



“Fruit Facts” – Friday, July 9 2021

Finish the collection of Honeycrisp fruit in inland sites for peel sap analysis today (see more details below..)

The last ‘Honeycrisp Meetup’ is next week.

It will be an extended session (requested by several growers) to continue talking about Honeycrisp this summer. Please register in the new link!

Topic: **Pre- and Post-Harvest of Honeycrisp** with invited speakers Randy Beaudry (MSU) and Chris Watkins (Cornell U.)

When: Thursday, July 15, 2021, 7-8:30 PM (EST)

Registration link: https://wsu.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_3DrwE7UDQo2rTT4dKN8x0g

Consider registering for our upcoming webinar **“Why are my trees growing so poorly?”** where we will cover possible causes of tree decline.

Time: August 2, 3:00pm - 4:30pm

There is no fee to attend, however you must register online at the following link by Friday, July 30th: [Click Here to Register](#).

1.5 DEC Credits Available

We have been increasingly noticing tree collapse in New York orchards over the past several years. There are a number of causal factors, both biotic and abiotic, that can cause poor tree growth and death. In this webinar, Cornell and Penn State experts will provide a quick summary of some of the common agents of tree collapse typical of northeast apple orchards.

Hosted jointly by CCE-ENYCHP and CCE-LOFP.

Agenda:

2:45 – 3:05 - Credit Check in and Introduction - Mike Basedow

3:05 – 3:15 - Boring insects and tree decline- Janet van Zoeren

3:15 – 3:25 - Nematodes and their association with apple replant – Dr. Kerik Cox

3:25 – 3:35 - Could viruses be involved in poor tree growth? - Dr. Marc Fuchs

3:35 – 3:45 - Apple tree decline case studies and quality - Dan Donahue

3:45 – 3:55 - Investigating causes of apple tree decline in Pennsylvania – Dr. Kari Peter

3:55 – 4:05 - Abiotic issues, such as drought and cold damage – Dr. Terence Robinson

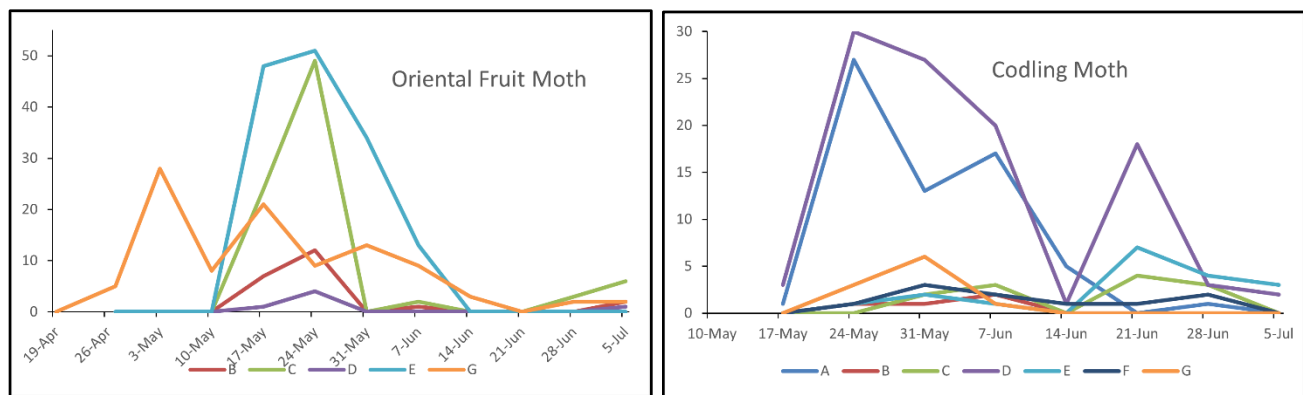
4:05 – 4:30 - Questions and discussion

Watch for **European red mite** and **two-spotted spider mites**. These both prefer hot dry weather, so hopefully the recent rains will knock them back. We have been seeing them recently while walking through the orchards.

There have also been high numbers seen of **aphids** and some **potato leafhoppers**. In general, these are problematic only in blocks where you are trying to grow the trees, so watch for them in young blocks and nurseries.

Internal Leps

Oriental fruit moth appears to be just beginning the second generation flight, while **codling moth** has finished what we consider to be the “b peak”, and has not yet begun the second generation. No sprays are necessary for these at this time.



In blocks with high numbers of **oblique banded leafroller** you'll want to put another cover spray on, ~10-14 days after your prior cover, rotating through effective chemistries (including Altacor, Delegate, Exirel, etc).

Apple maggot is flying, although most orchards do not see problematic numbers of AM in this region. A suggested action threshold is when 5 or more adults are caught on a red sphere traps per week.

Scab lesions can be found in most orchards, although you generally have to look for them. However, current weather conditions will be conducive to secondary scab infection. Keep scab covers on

Powdery mildew should be finishing up for the season, as we are reaching terminal bud set in a lot of the orchards, and PM needs new growth to infect.

Any questions about pest management, please call or email me: jev67@cornell.edu, 585 797 8368.

Horticultural Notes...Mario Miranda Sazo

Honeycrisp fruit collection in inland sites should be completed today! Try to target an average fruit weight of 55-60 gr/fruit for your sample: We are urging growers to collect fruit in inland sites today (don't forget to weight the sample before peeling the fruit!). There are several lake sites that have already reached 55-57 grs at this moment and will be ready for sample collection today, or during the weekend, or very early next week on July 12 or 13. Please review the forms for sample submission that were sent last Friday July 2, as well as our last article from our newsletter describing this year's efforts. Call me if you need any assistance with sample collection this week (Mario, cell 315-719-1318). Contact me or Craig (cell 585-735-5448) for pick up of frozen peels.

Leader support and pruning of long feathers on Fuji: During my travels this week in Wayne I noticed that several young Fuji trees had leaders unsupported and with several and very long feathers (Figure 1). You should support the trees to the vertical position as soon as possible and secure vertical growth for the rest of July and early August. Fuji's feathers that are too long, or too thick, or too narrow for new plantings established at 2-2.5ft x 11-11.5ft or for the tall and narrow tall spindle

at 3x 11ft, should be pruned now by leaving a longer stub of 3-4 fingers length. All shorter feathers (14-16") that are more open/horizontal and with a terminal bud should not be pruned at this moment. Call me if you need any assistance for Fuji training and pruning in young blocks.



Figure 1: You can still select, support the leader, and remove vigorous feathers in a high density planting of Fuji this season.

Management of side-grafted trees in year 1: I also saw several side-grafted blocks with too much nursing foliage causing excessive shade on the new scion. Please make sure the nursing foliage in the west side of the rows is completely removed at this time of the year. All side-grafts in the west side should be fully visible and exposed to sunlight along the entire grafted row. You should also prune and reduce nursing foliage in the east side of the row and remove any remaining fruit. Please manage your grafted blocks asap to maximize the vertical growth of the new scion in year 1. Again, call me if you need any assistance with training of grafted blocks to be trained to one or more leaders/root.

Last reminder for leaf sampling of Honeycrisp: Leaf sample collection for Honeycrisp should be completed by now (only for the Honeycrisp cultivar). For additional details, please review previous Fruit Facts and an article in our newsletter.

Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete, and up-to-date pesticide recommendations. Nevertheless, changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are still possible. These recommendations are not a substitute for pesticide labeling. Please read the label before applying any pesticide. Copyright 2021. All rights reserved. No part of this material may be reproduced or redistributed by any means without permission. Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities.

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