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# ORCHARD ACTION

## REMINDERS



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## 2nd Gen—CODLING MOTH

### CODLING MOTH

Moderate — High trap catches of Second Cohort and Second Generation of Codling Moth this month in Ardmona, Tatura, Shepp East and Lemnos. Codling Moth needs to be covered with insecticides during the next four weeks. Pay attention on resistance management. Alternate insecticides with different modes of action.

High temperatures which caused increased activity of Codling moth. Growers should pay more attention on this pest, check monitoring traps regularly, determine biofix dates, hatching and spraying dates and make appropriate

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## Monitor colonies of woolly aphid



Increased activity of Woolly Aphid during the last month.

Perform regular inspections of your orchards.

Treatments with insecticides should include foliar treatments and soil drenching.

### JANUARY REMINDERS:

- *Maintain cover for 2nd generation of codling moth*
- *Maintain cover for apple scab*
- *Monitor for mites in apples, pears and stonefruit*
- *Watch woolly aphid in apples*
- *Continue to monitor for mealybug in pears and apples*
- *Clean up carpophilus beetle in stonefruit*
- *Watch LBAM in between fruit and shoot tips*

## Timing - The key to the successful application of insecticides for Codling moth

Insecticides should be applied before or just as eggs are hatching.

Once the worm has gone into the fruit, it is protected from pesticides.



# NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR FRUIT FLY CONTROL

Growers have the opportunity to meet a group of international and Australian fruit fly specialists, researchers and agronomists HCoE in Tatura and meet with Area-Wide Management (AWM) program and SIT (Sterile Insect Technology) program.

Hawaiian fruit fly expert, Dr Vargus, Dr Olivia Reynolds from the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Adjunct Senior Lecturer research entomologist David Williams from Victoria's Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (DEDJTR) had presentation on importance of fruit fly and its management.

According to Dr Vargus, AWM program has reduced the use of organophosphates by 75–90% for fruit fly control in Hawaii.

For more information on Fruit Fly management, please visit Fruit Grower's Victoria web site and read article "WHEN FRUIT FLY TAKES HOLD THE CONSEQUENCES ARE DEVASTATING"



## GROWFRUIT APP UPDATED—SPRAY DECISION TOOL

### What is it?

Growfruit is an online management support system for pest control timing in Pome and Stonefruit orchards

### Which pests?

Codling Moth, Oriental Fruit Moth, LBAM, QFF and mites.

### What does it do for the grower?

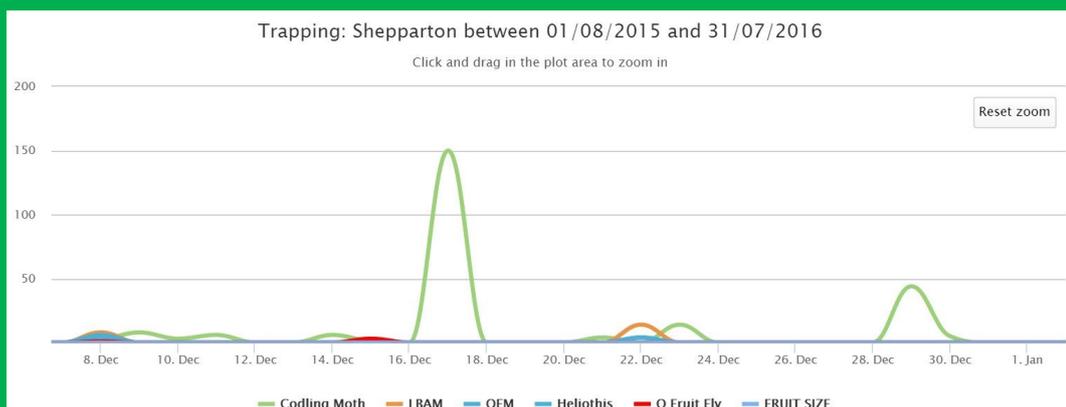
Through entering weekly data from weekly orchard monitoring predicted spray dates can be made based on forecasted weather conditions.

