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Helen Irene Beasley

FFF03-05  
May 29, 2003

**Crop conditions:** Cold and rain are the conditions across most of the state. Fruit crops are growing and sizing slowly due to the cold, but the positive spin on this is that insect development is also slow. In northern parts of the state apple size is about 10 mm, with fruit over 1" diameter in the south. Peach thinning is underway in southern areas.

**Apple Thinning:** In most areas of the state, the window for apple thinning is rapidly closing. With warmer temperatures forecast over the next week, this is your last chance to reduce fruit numbers. Although Sevin is reported to have thinning effect on apples up to 20 mm in diameter, as fruit size increases the effect is less. If your trees still have way too many apples on, including some Accel with the Sevin spray would be a good idea.

**IHC Summer Meeting:** The summer meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society will be held at Tuttle Orchards at Greenfield, IN on June 23-24, 2003. This year marks a first –the Indiana Farm Marketing Association (IFMA) will join us for our meeting. On the Tuesday morning we have a session dedicated to the marketing of farm produce (see agenda).

Tuttle Orchards was founded by Roy Tuttle, who was born on the farm in 1893. He married Tillie Giroud in 1914 and in 1919 a daughter, Virginia, was born. She helped her father plant the first apple tree in 1928. In 1941 Virginia married Raymond Roney, and in 1946 Tom was born and his brother Mike in 1953. Tom takes primary responsibility for the orchard and cider operations while Mike

manages the greenhouses and cropland, which includes growing cantaloupes and sweet corn. He also manages the market. Helen, Mike's wife, is responsible for school tours in which approximately 6000 school children tour the farm every year and makes caramel apples.

In the early 1970's, Roy noticed a branch on a Winesap tree that was different from the rest of the tree. It was a mutation, and he watched it for years, to determine its characteristics. It was later patented and sold to Stark Brothers Nursery and is still sold by them today as Stark Supreme Staymared.

Many growers in the state know Tom as an innovative and energetic grower and marketer. He has been very active in both the Hort Society and in the Indiana Farm Market Association as well as many local and state farm organizations. Tom and Mike have made many changes since the Society last visited 17 years ago such as new intensive apple plantings on dwarf and semi-dwarf rootstocks, a state of the art pesticide handling facility and the addition of a greenhouse operation. For more information on Tuttle orchards, look at their website: <http://www.tuttleorchards.com>

This should be an outstanding summer meeting with much to see and many exciting marketing ideas to discuss. Also, don't miss the opportunity to compare notes with your fellow growers and marketers.

For more information look at:  
<http://www.hort.purdue.edu/fruit>

If you have questions please call Tom Roney 317-326-2278, Peter Hirst 765-494-1323 or Dick Hayden 765-463-6587.

## **AGENDA**

### Monday, June 23 2003

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| 4.00 pm | Registration  |
| 4.30 pm | Walking tour of greenhouse facilities and vegetable plantings |
| 6.00 pm | Cookout on the grounds (modest charge)                        |
| 7.00 pm | Roundtable discussion   |

### Tuesday, June 24 2003

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 8.00 am | Registration and coffee  |
| 8.45 am | Overview of farm and tour of facilities including cider processing plant |
| 9.45 am | Farm Marketing Session, including presentations by:                      |

- Kathy Altman, Office of the Indiana Commissioner of Agriculture
- Gary Truitt, Truitt Communications on the IndianaFarmDirect.com project
- Dr Liping Cai, Purdue Rural Tourism Resources and Information Programs (Rural TRIP)
- Dr Ed Ashworth, head, Dept. of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture

We will also have a tour and discussion of the year round market at Tuttle Orchards.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 12.00 pm | Lunch on the grounds (modest charge)   |
| 1.15 pm  | Indiana Hort. Society business meeting   |
| 1.45 pm  | Tour of fruit plantings including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Intensive apple planting designed for U-pick</li><li>• Semi-dwarf apple planting</li><li>• Purdue Entomology research at Tuttle Orchard – Dr Rick Foster</li><li>• State of the art pesticide handling facility</li></ul> |
| 5.00 pm  | Adjourn  |

## **MOTEL INFORMATION**

Listed purely as information, and not as a recommendation

### Motels in the Greenfield area

All are located close to the S.R. 9 / I-70 interchange.

