

Conege of Agricultural, Consumer, and Environmental Science

Illinois Fruit and Vegetable News

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"We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit." Aristotle

Address any questions or comments regarding this newsletter to the individual authors listed after each article or to its editor, Rick Weinzierl, 217-244-2126, weinzier@illinois.edu. The *Illinois Fruit and Vegetable News* is available on the web at: http://ipm.illinois.edu/ifvn/. To receive email notification of new postings of this newsletter, call or write Rick Weinzierl at the number or email address above.

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Upcoming Programs

Check the Illinois SARE calendar for a full list of programs and links for registration.

http://illinoissare.org/ and http://illinoissare.org/calendar.php
Also see the University of Illinois Extension Local Food Systems and Small Farms Team's web site at:

http://web.extension.illinois.edu/smallfarm/ and their calendar of events at

http://web.extension.illinois.edu/units/calendar.cfm?UnitID=629.

- Southern Illinois Summer Twilight Series Meeting, July 20, 2015. 6:00 p.m. at Sunnybrook Gardens, 1152 Martin Dr., Carmi, IL 62821. Learn about a diverse fruit and vegetable production system, including a new frozen sweet corn processing venture and the specialty equipment used at this farm. Program is free but preregistration is required by June 17 at https://web.extension.illinois.edu/registration/?RegistrationID=12654 or by phone at 618-382-2662. For more information, check the link provided or contact: Bronwyn Aly at baly@illinois.edu or 618-382-2662 or Nathan Johanning at njohann@illinois.edu or 618-687-1727.
- University of Illinois Dixon Springs Ag Center Field Day, August 6, 2015. 9:00 a.m. noon. In addition to presentations aimed at agronomic crops, topics include vertigro hydroponic strawberries, mushroom production in high tunnels, and factors contributing to healthy soil. The Dixon Springs Ag Center is located on Illinois Route 145 near Glendale (25 miles south of Harrisburg, IL, and 25 miles north of Paducah, KY. For more information, contact John Pike at 618-695-2441 or jpike@illinois.edu.
- Southern Illinois Summer Twilight Series Meeting, August 10, 2015. 6:00 p.m. at Darn Hot Peppers, 825 Vines Road, Cobden, IL 62920. Learn more about growing and marketing specialty peppers in addition to incorporating them into value-added products. This program is provided at no cost but pre-registration is required. Please register online at https://web.extension.illinois.edu/registration/?registrationid=12655 or by calling 618-382-2662 no later than August 7. For more information check the link above or contact: Nathan Johanning (njohann@illinois.edu; 618-687-1727) or Bronwyn Aly (baly@illinois.edu; 618-382-2662).
- University of Illinois Pumpkin Field Day, September 2, 2015. 10:00 a.m. 2:00 p.m. at the University of Illinois Vegetable Crops Research Farm. Topics include varieties, production systems, herbicides and weed control, insect management, pumpkin disease management, spray equipment, post-harvest issues, and marketing. Registration and lunch are free, but pre-registration is requested to allow preparation of lunches.

See https://web.extension.illinois.edu/units/event.cfm?UnitID=629&EventID=68197, email Mohammad Babadoos (babadoos@illinois.edu), or call Devin Quarles at 217-333-5299.

Regional Reports

<u>From southern Illinois</u> ... The rain has finally given us a break, but not without leaving us with a lot of moisture on top of what we had in June. Between July 1 and 10 at Murphysboro, I recorded 3.5 inches of rain. This included a 4-day stretch from the 7th to 10th where we had daily rain with daily totals ranging between 0.2 and 1.0 inch. Now we are back to summer with sun, heat, and humidity. Tuesday (July14) I saw 98 degrees on the thermometer, but the next day the winds shifted and humidity dropped and we are in the upper 80s and sunny ... which is very nice in southern Illinois.

Many crops are already finally starting to perk up after suffering from waterlogged soils. Unfortunately, there are some crops that were not able to tolerate those wet soils, especially tomatoes. We had set out pumpkin transplants at the end of June for a trial (in a poorly drained soil), and with the seemingly constant rain some plants simply died as well.

We are well into peach season, with main of the main season varieties starting to come in. With all of the rain, brown rot control in peaches has been a major battle, even for experienced growers with large orchards, as keeping fungicide sprays on in June and early July was a challenge.

I continue to get reports of spotted wing Drosophila (SWD) around southern Illinois. At home in Monroe Co. they are easy to find on any untreated blueberries and blackberries. I have also had reports from both Jackson and Union Counties of infested berries, and I am sure they are in many other counties in the area as well. Refer back to IFVN issue 20:17 from March 19th for more details on SWD management and pesticide recommendations.

At home, I am very thankful for some well-drained soil in the hills along the Mississippi River, and my pumpkin transplants are taking off and looking very good, having put on at least 4 to 6 new leaves since transplanting about 2 weeks ago. I am still picking some 'Chandler' blueberries, and I just picked the first of my 'Dirksen' and 'Black Satin' blackberries over the weekend.

