

A partnership between Cornell University and the CCE Associations in these five counties: Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Oswego & Wayne

Fruit Notes

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

Cornell Cooperative Extension Lake Ontario Fruit Program

Volume 21 Issue 12 August 18, 2021

Signing Off for Now

LOF Team

Soon apple harvest will be in full swing and everyone in the industry will be very busy for two plus months. The LOF team also takes it up a notch as we monitor apple maturity and conduct harvest related research trials. We will not be publishing Fruit Notes for the next two months and expect to resume in November. However, pertinent information for our enrollees will continue as needed with our "Email Blasts'. In addition, harvest maturity information will be available through our Harvest Maturity Reports. See small article and sign-up form in this issue. The Fruit Facts is also nearly finished for the season and will resume again next spring. While the team is busy, please don't hesitate to contact us (specialist's contact info is always listed on the back page of our newsletter) for any questions or issues that arise this harvest. Have a great harvest!

Please Welcome Anya Osatuke: Western New York Small Fruits Specialist!



I received my M.S. at Cornell University in 2020, working with Dr. Marvin Pritts to measure the influence of weather and management practice on strawberry quality. Today, I am a member of CCE's Harvest NY Team and work in collaboration with the New York State Berry Growers Association.

I serve berry and small fruit growers in Western New York (the regions Western New York, Southern Tier, Finger Lakes, and Central New York). My specializations include berry quality, Integrative Pest Management (IPM) and uncommon berry crops. I am assisting in a study evaluating exclusion netting as a means of insect pest control in blueberry, and am a collaborator in a study comparing Anaerobic Soil Disinfestation (ASD) as an alternative to chemical fumigation for strawberry plantings. I also help maintain the <u>Berry</u> <u>Diagnostic Tool</u> and the <u>Cornell Berry Blog.</u>

As part of CCE, I am honored to work together with growers who oversee large, medium, and small acreages of berries and small fruits. If we haven't met yet, I would be glad to hear from you and find a time to visit your planting.

I can be reached on my mobile phone at: (607) 752 2793, or by email at aco56@cornell.edu.

You are also welcome to join the Berry Office Hours, every Thursday from 12:30 – 1:30. This is a weekly, informal meeting hosted by me and Eastern New York Berry Specialist Laura McDermott.

Zoom link: https://cornell.zoom.us/j/98032160743?pwd=S0JDV0NIMmRhbVpidXhONVFra056UT09#success

Meeting ID: 980 3216 0743, Passcode: 353671

Join by phone: +1 646 876 9923 US (New York) , +1 646 518 9805, US +(New York)



Sample Later Next Week and Early Next Week for Passive Model for Honeycrisp Bitter Pit Prediction!

Craig Kahlke, Chris Watkins, Mario Miranda Sazo, Terence Robinson, Lailiang Cheng

Compared to last year, we are likely 4-6 days ahead of last year in maturity of early apple varieties. See "Harvest Maturity Predictions for Apples in WNY" article in this issue for more details. Therefore, we have set the suggested sampling timing for collection of Honeycrisp for the passive bitter pit prediction model developed by Dr. Chris Watkins.

Below is the protocol:

- Between Thursday August 19 and Wednesday August 25, select 100 fruit representative from a block (growers who submitted peel samples in July should sample the same trees/area of the block now in August). Flag the area and/or row(s) and/or trees to be sampled in 2021 for future fruit samplings in 2022 and beyond.
 - Sampling more trees are better than less trees
 - No less than 20 trees/block
 - No more than 2-3 apples/tree
 - Use a couple of cardboard fruit boxes or a small wooden or plastic crate or lug
- 2) Label with farm name, block #, date picked/put in storage, contact name #, email
- 3) Take to a participating storage
 - o Wayne
 - Pomona & Empire growers, and others can take their fruit to Lake Country Storage
 - Other options: KM Davies (Williamson) , Cherry Lawn (Sodus)
 - o Orleans
 - Lake Ontario Fruit, Inc
 - HH. Dobbins
 - o Niagara
 - Niagara Fresh (Bucolo Cold Storage)
 - Sun Orchard Fruit Company
- 4) LOF will evaluate fruit after ~ 21-24 days at room temp (September 9-15)
- Will send data to rest of panel for evaluation and comparison to peel sap results, hopefully before 1st pick.

