



“Fruit Facts” – Thursday, August 19 2021

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)

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

1. [Click here to register online \(English\).](#)

Or 2. Register by phone at (607) 224-8821. Include your name, city where you live, and any questions you might have.

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)

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

1. [Clic aquí para registrarse en la web \(español\).](#)

O 2. Regístrese por teléfono al (607) 224-8821. Incluya su nombre, ciudad donde vive y algunas preguntas que tiene .

IPM Notes...Janet van Zoeren

Three **Bifenthrin** products have now been approved by the EPA under the Section 18 Emergency Exemption for use to control **brown marmorated stink bug**. These products are **Bifenture 10DF** (EPA Reg. No. 70506-227), **Bifenture EC** (EPA Reg. No. 70506-57), and **Brigade WSB** (EPA Reg. No. 279-3108).

Specifically, these Bifenthrin products can be used to manage BMSB, from now through October 15th 2021, in apple, peach and nectarine crops. You must have a copy of the appropriate Section 18 exemption in your possession at the time of use

In our region, it is permitted in Niagara, Monroe, Orleans and Wayne counties. Hopefully by next year these products will no longer require the Section 18 exemption, but in case they do, any Oswego grower who experiences BMSB damage this fall please document and report it to me so we can make a case to include Oswego in the exemption next year.

As a reminder, the threshold for a bmsb trap using the dual lure is a cumulative total of 10 stink bugs caught in the trap, and the recommend spray schedule is two applications, one week apart, once the threshold has been reached. We have not yet reached threshold at any of the sites I am monitoring this season. Lannate, Besiege and Endigo are also registered for use on bmsb.

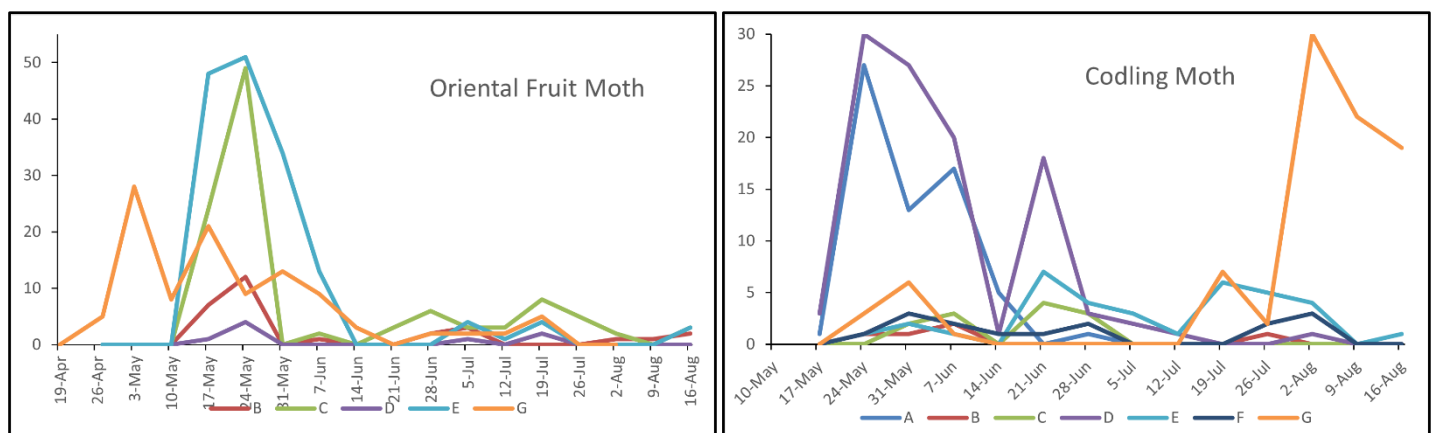
Lorsban (chlorpyrifos) Ban and Disposal. As you hopefully already know, all chlorpyrifos product registrations have been cancelled in NY as of July 31. What to do with remaining inventory? The DEC will allow possession, transport, storage or handling of open or closed containers of these products *for purposes of shipment out of state or for proper disposal* until February 1, 2022. The DEC is also working on providing CleanSweepNY disposal options – you can check the CleanSweepNY website, email info@cleansweepny.org or call 518-225-8146 for details. In addition, **please let me know if you do have large quantities of Lorsban to dispose of, as I can contact CleanSweepNY to request a local pickup if there will be need for it.**

More info can be found at: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/122311.html>

Keep tight intervals for **summer diseases** such as **sooty blotch and flyspeck** and the **rots**: these guys love heat and rain. SBFS applications can be timed using the [NEWA model](http://newa.cornell.edu) (newa.cornell.edu). To effectively use the model, you'll need an approximate petal fall date, and to input the date of your last fungicide application that was effective against SBFS. Products that are effective for SBFS include Luna Sensation, Merivon, Pristine, Sovran, Flint, and Captan+Topsin. All of your SBFS products will also help manage black, white, and bitter rots. For more information about the summer diseases, check out the NYS IPM [Apple IPM Intensive](#) recording (begins at 7:45min).

Woolly apple aphid colonies continue to show up in the canopies. Keep an eye out for hot-spots of these as you move through your orchard. Products that can be used for WAA include Diazinon (if your market allows), Admire Pro, Beleaf, or Sivanto Prime. Coverage is key.