Nathan Johanning (618-687-1727; njohann@illinois.edu)

<u>From western Illinois</u> ... We still can't get away from this rain ... another 2.5"- 8" or more on Saturday, causing creeks to flood, roads to close and culverts to wash away. I talked to one grower last week who spent 4 days away from his house and farm due to a high river preventing his access. Another grower had the creek breach its banks and flood into fields as a result of the Saturday downpour. Others are speechless due to inabilities to perform ANY fieldwork for the past (seems like) couple of months. Some growers I talk to would much rather have 2012 (the drought year) over this year, just because they could irrigate to provide water versus not being able to manage their way around this disaster.

To add insult to injury, around 6:00 p.m. on July 13, a severe storm came through, dumping ½ inch of rain, but with 70+ MPH winds. Any crops that were erect prior to then are now semi-erect. This includes sweet corn, tomatoes and peppers (even caged or strung plants were knocked over, as the wet soils just couldn't provide enough support), eggplants, and more. The majority of Adams County was still without power 24 hours later.

Harvest continues for many crops. Summer crops are now somewhat common at markets, and other crops coming to market include tomato, pepper, squash, green beans, cucumber, sweet corn, onion, and eggplant. Melon harvest will begin soon.

Insect pressure has not been extreme. Corn earworm moth trap catches the past two weeks have been very light to none. With field corn silking now, egg-laying in sweet corn should be very light. Stink bugs are active on many crops.

Several high tunnel growers have had to treat for two spotted spider mites. Every year we've had to treat for either spider mites or aphids (or a combination) in our tunnels. The environment in a tunnel allows for increased insect pressure when compared to outside growing areas. There just aren't the number of beneficial insects nor the environment (heavy rains, etc.) to help reduce insect pressure. Some organic growers regularly release beneficial insects to help reduce these pests.

Blackberry harvest has started, and with the constant rains, berry size even on non-irrigated plants is good. Early peach harvest has started, with Red Haven a week or more away yet. Fire blight on unprotected apple and pear trees has been high this spring.

Mike Roegge (217-223-8380; roeggem@illinois.edu)

Fruit Production and Pest Management

Updates on Spotted Wing Drosophila

Nathan Johanning's southern Illinois report (above) included observations that spotted wing Drosophila is common in his area ... and in fact it's common everywhere in the state. Blueberries, raspberries, and blackberries are among the crops most susceptible to infestation by this insect, and it also will infest black currants, strawberries (especially dayneutral varieties grown in high tunnels in vertical stacking systems), and even ripe peaches. Numbers in traps and fruit samples continue to increase at the University of Illinois Fruit Research Farm at Urbana. See the March 19, 2015, issue of this newsletter for information on scouting and management.

Rick Weinzierl (217-244-2126; weinzier@illinois.edu)

Preharvest Intervals for Insecticides, Fungicides, and Growth Regulators

With peach harvest well underway and early apple harvest to begin in a few weeks, it's a good time to check pages 46-49 of the <u>2015 Midwest Tree Fruit Spray Guide</u> for listings of preharvest intervals (PHIs) for insecticides, fungicides, and growth regulators used on these crops. The specified PHI is the number of days that must elapse after the final application of these chemicals before harvest. Where PHIs are obeyed, residues of pesticides and growth regulators in the harvested crop will be below established tolerances and will not pose risks to consumers. It is essential that everyone obey the PHIs for chemicals used on food crops. For small fruits, the same kinds of restrictions apply. See pages 58-61 of the 2015 <u>Midwest Small Fruit and Grape Spray Guide</u> for summaries of PHIs for chemicals used on strawberries, blueberries, brambles, and grapes.

Rick Weinzierl (217-244-2126; weinzier@illinois.edu)

Vegetable Production and Pest Management

Corn Earworm

Mike Roegge noted that corn earworm moth numbers in his pheromone trap have been low near Quincy. At Urbana, numbers have increased a little recently to average around 15 per night for the last few nights. With all the field corn in the area silking now, the eggs that females are laying are "diluted" over large areas instead of being concentrated in sweet corn and other susceptible vegetable crops, so the likelihood of heavy damage starting now in sweet corn is low. That said, the only way to estimate the likelihood of damage in your fields is to operate a pheromone trap and make spray decisions accordingly. See the February 13, 2015, issue of this newsletter for recommendations on monitoring and control of corn earworm and page 199 of the 2015 Midwest Vegetable Production Guide for listings of insecticides for earworm control in sweet corn.

Rick Weinzierl (217-244-2126; weinzier@illinois.edu)

Twospotted Spider Mites on Tomatoes and Cucumbers

Spider mites are a common problem now in many high tunnels. The most commonly used miticides for spider mite control in these crops are listed below, along with their preharvest intervals (PHIs). Labels for most of these miticides allow only 1 or 2 applications per crop season. Brigade and Danitol, two pyrethroid insecticides, provide some level of spider mite control but usually are not as effective as the miticides listed below. For background information on biological control of mites in high tunnels, see <u>Sustainable Pest Management in Greenhouses and High Tunnels</u>. The two most common suppliers of biological control agents for pest management (for spider mites, these are generally predaceous mites) are Biobest (contact Veronica Cervantes at 248-912-4774 or <u>veronica@biobest-usa.com</u>; see http://www.biobestgroup.com/en/biobest/pests-and-diseases) and Koppert (phone 800-928-8827; email: use "asktheexpert" at http://www.koppertonline.com or see www.koppert.com).