Note: Even if you did not submit peel samples in July, it is still beneficial to collect fruit for the passive model. An accurate assessment of bitter pit risk can help determine storage and marketing decision that can save you money.

For more background information, please review last year's (8-11-20) Zoom webinar titled "Honeycrisp Bitter Pit Prediction Models" In which Drs. Terence Robinson and Chris Watkins presented on the continuation of our year-long Precision Crop Load Management in Honeycrisp. Please view the webinar here: https://youtu.be/kztJuVtY4yY. In addition, the presenter's PowerPoint presentations are located here: https://youtu.be/kztJuVtY4yY. In addition, the presenter's PowerPoint presentations are located here: https://youtu.be/kztJuVtY4yY. In addition, the presenter's PowerPoint presentations are located here: https://youtu.be/kztJuVtY4yY. In addition, the presenter's PowerPoint presentations are located here: https://youtu.be/kztJuVtY4yY. In addition, the presenter's PowerPoint presentations are located here: https://youtu.be/kztJuVtY4yY. In addition, the presenter's PowerPoint presentations are located here: https://youtu.be/kztJuVtY4yY. In addition, the presenter's PowerPoint presentations are located here: https://youtu.be/kztJuVtY4yY. In addition, the presenter's PowerPoint presentations are located here: https://youtu.be/kztJuVtY4yY.

Questions? Contact Mario (315-719-1318, mrm67@cornell.edu) or Craig (585-735-5448, cjk37@cornell.edu).

The Use of Plant Growth Regulators Near Harvest in 2021

Terence L. Robinson, Chris Watkins, Mario Miranda Sazo and Craig Kahlke

The 2021 growing season started early with green tip in late March or early April. However, tree development slowed after green tip due to cold weather resulting in a later than normal bloom. This was followed by a warm but not too hot growing season. Rainfall has been regular and more than normal resulting in great fruit size this year. August is predicted to be cooler than normal. Based on the past weather and the current weather forecast, we predict the following impacts:

- <u>Harvest date:</u> Although bloom date was late the degree day accumulations in June and July should advance harvest by 3-5 days.
- <u>Pre-harvest drop:</u> The predicted moderate August temperatures should result in mild preharvest drop.
- <u>Color development:</u> The predicted cool temperatures in August will enhance color development, however, the temperatures of early September will be the determining factor.
- <u>Fruit size:</u> The warm and rainy conditions from mid-May through early August should have given good cell division and large size potential.
- <u>Bitter pit:</u> The consistent rainfalls from mid-May to mid-August enhanced Ca uptake and should result in moderate to low bitter pit incidence.
- <u>Chilling injury</u>: The forecasted cool August should result in an increased risk of chilling injury.

There are four principal uses of PGR's near harvest.

- Control preharvest drop
- Manipulate harvest date
- Control cracking, greasiness and internal flesh pigmentation
- Enhance red color development

Preharvest drop control in 2021. There are three materials registered for control of preharvest drop in apples.

- <u>NAA</u> provides modest drop control but has the negative effect of stimulating ethylene production and fruit ripening. Since NAA stimulates ripening and often gives limited drop control when applied alone, we do not recommend the use of NAA alone. If growers use NAA on drop-prone varieties like McIntosh, they should apply when the first sound fruit drops and apply a high rate (20ppm) and then pick the fruit within 10-14 days of application. If harvest is delayed the fruit will begin to drop very rapidly about 2 weeks after application. This fruit should not be stored for a long time but marketed before Christmas.
- <u>ReTain</u> reduces ethylene production and reduces preharvest drop. It is a much more effective drop control product than NAA and should be applied 1-4 weeks before anticipated

normal harvest. The earlier ReTain is applied the greater the negative effect it has on fruit color and the sooner it wears off, but waiting too long will result in some ethylene production and some fruit drop before ReTain suppresses ethylene production but it takes about 7 days after application before it effectively controls ethylene production thus it is important to apply ReTain 7 days before ethylene production starts. (Follow ethylene development in Harvest Maturity reports). It also reduces fruit cracking and fruit greasiness, but it delays the development of fruit red color about 1 week. Its performance is improved when combined with NAA since the two products work synergistically to reduce fruit drop while the ReTain suppresses the production of ethylene by NAA. In recent years there are two trends that have become common with ReTain. The first is applying ReTain closer to harvest: With Gala and Honeycrisp the negative effects of ReTain on red color development can be reduced by delaying application until 2 or 1 week before harvest. The second is combining ReTain with NAA: The combination of ReTain and NAA has given better drop control than either chemical alone especially in hot years.

