

Exclusion nets: a step towards pesticide-free apple growing in North America



Growing organic apples is difficult in NE North America...

<i>Blastodacna atra</i>	Apple pith moth
<i>Lyonetia speculella</i>	Apple leafminers
<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i>	Apple maggot
<i>Orthosia hibisci</i>	Speckled green fruit worm
<i>Grapholita prunivora</i>	Lesser appleworm
<i>Phytoptus pyri</i>	Pear leaf blister mite
<i>Phyllobius</i> sp.	Leaf weevils
<i>Spilonota ocellana</i>	Eyespotted bud moth
<i>Coleophora</i> sp.	Cigar and Pistol casebearers
<i>Cacopsylla mali</i>	Apple sucker
<i>Aphis spiraeola</i> (<i>citricola</i>)	Spirea aphid
<i>Rhopalosiphum fitchii</i>	Apple grain aphid
<i>Eriosoma lanigerum</i>	Woolly apple aphid
<i>Dysaphis plantaginea</i>	Rosy apple aphid
<i>Aphis pomi</i>	Green apple aphid
<i>Euschistus</i> sp.	Brown stink bugs
<i>Campylomma verbasci</i>	Mullein bug
<i>Lygocoris communis</i>	Green apple bug
<i>Heterocordylus malinus</i>	Hawthorn dark bug
<i>Lygus lineolaris</i>	Tarnished plant bug
<i>Acrosternum</i> sp.	Green stink bugs
<i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	European corn borer
<i>Saperda candida</i>	Roundheaded apple tree borer
<i>Papillia japonica</i>	Japanese beetle
<i>Macrodactylus subspinosus</i>	Rose chafer/Scolyte des arbres
<i>Scolytus rugulosus</i>	Shot-hole borer
<i>Synanthedon scitula</i>	Dogwood borer
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	Gypsy moth
<i>Psarosina</i> sp. et <i>Choreutis</i> sp.	Skeletonizers
<i>Ctenicera</i> sp., <i>Agriotes</i> sp.	Click beetles
<i>Ametastegia glabrata</i>	Dock sawfly
<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	Twospotted spider mite
<i>Panonychus ulmi</i>	European red mite
<i>Taeniothrips inconsequens</i>	Pear thrips
<i>Choristoneura rosaceana</i>	Obliquebanded leafroller
<i>Argyrotaenia velutinana</i>	Redbanded leafroller
<i>Platynota idæusalis</i>	Tufted apple bud moth
<i>Archips argyrospila</i>	Fruit tree leafroller
<i>Grapholita molesta</i>	Oriental fruit moth
<i>Pseudexentera mali</i>	Pale apple leafroller

<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	Alternaria fruit rot
<i>Alternaria mali</i>	Alternaria blotch
<i>Alternaria</i> sp., <i>Cladosporium</i> sp., <i>Epicoecum</i> sp. et autres	Moldy core, core rot
<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>	Powdery mildew
Phytoplasme probable du groupe 16SrIII-B	Apple rubbery wood ou ARW
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Fire blight
<i>Nectria galligena</i>	European canker
<i>Botryosphaeria obtusa</i>	Black rot (Blossom end rot, Frog-eye leaf spot)
Candidatus <i>Phytoplasma pyri</i> (16SrX-C)	Pear decline ou PD
<i>Nectria cinnabarina</i>	Nectria twig blight
Phytoplasme du groupe 16SrI	Aster yellows ou AY
<i>Chondrostereum purpureum</i>	Silver leaf
<i>Schizothyrium jamaicensis</i>	
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> ,	
<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	
<i>Phytophthora cactorum</i>	
<i>Physalospora obtusa</i>	
<i>Gloeodes pomigena</i>	
<i>Physalospora obtusa</i>	
<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	
<i>Armillaria mellea</i>	
<i>Pezizula malicorticis</i>	
<i>Nectria galligena</i>	
<i>Helminthosporium papulosum</i>	
<i>Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae</i>	
<i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i>	
<i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i>	
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	
<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Glomerated rot
<i>Botryosphaeria dothidea</i>	White rot
<i>Schizothyrium pomi</i>	Flyspeck
<i>Peltaster fructicola</i>	Sooty blotch
<i>Leptodontium elatius</i>	Sooty blotch

<i>Paleacrita vernata</i>	Springcankerworm
<i>Alsophila pometaria</i>	Fall cankerworm
<i>Erannis tiliaria</i>	Linden looper
<i>Chrysobothris femorata</i>	Flatheaded apple tree borer
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Codling moth
<i>Dasineura mali</i>	Apple leaf[curling] midge
<i>Stictocephala bupalus</i>	Buffalo treehopper
<i>Torymus varians</i>	Apple seed chalcid
<i>Tachypterellus quadrigibbus</i>	Apple curculio
<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>	Plum curculio
<i>Polydrusus impressifrons</i>	Pale green weevil
<i>Schizura concinna</i>	Redhumped caterpillar
<i>Typhlocyba pomaria</i>	White apple leafhopper
<i>Empoasca fabae</i>	Potato leafhopper
<i>Pseudococcus comstocki</i>	Comstock mealybug
<i>Aspidiotus perniciosus</i>	San Jose scale
<i>Phylloxera pomonorum</i>	European fruit scale

<i>Geastrum polystrigatum</i>	Sooty blotch
<i>Penicillium expansum</i>	Blue mold
<i>Mucor piriformis</i>	Mucor rot
<i>Microbotryum pennsylvanicum</i>	Microbotryum
<i>Odontaspis virginianus</i>	White-tailed deer
<i>Sylvestris floridanus</i>	Eastern cottontail
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	Snowshoe hare
<i>Marmota monax</i>	Woodchuck (Groundhog)
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	American porcupine
<i>Microbotryum pennsylvanicum</i>	Meadow vole, Field mouse
<i>Microbotryum pennsylvanicum</i>	White-tailed deer
<i>Odontaspis virginianus</i>	Eastern cottontail
<i>Sylvestris floridanus</i>	Snowshoe hare
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Agent causal	Nom anglais
ApMV	Apple mosaic virus
TmRSV / ToRSV	Apple union necrosis and decline virus
ACLSV	Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus
ASGV	Apple stem grooving virus
ASPV	Apple stem pitting virus

Nom latin	Nom anglais
<i>Conus brachyrhynchus</i>	American crow
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Wild turkey
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	Pine grosbeak
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Ruffed grouse
<i>Pratylenchus</i> sp.	Root lesion nematodes

But how about growing *without pesticides*?

- If key pests can be controlled
- If diseases do not flare up
- If climate extremes are not too challenging
- If pollination can be achieved



©Photo : B. Drouin



Codling moth

Source : F. Vanoosthuysse



Plum curculio



Tarnished plant bug



Apple maggot

Exclusion systems exist for tree fruit



Chouinard



lfl.bayern.de



Severac



Charlot



Lefsrud

7-yr study 2012-2018

- Assess the effectiveness of a *complete* exclusion system for the prevention of apple fruit damage
 - Without using any pesticide or other sprays
 - On a 'Honeycrisp' high-density planting
 - Exclusion nets in place from bud-break to harvest
- Improve our knowledge of :
 - Primary and secondary pests and diseases, non-parasitic disorders
 - Photosynthesis and fruit quality
 - Pollination within / below nets
 - Nets and structure : strength, durability, ease of opening

Setup

- Cv. Honeycrisp / B9 (planted 2006)
- Zero sprays (no pesticides, growth regulators, fertilizers)
- Each plot: 10 m (12 trees)
- Compared treatments (6X):
 - 1) nets*
 - 2) No nets

*ProtekNet 60g/m clear HDPE

- mesh: 0,95x1,9mm
- light transmission: 93%



Aerial photo of some rows



Collected data

- Fruit damage (insects, diseases and non-parasitic)
- Foliar pests populations
- Temperature and photosynthesis
- Fruit load and quality (color, size, firmness, sugars, etc.)



