Cornell University Cooperative Extension

Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program

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Tree Fruit News

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Pest and Weather Data

Degree Day Accumulations (as of 06/23/2014, via NEWA)		
Location	**Base 43 F**	**Base 50 F**
Peru	1095.9	656.4
Watermill	1049.7	551.2
Clifton Park	1167.8	709.6
Marlboro	1277.2	768.2
Hudson	1316.0	813.6
Highland	1344.0	821.2

In this issue of Tree Fruit News:

Upcoming Pest Events	DD Range (43F)
American plum borer 1st flight subsides	1199-1461
Codling moth 1st flight peak	561–991
Lesser appleworm 1st flight subsides	990-1466
San Jose scale 1st flight subsides	855–1227
Pandemis leafroller flight peak	874–1170
Obliquebanded leafroller 1st flight peak	830-1204
Obliquebanded leafroller summer larvae hatch	1038-1460
Redbanded leafroller 2nd flight begins	1232-1578
Cherry fruit fly 1st catch	755–1289
Pear Psylla 2nd brood eggs hatch	967-1185
Spotted tentiform leafminer 2nd flight begins	992–1166
Dogwood borer 1st catch	819–1299
Oriental fruit moth 2nd flight begins	1275-1507
Peachtree borer 1st catch	797–1341

Insect Trap Catches (Number/Trap/Day) (Highland, NY)		
Pest Species	**Count 06/16**	**Count 06/23**
Lesser Apple Worm (LAW)	0.4	1.3
Oblique Banded Leaf Roller (OBLR)	1.7	5.9
Tufted Apple Budmoth	1.8	4.7
Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM)	1.5	2.5
Red Banded Leaf Roller (RBLR)	0.0	0.6
Spotted Tentiform Leaf Miner (STLM)	14.6	53.0
Codling Moth (CM)	1.4	3.2
Variegated Leafroller	2.5	1.2

Enhancing Return Bloom with Summer NAA

By Philip Schwallier and Amy Irish-Brown, Michigan State University Extension

Follow these guidelines to enhance return bloom on apple varieties by using summer NAA.

Some years, it is desirable to enhance return bloom on apple varieties that tend to be biennial. This is especially important on trees that have a heavy crop load. Most years, treatments of summer NAA applied at five, seven and nine weeks after bloom will increase return bloom even on varieties that have heavy crop loads and tend to have poor return bloom. This timing is made after the thinning window and any potential thinning from NAA has past. Fruits are often 1 inch in diameter and won't respond to any NAA thinning action. Flower bud initiation has already begun, but can be enhanced by NAA treatments during the next 30 days after the thinning period ends.

Summer Ethrel can also enhance return bloom by treatments of 200 ppm made at the same timing of five, seven and nine weeks after bloom. However, summer Ethrel can thin 1-inch diameter fruit as well as advance maturity of early maturing varieties.

Table 1. Apple variety biennial tendency

Variety	Biennial bearing tendency
Cameo	Moderate
Cortland	Low
Empire	Moderate
Fuji	High
Gala	Low
Golden Delicious	High
Honeycrisp	High
Jonagold	High
Jonathan	Low
Macoun	Moderate
McIntosh	Low
Mutsu	High
Northern Spy	Moderate
Paulared	Moderate
Red Delicious	High
Rome	Low

A study was initiated in 2000 on biennial varieties. These varieties (Goldens, Jonagold, Paulared, Red Delicious, Fuji Gingergold and Empire) were treated with three applications of NAA at 5 ppm (Fruitone N). Over seven years on average, return bloom was improved by 23 percent and some years as much as 55 percent. These trees were selected because they had heavy crop loads and were not thinned chemically (Figure 1).

