





## Netting Applications for Direct Apple



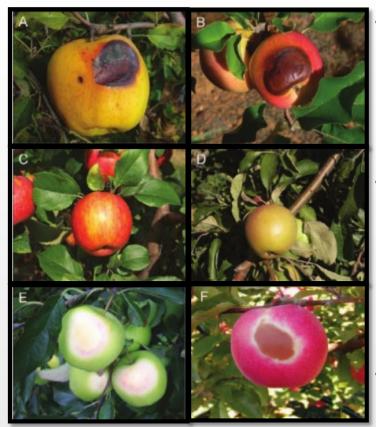
**Pest Control** 



Orchard Pest and Disease Management Invasive Species Thursday, 11 Jan. 2018, 2:45pm Portland, Oregon Adrian Marshall & Elizabeth Beers Washington State University Tree Fruit Research & Extension Center 1100 N Western Ave, Wenatchee, WA



#### **Fruit Disorder**



(Racsko and Schrader, 2012)

- Sunburn is one of the leading causes of culled apples in Washington State (Schrader et al., 2006).
- Sunburn occurs when fruit skin temperatures reach 115F, which can happen at ambient temperatures of 86F or higher (Schrader et al., 2001).
- To counteract sunburn, orchardists use evaporative cooling, kaolin clay sprays, and shade netting.



## **Netting Over Orchards**

**Top-cover only** 

 Currently the most effective method for reducing sunburn (Gindaba and Wand, 2005).







### **Multiple Functions**



- ✓ Minimize heat stress
- ✓ Eliminate overhead cooling
- ✓ Equipment Access
- ✓ Reduces worker exposure to UV and heat stress
- ✓ Excludes vertebrate (birds/deer)
- ✓ Exclude insects



## Obj. 1: Ability to exclude direct pests

#### Codling moth





Consperse stink bug







# Obj. 2: Effects on indirect pests and natural enemies

- Does netting affect predator/prey population dynamics?
- Indirect Pests: Woolly apple aphid
- Natural Enemies: Aphelinus mali, Lacewings, Syrphids, Earwigs





#### **Materials and Methods**

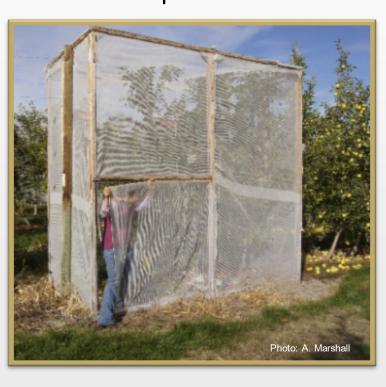
Small Cage: 10- 10'x10'x5' Cages 3 trees/plot

#### 3 treatments:

- 1. Cage+ Airblast
- 2. Airblast
- 3. Control (no treatment)

Large Cage:

4- 40'x50'x15' Cages 48 trees/plot







#### **Moth Exclusion**

- Large resident population
- Pheromone traps deployed in all treatment plots
- Replaced every week from 26 Apr-11 Oct