Installation - spring



Complete exclusion



Opening (for summer work)

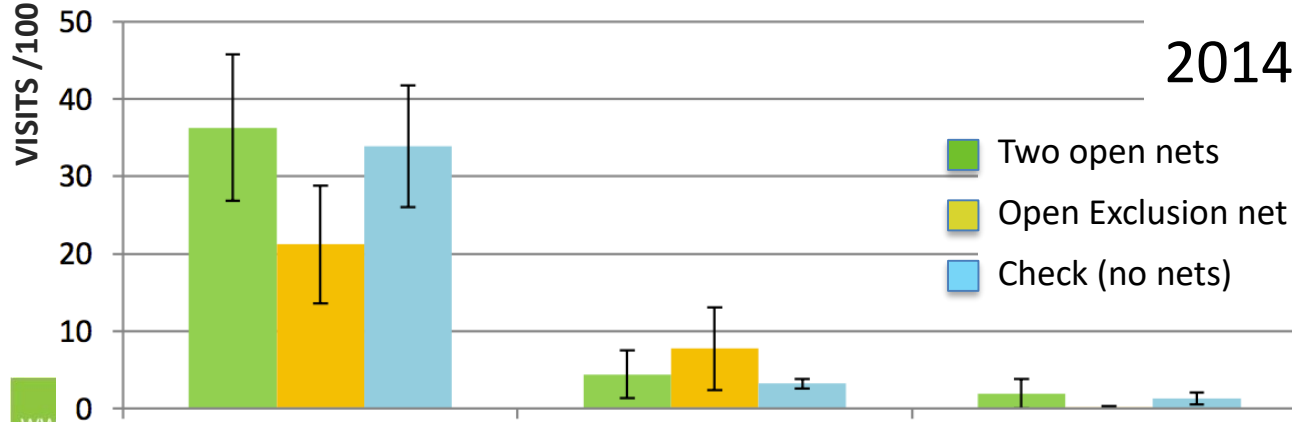
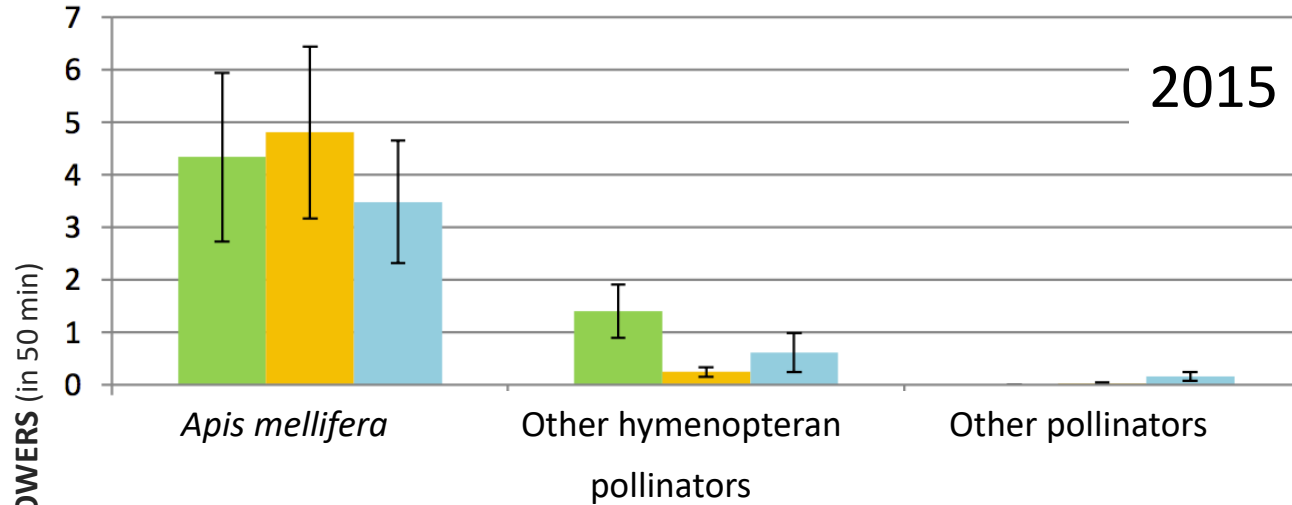


Opening (for pollination)