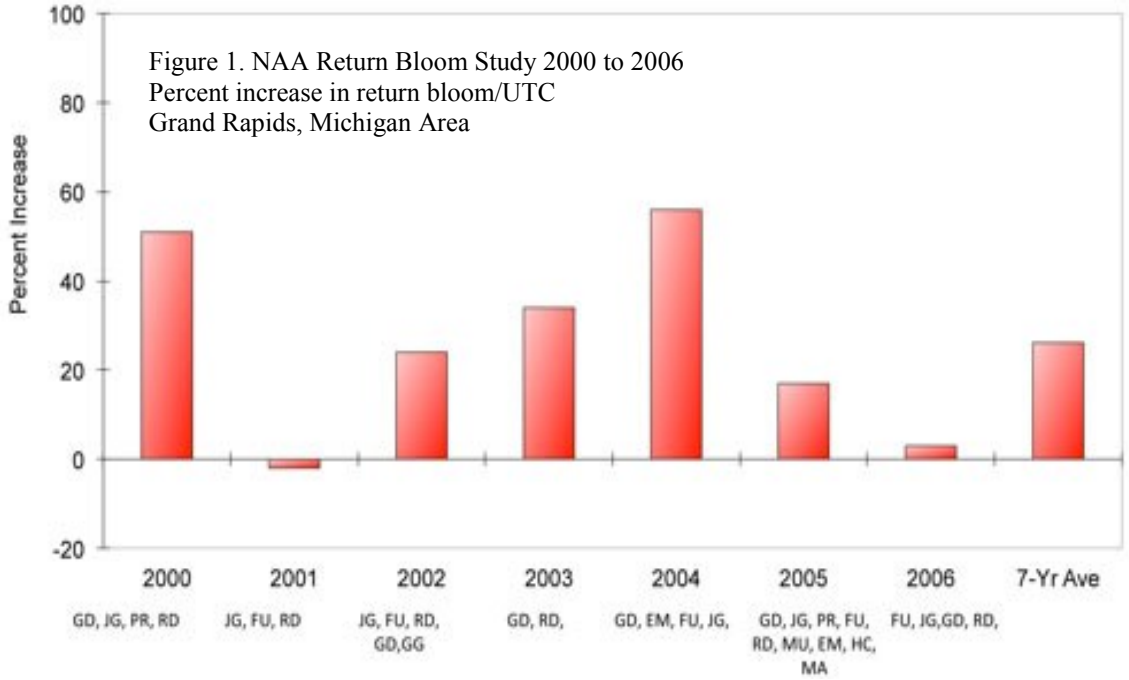

Figure 1. NAA Return Bloom Study 2000 to 2006
Percent increase in return bloom/UTC
Grand Rapids, Michigan Area

Summer NAA

Apply 5 ppm (2 oz./100 of Fruitone N) of NAA starting five weeks after bloom and apply two additional spray treatments at seven and nine weeks after bloom. The rate of NAA applied per acre should be adjusted to tree row volume (TRV) levels. The applications can be concentrated, but treatments will benefit from increased water amounts. Try to not concentrate water amounts greater than four times. These sprays can be added right to the cover sprays during that time period. Some years, these treatments do not perform well, especially during droughty years.

Varieties that have a moderate to high biennial bearing tendency should be considered for bloom enhancement sprays (Table 1). Growers report that they have the best results by treating with summer NAA every year, regardless of crop load. Summer NAA treatments will not cause any adverse effects to the trees or crop. Treatments during extremely hot temperatures (maximum temperatures above 90° F) should be avoided.

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Enhancing Return Bloom with Summer NAA, continued from previous page

If surfactant or oil is included with the application, consider reducing the NAA amount by one-third. Fruitone L has been reported to be slightly more effective than Fruitone N. Follow the guidelines listed in Table 2.

Special Note: *Always check the label to be certain that your intended crop, target, and rate is approved for application in New York State. -DJD*

Table 2. Summer NAA rate use guideline		
1.	The target rate/acre is 8 oz Fruitone N (5 ppm) on full size trees (100% TRV).	8 oz/ per acre
2.	Determine the target blocks TRV.	Ex. 75% TRV
3.	Adjust the NAA rate per acre by the TRV.	.75 * 8 oz = 6 oz/acre
4.	Apply at 4X water concentration or less.	
5.	If surfactants or oil is included reduce NAA by 1/3.	
6.	Avoid applications during extreme hot temperatures.	

Alison De Marree and Steve Hoying Retirements

By Dan Donahue, CCE ENYCHP

While there are times when it seems that all we do is work, someday we'll get to a point in our lives where it is time to leave the working world, and "retire". Retirement is a time to enjoy a more leisurely lifestyle with friends and family that we could just barely find enough time for while working. Of course, most retired folks I know seem to be busier than when they were "working", but at least they can take pleasure in the fact that they are doing it purely on their own initiative.

