



Fig. 99 – Raised corky areas at harvest caused by early season plum curculio damage.

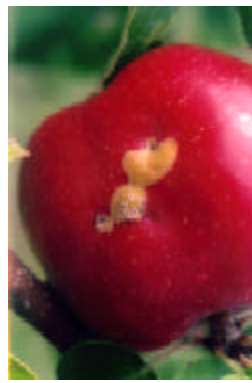


Fig. 100 – D-shaped callous scars from plum curculio damage.



Fig. 101 – Small rotten areas, typically on the shoulder of the apple, caused by late season feeding by newly emerged plum curculio adults in August.



Fig. 102 – Apple maggot flies showing characteristic wing pattern and white dot on thorax. Female is 6 mm long (slightly smaller than the common house fly).



Fig. 103 – Apple maggot fly as they often appear on monitoring traps. Note bright horizontal stripe on thorax.



Fig. 104 – Sticky ball trap to monitor timing and abundance of apple maggot fly immigration.



Fig. 105 – Apple maggot larvae next to apple seeds (9 mm at maturity).

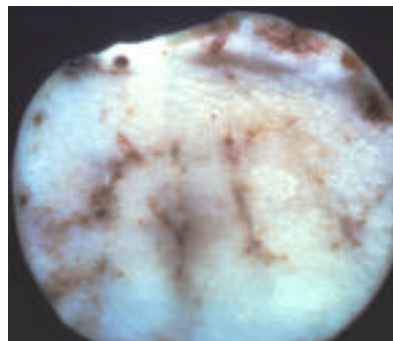


Fig. 106 – Feeding trails of apple maggot larvae turn brown from bacterial rot.



Fig. 107 – Apple maggot infested fruit often have areas of sunken, darkened skin.

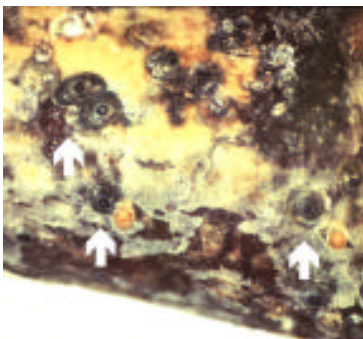


Fig. 108 – San Jose scale on branch (each scale is about 1–2 mm diameter).

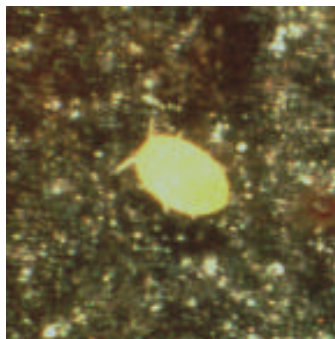


Fig. 109 – San Jose scale crawler (ca. 0.4 mm).

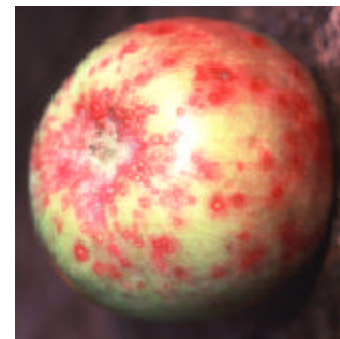


Fig. 110 – San Jose scale on fruit.