosh haven't reached that yet in Durham; but warmer weather is coming. Hang TPB traps in one of the outer rows of the block, towards branch tips, at knee height, over a grassy (**not bare!!**) part of the

orchard floor. The white sticky rectangle traps mimic a mass of blossoms to the insects. Check them once a week, counting and removing the TPB's that get caught. To help you identify TPB adults, check page 65 in the New England Apple Pest Management Guide.

I learned that New York research suggested that Avaunt is slightly more effective than Guthion for controlling TPB's. Results were so similar that probably you wouldn't be able to see a difference.

## **Leafminer Traps**

We have at least 5 species of leafminers in NH apple trees, but the most troublesome are STLM (spotted tentiform leafminers) and ABLM (apple blotch leafminers). Commercially available (see above) red sticky rectangle traps can help us predict if leafminers will be a problem in a particular block, and compare block to block.

To use them, tack or staple to the south side of trunk, at knee height. Do this before leafminers begin to emerge, by 1/4-inch green stage to set them up. Don't hang them much later than that, or you'll reduce the catch, and might not be sure if you have reached the treatment threshold. I'll describe that next time. Color photos of the tiny moth (and trap) are in the guide (page 63). Checking them weekly is important, because captured moths soon turn black and become difficult to identify. I remove them as I count and write the figures on a data sheet.

By writing (and saving!!!) the data, you can compare this year's pattern to that from previous years. We had a somewhat open winter, so I just don't know how well leafminers survived. We'll learn soon.

## **Peach Leaf Curl**

We had a favorable year for peach leaf curl in 2003, so that means there may be plenty of inoculum for this year. Cool, wet springs favor its development. The last opportunity to control it this year is before the buds swell (may be too late already for some). There are several materials that are registered, including Bravo, Ferbam, lime sulfur, and captan. Most of the peach flower buds at the UNH Woodman Farm look dead.

## **Planning on Lime Sulfur Spray on Brambles?**

If so, make the application by the time buds reach ½ inch. Later than that, and you will see plant injury. Lime-sulfur is for anthracnose control.

## **Pear Psyllas Start Laying Eggs Early**

Pear psyllas overwinter as adults. As soon as we get a warm day, they emerge and look for pears. They mate on the twigs, and females start laying their tiny, yellow eggs on the twigs very early. I found none at the Woodman Farm on April 6, but they could start any day here. When we apply oil to pear trees, the intent (and timing) is different from apple. Female pear psyllas that contact oil have their egg-producing mechanisms shut down for up to a month. Meanwhile, they are vulnerable to pesticides.

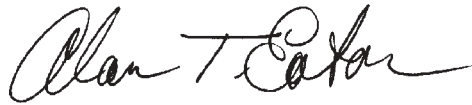
So oil on pear is most effective just as the first psyllas are becoming active--about to lay eggs. Ideal timing for oil would be a sunny, mild day when very few eggs had already been laid. By the way, you earn two extra points if you knew that the P in psylla is psilent.

## Apple Scab Degree Day Monitoring

We usually set the biofix (starting point) for scab DD monitoring as silvertip on McIntosh. Buds at the Woodman Horticulture Farm hadn't reached that when I checked on the morning of the 6<sup>th</sup>, but it could be at any time. For predicting maturation of apple scab fungus ascospores, the base temperature is 32° F. If you have a maximum/minimum (Fahrenheit) thermometer in your orchard, you can predict the maturation rate for you, rather than guess.

Starting at the biofix date, determine the average temperature for your orchard each day. The easiest way is to add the max. & min. reading together, then divide by two. Then take the daily average temperature that you just computed, and subtract 32 from it. The end result is today's DD accumulation. You check this daily, adding up the accumulated DD. The lag phase of ascospore maturation goes from about green-tip stage until about 300 DD. The accelerated maturation phase (excess stomach acid time) runs from 300 to about 700DD. The wind-down phase then goes until roughly 900DD have accumulated.

I hope to have DD figures for the Woodman Farm to regularly share with you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alan T. Eaton". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

**Alan T. Eaton**  
**Extension Professor**  
**Integrated Pest Management**