Two highly respected Cornell University Cooperative Extension professionals will be retiring this month, after long careers in service to the College and the New York State fruit industry. It would not be a stretch to say that Alison De Marree's and Stephen Hoying's contributions toward the advancement of our understanding of production economics (Alison) and production horticulture (Steve) have impacted industry and academia on a national and international scale. If there was a Wikipedia page for "Extension Agent" (there isn't one specifically, I checked), I would propose that their photos and CV's be submitted as evidence of excellence in extension.

Alison De Marree: An Area Extension Educator in Production Economics and Farm Management, Western New York Fruit Program, since 1982, Alison has devoted the last 32 years helping Western New York, and by extension, all of New York's fruit growers, become more profitable and financially sustainable. Through long-running projects such as the Fruit Farm Business Summary, Alison has provided the New York State Fruit Industry, benchmarks from which to gauge financial performance. Alison has made numerous presentations on orchard financial analysis to New York State growers, as well as national and international audiences. Alison has evaluated the financial aspects of new planting systems, mechanical orchard management aids, and new variety introductions. Alison and her husband Tom own and operate a fruit farm in Williamson, New York. As for Alison's future plans, she states: "Do a better job practicing on our own farm what I have preached as an extension educator. To be less project and more people oriented, to listen more and offer advice less, to live life joyfully and acknowledge God and His grace in my life more". Alison will be staying on for two days/week until the end of the year or when a new Farm Business Management educator is brought on-board. Thank you Alison and best of luck with your future endeavors.

Stephen Hoying: Steve is well known to New York Fruit growers having served as Extension educator in Western New York for tree fruit for 24 years. Steve moved to Cornell's Hudson Valley Lab in eastern NY in 2006 to develop an applied research and extension program for tree fruit and grapes. Steve has worked closely with Dr. Terence Robinson and Alison De Marree on the establishment and economics of apple planting systems and rootstocks, Dr. Alan Lakso and Dr. Terence Robinson on growth regulators for tree fruit and with Dr. Bob Andersen on Stonefruit culture. He has vast experience with all aspects of commercial fruit production. Over the years, there are very few areas of tree fruit culture that he has not explored, including work on varieties, tree fruit nutrition, growth regulators, groundcover management, vigor control, and replant disease. Steve's contributions to the growth of New York's tree fruit industry are reflected in the wide adoption of high density apple plantings around the state. During his time in the Hudson Valley, the quality of Steve's work is reflected in the acres and acres of recently planted high spindle systems, and the continuing growth of the grape industry. Thank you Steve and best of luck with your future endeavors.

Controlling Summer Diseases on Apples

By Dave Rosenberger, Cornell Univ., Hudson Valley Lab, Highland

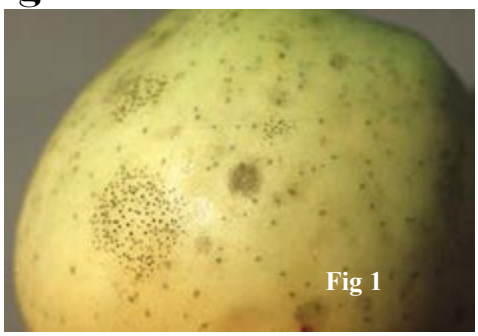
Fig 1

Summer diseases on apples include the fungal surface blemishes known as sooty blotch and flyspeck (Fig. 1) and also the fungal fruit decays known as black rot, white rot, and bitter rot. More than 60 different fungi can cause sooty blotch and flyspeck (SBFS), but most of the SBFS in sprayed orchards is attributable to just a few of those species. Black rot and white rot are caused by *Botryosphaeria obtusa* and *B. dothidea*, respectively. Bitter rot is caused by one or more species of the fungal genus *Colletotrichum*.

Strategies for timing sprays for SBFS have changed and evolved over the past 25 years. Those not interested in the history of proposed control measures for SBFS that are presented below should skip to the last section for current recommendations.