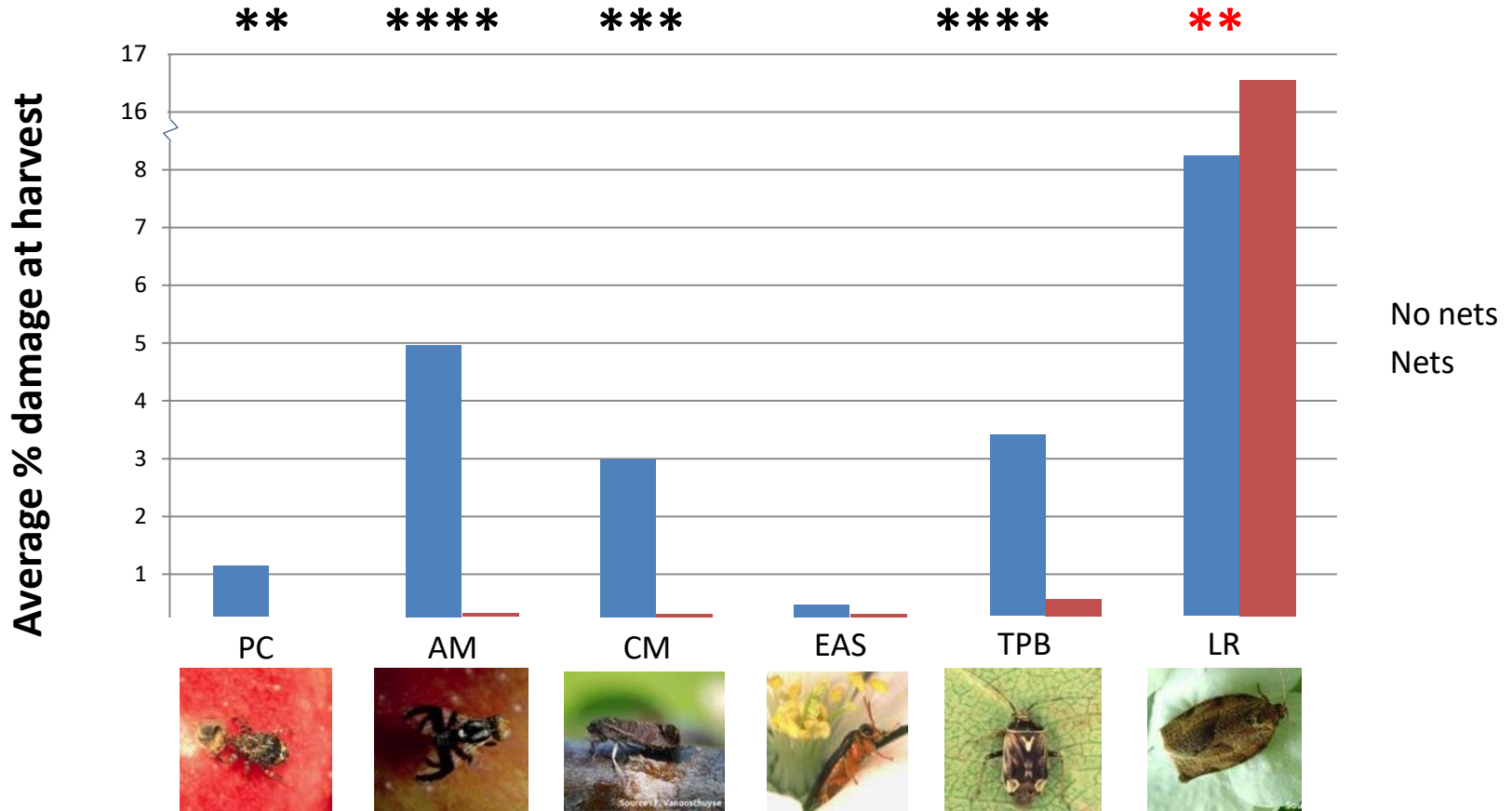
Visited flowers

- Opened nets do not affect pollination behavior



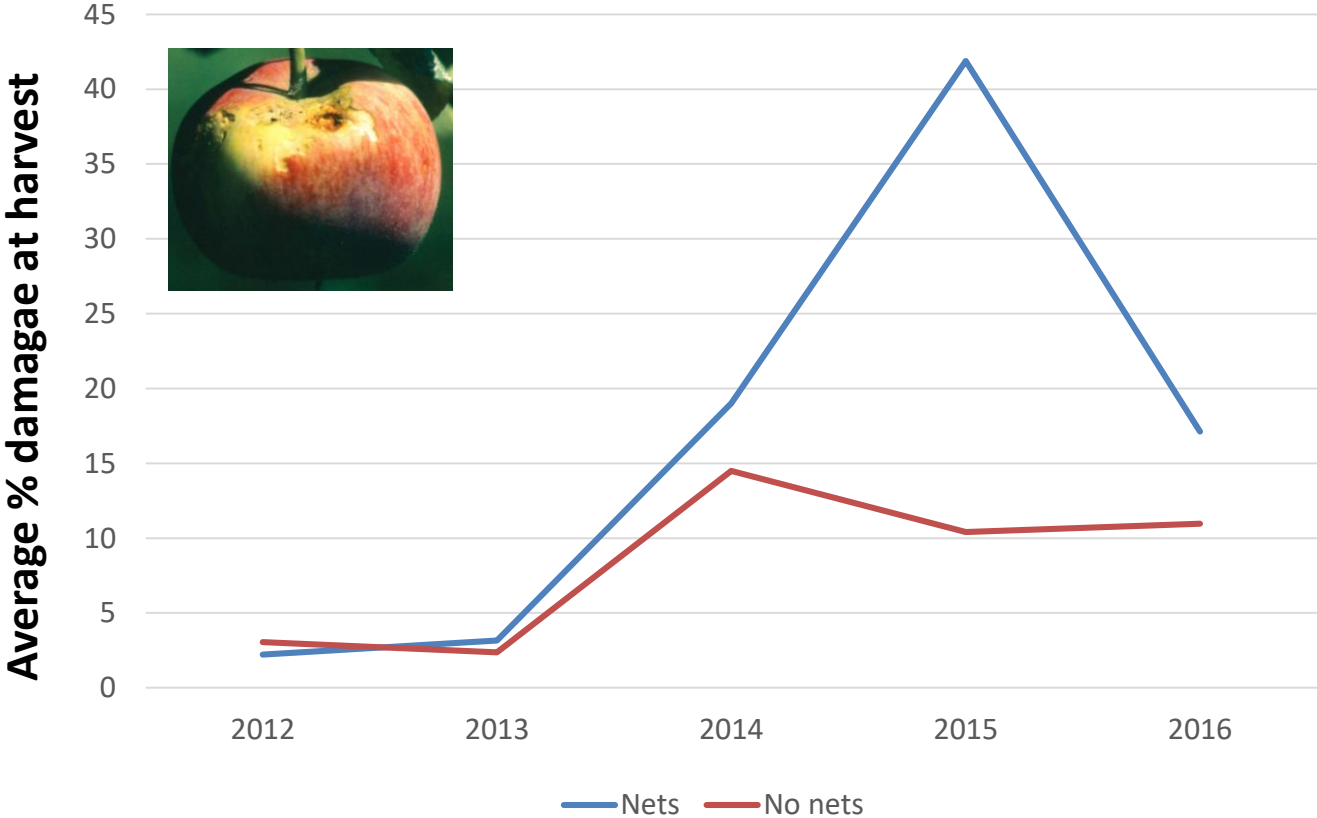
Fruit pests (2012-2016)

(120 apples/unit, picked < 1 week from harvest)



