



## **“Fruit Facts” – Friday, October 1, 2021**

### **NEWA transitioning to new user interface**

After four years of intensive planning and development, the New York State IPM Program is pleased to share that NEWA 3.0 will make its final transition to <https://newa.cornell.edu> on or around October 1.

The initial transition will require some time and troubleshooting. However, once you familiarize yourself with the new layout, we expect it will be more efficient and intuitive to use. To help with the transition, various tutorial video links are provided below. These will be available to watch on your own time and convenience (i.e. after harvest). Note that although a username and password are not required for using NEWA 3.0, it is highly recommended and will allow you to save settings, biofixes, and more for your convenience.

Create a NEWA 3.0 Account (5 minute video) - <https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360054268454>

Configure your NEWA 3.0 Dashboard (7 minute video) - <https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360054268354>

NEWA 3.0 Dashboard Navigation (9 minute video) - <https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360057357553>

For a complete list of tutorials, visit the Website Support page of our NEWA 3.0 Knowledge Base at <https://newa.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/categories/360004574754-Website-Support>

Additionally, please contact Janet van Zoeren or reach out to [support@newa.zendesk.com](mailto:support@newa.zendesk.com) at any point to ask questions, report a bug or share ideas/concerns.

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### **Cornell’s Pesticide Management Education Program transitions to new Pesticide Safety Education Program, with new website and obligations**

The outreach arm of Cornell Cooperative Extension’s Pesticide Management Education Program (PMEP) has always operated under the name of the overall program. The name Cornell Cooperative Extension Pesticide Safety Education Program (CCE-PSEP) will be the outreach arm of PMEP.

CCE-PSEP is dedicated to delivering objective, science-based pesticide education that promotes the proper use of pesticides, to ultimately help reduce risks to applicators, consumers, and the environment. They develop pesticide applicator certification training manuals, host on-demand online applicator recertification training courses, present and host live pesticide safety/informational talks to applicators and the public, publish the Cornell Crop and Pest Management Guidelines, and answer pesticide-related questions from any person or organization.

In conjunction with the new name, CCE-PSEP has launched a new website (<https://psep.cce.cornell.edu/>). Please visit this site to learn more about our program, the resources we offer, and how to contact us. For questions about CCE-PSEP, please reach out to our program Director and Educator Mary Centrella at [mlc344@cornell.edu](mailto:mlc344@cornell.edu).

### ***IPM Notes...Janet van Zoeren***

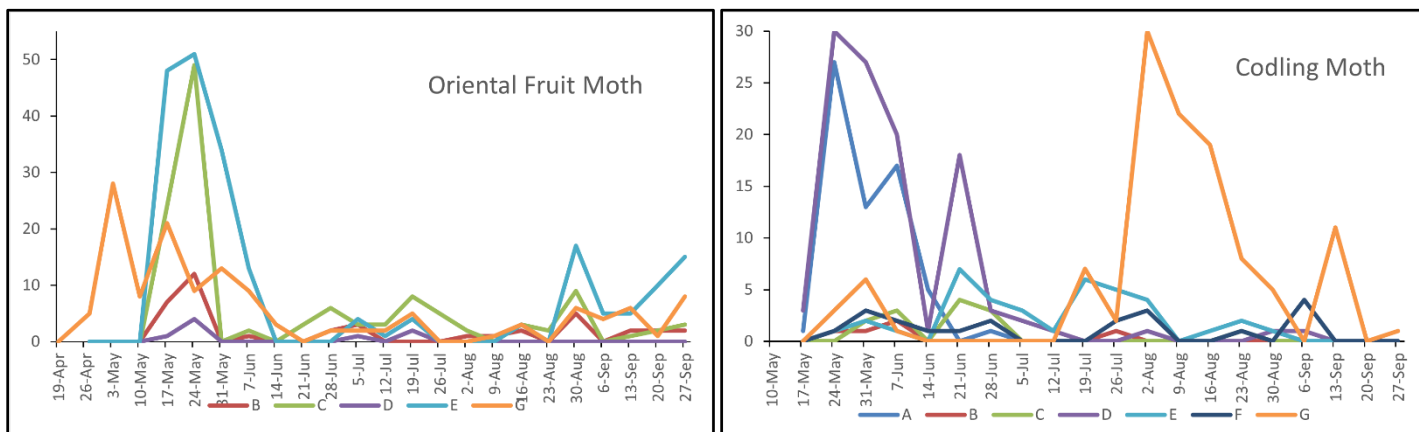
**Late season cultivars** (i.e. Evercrisp, Fuji, Idared, Rome, WildTwist, and more) may still need protection this year: we’ve seen a dramatic uptick in **brown marmorated stink bug** trap catch this week, and recent rains may lead to **increased fall disease** pressure. I’ve even seen some sites where trees have flushed growth again, with fresh fire blight strikes from the fall.

