

**76<sup>th</sup> Annual New England, New York, and Canadian Fruit Pest Management  
Workshop, 2014  
Extension/Field Report**

**State:** New York, Champlain Valley  
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**Insects**

San Jose scale, SJS (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*)  
Apple maggot, AM (*Rhagoletis pomonella*)  
Codling moth, CM (*Cydia pomonella*)  
Oriental fruit moth, OFM (*Grapholitha molesta*)

**Major Problems/Successes:** In general, the Champlain Valley is experiencing heavier pressure of pests usually problematic only farther south (Hudson Valley, Western NY). These are pests that have not required additional control measures in the past. Several damaging infestations of SJS were reported. Higher trap counts of AM, CM, OFM, were seen this year than in previous years.

**Contributing factors:** Presumably, this is related to warming conditions which favor overwintering or movement of insects north.

**Mites**

European red mites (*Panonychus ulmi*)

**Major Problems/Successes:** Multiple reported outbreaks of mites this season caused severe bronzing of entire blocks. In many cases, this happened late enough in the season not to require additional control and did not cause early drop of fruit.

**Contributing factors:** Increase in pest mite populations typically coincided with weak predator populations. One cause may be that spray regimens frequently no longer include a dormant oil. This is due to interaction with Captan, which is heavily relied upon for control of fungal diseases. Also, newer classes of insecticides (i.e. pyrethroids) may be knocking down natural enemy populations.

**Diseases**

Fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*)

**Major Problems/Successes:** This season was one of the worst years on record for fire blight. Many orchards experienced severe tree loss. This was less of a problem in blocks that received well-timed applications of *Streptomycin* and preventative copper sprays. In some blocks copper was used even after petal fall, well into July.

**Contributing factors:** Cool, wet weather with long drying periods this spring provided optimum conditions for infection period. Many of the blocks were young, high density plantings in which bloom time was slightly different than older trees and trees are still more vigorous.