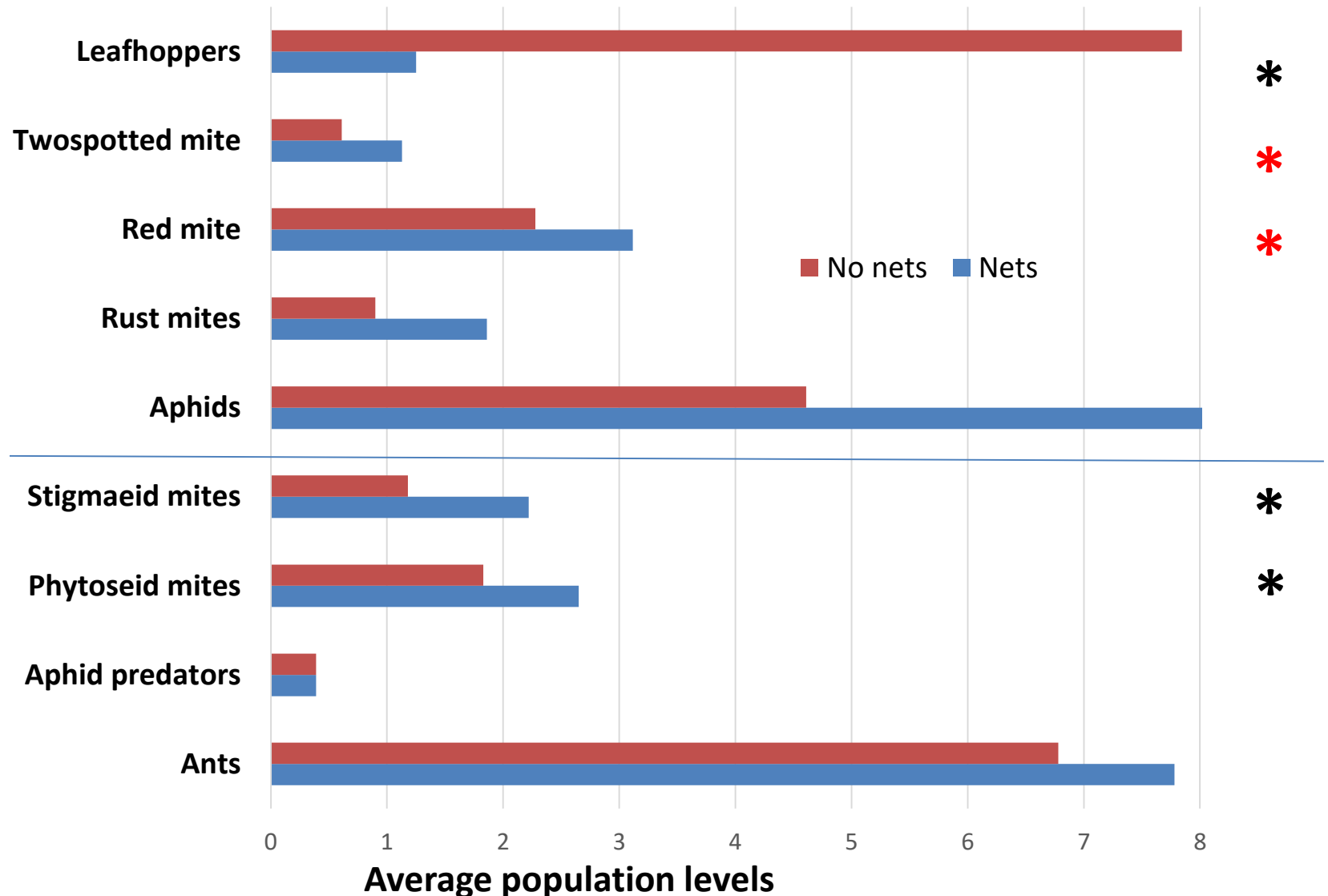
Leafroller damage – 2012-2016

(*Choristoneura rosaceana*, Obliquebanded leafroller)



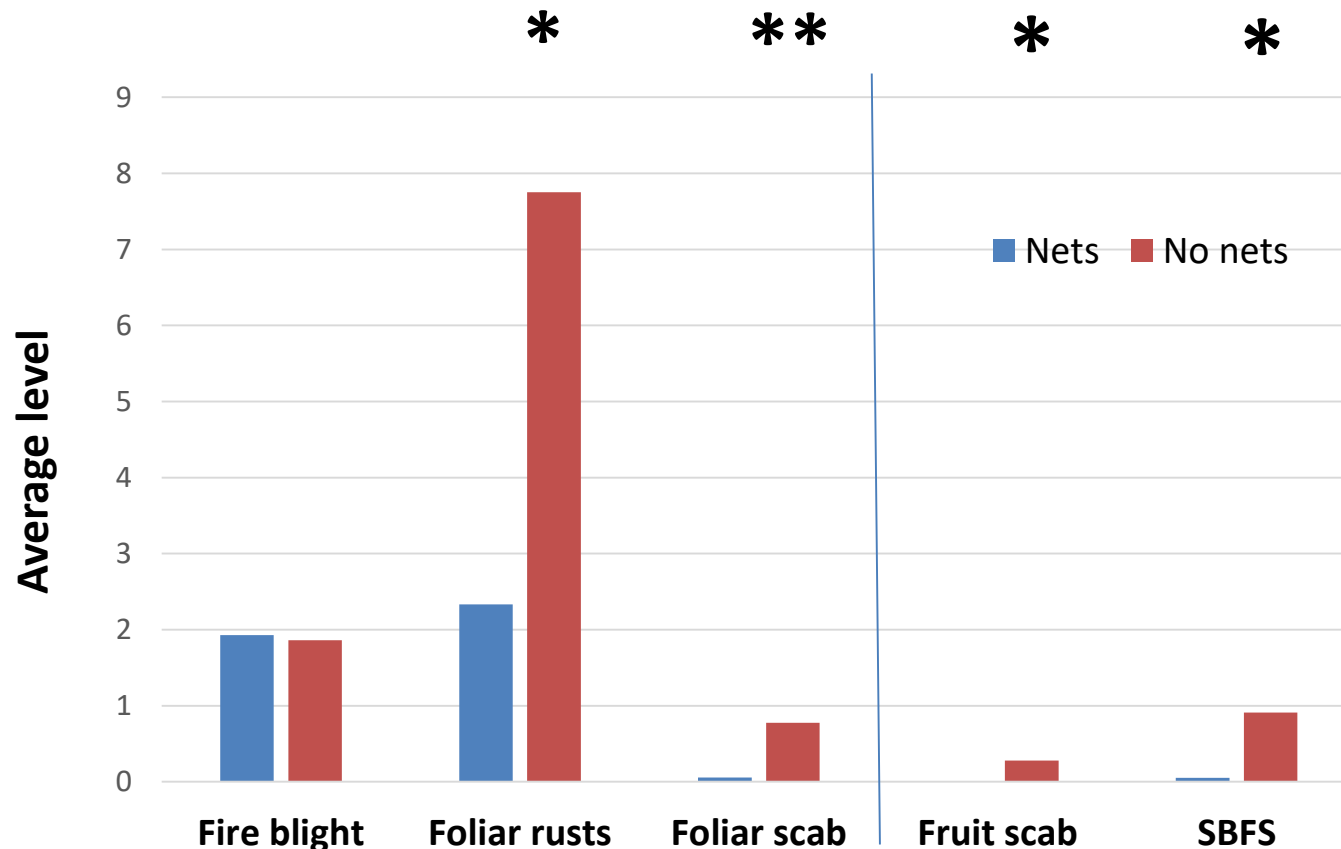
Summer arthropods (2012-13-16)

(various population indices, pests and beneficials)