## **Mark and Recapture**











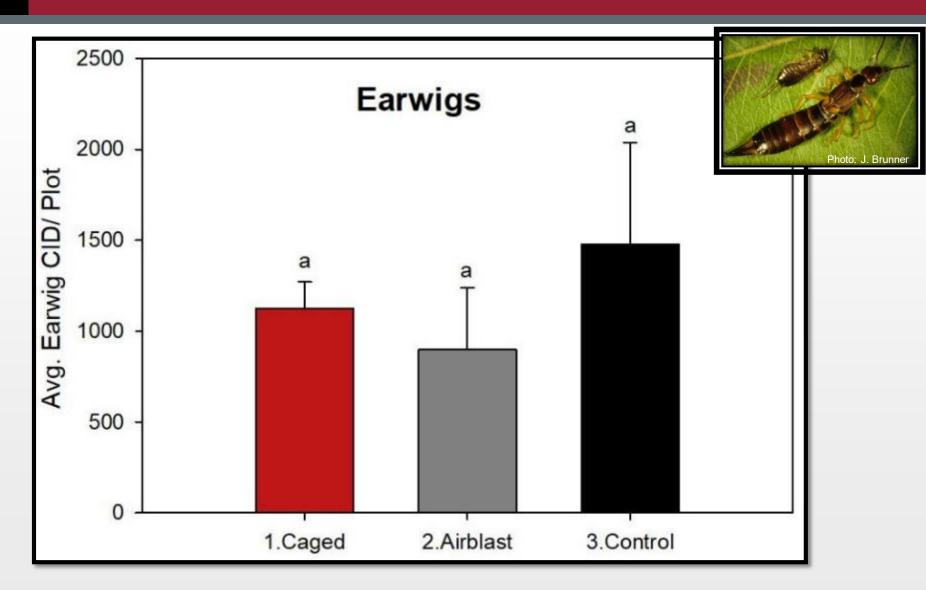
## **Density Tracking**

- Determine treatment effects on seasonal abundance of pests and natural enemies
- Traps deployed and replaced every two weeks from 3 May 11 Oct, 2017
  - \*Time counts were conducted for woolly apple aphids