Comfort Inn, 178 E. Martindale Drive, Greenfield IN 46140

Phone: 317-467-9999 or 1-800-4CHOICE

Greenfield Dollar Inn, 2180 N. State Street, Greenfield, IN 46140

Phone: 317-467-0065

Holiday Inn Express, 2070 N. State Street, Greenfield, IN 46140

Phone: 317-467-0999,  
e-mail: lokelsey@aol.com

<http://www.hiexpress.com/greenfieldin>

Lees Inn, 2270 N. State Street, Greenfield, IN 46140

Phone: 317-462-7112,  
e-mail: greenfield@leesinn.com  
<http://www.leesinn.com>

Super 8 Motel - Greenfield

2100 N. State Street, Greenfield, IN 46140  
Phone: 317-462-8899 or 1-800-800-8000  
<http://www.super8.com>

**Numerous other motels** are located on the east side of Indianapolis close to the I-70 / Post Road interchange and the I-465 / SR 67 interchange.

***Indar and Topsin M Receive Section 18 Exemption for Use on Blueberries:*** EPA has granted Section 18 Exemptions for fenbuconazole (Indar) and thiophanate methyl (Topsin M WSB) fungicides for use on blueberries in Indiana for the 2003 growing season. Indar 75WSP (fenbuconazole) is used for the control of mummy berry disease. The supplemental label for the Section 18 exemption has been issued by Dow AgroSciences. This supplemental label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application. Contact Dow Agrosciences, (<http://www.dowagro.com/label/index.htm>) for a copy of the label.

Topsin M is used for control of mummy berry disease, Botrytis blossom blight, anthracnose fruit rot, Phomopsis twig blight and canker, and Fusicoccum canker. The supplemental label for the Section 18 exemption for Topsin was issued by Cerexagri ([www.cerexagri.com](http://www.cerexagri.com)) and must be in possession of the user at the time of application.

If you have questions about section 18 exemptions for pesticides, contact the Indiana State Chemist at 765-494-1587. Copies of the supplemental labels in printable PDF format are available on the Midwest Small Fruit and Grape Spray Guide website at [www.hort.purdue.edu/hort/ext/sfg](http://www.hort.purdue.edu/hort/ext/sfg) under "Recent Updates" link. (Bordelon)

***Intrepid, A New Pesticide for Grape Berry Moth:***  
Source: Roger Williams and Kevin McClure, Department of Entomology, OARDC, Wooster. Ohio Fruit ICM News Volume 7, No. 1 January 10, 2003

2002 was the worst year on record for the damage caused by the Grape Berry Moth. Thus, it is with great interest that a new compound has just been released for this pest. The EPA has recently approved the use of Intrepid for the control of Grape Berry Moth and several other related insects that attack the vine. However, there is great concern among researchers that Sevin is losing its effectiveness against GBM.

New York entomologists have determined that

indeed the Grape Berry Moth is becoming resistant to Sevin, and we all fear that resistance may be developing to Danitol. So a warning: before you use Intrepid you need to plan to alternate spray materials or we will shortly lose all our weapons against Grape Berry Moth and other grape insects. Researchers in Ohio and neighboring states have evaluated and confirmed that the efficacy of Intrepid against Grape Berry Moth is superior. It also exhibits a long residual on the grapevine.

Intrepid 2F (methoxyfenozide) insecticide is a product of Dow AgroSciences of Indianapolis. This product should provide a needed alternative to other products labeled for the Grape Berry Moth and help to limit pest resistance when alternated with other compounds. It is to be applied at initiation of egg hatch.

At the recent Grape Berry Moth Summit the researchers from all the states surrounding Lake Erie agreed that it was most effective when used at the beginning of the 2nd generation and reapplied within 10-18 days to ensure complete coverage of fruits or foliage. There is a pre-harvest interval of 30 days. In other words, grapes are not to be harvested within 30 days of the last application. We are restricted to no more than 16 fl oz/acre/ application or 48 fl oz/acre/season of Intrepid 2F.