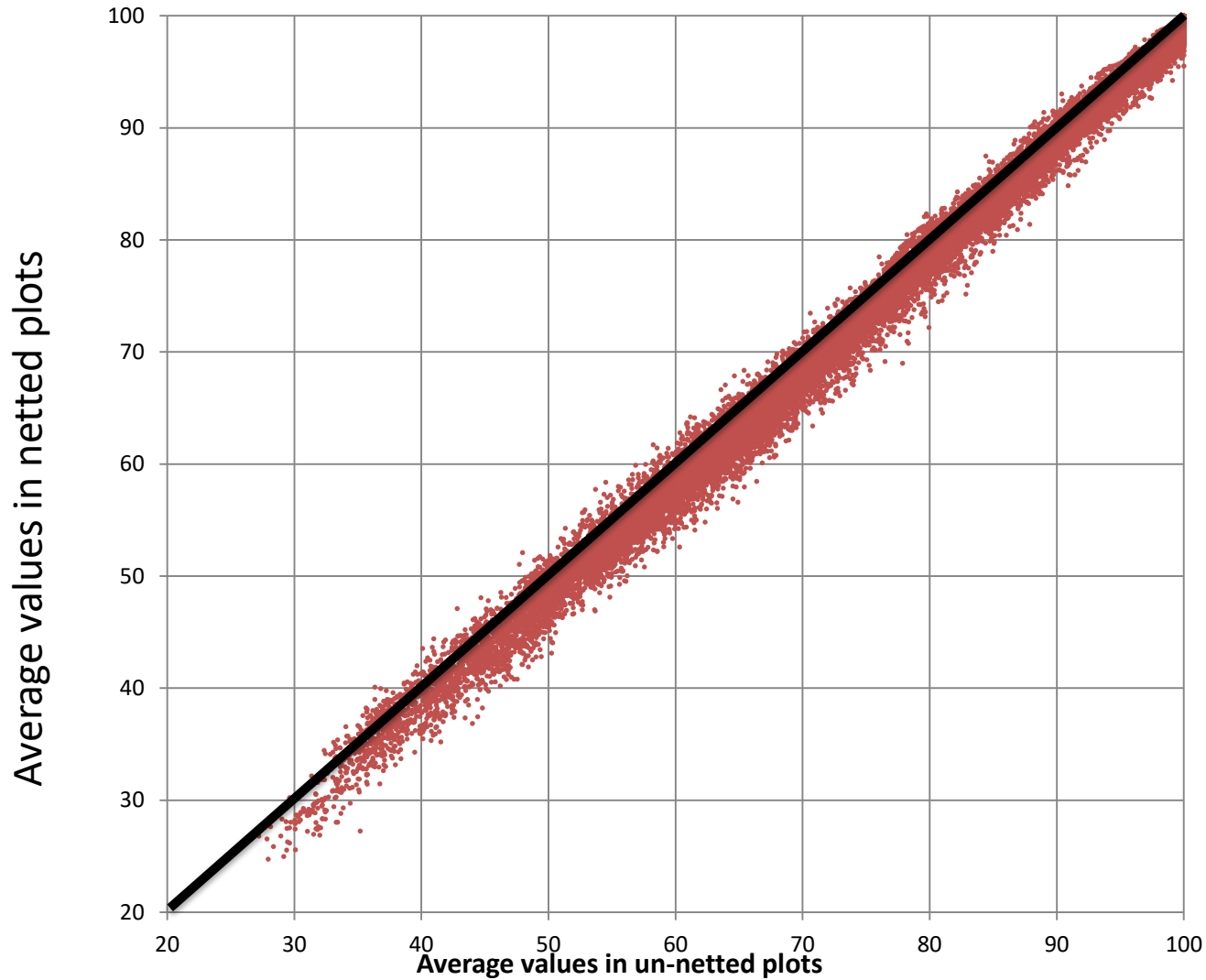


Fruit and foliar diseases (3-5 years)

(various indices)

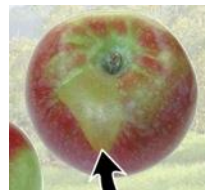
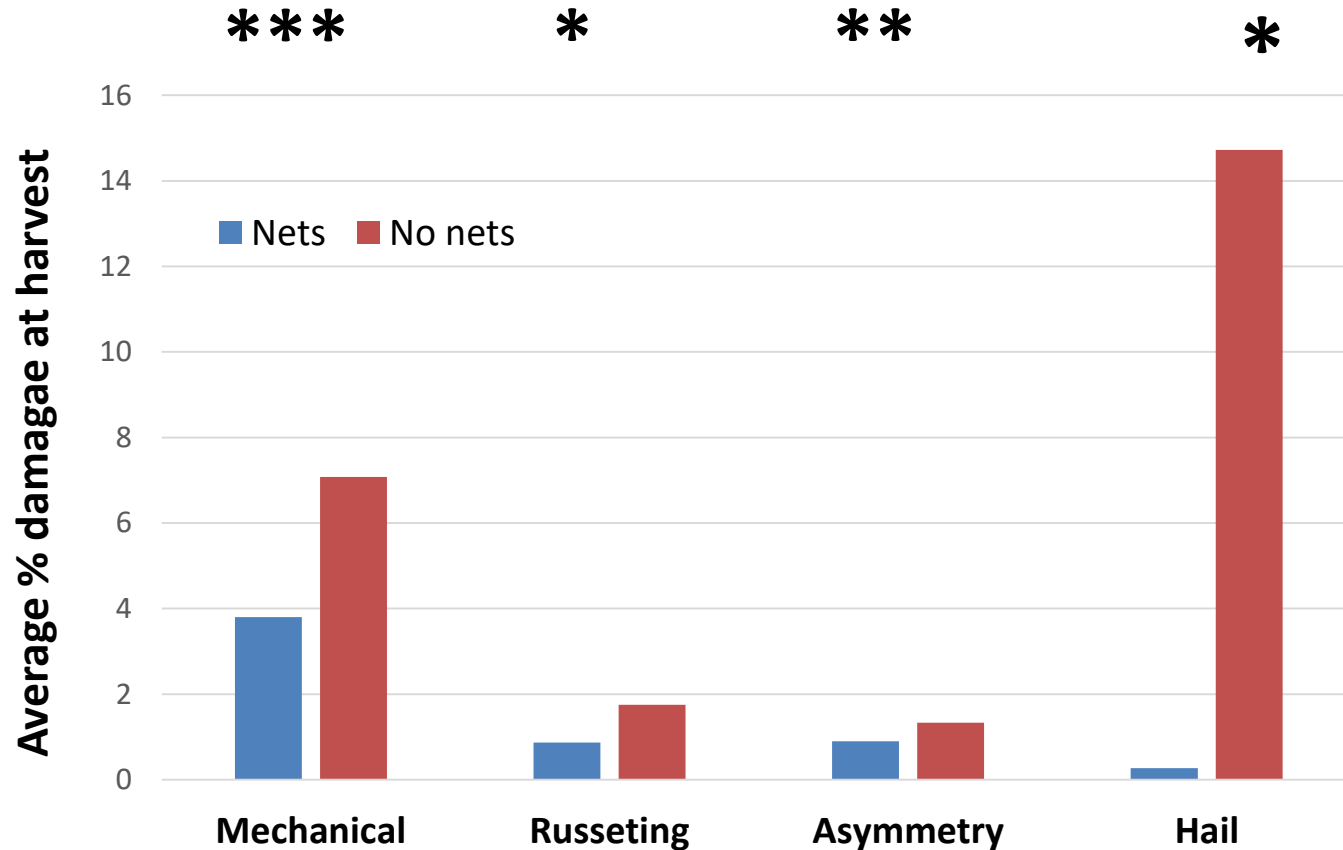


Relative humidity– May-August



Non-parasitic damage (2012-2016)

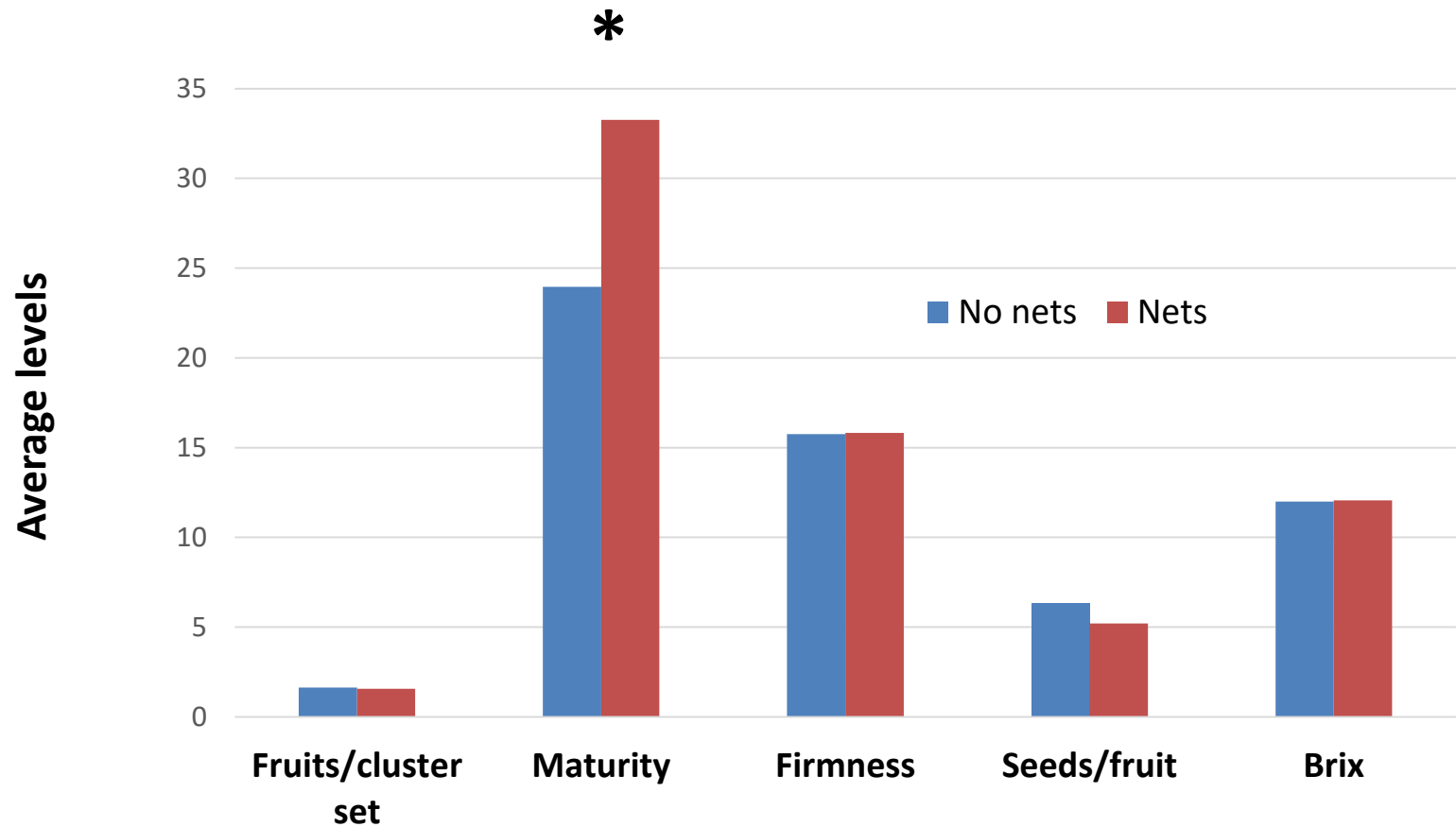
(120 apples/unit, picked < 1 week prior to harvest)



