Grower/Orchard Manager Survey of IPM Tactics Used - 2017

Respondent Groups							
1: LOFP Fruit School, Lockport - Feb. 6, 2017 (42 Respondents)							
2: LOFT Fruit School, Newark - Feb. 7, 2017 (43 Respondents)							
	Percentage of respondents indicating tactic is used on:						
	Group 1				**Group 2**		
IPM Tactic	**Entire Farm**	**Specific Blocks**	**No Response**		**Entire Farm**	**Specific Blocks**	**No Response**
Prunings are destroyed or removed so that no residue remains after one year.	73.5	5.9	17.6		66.7	22.2	11.1
Tree row volume is used to configure spray pattern and calculate rates.	64.7	8.8	23.5		83.3	2.8	13.9
Pesticide application equipment is calibrated at least annually.	79.4	2.9	14.7		80.6	11.1	8.3
NEWA website used to assess degree days or other insect/disease predictive events.	50.0	5.9	41.2		52.8	2.8	44.4
Have access to current wind speeds (e.g., hand-held monitor, weather station, Skybit) and use this information to reduce potential for drift.	61.8	2.9	32.4		50.0	16.7	33.3
Scouting records are maintained for the current and previous seasons.	55.9	14.7	26.5		75.0	2.8	22.2
Fungicide use for scab is based on CCE (or other 3rd-party) reports/predictions of infection periods.	82.4	5.9	8.8		86.1	5.6	8.3
Post-harvest litter chopping or urea treatment is used to reduce scab pressure.	32.4	20.6	44.1		41.7	8.3	50.0
Streptomycin use is based on a weather-based forecasting program such as Maryblyt or Cougarblight.	55.9	23.5	17.6		63.9	22.2	13.9
Fungicides are applied for summer diseases based on accumulated wetting hours from petal fall.	50.0	8.8	38.2		61.1	5.6	33.3
Post-bloom miticide use is based on visual foliar inspection for presence/ absence of threshold numbers of motile mites.	55.9	14.7	26.5		61.1	25.0	13.9
After the first insecticide application for plum curculio at petal fall, further PC sprays are based on calculation or reports/predictions of duration of egg-laying activity.	76.5	5.9	14.7		66.7	13.9	19.4
Codling moth treatment is based on block or region history of economic injury, or by monitoring using pheromone traps or sampling for damage.	70.6	11.8	14.7		55.6	22.2	22.2
If codling moth is treated, degree-days are used to calculate treatment timing after the first sustained pheromone trap catch (biofix) of each generation.	61.8	11.8	23.5		55.6	8.3	36.1
Where codling moth requires intervention, mating disruption and/or bio-insecticides containing granulosis virus are used.	11.8	29.4	55.9		13.9	22.2	63.9
If oriental fruit moth is treated, degree-days are used to calculate treatment timing after the first sustained pheromone trap catch (biofix) of each generation.	47.1	8.8	41.2		52.8	13.9	33.3
Where oriental fruit moth requires intervention, mating disruption is used.	8.8	29.4	58.8		13.9	22.2	63.9
OBLR treatment is based on systematic sampling for infested clusters or terminals.	55.9	8.8	32.4		61.1	11.1	27.8
Treatment decisions for apple maggot are based on monitoring using:							
yellow board traps	5.9	17.6	73.5		5.6	2.8	91.7
unbaited red sphere traps	20.6	20.6	55.9		33.3	13.9	50.0
volatile-baited sphere traps	14.7	17.6	64.7		16.7	2.8	77.8