**BMSB:** Across the region at nearly all locations we have traps set, there was a noticeable increase in stink bugs trapped this past week. Every location where we are trapping has now exceeded the threshold of a cumulative catch of 10 adults. For late season cultivars, there is a challenge in that leaving stink bugs uncontrolled when numbers are high can lead to damaged fruit (last year isolated incidences of nearly 100% fruit loss in certain blocks), but at the same time the most effective products for bmsb have a 14 day PHI.

For growers with large blocks of fruit that will not be harvested in the next two weeks, I would recommend a **Bifenthrin** application. Remember that three Bifenthrin products have been approved by the EPA under the Section 18 Emergency Exemption for use to control bmsb, and that all have a 14 day PHI (emergency exemption does not apply to Oswego county).

**Fall disease control:** Apple growers have several options for 0 day PHI fungicides to use this late in the season on the late harvest cultivars, including Cevya, Indar, Merivon, and Pristine. Be careful not to exceed maximum application rates or number of applications per season if you use these.

**Oriental fruit moth** continues to fly, and in some locations numbers are again above threshold. Codling moth flight is essentially over. Orchards with continued high trap catch of ofm may want to put a final cover on to keep fruit clean through to the end of harvest (and to remove the overwintering generation to get a head start on next year). Low PHI options for pome fruits include: B.t. (0 days), Exirel (3 days), Altacor (5 days), Assail (7 days), and Delegate (7 days).



## Berry Notes...Anya Osatuke

### Composting for Berry Growers

Now may be a good time to think about composting on the farm. If you find yourself moving a lot of crop residue, animal manure, and food waste, a compost system can help you recycle the nutrients in these materials. Compost can be used as mulch and a soil conditioner, and composted animal manure can be used as fertilizer.

Berry plants love compost-- it suppresses weeds as a mulch, provides slow nutrition to the plant, and can retain moisture to keep plants hydrated during dry spells. Apply compost in the springtime all through June.

If you are growing blueberries and purchase composted manure, be sure to ask your supplier whether they use lime in any part of the livestock's bedding. Lime (the white powder) can speed decomposition of manure and reduce the smell, but it also raises the pH of the resulting compost. This can create extra challenges if applied to a blueberry planting.

Compost systems vary widely in the amount of time, money, and space that they require. If you are considering learning more about compost systems to find what would work best for your farm, here are some helpful resources. Here is a [visual guide to different compost systems](#) and the resources that they require. Here is the [Cornell Waste Management Institute website](#), a place with information about composting for [large operations](#), [small operations](#), the [science of composting](#), a [map to find a compost provider near you](#), and so much more! Here is a [free online handbook about on-farm composting](#) with a great deal of information about how to compost farm wastes.

If you'd like more hands-on support with your compost system, start by contacting your county's Cornell Cooperative Extension office to learn more about the composting programs they have available.

**Featured resources:** [Composting | Cornell Waste Management Institute](#), [Choose your compost bin | CCE Tompkins](#), [On-Farm Composting Handbook \(NRAES 54\) | eCommons](#)

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.