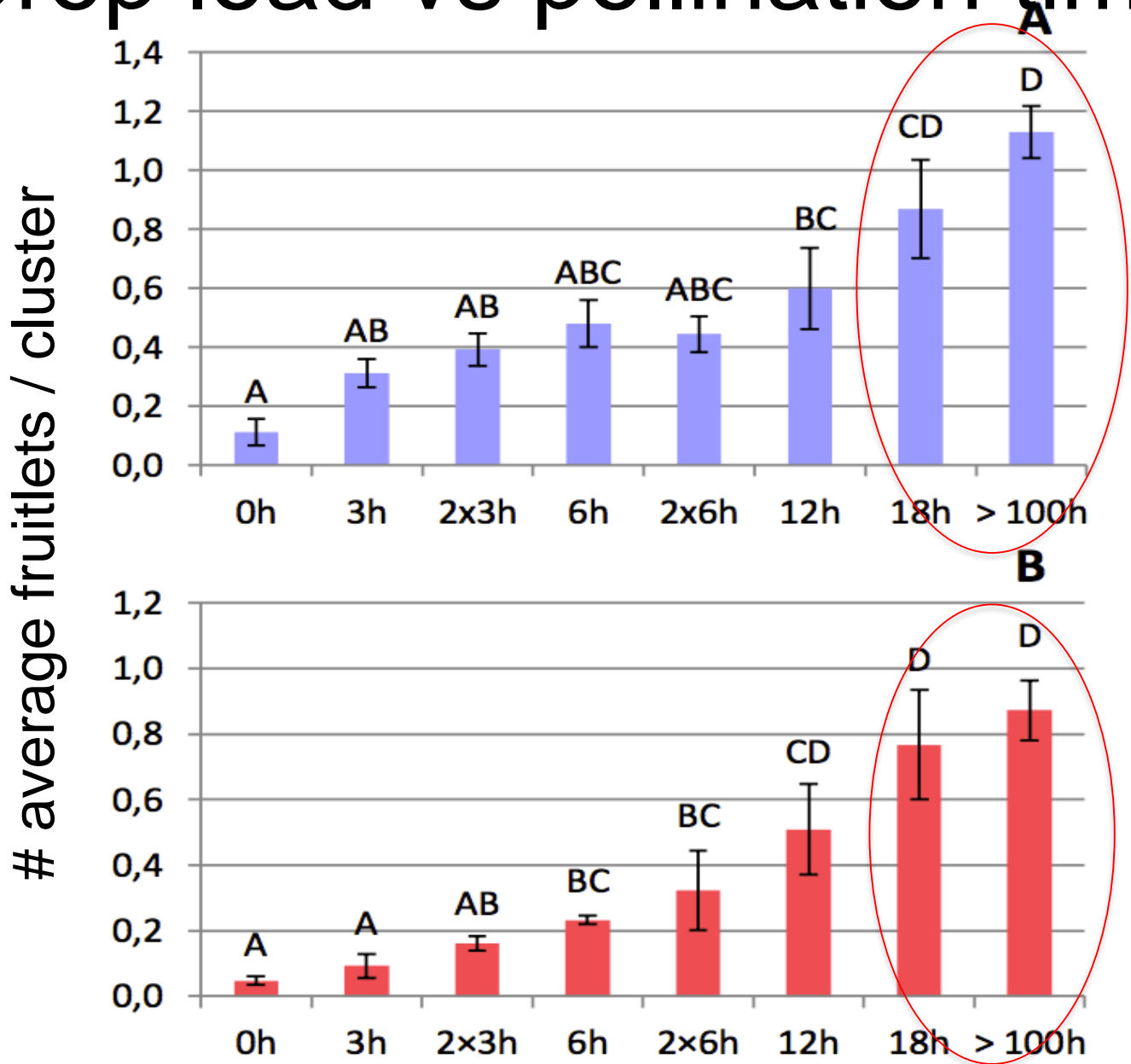
Outil de formation du cueilleur de pomme

Photosynthesis and fruit quality (3-5 years)

(various indices)