- McIntosh, We recommend a combined application of ReTain (1 pouch) + NAA (10ppm) 3 weeks before expected first harvest when August weather is warm and 2 weeks before expected first harvest when August weather is cool such as predicted for 2021. For WNY we have estimated the CA cutoff date for McIntosh to be Sept. 20 and expected harvest about 10 days earlier Sept. 10. Thus the suggested date for the first application of ReTain + NAA would be 2 weeks earlier on Aug. 27.
- With **Gala** we recommend the application of only ½ pouch/acre of ReTain for older less well-colored strains and 1 pouch/acre of the newer high coloring strains. Apply 2 weeks (or even 1 week) before expected first harvest. In 2021 we estimate Gala harvest (first pick on the earliest-maturing sites on untreated fruit) will begin on Sept 6 thus the suggested date to apply ReTain is August 23 for the 2 weeks before harvest timing or Aug. 30 for the one week before

harvest timing. ReTain will permit Gala fruit to remain on the tree an additional 14-21 days resulting in improved fruit size (1 box size with a 21-day delay), good color development and less stem end cracking. ReTain delays maturity but results in a more even maturity on the tree. Multiple picks on Gala can be reduced to 2 or even 1 picking in some cases. ReTain also reduces fruit stem end cracking and greasiness that are problems as Gala fruits mature in the second and third picks.

- Honeycrisp is a variable ethylene producing variety that has very uneven ripening but can have significant preharvest drop in some years. We recommend a very low rate of 1/3 pouch per acre of ReTain applied 1-2 weeks before expected harvest in blocks which have had a drop problem in the past. In 2021 we estimate Honeycrisp harvest to begin on Sept. 10 (as with Gala, this is for first pick on the earliest-maturing sites on untreated fruit) and our suggested application date is Aug 27. A note of caution: ReTain (or Harvista) on Honeycrisp can have negative consequences during storage of this variety. If the risk of bitter pit is high, then ReTain should not be used since it will increase bitter pit incidence after harvest. The decision on whether to use ReTain or Harvista on Honeycrisp should be made only after an assessment of the risk of bitter pit development. See article in this issue on the use of the passive bitter pit prediction model.
- For late September and October varieties the negative effect of ReTain on fruit color development is much less than in early September varieties, thus we suggest the use of the full pouch/acre of ReTain to provide a consistent reduction of fruit drop and greasiness. For late September and October varieties which are harvested under cooler conditions, application timing should be 3 weeks before normal harvest date (10-15 of September). Treating Empire, Delicious and Jonagold provides some flexibility in harvest date since those three varieties need to be harvested at about the same time. Cortland and **Jonagold** both suffer from greasiness

problems as the fruit mature and ReTain applied 3 weeks before normal harvest can be a very effective control strategy. **Idared and Rome** both suffer from internal flesh pigmentation (bleeding), which can result in rejection of the fruit at the processing plant. Our research indicates this problem can be controlled effectively with ½ pouch/acre of ReTain applied in mid-September.

Reminder: It is critical to include an organosilicone surfactant with ReTain especially when combined with NAA. The organosilicone surfactant improves the uptake of ReTain better than other surfactants thus ensuring that sufficient ReTain is absorbed by the leaf to suppress the stimulatory effect of NAA on ethylene production.