Toxicity is as follows: Oral LD50 - mouse: >5000 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 - rat: >2000mg/kg; Inhalation LC50 - rat: 0.9 mg/l for 4 hr. The oral toxicity and the dermal toxicity are very favorable for mammals. However, the inhalation toxicity is a little high. Always use proper protection when handling and spraying all pesticides.

***Orange Rust:*** Blackberries and black raspberries across the state are showing early stages of orange rust. Leaves appear misshapen and yellowish, and shoots are often excessive elongated. The disease looks somewhat like herbicide injury except that as it progresses, orange pustules appear on the undersides of the leaves. This is a systemic disease that cannot be cured. Well-timed applications of Nova 40W (Immunox for the home grower) or the new strobilurin Cabrio 20EG can prevent infection of uninfected plants. Fungicides should be applied on a 10 to 14 day schedule until leaves on infected plants dry up and stop producing the orange spores. This is usually around the first of July. If possible,

infected plants should be destroyed immediately to prevent release of spores. If spores are being shed, then put a plastic trash bag over the plant before removal to prevent widespread dissemination of spores. The fungus resides in the roots as well as the shoots, so the plants must be rouged out completely. An easier way might be to use a systemic herbicide such as glyphosate at a full rate to kill out diseased plants. Refer to our two small fruit publications for a complete discussion of managing this disease: Commercial Small Fruit and Grape Spray Guide (<http://www.hort.purdue.edu/hort/ext/sfg/>) and the Midwest Small Fruit Pest Management Handbook (<http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~sfgnet/>). (Bordelon)

**New E-mail Groups Available for Indiana Growers:** Two mail groups have been established for Indiana fruit and vegetable growers, winemakers, farm markets, etc. as part of our Indiana Fruit and Vegetable web site. The project is sponsored by the Purdue University Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture and is partially funded by a USDA Specialty Crop Block Grant through the Office of the Indiana Commission of Agriculture. The “Fruitveg” group is for all fruit and vegetable growers, farm marketers, etc. in Indiana and surrounding states. The “Winegrape” mail group is primarily for the Indiana wine industry. Anyone can subscribe to either group.

The mail groups have been established to allow Indiana fruit and vegetable growers, wine grape growers and wineries, and farm marketers to interact with each other electronically. We envision growers and marketers using this forum for free and open exchange of information and ideas. We also feel that the list can be used to coordinate group purchases of equipment and supplies, and as a forum to buy and sell produce and used equipment and supplies. However, we believe that advertising by commercial vendors is not appropriate use of the mail group. While we do not intend to moderate the list, we will keep an eye on the activity. We will not allow personal vendettas, inflammatory comments or other inappropriate use of the list. Any statements made do not represent “official” opinions, and Purdue University takes no responsibility for content.

There are two ways to receive messages from the mail groups, as a list or a digest. If you subscribe to

the mailing list, each message that is sent to the list will be forwarded to you as a separate e-mail message. For example, if there are 5 messages sent to the list in one day, you will receive 5 e-mails from the list that day. Subscribe to the mailing list using this option if you want to receive messages as soon as they are posted. If you subscribe to the mailing list digest, all messages received by the list in one day will be combined into one e-mail message and sent to you periodically. If there are 5 messages sent to the list in one day, you will receive one e-mail containing all 5 messages. Subscribe to the mailing list using the digest option if you prefer to receive fewer separate e-mail messages.

To subscribe to the list, send a message to [<majordomo@purdue.edu>](mailto:majordomo@purdue.edu) with the following command in the body of your email message:

subscribe fruitveg  
or  
subscribe winegrape

or if you prefer the digest option, send a message to [<majordomo@purdue.edu>](mailto:majordomo@purdue.edu) with the following command in the body of your email message:

subscribe fruitveg-digest  
or  
subscribe winegrape-digest

You will receive a message back from majordomo requiring authentication of your subscription. The process is quick and self-explanatory. If you have any problems, let one of us know and we’ll try to help.