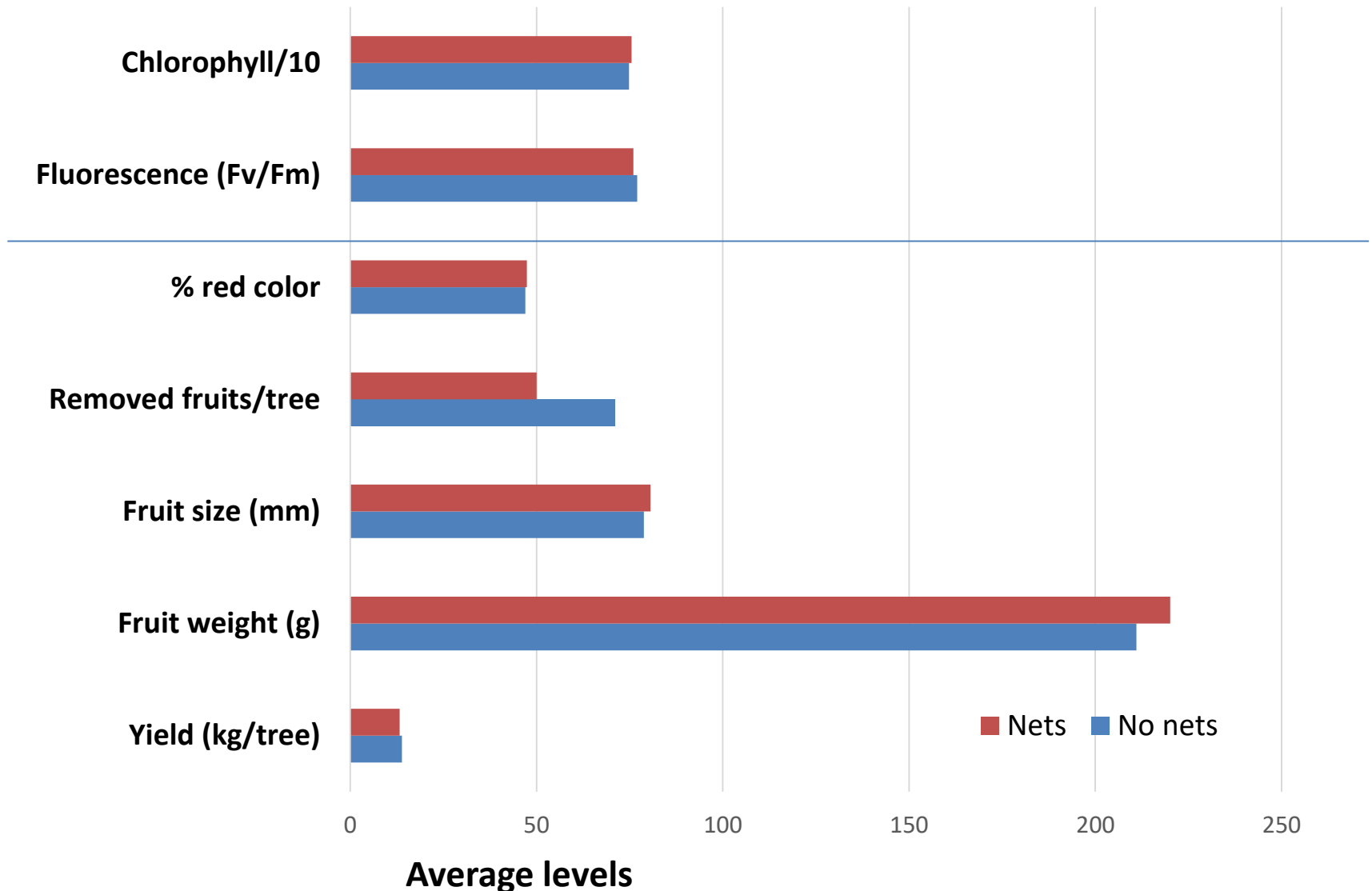


Crop load vs pollination time

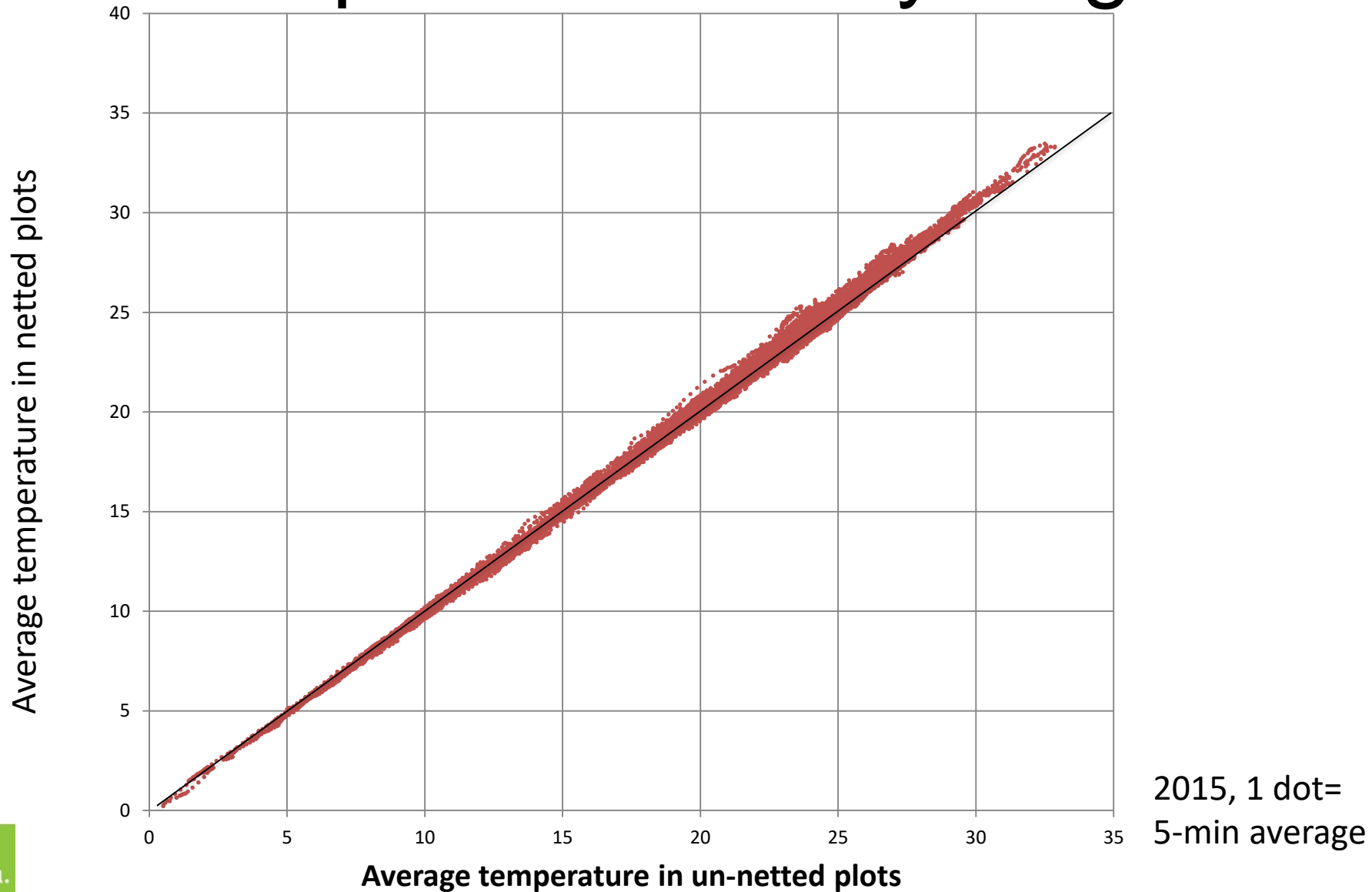


Photosynthesis and fruit quality (3-5 years)

(various indices)



