

**APPLE:** *Malus domestica* Borkhausen ‘Empire’, ‘Cortland’, ‘Jonagold’, and ‘Delicious’

## **EVALUATION OF SEASONAL INSECTICIDE PROGRAMS AGAINST NEW YORK APPLE PESTS, 2018**

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Oriental fruit moth (OFM): *Grapholita molesta* (Busck)  
Lesser appleworm (LAW): *Grapholita prunivora* (Walsh)  
Codling moth (CM): *Cydia pomonella* (L.)  
Internal fruit-feeding Lepidoptera (IL): OFM, LAW, CM  
Obliquebanded leafroller (OBLR): *Choristoneura rosaceana* (Harris)  
Plum curculio (PC): *Conotrachelus nenuphar* (Herbst)  
Apple maggot (AM): *Rhagoletis pomonella* (Walsh)  
Tarnished plant bug (TPB): *Lygus lineolaris* (Palisot de Beauvois)  
Green stink bug (GSB) - *Chinavia hilaris* (Say)  
Brown stink bug (BSB) - *Euschistus servus* (Say)  
Brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) - *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål)  
Stink Bug (SB) – GSB, BMSB, BSB  
San Jose scale (SJS): *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* (Comstock)

The objective of this test was to determine the effectiveness of seasonal applications against a variety of apple pests. Seasonal insecticide programs were applied with a Durand-Wayland airblast sprayer at 100 gpa. Treatments were applied at various rates and timings from bud stage ‘tight cluster’ (4 May) or ‘petal fall’ (24 May) and then approximately every 14d depending on weather conditions until 15 Aug. A full list of materials, rates and timings is listed in Table 1. Treatments, including an untreated check, were replicated 3 times in 4-tree blocks and arranged in an RCB design. Cultivars within the treatment blocks were 'Empire', 'Cortland', 'Jonagold', and 'Delicious'. The internal Lepidoptera (IL) complex of codling moth (CM), oriental fruit moth (OFM) and lesser appleworm (LAW) was assessed on 18 Jun and 9 Jul by inspecting fruit on the tree. Plum curculio (PC) oviposition scars were also assessed on 18 Jun also by inspecting fruit on the tree. Fruit damage from 1<sup>st</sup> generation San Jose scale (SJS) was sampled on 6 Jul. Harvest samples were taken by picking and destructively sampling 100 fruits in each replicate on 17-18 Sep. All data was transformed and subjected to an AOV with JMP. Means were separated with Student’s t-test. Phytotoxicity was not observed in the any of the treatments. This research was supported in part by industry gift(s) of pesticides and research funding.

First generation internal Lepidoptera samples are often low in the test orchard, and damage generally increases substantially at harvest, especially in the untreated check plot. The 2018 growing season was no exception to this, and all treatments were significantly lower in damage than the UTC. While there were few differences in the 1<sup>st</sup> generation samples, those taken at harvest seem to indicate the importance of timing.

Treatments with a 4<sup>th</sup> cover application of an effective material did not have as many instances of internal worm damage as those that had the same materials applied at 5<sup>th</sup> cover. This indicates that not only is the material an important choice, but the timing of application is a determinant as well. Imidan 70WSB at 4<sup>th</sup> cover did suppress 2<sup>nd</sup> generation internal Lepidoptera significantly compared with the UTC, but did not control it as well as Altacor and Delegate at this same timing. In treatments where these same materials were applied at 5<sup>th</sup> cover, there were differences in efficacy, again indicating that the 4<sup>th</sup> cover timing was essential for control in 2018. The damage category of 'sting' indicates suspected internal Lepidoptera damage, but which does not proceed more than 1/8" into the fruit; however, there is not enough separation between treatments make any assumptions for this category. SJS has been sporadic in the test orchard for the past several years; however, harvest data indicates that numbers are once again rising. While very few significant differences occurred, it is important to note that this pest seems to have even distribution throughout the test orchard, and that several treatments exhibited control. The combination of early season Sivanto/Movento gave excellent season-long control, as did the season-long Imidan plot. An abridged program of Avaunt/Altacor also gave acceptable control; however, neither material is known to be effective against this pest. Damage from OBLR, AM, PC, TPB and stink bug showed either very few significant differences or instances were so low that determining efficacy was difficult.