Development of SBFS models: Determining optimum timing for fungicides needed to control SBFS has been complicated by the long incubation period that separates infection from disease appearance on the fruit. In 1995, Brown and Sutton published results of field studies in North Carolina that showed that the incubation period for SBFS required 272 hours of accumulated leaf wetting, but they did not count wetting periods of less than three hours in duration. Work in Dan Cooley's lab at the University of Massachusetts showed that the fungus causing flyspeck began releasing ascospores sometime during bloom. At about the same time, observations in New York led me to believe that some fungicides (especially benomyl, which is no longer registered) could provide some post-infection activity against SBFS. Putting all of this information together, I proposed the following logic for determining when the first fungicides targeting SBFS might be needed during summer:

1. Fungicides applied to control apple scab also control SBFS during the initial inoculum release starting around petal fall.
2. In sprayed orchards in northeastern United States, flyspeck is more difficult to control than sooty blotch. Therefore spray programs targeting flyspeck will also control sooty blotch. This observations allowed us to focus on timing of flyspeck ascospore release as studied in MA.
3. The major risk of SBFS infection in sprayed orchards begins when secondary inoculum becomes available from wild hosts in the orchard perimeter.
4. Combining research results from North Carolina on duration of the incubation period along with data from Massachusetts on the time of ascospore release for the fungus causing flyspeck, we suggested that the incubation period in wild hosts would be roughly 272 hours from apple petal fall. Thus, after 272 hours of accumulated wetting from petal fall (hr-AWPF), growers would need to protect orchards from the influx of SBFS inoculum that could be expected from orchard perimeters. To simplify calculations, we included all wetting periods rather than ignoring those of less than 3 hours duration as suggested by the work in North Carolina.
5. We suggested that post-infection activity of fungicides would allow us to delay the first application to 350 hr-AWPF because initial infections from secondary inoculum could be eliminated via post-infection activity of the fungicides.

Why the old model no longer applies: Three major changes have occurred that make the old model obsolete. First, the North Carolina model indicating an incubation period of 272 hours of accumulated wetting was based on string recorders, as were the subsequent suggestions for when growers in the Northeast should begin their SBFS sprays. However, NEWA stations are equipped with electronic recorders that are somewhat less sensitive to wetting that the old string recorders. Our current best estimate for the SBFS incubation period using electronic sensors is 185 hr of wetting (i.e., 272 hr on a string recorder = 185 hr on electronic sensors in the NEWA network).

The second reason for changing the model involves the need for protection against black rot. We have found that omitting fungicides for extended periods in late June and July can result in establishment of quiescent black rot infections that then develop into fruit decays as fruit approach maturity. These quiescent infections are more problematic on early-maturing as compared to late -maturing cultivars.

The third reason for changing the model is that continued field trials and observations at the Hudson Valley Lab have revealed that fungicides almost certainly do NOT provide the degree of post-infection

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Controlling Summer Diseases on Apples, continued from previous page

activity that we initially thought we were observing. We have found that fungicides can arrest fungal development of pre-existing infections, but they never provide complete eradication. Once fungicide residues are depleted, many of the pre-existing SBFS colonies resume growth. Thus, if fungicide applications are delayed beyond 185 hr-AWPF (using NEWA data), then some colonies may become established and persist through summer. Those SBFS colonies may never show up on fruit if fungicide protection is maintained right up through harvest. However, in many years, fungicide protection will lapse a week or two prior to harvest and incubating SBFS infections will then appear suddenly prior to harvest because they got a jump-start early in the season. If there are no fungicide protection gaps during summer, then the preharvest protection gap can be as much as 185 hr of accumulated wetting before SBFS will appear on fruit, but any protection gaps during summer must be subtracted from the 185-hr "grace period". A protection gap occurs anytime that the interval between summer sprays exceeds either 2 inches of accumulated rainfall or 21 days.

To illustrate, let's use conditions at the Hudson Valley Lab and data from the Highland NEWA station. I will use May 18 as the petal fall date for starting the SBFS model. (Be sure to set the petal fall date to match your own observations rather than using the default date that is entered at the top of the NEWA page for the SBFS model!) The NEWA model indicates that as of 22 June we have accumulated 170 hours of leaf wetness since petal fall. Let's assume that my last scab fungicide was applied on 2 June. Rainfall since 2 June totals 2.27 inches, so I know that my last scab fungicide is no longer providing any viable protection against SBFS. Rains predicted for later this week will probably push us over the 185 hr-AWPF threshold for the beginning of the SBFS spore influx from the orchard perimeter. To prevent establishment of any SBFS infections, I will want to apply my first SBFS fungicide sometime this week. However, the timing is not critical. If it is more convenient to delay my next fungicide until next week, that will still be OK so long as I remember that, if we get a lot of rain and a lot of hours of wetting later this week, I will end up using some of my total "grace period" which consists of 185 hr of wetting without fungicide protection between now and harvest.