Air temperature – May-August



Air temperature – May-August

May

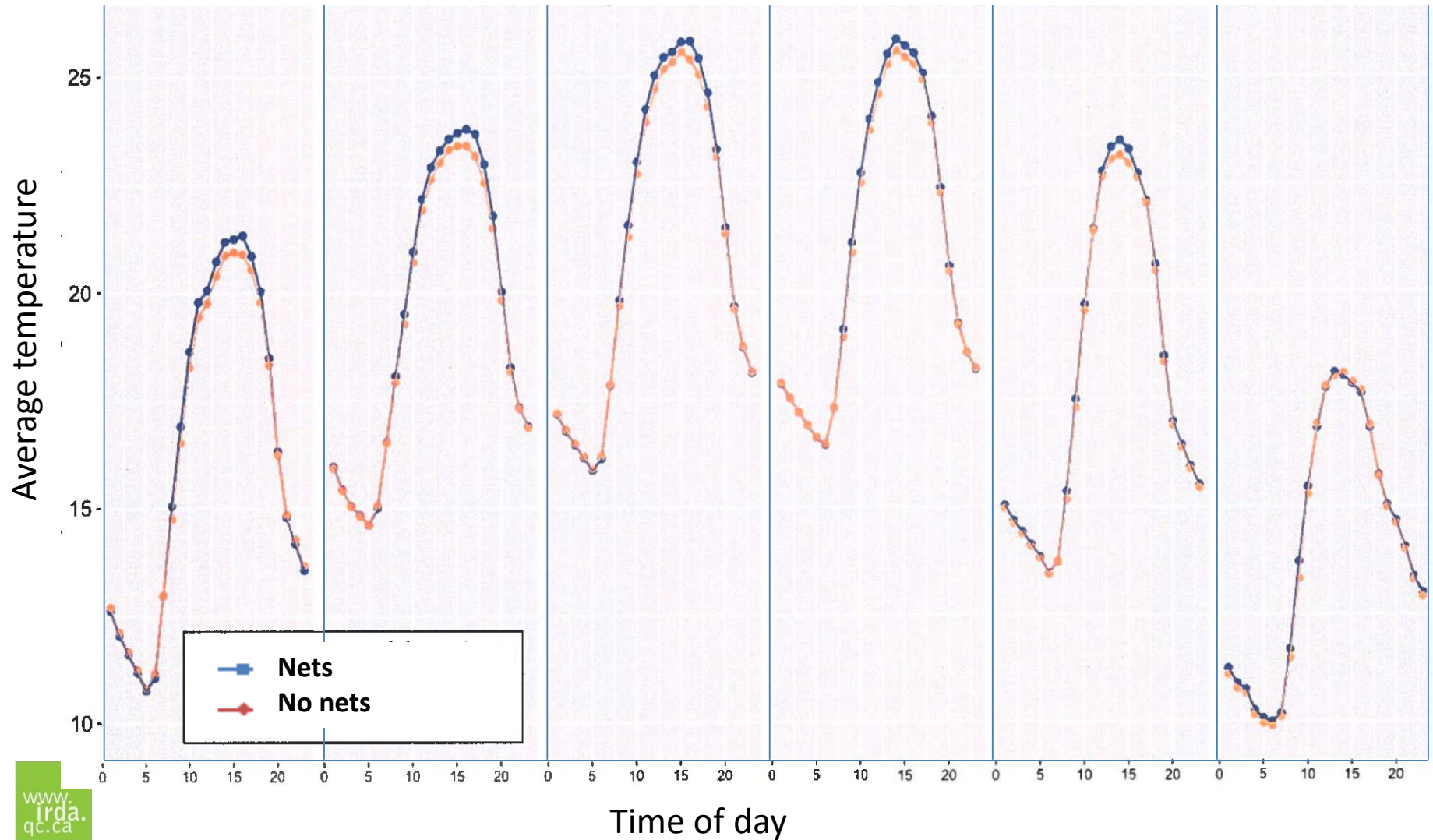
June

July

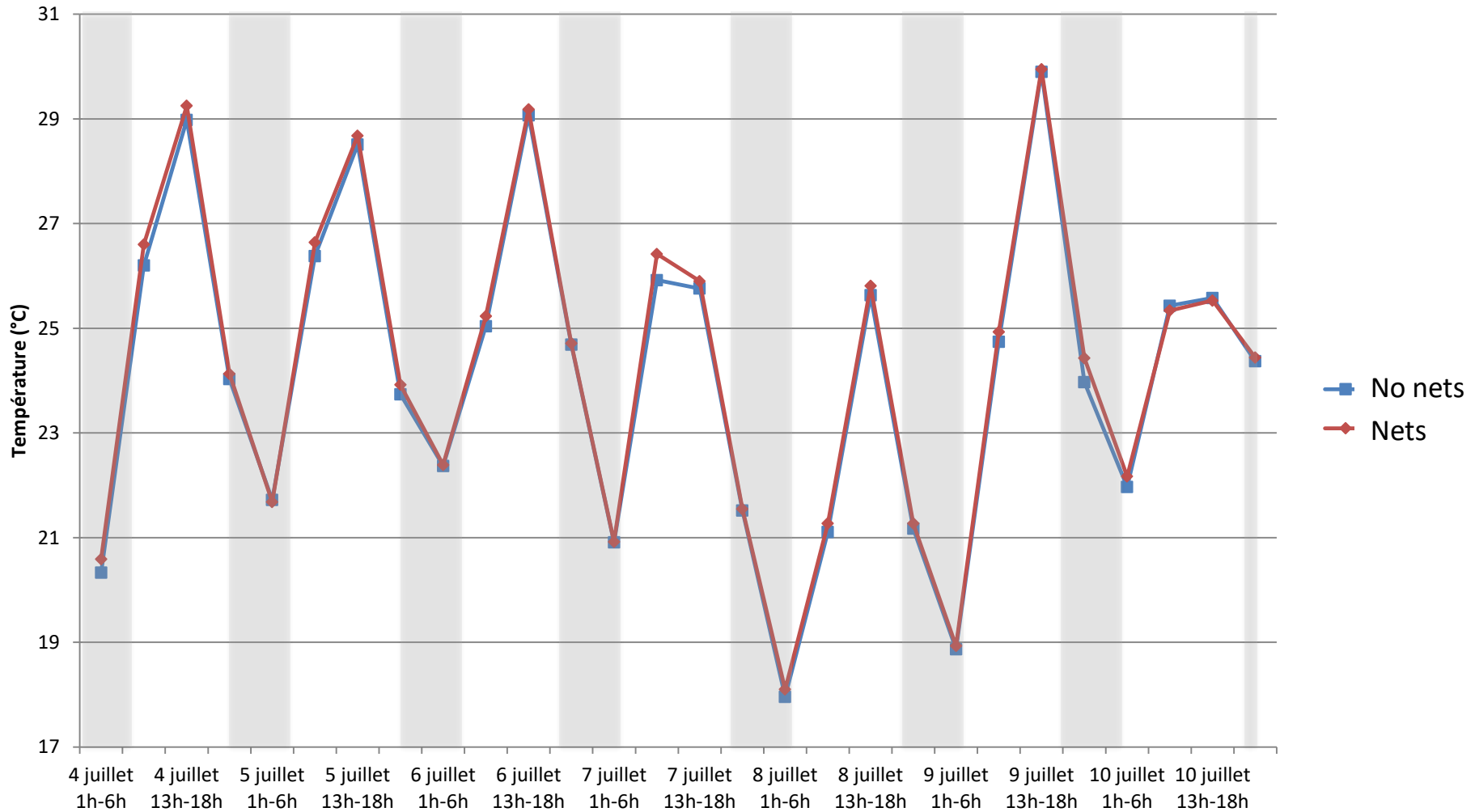
August

September

October



Air temperature - July



2013, 1 dot=
6-h average

Seven years of pesticide-free Honeycrisp :

- Requires investment (11\$/m/10yr)
- Requires additional labour for pollination (0,60\$/m/open day)
- Complicates thinning / other sprays
- Protects fruit from insects - except for OBLR
- Protects from birds / mammals
- Protects from mechanical injuries and hail
- Does not result in scab epidemic
- Does not significantly affect tree physiology
- Produces high-quality fruit
- May slow down fruit maturity by up to ca. 1 wk

A close-up photograph of several dark, shield-shaped insects, likely Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs (BMSB), on a bright red apple. The insects are positioned in the center and right side of the frame, with one prominently in the foreground. The background is a blurred green, suggesting foliage.

Protection from BMSB

First catch in Québec
apple orchards: June
2014

First established
population detected
Montreal, August

Acknowledgments

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 - Polytechnique Montreal
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 - CAAP (Canadian Agricultural Adaptation Program)
 - Organic science cluster II (AAAC)
 - Innov'action (MAPAQ)
 - Québec Apple Growers
 - Dubois Agrinovation (nets)



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