**Fire Blight:** Growers, especially in southern Indiana, should be walking their orchards NOW checking for fire blight (mid to late May is generally when fire blight makes itself known in southern Indiana). Look for new growth that appears wilted and crooked at the tip with browning and wilting of leaves. Efforts to limit secondary spread by cutting out fire blight strikes are most successful if these strikes can be removed immediately after they appear. Cut out blighted twigs 10 to 12 inches below any sign of infection, being sure to sterilize pruning tools between each cut. If the infected shoot is associated with the main trunk or a major scaffolding limb you may want to try the “ugly

stub” cut, deliberately leaving a naked 4 inch branch stub above the supporting limb. Marking the ugly stubs with flags or a bright colored paint when the cuts are made can help in relocating them during the winter pruning operation. Maintain good control of sucking insects, which are primary carriers for secondary spread of blight. Special attention should be given to young trees and/or trees on M.9 and M.26 rootstocks or interstems. If epidemic blossom blight is present, with nearly every branch having a majority of the blossom clusters affected, it is neither practical nor desirable to prune out affected blossoms. Extensive pruning of such fire blighted trees will generally only result in spreading the disease and stimulate the growth of even more new, susceptible tissue. (Pecknold)

**Post-bloom Sprays for Fire Blight:** DO NOT bother spraying with bactericides of any type (streptomycin and copper) AFTER petal fall. There are no pesticides that will cure or prevent what is referred to as the twig blight phase of fire blight. Streptomycin and copper are only effective for prevention of the blossom blight phase of fire blight; therefore once bloom is over they pretty much are ineffective. The ONE EXCEPTION to this – as you all know - is the use of streptomycin after petal fall following hailstorm or heavy wind damage. This “hail spray” should be made within 18 to 24 hours after the start of the storm, even if the foliage is not completely dry. Also, it is much too late to begin spraying with Apogee to help minimize fire blight for this year (see the previous edition for information on Apogee). Secondly, DO NOT over fertilize or attempt any other cultural practices that will stimulate plant growth. Growers should use management systems that promote early cessation of tree growth without adversely affecting tree vigor. Excess vigor is an important component of orchard risk for fire blight. (Pecknold)

**Stopping Spread of Apple Scab:** About 9 to 17 days are required from the time of infection by apple scab until the appearance of the olive-green, velvety brown scab lesions. Within the lesions secondary spores (conidia) are produced throughout the summer months, by the billions! To make matters worse, fruit are at their maximum stage of susceptibility from pink until about 3-4 weeks after petal-fall. NOW would be a good time to start checking for the first symptoms of scab. The

recommended course of action where scab lesions are present is: apply a SI fungicide (Nova, Procure, or Rubigan) to minimize additional leaf infections **in combination with a FULL rate** of Captan to provide optimum control of fruit scab; OR, apply a strobilurin fungicide, Sovran or Flint. A reminder, the strobilurin fungicides are very prone to the development of resistance, use sparingly, see label for further information. Obviously, the application of a strobilurin fungicide is an excellent alternative for those growers who suspect possible SI resistance in their orchard. See the previous edition for further info on SI resistance. (Pecknold)

**Strawberry Disease Alert:** Strawberry gray mold and leather rot are most apt to occur under cool, wet, cloudy conditions. Keep an eye on your prevailing weather conditions and act (spray) accordingly. Recent wet conditions have resulted in high disease potential during the coming month. See ID-169, “ 2003 Indiana Commercial Small Fruit & Grape Spray Guide “, for further information on suggested fungicides for gray mold and leather rot. (Pecknold)

**Helen Irene Beasley** passed away on Saturday, May 17 2003 after being ill for a number of years. Irene was married to Milton Beasley, and they both grew up in Indianapolis. Despite both being city kids, they established a farm in Danville in 1946. Since they had little farming background, they were helped by their neighbor who mentored them in farming. Initially they grew row crops and also had livestock and chickens. They then started growing canning tomatoes, which were a widely grown crop in the Danville area in those days. One year when they had surplus tomatoes, Milton and Irene sold them on the roadside and so began Beasley’s farm marketing. Apple trees were planted and the orchard expanded over the years. Irene enjoyed picking vegetables, and it would often take 2 people, half her age, to keep up with her. Milton passed away in 1979. Milton and Irene had 3 children, Shirley, Sharon (dec.) and John. John and his wife Debbie currently run the farm and they have been active in the Indiana Hort. Society and also the Indiana Farm Market Association. We extend our sympathies to the Beasley family. (Hirst)

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