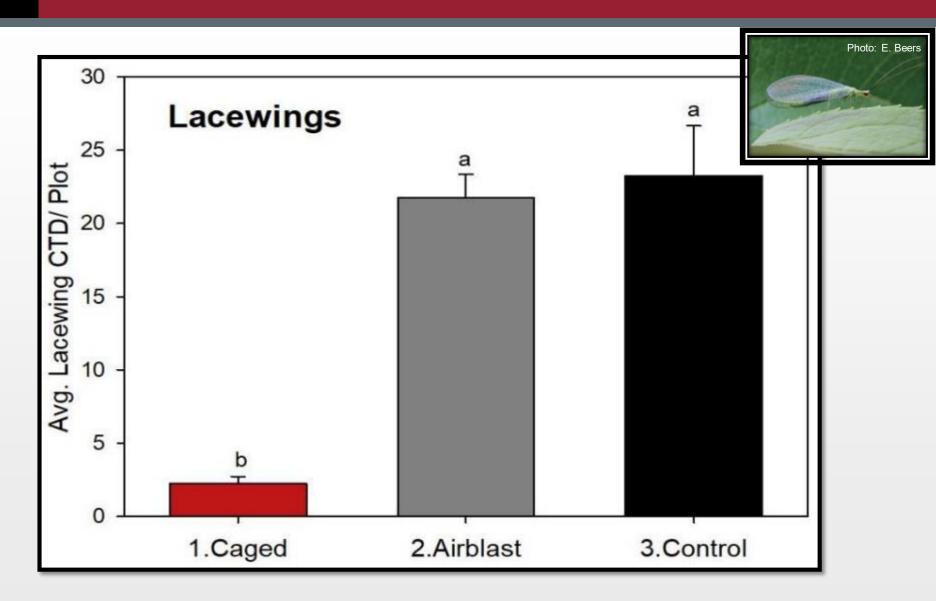




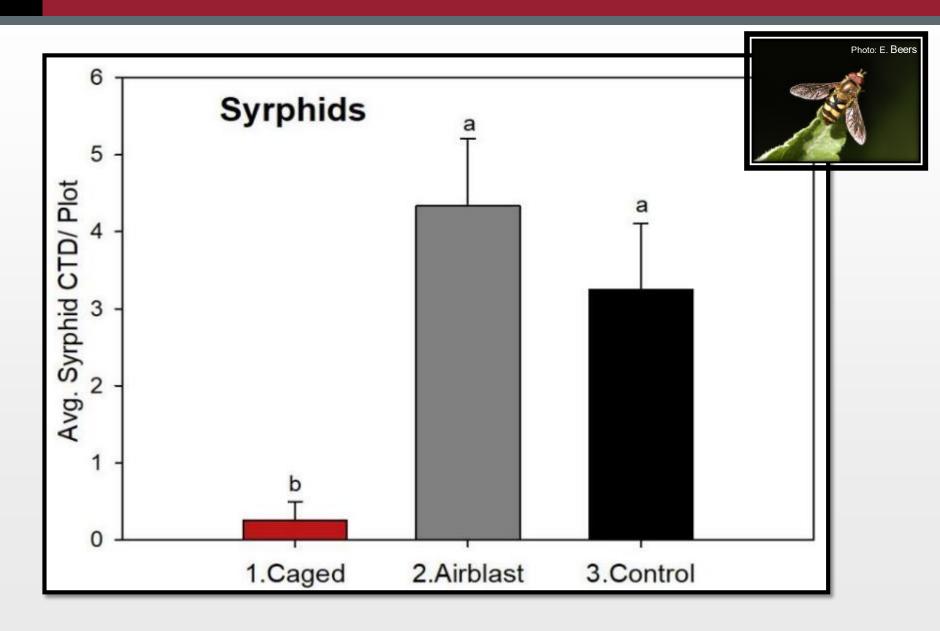
#### 2017 Results



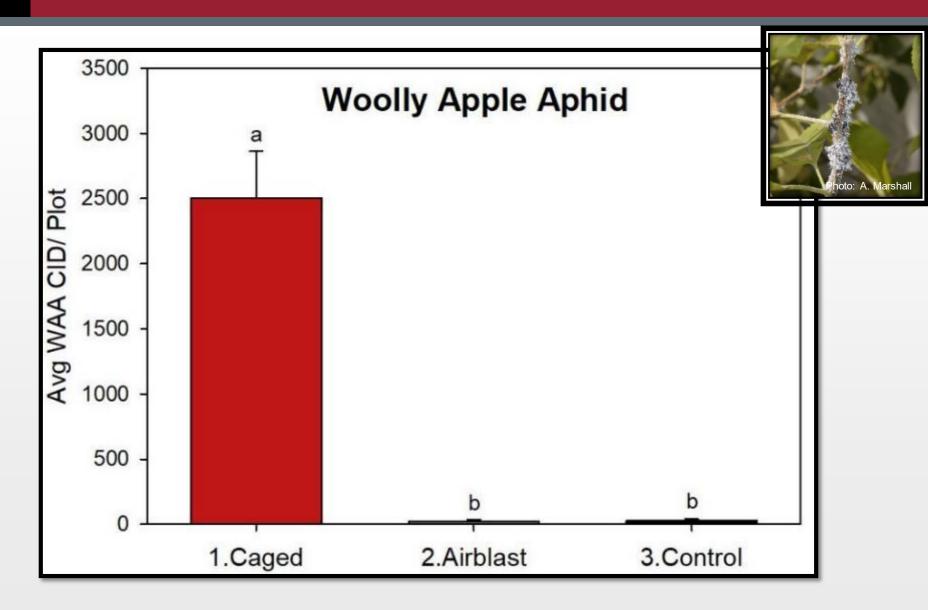




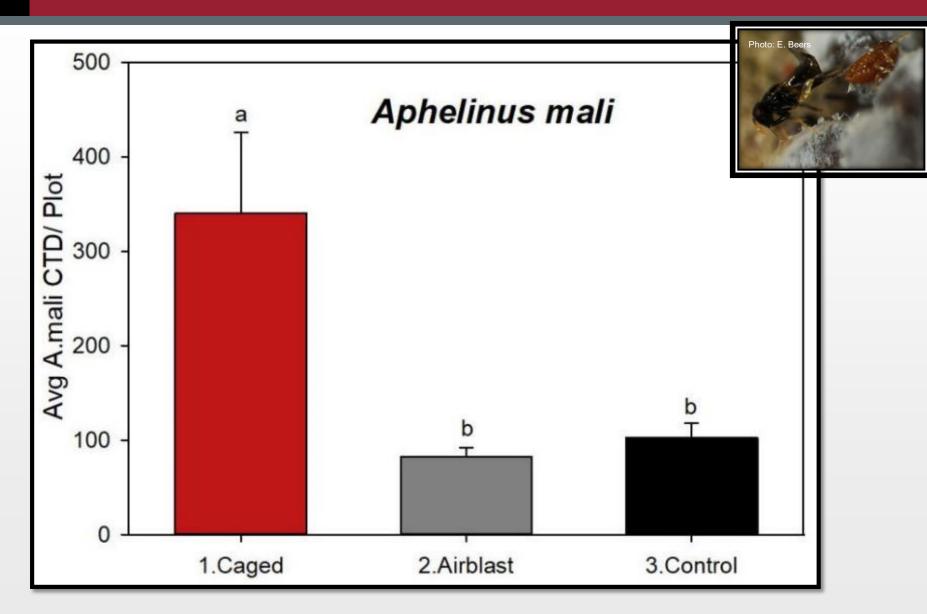




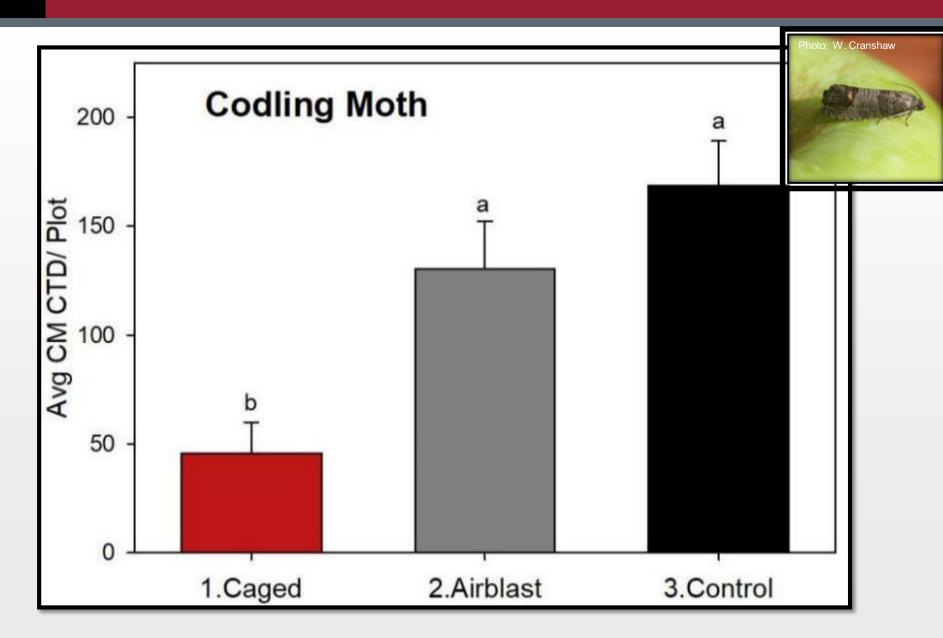




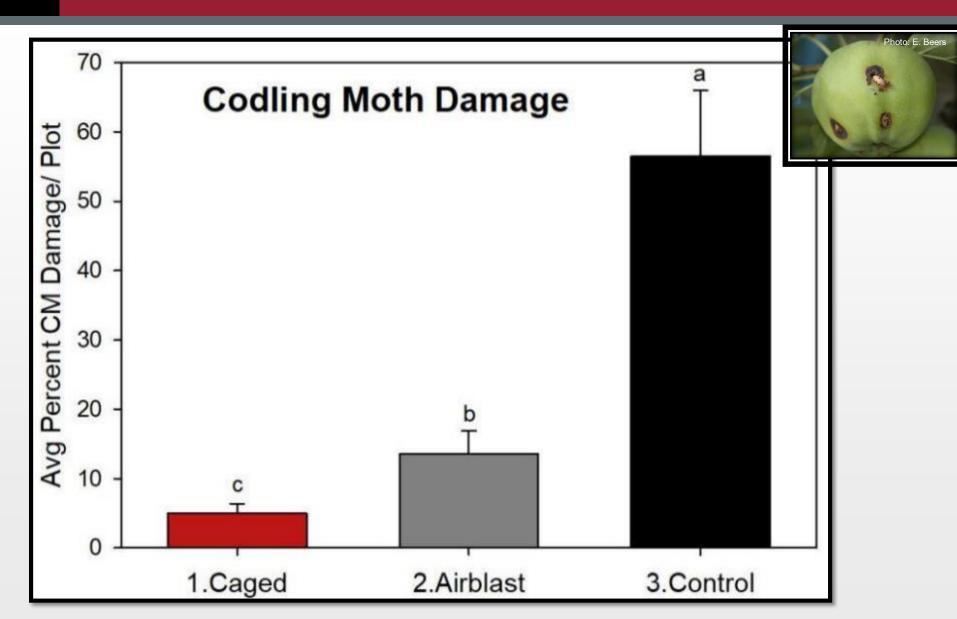