Harvista is a very effective drop control product which can be applied latter than ReTain (1 week or less before anticipated harvest). It does not suppress ethylene production but inhibits its action in the fruit and reduces fruit drop. It has a much more rapid action in the plant and can prevent fruit drop even when applied close to harvest. It has a long-lasting effect and will keep fruit on the tree more than 4+ weeks which is longer than ReTain. However, like ReTain it also delays red color development. Harvista' s active ingredient is MCP which is a gas and thus must be applied with specialized equipment to get consistent results. Maturation of fruits is delayed, and they are firmer after storage, with higher TA and lower SSC than the control fruits. Senescent breakdown and wrinkly skin of Honevcrisp in inhibited, but bitter pit (and leather blotch) can be exacerbated in bitter pit prone fruit. Therefore, we strongly recommend avoiding their use on orchard blocks with high potential for bitter pit to avoid even greater losses of fruits during storage. What about Harvista treatment followed by postharvest 1-MCP? There have been cases of markedly higher incidences of leather blotch and core browning. This result strongly suggests that postharvest 1-MCP should not be applied to fruit treated in the field with plant growth regulators.

Improving Fruit Red Color in 2021

Red color development is likely to be good in 2021 due to a predicted cool August and Early

September. Using reflective film under the tree is a non-chemical method of improving fruit color. However, among the chemical methods of improving color there are 2 options which have been successful in our trials.

- <u>Ethrel</u> (300ppm) improves fruit color if applied 1 week before harvest but stimulates ripening and excessive drop 10 days after application. If NAA is mixed with Ethrel then drop can be delayed 10 days buy if the fruit is not harvested on time, then excessive drop will occur.
- <u>Blush</u> is a plant growth regulator featuring a jasmonate PGR (active ingredient prohydrojasmon PDJ). We found modest but significant improvement in red color when Blush is applied twice (3 weeks and 1 week before harvest of Honeycrisp. Its response was improved by combining with Stimplex (algae extract that has low levels of hormones). Also, the response was improved by waiting for application until fruit are entering maturation (DA meter reading of 1.25).

Preparing for Harvest

Craig Kahlke

Now is the time to find your pressure testers (penetrometers) and refractometers (brix) testers – for possible suppliers, or to order new ones check the following links-

for Wagner Instruments pressure testers: http://www.fruittest.com/

or for refractometers, try Atago USA: <u>http://www.atago-usa.com/non-destructive-</u> <u>c283/</u>

or Frostproof: <u>http://frostproof.com/fruit-</u> <u>testing/</u> (they have refractometers & pressure testers)

• Get a notebook to record your testing results.

• Iodine Orders – NOTE NEW PROCEDURE THIS SEASON - We have two sizes available, pint (16 oz) size (\$10 each) or by the gallon (\$45 each). Starch charts are also available free of charge (Cornell scale 1-8). Like last year, we won't be stocking iodine at any CCE offices this season. LOF will deliver to a storage facility in your area. For iodine orders, please text or email Craig (585-735-5448, cjk37@cornell.edu) the guantities wanted, your location, and if you need any starch charts. You will be invoiced at the end of the season. Is last year's iodine still any good? lodine can be stored for up to two years. It should be stored in an opaque container, out of sunlight in a cool dry place. If any holdover supplies last year did not receive proper storage or if you are unsure, it is best to buy new.

Crop Forecast:

We have a good size crop in Western NY-there are some varieties that are significantly down (most likely due to drought conditions last year during flower initiation) but overall there are many apples to be harvested. Fruit size is excellent thanks to the rains mainly in July and early August. Stay tuned for an email blast with the Premier Apple Co-op's crop estimates for NY and beyond. In addition, the US Apple Outlook forecast is slated for August 19-20 with a return to an in-person meeting (register here: https://usapple.org/events/outlook-2021-2).

Harvest Maturity Predictions for Apples in Western NY

Craig Kahlke

Our quite early (the new normal??) green tip (late March to early April) gave way to a variable April and May with fluctuating temperatures with April having significant rain, and May being dry. June continued dry with above average temps for most in our region. Hit or miss thunderstorms were more prevalent in Wayne County. July brought most of Western NY much-needed rain with temperatures average to slightly cooler than normal. August so far has been cooler than normal with continued cooler weather predicted through early September. If the forecast holds, and includes plenty of clear weather, color will be enhanced in early varieties. The variable temps during most of the bloom period made for an extended bloom in which full bloom dates were difficult to pin down. This, coupled with the fact that McIntosh is no longer a high-value variety in NY, has caused me to no longer run the Blanpied-Silsby Ca cutoff model for McIntosh. However, Terence ran it for some WNY sites (see his above PGR article) and is predicting September 20 for the cutoff, or 4 days earlier than last year. I've continued to rely on a growing degree day model (base 39), with accumulation beginning April 1 to help aid maturity predictions. **See Table 1 below.** Using a 22 GDD per day averaged over the accumulation period for the past 3 years, this would put the picking dates for early season apple varieties ranging from the same day last year to 9.5 days ahead of last season, with an average of only 3 days ahead. However, early maturity testing has indicated we are more advance than the degree day model indicates.