Miticide	Preharvest Interval (PHI) in days for			
	Tomato	Pepper	Eggplant	Cucumber
Acramite	3	3	3	3
Agri-mek	7	7	7	7
Oberon	1	1	1	7
Portal	1	1	1	1
Wettable sulfur	0 / see label	0 / see label	0 / see label	See label
Zeal	Not labeled	7	7	7

Rick Weinzierl (217-244-2126; weinzier@illinois.edu)

Less seriously ... 'That would be me." (Another favorite from the past.)

A man owned a small orchard in the central Midwest. The state Wage & Hour Department claimed he was not paying proper wages to his help and sent an agent out to interview him.

"I need a list of your employees and how much you pay them," demanded the agent.

"Well," replied the grower, "there's my orchard helper who's been with me for 3 years. I pay him \$600 a week plus free room and board. The cook has been here for 18 months, and I pay her \$500 per week plus free room and board. Then there's the half-wit who works here about 18 hours every day and does about 90% of all the work around here. He makes \$10 per week, and I buy him a bottle of bourbon every Saturday night."

"That's the guy I want to talk to -- the half-wit," says the agent.

"That would be me," replied the orchard owner.

(from Pat Curran, northern Illinois)

University of Illinois Extension Educators and Specialists in Fruit and Vegetable Production and Pest Management

Extension Educators – Local Food Systems and Small Farms					
BRONWYN ALY, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Pope, Saline, Wayne, and White counties	618-382-2662	baly@illinois.edu			
STEPHEN AYERS, Champaign, Ford, Iroquois, & Vermilion counties	217-333-7672	srayers@illinois.edu			
DEBORAH CAVANAUGH-GRANT, Logan, Menard & Sangamon counties	217-782-4617	cvnghgrn@illinois.edu			
BILL DAVISON, Livingston, McLean, and Woodford counties	309-663-8306	wdavison@illinois.edu			
CONNIE ECHAIZ, Lake and McHenry counties	847-223-8627	cechaiz@illinois.edu			
LAURIE GEORGE, Bond, Clinton, Jefferson, Marion, & Washington counties	618-548-1446	ljgeorge@illinois.edu			
ZACHARY GRANT, Cook County	708-449-4320	zgrant2@illinois.edu			
DOUG GUCKER, DeWitt, Macon, and Piatt counties	217-877-6042	dgucker@illinois.edu			
NATHAN JOHANNING, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Randolph, & Williamson counties	618-687-1727	njohann@illinois.edu			
ANDY LARSON, Boone, Dekalb, and Ogle counties	815-732-2191	andylars@illinois.edu			
GRANT McCarty, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, and Winnebago counties	815-235-4125	gmccarty@illinois.edu			
MIKE ROEGGE, Adams, Brown, Hancock, Pike & Schuyler counties	217-223-8380	roeggem@illinois.edu			
DAVID SHILEY, Coles, Cumberland, Douglas, Moultrie & Shelby counties	217-543-3755	dshiley@illinois.edu			
JAMES THEURI, Grundy, Kankakee, & Will counties	815-933-8337	jtheu50@illinois.edu			
JAMIE WASHBURN, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Fayette, Clark, Crawford and Edgar counties	217-374-7773	jlwshbrn@illinois.edu.			
Extension Educators – Horticul	lture	T			
RICHARD HENTSCHEL, DuPage, Kane, & Kendall counties	630-584-6166	hentschel@illinois.edu			
ANDREW HOLSINGER, Christian, Jersey, Macoupin, & Montgomery counties	217-532-3941	aholsing@illinois.edu			
SONJA LALLEMAND, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Randolph, & Williamson counties	618-687-1727	lalleman@illinois.edu			
ELIZABETH WAHLE , Bond, Clinton, Jefferson, Marion, Madison, Monroe, St Clair, & Washington counties	618-344-4230	wahle@illinois.edu			
Horticulture Research-Extension Specialists at our Research Stations					
JEFF KINDHART, Dixon Springs Agricultural Center	618-695-2770 618-638-7799	jkindhar@illinois.edu			
SHELBY HENNING, St. Charles Horticulture Research Center	630-584-7254	shenning@illinois.edu			
Campus-based Extension Speci	ialists				
MOHAMMAD BABADOOST, Plant Pathology	217-333-1523	babadoos@illinois.edu			
MOSBAH KUSHAD, Fruit & Vegetable Production	217-244-5691	kushad@illinois.edu			
CHUCK VOIGT, Vegetable Production (& herbs)	217-333-1969	cevoigt@illinois.edu			
RICK WEINZIERL, Entomology	217-244-2126	weinzier@illinois.edu			

Return Address:

Rick Weinzierl Department of Crop Sciences University of Illinois 1102 South Goodwin Ave. Urbana, IL 61801