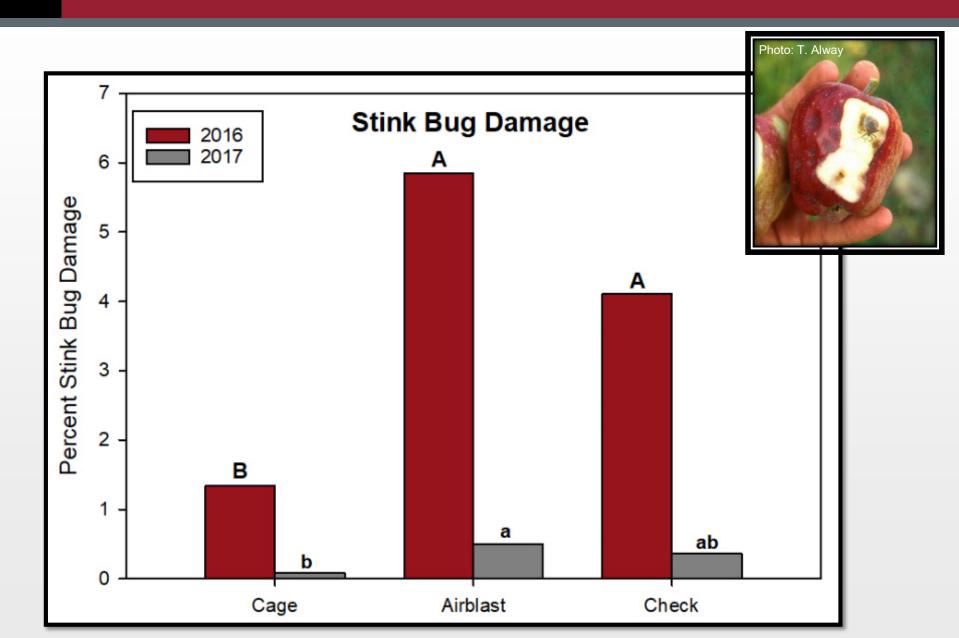














#### Conclusions

- Full enclosures significantly reduced direct pest damage two years in a row.
- They also resulted in large outbreaks of woolly apple aphids.



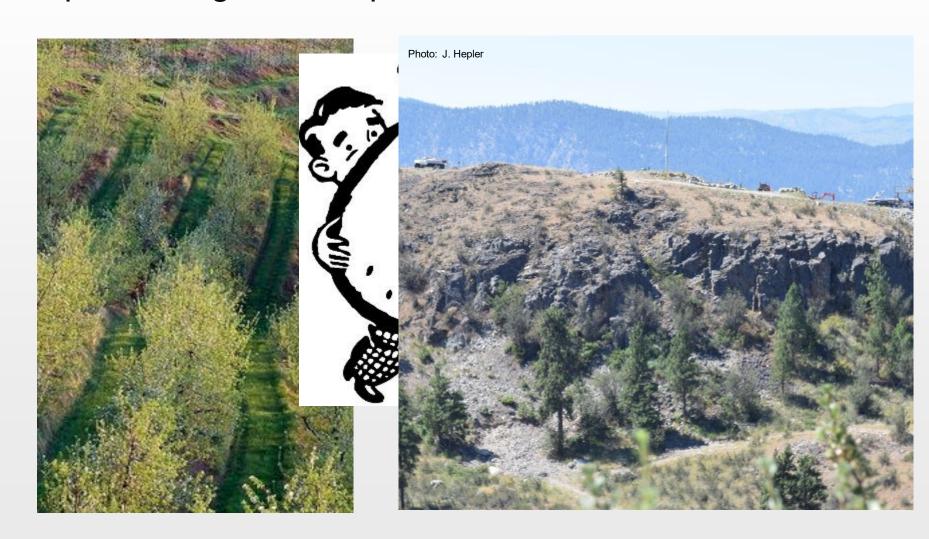






#### **Drawbacks**

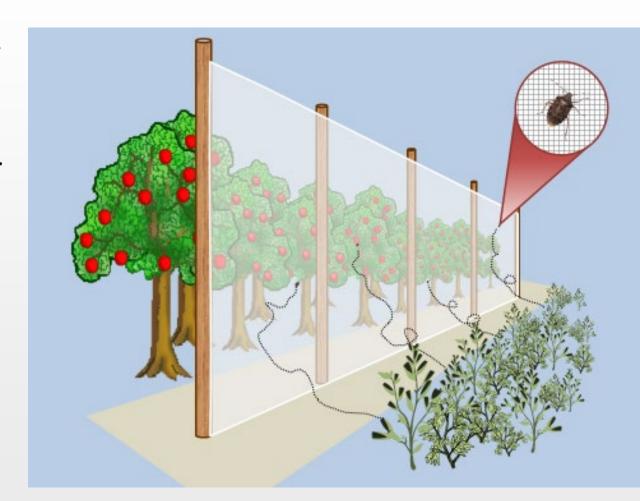
• Recorne plaigesticatallationnisimestatible





## Efficacy of a barrier at orchard border

- Only net the border of an orchard.
- Still a partial barrier to wildlife.
- May disrupt stink bug movement.