Table 1. Growing Degree Day Calculator, base 39, accumulation April 1 through August 10th of each year.Courtesy of NEWA.

	GDD Accumulation, April 1 - August 10			# GDD ahead of	# Days ahead
NEWA Station	2021	2020	2019	2020	of 2020
Albion	3202	2998	2890	204	9.5
Appleton (Russell Farms)	3013	2900	2728	113	5
N. Appleton	2936	2901	2677	35	1.5
Ashwood	2954	2925	2749	29	1.5
Burt	2901	2900	2727	1	same
Butler	3104	3031	2938	73	3.5
Fairville	2943	2892	2674	51	2.5
Knowlesville	3014	2935	2830	79	3.5
Lyndonville	3035	2971	2825	64	3
Medina	3031	2992	2908	39	2
Pt. Breeze	3163	3132	2932	31	1.5
Ransomville	3095	3038	2926	57	2.5
Sodus - Cherry Lawn	2965	2915	2740	50	2.5
Sodus - Lake	3017	*	2709	N/A	
Sodus	3108	*	2743	N/A	
Waterport	3000	2934	2758	66	3
Williamson - DeMarree	2842	2814	2820	28	1.5
Williamson - Mason	2911	2840	2703	71	3
Williamson - Orbaker	2861	2789	2585	72	3.5
AVERAGE	3005	2936	2782	63	5
AVERAGE				22	3

* NEWA Growing Degree Day Calculators could not calculate GDD accumulation for Sodus Lake and Sodus stations for 2020.

In addition, you have to consider that weather patterns throughout the month of August can sway maturity in either direction. Hotter than normal could still advance maturity, while cooler than normal could delay it. Also keep in mind that trees with <u>lighter crop loads tend to have advanced</u> maturity; those with heavier crop loads should see <u>delayed maturity</u>. Variable crop loads within blocks can also have different maturation, making harvest difficult, especially in a variety that is supposed to be single pick. Severe stress, such as in the form of drought, can delay maturity and/or make it unpredictable.

I'd pin harvest at 4-6 days ahead of last year.

Remember- block-by block and farm-by-farm variation always occurs. In addition, variable crop load blocks (one tree blank, the next with a limb or 2 with roped on fruit, the next with a good crop load, etc.) will make maturity variable and proper harvest timing difficult. Because of this inherent variation, the average maturity index readings of several grower blocks (as developed by the regional testing program) has often provided a better guide to harvest than a few readings from individual orchards. The data in these harvest maturity reports are meant to be meant to be used as a general indicator of apple harvest maturity under natural conditions. <u>We always recommend</u> you test your blocks individually for firmness, brix, SPI, background color change, and varietal flavor and compare against the data from these reports and what others are seeing. In addition, please follow recommended maturity indices for each variety in addition to consulting with your marketer. Make sure there is adequate varietal flavor prior to harvest. Fruit with little to no varietal flavor will kill repeat sales.

Look for the first Harvest Maturity Report this Thursday or Friday, August 19th or 20th. Your \$75 subscription (if in the Lake Ontario Fruit Program partner counties of Niagara, Monroe, Orleans, Oswego and Wayne) gets you critical information on a weekly basis during apple harvest. Fruit samples are collected early in the week from across the region and sampled for internal ethylene concentration, firmness, starch/iodine, and total soluble solids. Results are summarized and recommendations for harvest windows of major apple and pear varieties are either faxed or emailed to subscribers later in the week. Satellite subscribers outside of the four county regions can receive reports as well, for \$100. Not sure if you've subscribed this season? Contact Kim Hazel at krh5@cornell.edu or 585-798-4265, ext. 26. Need to subscribe? See the form below or online at: https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=309 &crumb=harvest storage|harvest storage

Sampling Help Needed West of Rochester for the Harvest Maturity Program This Season!