Table 2  
Treatment                      mean % fruit damage from internal Lepidoptera

	<u>18 Jun</u>	<u>9 Jul</u>
1	3.3 bc	6.0 ab
2	5.3 abc	11.3 ab
3	6.7 ab	9.3 ab
4	5.3 ab	7.0 ab
5	6.3 ab	5.7 ab
6	4.7 abc	5.0 ab
7	2.7 bc	5.3 ab
8	4.0 abc	8.7 ab
9	4.7 bc	5.3 ab
10	2.7 bc	5.7ab
11	0.3 c	4.7 b
12	3.7 bc	22.3 a
13	2.7 bc	5.7 ab
14	0.3 bc	4.7 b
15	12.3 a	11.7 ab

Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (Student's t-Test,  $P \leq 0.05$ ).

Data was transformed using arcsine ( $\sqrt{x}$ ) prior to analysis

Table 3  
Treatment                      Mean % fruit Damage from PC, 18 Jun

1	0.0 c
2	0.3 bc
3	3.3 a
4	3.7 a
5	2.3 abc
6	2.0 abc
7	0.7 abc
8	2.0 abc
9	0.7 abc
10	2.0 abc
11	1.3 abc
12	0.0 c
13	0.0 c
14	1.0 abc
15	2.0 ab

Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (Student's t Test,  $P \leq 0.05$ ).

Data was transformed using arcsine ( $\sqrt{x}$ ) prior to analysis

Table 4  
Treatment                      mean % fruit damage from 1<sup>st</sup> gen SJS, 6 Jul

1	0.0 b
2	0.0 b
3	1.7 a
4	0.3 ab
5	0.0 b
6	0.0 b
7	0.0 b
8	1.3 ab
9	0.0 b
10	0.0 b
11	2.7 a
12	0.3 ab
13	0.0 b
14	1.7 a
15	0.3 ab

Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (Student's t-Test,  $P \leq 0.05$ ).

Data was transformed using arcsine ( $\sqrt{x}$ ) prior to analysis

Table 5

Treatment	Internal Lep	Sting	Late OBLR	AM	PC	TPB	SJS	Stink bug	Clean
1	5.7 ef	4.3 ab	2.0 b	0.3 d	1.0 ef	4.0 a	4.3 ab	1.7 abcd	77.3 a
2	3.3 f	5.7 ab	3.3 b	1.3 abcd	3.7 bcde	3.7 a	2.0 b	1.0 bcd	76.3 a
3	20.0 c	10.0 a	6.3 ab	2.7 abcd	9.7 a	5.0 a	6.7 ab	2.7 ab	45.3 de
4	16.7 cd	7.7 ab	11.3 a	0.3 d	7.0 abc	4.0 a	7.7 ab	2.0 abcd	49.0 de
5	19.0 c	6.7 ab	4.3 ab	1.7 abcd	8.7 ab	3.0 a	4.0 ab	1.7 abcd	57.0 cde
6	38.0 b	5.7 ab	8.0 ab	4.0 ab	5.0 abcd	2.7 a	2.0 b	0.3 cd	43.3 e
7	11.7 cde	9.3 a	9.0 ab	3.0 abc	2.3 def	2.0 a	3.0 ab	2.7 ab	62.0 abcde
8	21.3 c	6.7 ab	6.3 ab	0.7 bcd	2.7 cdef	3.3 a	8.3 ab	0.7 bcd	58.3 bcde
9	12.3 cde	9.7 a	3.7 ab	1.3 abcd	1.0 ef	2.7 a	8.3 ab	0.0 d	64.3 abcd
10	19.7 c	5.0 ab	4.3 ab	1.0 cd	2.0 cdef	4.0 a	7.3 ab	1.0 bcd	61.7 abcde
11	6.0 ef	5.7 ab	3.3 ab	2.7 abcd	1.0 f	1.7 a	8.3 ab	1.0 bcd	73.0 abc
12	9.0 def	6.0 ab	8.3 ab	0.3 d	2.7 cdef	1.7 a	15.0 a	0.7 bcd	60.7 abcde
13	13.0 cde	6.0 ab	5.3 ab	1.7 abcd	2.7 cdef	2.3 a	1.7 b	1.7 abc	71.0 abc
14	8.3 def	4.3 b	7.7 ab	2.3 abcd	2.3 cdef	3.0 a	13.7 a	4.3 a	62.3 abcd
15	52.0 a	9.7 a	8.0 ab	4.7 a	2.3 cdef	3.0 a	16.7 a	2.0 abcd	23.0 f

Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (Student's t-Test,  $P \leq 0.05$ ).

Data was transformed using arcsine ( $\text{Sqrt } x$ ) prior to analysis