## Biology

Washington native stink bugs stay on natural vegetation for the majority of their lives.



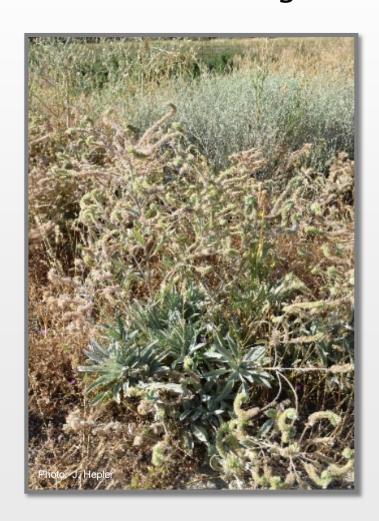






## **Behavior**

# Migration into orchards is associated with vegetation senescence.







## **Objectives**

Obj. 1: Determine when and how stink bugs migrate into orchard.



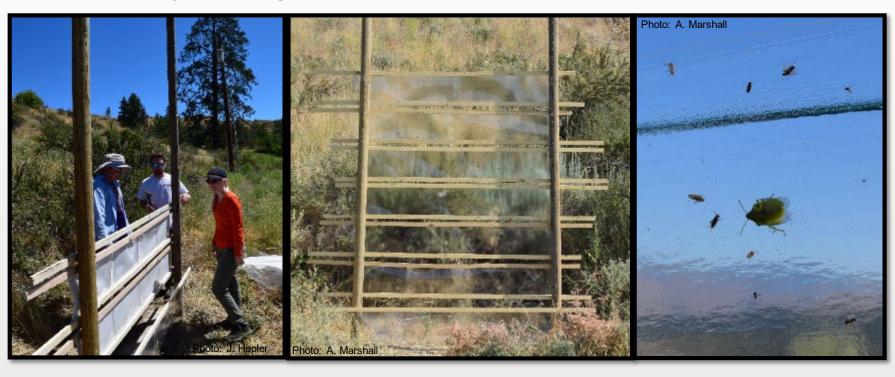


Obj. 2: Examine mechanical exclusion as a control tactic.