Current recommendations for SBFS control: The NEWA model provides a reasonable estimate of when the SBFS risk period begins if the petal fall date is entered correctly at the top of the model. Timing of summer fungicides is not nearly so critical as timing for scab sprays, but I strongly recommend that growers avoid extended protection gaps after the NEWA model indicates that SBFS is active. Leaving trees unprotected after late June will increase the likelihood that black rot fruit decays and/or SBFS will appear shortly before harvest.

Fungicide recommendations for SBFS have not changed much in recent years. I will provide a more detailed summary of apple fungicide options for summer in next week's issue of *Scaffolds*. However, a quick summary is provided below:

Topsin M + Captan: Standard treatment for SBFS and summer fruit rots, but late-season applications of Topsin M are not acceptable for some markets, and the Topsin M label limits applications to a total of 64 oz/A/year. Most growers are finding that Topsin M must be applied at 12-16 oz/A for good results, so that means that this combination can be used no more than 4 or 5 times per year.

Captan plus a labeled phosphite fungicide: This combination is just as effective as Topsin + Captan against SBFS, but the phosphites have little or no activity against black rot. Thus, with this combination control of black rot and other summer fruit rots is dependent on the rate of Captan that is applied.

Inspire Super + Captan: Inspire Super is very effective against SBFS, but like the phosphites, it is less effective than Topsin or strobilurin fungicides for controlling fruit rots. Using Inspire Super during summer may also contribute for selection pressure for DMI-resistant apple scab if primary scab was not completely controlled, although that assumption remains unproven.

Flint + Captan, Pristine + Captan, and Merivon + Captan all provide nearly equivalent control of both SBFS and summer fruit rots. The latter two have better long-term residual activity than Flint and are therefore preferred for the last spray in August or September when a long residual is needed to cover the gap until harvest. All of these combinations include strobilurin fungicides (FRAC group 11) and have label limitations on the total number of applications per season and/or the number of sequential applications that are allowed.

Fontelis does not have much activity against SBFS and is not recommended during summer.

Captan applied alone can be effective if applied at higher rates (4 to 5 lb/A of Captan 80W) and at no more than 14-day intervals. However, mixing captan with one of the fungicides mentioned above generally provides better results.

Tips to Help Avoid Being Scammed on the Internet

By Dan Donahue, CCE ENYCHP

Not exactly a tree fruit production issue, but how to hold on to more of your hard-earned money is always a topic worth discussing. These days we use the internet, and email, on a daily basis to maintain social contacts and conduct business. Technology can help us be amazingly productive, but there are potential risks to our wallets that we all must constantly remind ourselves about. In the last newsletter, I printed an alert about a USDA FSA telephone scam. I was reminded of all the scams seen during my years in the farm equipment business. What follows are a few observations:

Email Scams: Some scam offers you might find in your inbox are so obvious as to be funny, like that $10,000 in unclaimed bank funds willed to you by a long lost relative in some foreign country. Other scams are more sophisticated, and appear realistic at first, or second, glance, look for the following clues (this is not a complete list):

- "The deal is too good to be true" Common sense tells you that it probably is, walk away.
- "I'm write you with poor grammer" If you receive and email solicitation that looks and sounds like it was written by a third grader, unless it was written by a third grader, or by someone you actually know to have less than well-developed writing skills, then delete it, nothing but potential trouble.
- "Western Union (or a bank etc.) has money for you; please click on the link below" Never click on the provided link. If it is a scam, clicking on the link might download a small malware program which will record you keystrokes the next time you log into your online banking account. Shortly after that, you may find your bank account lightened by several thousand dollars. Using that downloaded malware program (a keystroke logger). the internet thieves stole your logon information, the used it to steal your bank balance.
- Look at the manner in which you are addressed, and the formality of the words chosen. Overseas scammers often learned proper "British" English, and is easily differentiated from "American" English.
- If you do not recognize the sender, or the subject line appears unusual or inappropriate, be suspicious and definitely do not click on any links or downloads.
- Email is completely insecure. Never provide your social security number, or a credit card number, in an email. Legitimate online vendors will provide a secure, encrypted portal for the entry of your payment information. Your web browser will indicate that it is in secure mode by displaying a "padlock" icon.
- Do not accept payment (say a gift basket purchased from your farm stand) from a customer offering to send you a credit card number via email. If over the phone, ask for, and record the CCV code on the back of the card. Federal law requires all credit card information, if stored, be stored in a locked room, with limited access, and not left at any time in a place where it could be observed by the general public. Storage of credit card information in a password secured database on a computer with limited access is generally acceptable.