Craig Kahlke

The collecting of samples for the Harvest Maturity Program (HMP) is extremely important. In the past, I was able to grab a few from sites in Niagara County and then rely on growers, field men from packinghouses, and crop consultants to collect samples and either deliver them to the testing sites (Orleans County Cornell Cooperative Extension on Mondays, K.M. Davies, Inc. on Tuesdays) or drop them at another location for pickup by LOF. Retirement of key personnel and other duties has limited our sampling help in recent years. Therefore, Liz (our super technician!) and I have had to spend a lot of time collecting samples (mainly in Niagara & Orleans Counties on Mondays). This takes significant time away from the actual testing. If we can't get significant help in

testing this season, we have to run less samples, which means less data points and less reliable maturity data.

What are the pros of collecting samples for your farm/neighboring farms? You get the benefit of internal ethylene (IE) testing using a gas chromatograph. For most varieties, this is the only indication of true maturity. When apples such as Empire, McIntosh, and Red Delicious start producing measurable IE, they have entered the maturation phase and time is short to begin harvest for longer-term CA potential. We also perform firmness (in PSI with an FTA unit), brix (in % total soluble solids with a hand-held Atago unit), and the Starch Pattern Index (SPI) using a starch iodine solution and the Cornell Starch Chart. You'll get this data emailed to you on a weekly basis, along with a spreadsheet of the other farms/blocks tested.

Sampling Protocol for the HMP: Craig emails how many samples he's looking for (for each variety) the day before and provides a label template (includes grower, block, variety, irrigated/nonirrigated, PGR's, crop load, etc) for printing at home. Collect 11-12 representative fruit from one block to make one sample. Don't take all from 1 tree. I like to sample from across the block. Guidelines: For a multiple pick variety such as Gala or Honeycrisp, pick the most mature (nearest to the next pick). For a single pick variety, randomly select the fruit but don't choose shaded fruit from too deep in the canopy. For all samples, avoid overly over-mature and under-mature fruit. Place the samples in a fruit bag that can hold a dozen mature fruit or a plastic shopping bag. Make sure a paper label is added. The samples can be dropped off Mondays before noon at Orleans County Cooperative Extension or arrangements can be made to meet Craig or drop the samples in a convenient location. Craig emails the data that late afternoon or evening, that is compiled with all other maturity samples. Interested? Questions? Contact Craig at 585-735-5448 or cjk37@cornell.edu

2021 Harvest Maturity Report Subscription Please print and submit this form with a check for \$75, (\$100 for those who live and farm outside of Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Oswego and Wayne counties) made payable to "Cornell Cooperative Extension"				
And mail to: Orleans County CCE Attn: Kim Hazel 12690 NYS Rte 31 Albion, NY 14411	 Email only –in the body of the email and as an Adobe pdf attachment Fax Only Email and FAX Only 			
Name	Email(s)			
Farm or Company Name				
Address				
Fax No Phone No				

Mark Your Calendars

Hard Cider Summer Tour: August 25th in the Capital Region. Please join us on **August 25** for the return of the Hard Cider Summer Educational Tour! This program is designed for commercial apple and cider producers. Check online or in our last newsletter for full agenda.

REGISTER HERE: <u>bit.ly/HardCiderTour2021</u>

Lunch will be included during the stop at Indian Ladder.

A complimentary educational cider tasting will take place at Nine Pin.

Register by August 19 to be guaranteed lunch and cider tasting.

Participants will use their personal vehicles to get from location to location and can join us for whichever stops they are interested in seeing. Suggested registration fee to offset administrative costs: \$5 per person. We greatly appreciate your contribution to this event. If you have any questions, please contact Gregory Peck at gmp32@cornell.edu

Sponsored by the <u>Cornell Hard Cider Program Work Team</u>, <u>the New York Cider Association</u>, and <u>CCE's Eastern</u> <u>NY Commercial Horticulture Program</u>

Pre-season Workshop Friday, August 27 (Zoom) from Noon – 1 PM

Chris Watkins is organizing a pre-season workshop to discuss the latest storage recommendations for Gala and other important New York apple varieties. Friday August 27 at 12.00 -1.00.