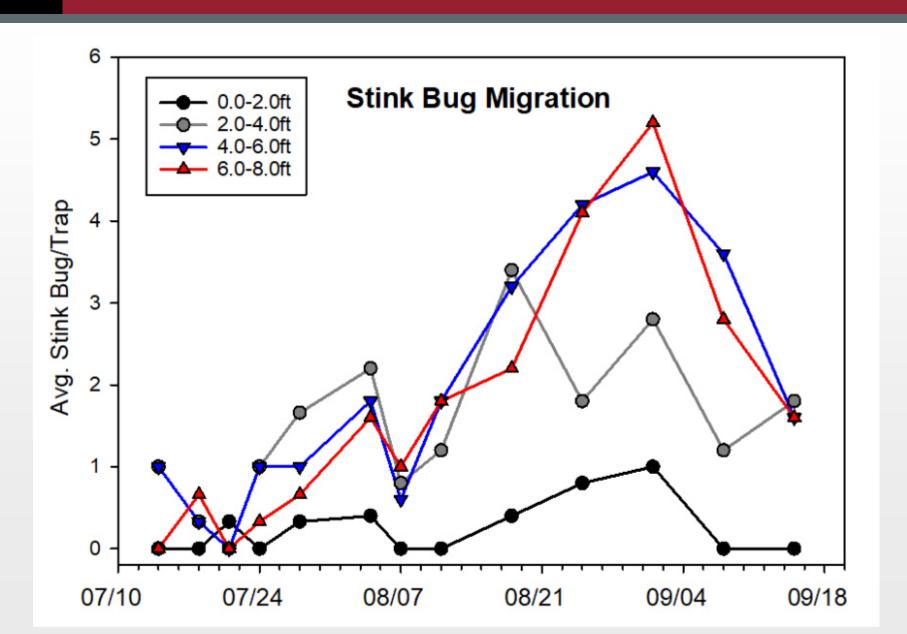
#### **Materials and Methods**

**Obj.1:** Assembled 5 (6 x 10 ft) sticky barriers. Recorded and removed stink bugs every 4 days Analyze height data





#### **Materials and Methods**

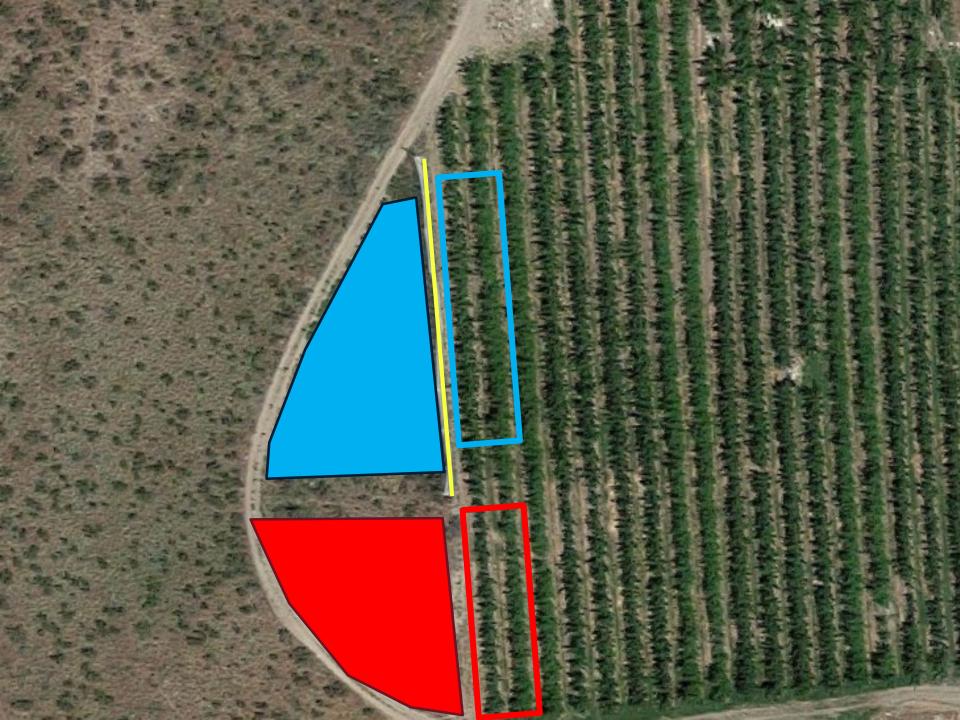




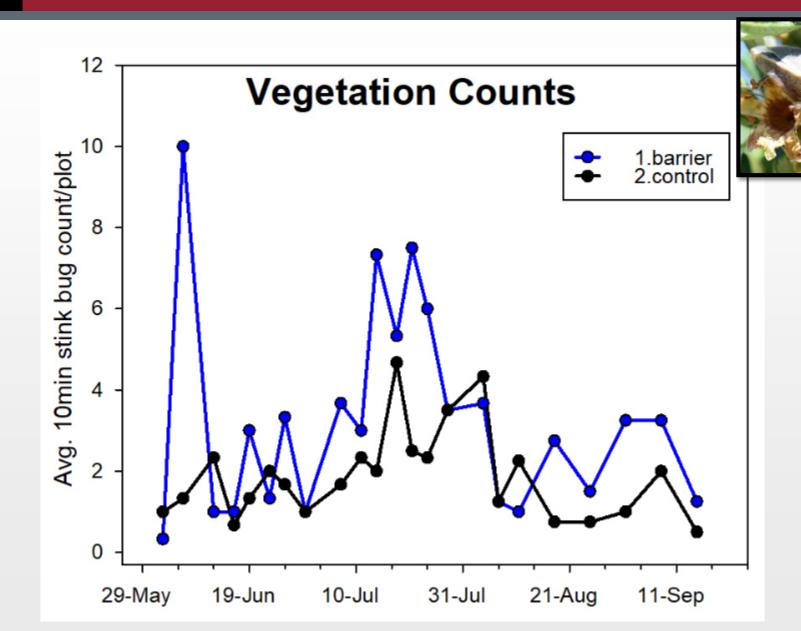
## **Experimental Design**

**Obj.2:** Constructed 4 (150 x 15 ft) shade net barriers. Recorded stink bugs on each side of net every 4 days. Analyzed seasonal migration habits.