Internet Scams:

- Allow me to repeat; that beautiful tractor offered on the online auction for $0.30 on the dollar just seems too good to be true, it likely is. Internet thieves will obtain the serial number of a machine, take photos of it, or a similar unit, and post the machine as if they were really the owners, but they are not. Once you wire them money, you are out.
- When purchasing online, never wire transfer funds directly to the seller. Legitimate online auction sites will warn you to follow their approved payment methods. PayPay tm is an popular third party secure payment site, but there are others available.

It bears repeating, there is no "cents" like common sense.

Stink Bug Survey Closing Soon

Got stink bugs? We need your help! We're surveying growers to assess the impact of BMSB on crops and gather information that will help us defeat this pest. Receive a free Guide to Stink Bugs if you complete the 10-minute BMSB survey (https://cornell.qualtrics.com/SE/?SID=SV_5ssnjXLNhvp6v1H). Your participation will help us to help you Stop BMSB! The survey will be available until June 30.

From the Outreach Team for "StopBMSB", a project focused on the biology, ecology, and management of the brown marmorated stink bug. For more info: www.StopBMSB.org or https://pubs.ext.vt.edu/444/444-356/444-356_pdf.pdf

Lake Ontario Summer Fruit Tour

July 24, 2014

Please pre-register by July 18 so we have enough lunches and handouts.
Pre-register online or call/email/fax using Registration pdf (see registration info. at end of this notice).

No rain date-bring raingear, hat, and sunscreen and a seat if you have trouble standing.

Due to complexity of monitoring DEC rosters while running tours, there will be no DEC credits**.**

8:00-8:30 am: Registration at Kast Farms, 43°16'16.06"N, 78° 8'58.37"W, west side of Lattin Rd. (1.34 miles south of RT 104) , Albion, NY

Stop 1 - 8:30 AM – 9:40 AM: Kast Farms is a large diversified operation of fruits, vegetables, and grain crops. David Kast, his 2 sons, John and Brett, and Gary Davy, manager, are actively planting new orchards including NY-1, NY-2, Gala, Honeycrisp in the tall spindle system. They used GPS planting to lay out orchards. You will see a 20 acre planting of Gala/M.9377, NY1/M.9Nic29, NY2/M.9Nic 29, NY2/B.9 planted in 2011 and 2013). They invested in a deer fence in collaboration with Jim Kirby. Alison DeMarree and Brett Kast will discuss costs and how it has worked for them.

Weeds and Weed Control in young trees, and new herbicides – D. Breth will present results from the ARDP funded project to evaluate the critical timing for weed control in new plantings, and report on weed control results in other field trials.

Managing Fire blight in Young Trees – Kerik Cox will review the practices critical to protecting new apple plantings from disaster.

Dr. Terence Robinson (Dept. Horticulture, Cornell U.) will lead the discussion on management of NY1 and NY2. Mario Miranda Sazo (CCE-LOF) and Gary Davy will show additional results of de-fruiting techniques (manual, chemical) used for NY1 this season.

Stop 2 - 10:10-11:00: Pettit Farms (Bates Rd., Medina, NY) have been actively planting new apples adopting tall spindle. But they have recently encountered a new challenge that has been detected in many more farms this year. The black stem borer has established itself as a new pest that ultimately is killing trees. Debbie Breth and the summer intern, Hannah Rae Warren, will show the symptoms of infestation, how to find it, and review the biology of the insect. Debbie and Art Agnello are working together to find control tactics.
At this site, Pettit's have been pushing soil against the rootstock to get the graft union closer to the soil line with a common custom-built farm disc to address low vigor in NY1 and Honeycrisp. This deeper planting depth may be a good strategy, but be careful not to go too far when berming a block for this purpose. We will discuss the pros and cons of this practice with Dr. Robinson (Dept. Horticulture, Cornell U.).