He welcomes any pre-meeting questions (<u>cbw3@cornell.edu</u>) that will help answer specific questions.

Look for registration info in future LOF communications

6th Hispanic Summer Fruit Tour Featuring the Entrepreneurial Spirit and Success of the Rosarios Saturday August 28, 1:00-5:30pm

Mario Miranda Sazo and Nicole Waters

The CCE LOF team in conjunction with the Cornell Small Farms Program are organizing the sixth Spanish-speaking fruit tour to be held in Orleans County from **1pm until 5:30pm** on **Saturday August 28, 2021**. There will be 2 orchard stops featuring Sergio and Silvia Rosario and a celebration for all tour attendees and Master Class graduates and their families at the end of the tour (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Sergio and Silvia Rosario and their son Sergio Jr. will be hosting the 2021 Hispanic Summer Fruit Tour this year. They provide custom services for winter/summer pruning, spring grafting, and summer budding in the Lake Ontario fruit region. The Rosarios proudly own 50 acres of Gala, Honeycrisp, Fuji, NY1, and Evercrisp orchards, all planted at 2x11ft (picture taken at the Kendrick Farm, one of the two farms to be visited during the tour).

Registration for the tour (including food and beverages to be offered at the end of the tour) is FREE thanks to funds and support provided by the Cornell Small Farms Program. For additional questions, contact Mario Miranda Sazo <u>mrm67@cornell.edu</u>, (315) 719-1318 or Nicole Waters <u>mw42@cornell.edu</u>, (607-227-6743).

Tour Agenda:

Stop 1 – Marshall Farm. 3168 Marshall Rd. Medina, NY 14103.

1:00pm: Registration/check-in process. Please make sure all your employees are pre-registered for the tour. See important note for pre-registration below.

1:30pm: Welcome and tour logistics – Mario Miranda Sazo, LOF

1:35-2:35pm: Sergio and Silvia Rosario will introduce their team, business, and the Marshall Farm recently purchased in 2021. The 60-acre farm consists of several facilities, equipment, and old plantings of Honeycrisp, Gala, Fuji, Jonagold, and Empire trees on M.26 rootstocks. Since the first day the farm was purchased, the Rosarios began a complete makeover process to make the orchards more productive and efficient. Barns, equipment, and roads have all been cleaned/repaired and there is more work to do in the fall and next year.

- Topics to be discussed at this stop:
 - Orchard renovation of Fuji/M.26 blocks through dormant/summer pruning
 - Bloom, chemical, and manual thinning practices for Fuji
 - Expected yields and fruit commercialization in 2021
 - Pre-site preparation for an on-farm nursery to be established in 2022

2:35-3:00pm: Tour participants drive to Stop 2

Stop 2 – Kendrick Farm. 13636 Kendrick Rd, Waterport, NY 14571. **3:00-4:20pm:** At this stop tour participants will visit the 50-acre high density plantings established by the Rosarios since 2019.

- Topics to be discussed at this stop:
 - Orchard establishment, training, irrigation and pruning practices of Gala, Honeycrisp, Fuji, NY-1, Evercrisp, and Ambrosia on several dwarfing rootstocks, all planted at 2x11ft in 2019 and 2020.
 - Planting of side-grafted trees of Honeycrisp and Pink Lady on B.9, B.10, and M.9 Nic29 rootstocks.

4:20-4:30pm: Tour participants will walk to a comfortable shaded space with tables and chairs to celebrate the end of the tour at the same Kendrick Farm.

4:30-5:30pm. Welcome by Nicole Waters. Please notice that all the funds for this celebration, plus food, beverages, and gift cards are provided by Cornell Small Farms Program.

<u>IMPORTANT</u> - Registration process for the Hispanic Summer Fruit Tour this year:

Pre-registration will be required for attendance of your Hispanic employees for any part of the Hispanic tour this year (the last day for preregistration is Wednesday August 25, 2021 by 5pm). It is especially important for food counts/seating, and contact tracing. Walk-ins will not be accepted.

We encourage all growers to register their Hispanic employees by **emailing a list of participants** with first name(s) and second last name(s) plus a phone number from your organization to Kim Hazel (<u>krh5@cornell.edu</u>), Nicole Waters (<u>nw42@cornell.edu</u>), or Mario (<u>mrm67@cornell.edu</u>). Please contact Mario if you need more specifics about the tour.