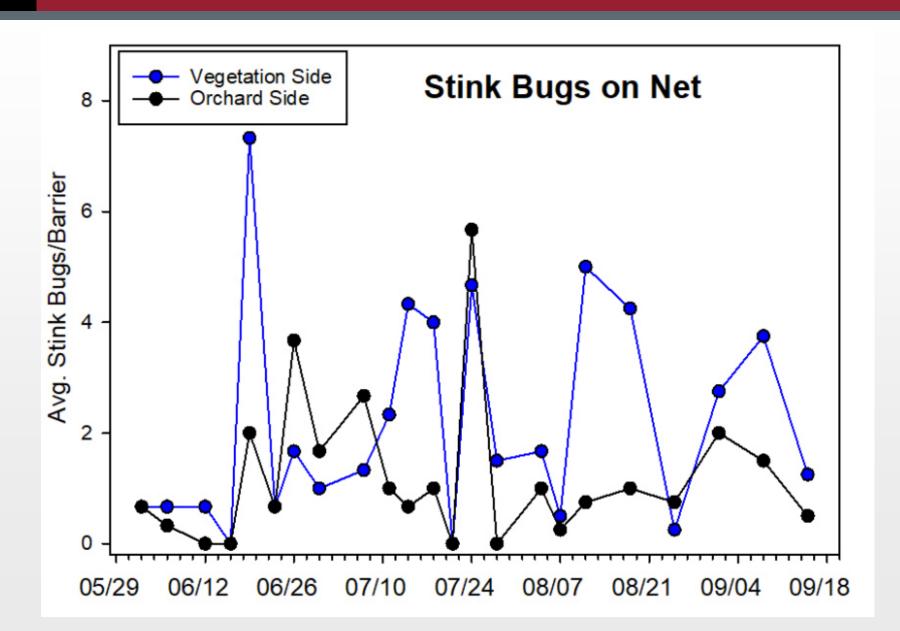




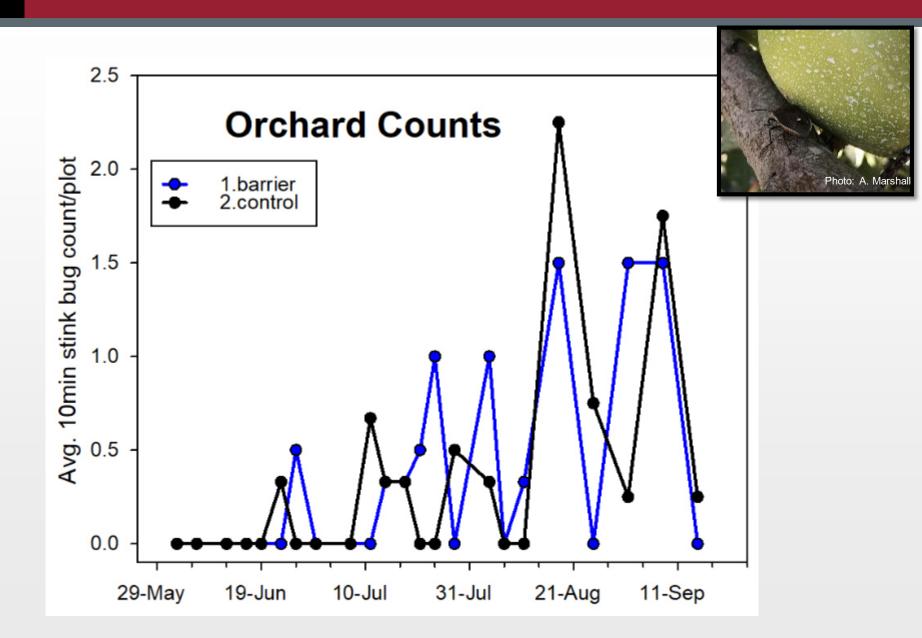




#### Results









#### Discussion

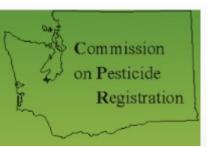
Overall the barrier study was inconclusive as very few stink bugs were captured in orchards.

Stink bugs were present in orchards as early





## Acknowledgements









Crew of 2017

L to R, back: Chris Sater, Peter Smytheman, Bruce Greenfield, Jim Hepler, Josh Milnes, Adrian Marshall, Lonie Nottingham, Molly Darr Front: Thomas Smytheman, Brooklyn xxxxx, Allie xxxx, CJ Squires, Kayla xxxx, Betsy