Stop 3 - 11:20 – 12:00: Ledge Rock Farms, LLC. (4378 S. Gravel Rd., Medina, NY), operated by Charlene and Jeffrey Smith, Guinevere and Alan Panek. They want to show you their new planting of NY 1, NY 2. They have been incorporating Tall Spindle plantings into this farm. We will visit a nice 4.5 acre block that was fenced in 2013. See the first 100 NY1 and NY2 trees on M.9Nic29 rootstock planted in 2011 and compare them with NY1 on G.30 and NY2 on G.41 planted last year. The second planting of NY1 and NY2 incorporated the use of trickle irrigation, a mounted platform for trellis construction, and the execution of more timely and precise horticultural practices for maximum and safe tree growth. Discussion on precision chemical thinning will be led by Dr. Terence Robinson (Dept. Horticulture, Cornell U.) and Mario Miranda Sazo (CCE-LOF).

Stop 4 - 12:30 – 2:30 PM: Vizcarra Vineyards At Becker Farms (3760 Quaker Rd., Gasport, NY)
Lunch and visit with sponsors and equipment exhibitors.
You will hear about the History of Farm & Market, Winery, and Brewery from Oscar and Mindy Vizcarra.

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Lake Ontario Summer Fruit Tour, continued from previous page

And for berry growers, we will have an update and display for learning how to identify and control Spotted Wing Drosophila in Berry and tree fruit – Juliet Carroll and Cathy Heidenreich

Stop 5 - 2:45 – 4:15 PM : New Royal Orchards (across from 8012 Rochester Rd., Rt 31., Gasport, NY) Alan, Tim, and Dennis are brothers operating this family farm. At this stop, you will see:
The new SDHI fungicides for scab and mildew, where they fit? – Kerik Cox will reflect on is trials at Geneva. You can see a demo with 8 rows each of Merivon, Fontelis, and Luna Tranquility.
Phytotoxicity demonstration with tank mixes at petal fall, 1st cover. – Kerik Cox & D. Breth set up small plot tests using different combinations of fungicides, with/without captan, with/without Regulaid, with/without Sevin, with/without urea. Kerik will share the results in his Geneva plots, and you can see a set at this stop.
Protecting sweet cherries from the rain- Voen System and other canopies – Mario, Greg Lang, and T. Robinson. Buhrs installed a Voen canopy system for a ½ acre sweet cherry planting (7'x16') in cooperation with Dr. Robinson and the CCE-LOF team last year. See and hear how the covering system has worked for them. At this orchard planted in 2011 you will see Benton, Regina, Black Pearl, Burgundy Pearl, Ebony, and Attica cultivars all on Gisela 6. We will discuss the pros and cons of the Voen canopy system and modern sweet cherry production techniques with invited speaker, Dr. Gregory Lang, from Michigan State University.

For registration form and tour program click on links below, or see registration form at right**:**

LOF Summer Tour Program (PDF; 198KB)

LOF Summer Tour Registration Form (PDF; 169KB)

If you would like to sponsor this event, click here to register for the limited number of 3-minute time slots to address the tour participants: https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/sponsor_event.php?event_id=228.

CCE-LOF Summer Tour, July 24

Summer Tour Registration Form: Please pre-register by July 18 or SOONER.

Mail registration to Attn. K. Hazel, 12690, Rt. 31, Albion, NY, 14411
or register on-line using credit card.

or

Fax: 585-798-5191, email: krh5@cornell.edu, Call: Kim Hazel at 585-798-4265 x 26.

Attending_____
Name(s)_____
Farm/Business_____
Address_____
Email_____Phone_____Fax_____

There is no registration fee for the Summer Tour.
Thanks to the Sponsors!

Following the CCE-LOF Summer Tour:

Please join us at the retirement celebration of Stephen A. Hoying and Alison De Marree who have each dedicated more than 30 years to the NY fruit industry (see article on page 3).

July 24, 2014 around 5 pm at Leonard Oakes Estate Winery, 10609 Ridge Rd, Medina, NY 14103

Catered by Zambistros. $25/person. Please pre-register by July 18 (or sooner!) online or pdf registration form at link which follows can be faxed or mailed: http://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/event/pdf238_pdf.pdf.

Contact: Deb Breth at 585-747-6039.

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