



CROPWATCH

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MOTH CATCHES—GET YOUR TRAPS OUT

OFM

Now is the time to get your Oriental Fruit Moth traps out in stone fruit and pears. Even though this pest has not been a problem in the Goulburn Valley over the past 2 seasons we still need to keep trapping and monitoring. Use wet traps in blocks with OFM mating disruption.

CODLING MOTH

No numbers as yet and ensure you have your plan on trapping ready to go. Mating disruption should be out before the end of September.



LBAM

Again remember to set your traps now but also remember to ignore the first week trap catch number. Look for the second peak of moth numbers before setting a biofix date.

HELIOTHIS

Set your traps now in all crops and keep cover over the petal fall to fruit set period.

Start your monitoring

FRUIT FLY

This season could be a testing season for growers and market access. Re-instatement dates are around the 1st week of January and any fruit harvested prior to then will need certificates from the DPI.

Please contact the DPI now and establish which certificate would be best for your situation.

THE DPI FRUIT FLY HOTLINE NUMBER TO CALL IS:

03 58245559

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SEPTEMBER REMINDERS:

- WATCH THE FROST
- KEEP ORCHARD WEEDS DOWN.
- WATCH DIMPLE BUG IN APPLES.
- WATCH PLAGUE THRIP IN PEARS AND STONEFRUIT.
- APPLY BULK FERTILISER.
- GET YOUR TRAPS OUT.

APPLES

Buds are starting to move and pink bud just beginning to show.

APPLE DIMPLING BUG

Not seeing much in orchards at the moment, however it is a good time to look in wattle trees on orchard boundaries. Be prepared to spray for ADB from pink bud until full bloom.

HARLEQUIN BUG



This pest caused some damage to apples last season, I have been finding numbers in

boundary wattle trees also. Closely monitor, still trying to establish when

PEARS

Finger stage in pears and time to make a call on mealybug.

MEALYBUG

Depending on your product choice now is the time to reduce 1st generation-mealybug. Whether it is the heavy handed approach or the IPDM approach now is the time to help reduce 1st generation numbers. Blocks with more bark and history of mealybug may need the heavy handed approach and younger blocks can be set up for IPDM.

PLAGUE THRIPS

Watch for plague thrips over flowering

STONEFRUIT

Depending on variety and the stage of growth watch for black and green peach aphids.

APHIDS (BLACK OR GREEN)

Watch out for black and green peach aphids in stone fruit. I am not finding much in orchards at the moment.

PLAGUE THRIPS

No signs of plague thrips in the cool weather so far, however monitor for daily in the warm of the afternoon and

Harlequin bug cause fruit damage.

PLAGUE THRIP

Watch over flowering especially on green varieties.

BLACK SPOT/APPLE SCAB

Primary infection period is the critical time to ensure adequate cover for scab as new growing tissue needs protection every 7-10 days.

POWDERY MILDEW

Good early control over the blossom period is critical for season's control.



Apple dimpling bug

FLOWER THINNING

Be prepared to use flower thinning as a tool especially on blocks that had a light crop last season, make an assessment of bud numbers and choose a product that suits the variety and weather conditions at the time of flowering. Please refer to your agronomist and thinning guide in this newsletter.

CODLING MOTH

Get your mating disruption out and set your traps early. An accurate biofix date sets you up for the season.

and monitor for daily, especially on warm afternoons.

BLACK SPOT/PEAR SCAB

Primary infection period is the critical time to ensure adequate cover for scab as new growing tissue needs protection every 7-10 days.

CODLING MOTH/OFM

Get your mating disruption out and set your traps early. An accurate biofix date sets you up for the season

BRYOBIA MITE

Look closely at limbs and buds for red bryobia mite eggs.

'Watch for plague thrips over flowering and monitor for daily, especially on warm afternoons'

on winds from the north.

WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS

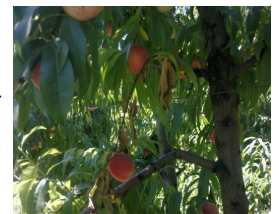
Still early days, however keep orchard grass mid-row low and do not disturb grass during the blossom period.

BLOSSOM BLIGHT/BROWN ROT

Sprays for blossom blight should have been applied at 40% and 100% of full bloom.

BACTERIAL SPOT

Copper sprays can help prevent this bacteria from spreading.



LEAF CURL

Not much can be done for leaf curl now, preventative copper sprays just as buds crack or swell with emphasis on wetting the limbs properly.

FERTILISER/SOIL MANAGEMENT

- Ensure your organic matter has been applied, organic matter (manures etc) help with cation exchange in your soil, thus freeing up many nutrients from soil particles.
- Monitor soil pH. Your soil pH determines the availability of different nutrients within the soil.
- Plan your fertilizer program based on last season's leaf tissue analysis.
- Cross reference with soil analysis.
- Phosphorous helps with rootgrowth in all plants especially early in the season. Young plantings require frequent fertilizer. (weekly/fortnightly).
- Ground temperature has an impact also on which nutrients can be available and whether or not fertilizer should be applied.
- NPK ratio of 10:6:6 is a common for apples, pears and stonefruit. Timings of applications and total nutrient to apply will vary from block to block.

CROP REGULATION

APPLE FLOWER THINNING OPTIONS FOR YOUR growth stages

pinkbud	10% bloom	30% bloom	50% bloom	70% bloom	80% bloom	90% bloom	100% bloom	petal fall	7 days AFTER full bloom	14 DAFB
									0-7mm fruitlets	7-14mm

Mechanical Thinning

CHEMICAL THINNING products

ATS

NAA

Ethrel*(variety dependant)

Cytolin/Perlan alone(fruit shape)

OR

Cytolin/Perlan then Maxcel(fruit shape)

Maxcel after Cytolin

NAA after Cytolin

Maxcel

Carbaryl (Bugmaster)

NOTES

LAST SEASONS CROPLOAD IS A KEY FACTOR AS TO FRUIT SET THIS SEASON

IDEAL THINNING TEMPS ARE 25C - 32C

WARM WEATHER AFTER CHEMICAL THINNER APPLIED WILL INCREASE THINNING

TEMPERATURES BELOW 18C ARE NOT FAVOURABLE FOR EFFECTIVE THINNING

PRIMARY THINNERS HELP WITH RETURN BLOOM THE FOLLOWING SEASON

THE ABOVE GUIDELINES ARE ONLY A GUIDE TO ASSIST GROWERS WITH THEIR OWN FLOWER THINNING DECISIONS.

***PLEASE CONSULT YOUR LOCAL AGRONOMIST AS TO WHICH THINNER TO USE THIS SEASON**

***ALWAYS READ THE LABEL AS TO HOW BEST TO USE EACH PRODUCT.**

The advice provided in this publication is intended as a source of information only. Always read the label before using any of the products mentioned. FGVL and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.