Codling moth and **Oriental fruit moth** second generation is tapering off. Overall in the region, second generation numbers were quite low, although there are always exceptions (see below). Thresholds for second generation are 5 CM per trap per week, and 10 OFM per trap per week. Treatment continues, every 2 weeks using the same product, for as long as the second generation flight remains high at your orchard. Most orchards do not need to apply another "worm spray" at this time.



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

Horticultural Notes...Mario Miranda Sazo

A special thank you note to growers Ned Morgan and Mark Hermet, their families, and employees who served as hosts Ben Nevlezer, Magdaleno Cervantes, and John Nevlezer: I would like to thank all growers who attended the LOF summer tour last Thursday. In particular, I am sending a very special thank you note to Ned Morgan and Mark Hermet who hosted us and shared their technical information and nice orchards during the tour stops. Thanks so much Ned, Ben, Magdaleno, John, and Mark!

Peel sap results began to be sent to growers a few days before the LOF summer tour last week. Please let me know if you have not received your results via email from Dr. Robinson or need any additional interpretation.

Time to sample fruit for Passive Model for Honeycrisp bitter pit prediction (please review detailed sampling protocol sent via our newsletter yesterday): Between yesterday Thursday August 19 and next week 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.

The Passive Model is simple and can provide very valuable information for your operation: 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.

Please pre-register and send your Hispanic orchard employees to the coming LOF summer tour for Hispanics to be conducted on Saturday August 28, 1-5:30pm: The tour will be hosted by the Rosarios (Sergio and Silvia Rosario). We will be visiting the farms located in Marshall Rd. and Kendrick Rd, in Orleans County. The tour will finish with a celebration and food with funds provided by Nicole Waters from Cornell Small Farms Program. All tour details were published in the most recent issue of our newsletter sent to growers yesterday.

Pre-registration will be required for attendance of your Hispanic employees for any part of the Hispanic tour this year (the last day for pre-registration is Wednesday August 25, 2021 by 5pm). 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 (krh5@cornell.edu), Nicole Waters (nw42@cornell.edu), or myself (mrm67@cornell.edu). Please contact me (315-719-1318) if you need more specifics about the tour.

A call for sudangrass and radish: Time to mow your sudangrass and start thinking about tillage radish in the fall for new orchard sites to be established next spring 2022.

Time to collect leaves for nutrient analysis for all cultivars, except Honeycrisp: Please be aware that Honeycrisp leaves should have been collected at the end of June/early July in WNY this season. Call me if you need any assistance.

Deployment of reflective fabrics should have begun last week and early this week for high value cultivars. Please do so as soon as you have the time and labor.

Trying pneumatic defoliation for the first time this year?: There is a lot to learn and things to try/test when combining/comparing the use of reflective fabrics, manual leaf pruning, and pneumatic defoliation with one of the German or Italian machines. Please contact me if you are planning to test the use of a pneumatic defoliation machine this season! (Mario – 315-719-1318, mrm67@cornell.edu).

Call me if you need any assistance with pruning after harvest for sweet cherries or peaches: You have now the opportunity to reduce tree height and excessive shading of tops.

Don't forget to prune the nursing foliage in your side-grafted blocks!!

Berry Notes...Anya Osatuke

Strawberry late summer care

It is mid-August, and the strawberry harvest has ended for many growers in New York. Here are some ways to care for your strawberries this time of year, if you are tending to a new planting of June-bearers, or if you have a day-neutral planting.

Check on new plantings of June-bearers

At this point in the season, some weeds could have established in the planting holes. Hand-weed as soon as possible to keep populations at bay. Any flowers that weren't pinched off may have turned into fruit. Harvest any ripe berries you see, and remove under-ripe berries to direct the plant's energy into the root system. Any berries left on the plants could become a source of mold spores the next season. If any flowers are present, pinch them off as well.

Manage runners by directing them into the rows, or by cutting them off of the plant. Runners can be pinned to the ground using a piece of U-shaped wire to secure them in place.

Harvest dayneutrals

Let dayneutral strawberries ripen fully: only harvest fruit after it has become entirely red. Fruit size may be smaller than June-bearing strawberries, and marketing dayneutrals in pint containers can help compensate for the high labor investment of harvesting.



Establishing June-bearing strawberry plant sending out fruits in August. A Pennsylvania Knotweed is growing in the planting hole.

Keep plantings watered

In new plantings, keep the root zone well-watered using irrigation to establish a strong root system. Dayneutral varieties also benefit from large water inputs as their root systems are shallow.

Scout for pests

Examine leaves for symptoms of [two spotted spider mite](#).



Two spotted spider mite injury on strawberry leaf.

If you see spots and discoloration on leaves, it could be either [leaf blight](#), [leaf spot](#) or [leaf scorch](#).



Leaf blight on strawberry.



Strawberry leaf displaying leaf scorch on left, and angular leaf spot on right. Photo courtesy of Kathleen Demchak, Penn State.

Examine any ripe fruits for [sap beetles](#) and rots, including [rhizopus and mucor](#) fruit rots, [leather rot](#), and [anthracnose fruit rot](#).



Strawberry sap beetle beside a strawberry decaying from Rhizopus rot.



Strawberries affected by leather rot.



Anthracnose fruit rot on strawberry fruit.

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.

The Lake Ontario Fruit Program is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extension Associations in Monroe, Niagara, Orleans, Oswego and Wayne counties.