### How can you find out more?

The Growfruit App has been developed by FGV and first released during spring of 2012, where some 40 growers have used this pest predictive tool. Since then there have been refinements added to the online program to make it more user friendly to the grower and to add confidence and improved certainty of predictive spray application dates .

An example of the interface window available on line to the grower is shown below with both codling moth and LBAM flight numbers rising in this orchard of Granny Smith.

FGV will provide a demonstration of the App to any growers interested, please contact FGV office on 58253700.



# APPLES

## BLACK SPOT/APPLE SCAB

Low to Moderate levels of scab found in all districts. Blocks with infection will need to maintain a tight spray program.

## POWDERY MILDEW

Monitor for flag shoots in more susceptible varieties (Granny Smith, Pink Lady). Some of the fungicides used for control of apple scab have also effect on an-



other important disease, powdery mildew.

## WOOLLY APPLE APHID

Monitor colonies of woolly aphid. Monitor for *A. mali* parasitic wasp. Parasites work best in open canopies during warmer temperatures. Choose rootstocks carefully in areas prone to infestation.



## HELIOTHIS/LOOPER

Low trap numbers over the past 4 weeks. In most cases insecticides applied for other pests such as codling moth will control *Helicoverpa* and loopers.

## CODLING MOTH

Maintain cover for 2nd generation of codling moth.

## LBAM

Monitor for LBAM in shoot tips and in between fruitlets. Where a good program for codling moth control exists, LBAM is usually controlled without the need for additional sprays.

## BRYOBIA MITE

*Bryobia* found on leaves close to tree centers. Monitor population and predators. Use selective insecticides / miticides and fungicides which not harm beneficial insects and mites.



# PEARS

## BLACK SPOT/PEAR SCAB

Low to Moderate levels of scab found mostly in WBC. Blocks with infection will need to maintain a tight coverspray program.



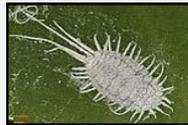
Important to know whether or not you have any infection in your property. Tag and monitor spread. Maintain covers in blocks with infection.

## LBAM

Monitor for LBAM in shoot tips and in between fruitlets.

## MEALYBUG

Closely monitor blocks with more bark and history of mealybug. Look closely at leaves and fruitlets resting on bark. Look in the calyx of the developing fruit during harvest at weekly intervals and record the presence of any mealybugs.



## OFM

Maintain cover for 2nd generation in November and December if trap numbers increase.

## CODLING MOTH

2nd generation numbers caught last month.

## BRYOBIA MITE

Look closely at undersides of limbs for red *Bryobia* mite eggs, monitor for nymphs on the undersides of limbs, leaves and on fruitlets.

## RUST MITE

Monitor closely if block has a history of rust mite. Scan tops of leaves and around calyx ends of fruit for rust mite.



## TWO-SPOTTED MITE

In orchards with history of two-spotted mite, fortnightly monitoring is required. Cumulative leaf-infested days (CLIDs) calculation to be used for precise spraying.

# STONEFRUIT

## OFM

The need for spray applications should be determined according to lure pot or pheromone trap catches. Use selective insecticides in order not to build up pests such as the two-spotted mite.

## APHIDS (BLACK OR GREEN)

Watch out for black and green peach aphids in stone fruit. Not seeing high numbers of aphids so far this season.



## CARPOPHILUS BEETLE

Fallen fruit should be removed or destroyed regularly during summer to break the life cycle. Sweeping fruit from under drip lines and mulching is an option.



## LBAM

Monitor for LBAM caterpillars in shoot tips and in between fruit.



## BROWN ROT

Maintain good orchard hygiene to reduce inoculums and potential infection sites. Thin fruitlets off bark and avoid clumps of fruit.

## BRYOBIA MITE

Monitor for nymphs on the undersides of limbs and leaves.

## RUST

Monitor undersides of leaves for rust.