Arkansas Fruit and Nut News

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Events

July 15-18, 2012 Texas Conference Texas Pecan Growers Annual Conference & Trade Show. Embassy Suites, San Marcos, TX. For more information contact TPGA at 979-846-3285 or by email: pecans@tpga.org

On July 30, 2012, the Mid America Strawberry Growers Association will have its 2012 ***Summer Preplant Meeting*** in Conway, AR at the Faulkner County Natural Resource Center, see announcement and map by clicking here.

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Pecan Insects

Dr. Donn T. Johnson - Fruit Research/Extension

Stink Bugs in Pecan

Since mid-June, Ph.D. graduate student Brian Cowell, has been making weekly counts of stink bugs captured in baited yellow plastic pyramid traps set around seven Arkansas pecan groves near Morrilton, Little Rock, Humphrey, and Hope. To date, he has been capturing numerous brown stink bugs and green stink bugs in yellow pyramid traps (Fig. 1). So far, he has not seen any puncture feeding damage in pecan nuts. This usually starts as pecan nuts develop into and past the water or milk stage.

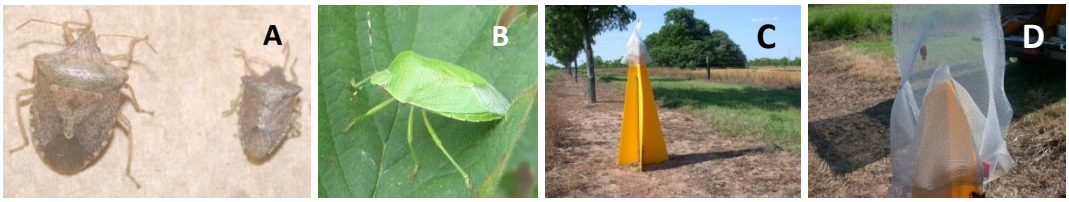

Figure 1. A) Brown stink bug and smaller dusky stink bug, B) green stink bug, C) yellow pyramid traps with a (B) capture cage and lure to monitor presence of stink bugs in pecan and fruit plantings (Photos: D. Johnson)

Fruit Insects

Donn Johnson, University of Arkansas

Japanese Beetles and Green June Beetles

The numbers of Japanese beetles and green June beetles have been extremely low this year in Arkansas. We attribute these low numbers to the excessive rain last year in April and May (drowned larvae or pupae in soil) followed by drought last summer and drought this spring and early summer that hardened soil which reduced adult ability to emerge from soil and adult ability to dig back into soil to lay eggs.

Spraying Periods for Internal Fruit Pests by Location

Location (AR)	Generation, Pest	Biofix* Date	LDT (°F)	Hatch period	Cumulative Degree-days**
Hope (SWREC)	4th, Oriental fruit moth	18-Mar	45	10-22 July	3100-3500
	5th, Oriental fruit moth			5-17 Aug.	4000-4400
	6th, Oriental fruit moth			1-14 Sept.	4900-5300
	3rd, Plum curculio	17-Mar	50	29 June to 16 July	2200-2700
Clarksville	3rd, Grape berry moth	26-Mar	47.3	25 June to 7 July	2300-2700
	4th, Grape berry moth			25 July to 6 Aug.	3300-3700
	4th, Oriental fruit moth	30-Mar	45	10-22 July	3100-3500
	5th, Oriental fruit moth			5-17 Aug.	4000-4400
	6th, Oriental fruit moth			1-14 Sept.	4900-5300
	3rd, Plum curculio	17-Mar	50	28 June to 15 July	2200-2700
Fayetteville	3rd, Codling moth	6-Apr	50	18 June to 6 July	1250-1700
	4th, Codling moth			27 July to 13 Aug.	2250-2700
	5th, Codling moth			4 to 26 Sept.	3250-3700
	3rd, Grape berry moth	26-Mar	47.3	11 to 23 July	2300-2700
	4th, Grape berry moth			11 to 25 Aug.	3300-3700
	3rd, Oriental fruit moth	6-Apr	45	4 to 16 July	2200-2600
	4th, Oriental fruit moth			1-13 Aug.	3100-3500
	5th, Oriental fruit moth			30 Aug. to 13 Sept.	4000-4400
	3rd, Plum curculio	20-Mar		14 July to 8 Aug.	2200-2700

* Biofix date is the first trap catch of moths or for plum curculio it is the second date in March when temperatures have attained or exceeded 70°F

** Cumulative degree-days calculated using the online degree-day calculator, click here

Continue to look weekly for new insect feeding damage by inspecting at least 300 randomly selected fruit for scars by plum curculio (Fig. 2 A) or entry stings and frass by oriental fruit moth or codling moth (Fig. 2 B) or grape berry moth (Fig. 1 C). Cut open damaged fruit to check for presence of a legged worm (CM or OFM or GBM) or legless worm (PC). You may need to spray when you start to see new, tiny larva inside fruit.

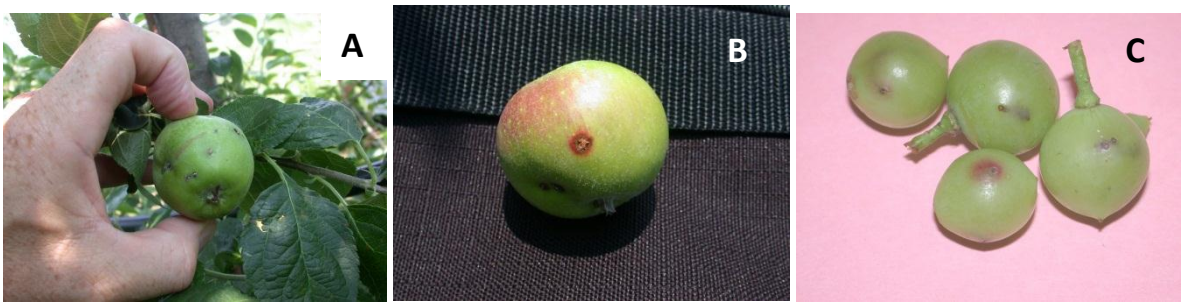

Figure 2. (A) Plum curculio damage, (B) codling moth or Oriental fruit moth sting and frass and (C) grape berry moth larval entry damage (Photos: D. Johnson)

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