Please be aware that the educational components of the tour will be presented only in the Spanish language. There won't be on-site translation to the English language during this tour.

Vaccine Hesitancy Webinar presented by the Cornell Farmworker Program and Finger Lakes Community Health

The Cornell Farmworker Program and the Finger Lakes Community Health clinic co-sponsor two free webinars (one in English and another in Spanish) with Dr. José Canario, and Ellen Hey, NP.

El Programa de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agrícolas de la Universidad de Cornell y la clínica Finger Lakes Community Health está organizando los siguientes dos eventos virtuales gratuitos (uno en inglés y el otro en español) con el Dr. Canario y la enfermera especializada Ellen Hey.

English webinar: Doubts about COVID-19 vaccines? Ask the Doctors

Local farmworkers will also be available to answer questions about their experiences being vaccinated Tuesday, August 24, 2021 @ 4:30 PM (ET)

Llamada en español: ¿Dudas sobre las vacunas para el COVID-19? Pregúnteles a los médicos. Unos trabajadores agrícolas también estarán disponibles para responder a sus preguntas y ofrecerán sus experiencias al recibir la vacuna martes, 24 de agosto, 2021 @ 7:00 PM (ET)

We invite you to this one-hour English webinar to discuss issues surrounding vaccine hesitancy and other barriers to vaccination. Doctors Canario and Ms. Hey will also respond to your questions. If you have any questions, please contact the Cornell Farmworker program at <u>farmworkers@cornell.edu</u> or call 607-224-8821.

Please register as soon as possible. Choose <u>one</u> way to register. You will receive instructions on how to connect to the call on the 24th.

Invitamos cordialmente a los trabajadores agrícolas y personas interesadas a una llamada gratuita y presentación en español donde hablaremos sobre las dudas que gente tiene sobre las vacunas del COVID-19, y responderemos a sus preguntas. Por favor invite a sus compañeros de trabajo y familiares. Si tiene alguna pregunta, puede mandar un correo a <u>farmworkers@cornell.edu</u> o llamar al 607-224-8821. El volante bilingüe está adjunto a este correo.

Regístrese lo más pronto posible. Escoja <u>una</u> manera para registrarse. Recibirá un mensaje con instrucciones para conectarse a la llamada el 24 de agosto.

- 1. <u>Click here to register online (English).</u>
- 1. <u>Clic aquí para registrarse en la web (español).</u>

Or 2. Register by phone at (607) 224-8821. Include your name, city where you live, and any questions you might have. Or 2. Registrese por teléfono al (607) 224-8821. Incluya su nombre, ciudad donde vive y algunas preguntas que tiene

Cornell Cooperative Extension

Lake Ontario Fruit Program 12690 Rt. 31 Albion, NY 14411

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Signing Off for Now

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The Use of Plant Growth Regulators Near Harvest in 2021

Preparing for Harvest

Harvest Maturity Date for Apples in Western NY

Sampling Help Needed West of Rochester for the Harvest Program This Season!

Mark Your Calendars

6th Annual Hispanic Summer Fruit Tour Featuring the Entrepreneurial Spirit & Success of the Rosarios

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Fruit Notes

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Fruit Specialists



Craig Kahlke | 585-735-5448 | cjk37@cornell.edu Team Leader, Fruit Quality Management

Areas of Interest: Fruit Quality and factors that affect fruit quality before, during, and after storage, Crops: Blueberries, Raspberries / Blackberries, Strawberries, Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums



Mario Miranda Sazo | 315-719-1318 | mrm67@cornell.edu Cultural Practices

Crops: Blueberries, Raspberries / Blackberries, Strawberries, Apples, Apricots, Asian Pears, Cherries, Currants, Gooseberries, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums



Janet van Zoeren 1 585-797-8368 1 jev67@cornell.edu Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Areas of Interest: IPM of tree fruit and berry pests, biological control, and pollinators. Crops: Blueberries, Raspberries / Blackberries, Strawberries, Apples, Apricots, Asian Pears, Cherries, Currants, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plum



Mark Wiltberger I 315-272-8530 I mw883@cornell.edu Business Management

Crops: Apples, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums