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Fruit Notes

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Cornell Cooperative Extension
Lake Ontario Fruit Program

Volume 22 Issue 7 April 21, 2022

Next Week is the Last Pruning Workshop to Adjust Bud Load of 'Honeycrisp' trees

Mario Miranda Sazo

The cooler temperatures with rain/snow mix in our region has delayed bud phenology and we still have some extra time for more field extension activities. I will be conducting the last pruning workshop for 'Honeycrisp' trees (in the English/Spanish languages) next **Wednesday April 27 from 1:30-3:30pm**. This event will be hosted by growers **Bayard C. Burch, and Benjamin H. Burch, of Burch Farms Inc., located at 527 North Avenue (Route 259), Hilton, NY 14468**. If you are interested to discuss more pruning details, challenges, and best recommendations at your own farm for Honeycrisp, Gala, Fuji, NY-1 and 2, or

Evercrisp, please don't hesitate and contact me as soon as possible so we can schedule a farm visit for the early part of May (Mario's cell 315-719-1318, mrm67@cornell.edu).

I also would like to encourage you to check the CCE LOF YouTube video titled '**Pruning Guide for Precision Crop Load Management**'. A new video describing precision pruning, why, how and when to accomplish it. The video has now captions in the Spanish language and is very useful for pruning crews:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=29cF8yOKup0>

Nitrogen, Potassium, and Calcium Recommendations for 'Honeycrisp' are Different than for Most Other Cultivars

Terence Robinson, Lailiang Cheng and Mario Miranda Sazo

(**Note:** Some of this information was already printed in our newsletter this winter. Here we would like to emphasize the new Cornell recommendations to determine N, K, and lime fertilization rates based on leaf and soil nutrient analysis).

The recommended levels of N, K and Ca for 'Honeycrisp' are **different** than the suggested levels on the standard leaf analysis we use for most other varieties. For N we recommend a leaf level of **2.0%** (this is similar to what we recommend for McIntosh). For hard varieties like Gala, Delicious, Empire, Rome's etc. we recommend a leaf level of 2.25% but for Macs we have always recommended a lower level of 1.9-2.0. Honeycrisp should be managed like Mac's in terms of N. If you have leaf analysis results from last summer (leaf samples take in early to mid-July) then use the following three rules to determine N fertilization rates.

-For blocks with leaf N lower than 2.0% we suggest 20 to 50# of N per year to keep the tree vigor from falling too low. If tree vigor

falls too low then no new renewal shoots develop from limb renewal pruning cuts.

-For blocks with a leaf N level between 2.0 and 2.25% we suggest slightly lowering the rate of N from last year's to allow a gradual lowering of leaf level to the 2.0% target.

-For blocks with a leaf N level >2.25% we suggest no ground applied N.

K fertilization of Honeycrisp is often tied to increased bitter pit; therefore **K fertilizers** must be applied with **caution** and only when leaf analysis results suggest additional K is needed. Based on our recent work published in the Fruit Quarterly winter issue 2021 (Cheng and Miranda Sazo), we developed a **new recommended leaf K levels of 1.0%**. This is lower than other varieties such as



Empire and Gala where we strive to elevate leaf K levels to 1.35-1.8%. This high K level for those varieties helps give large fruit size but with Honeycrisp that high of K gives excessive bitter pit. Based on leaf K levels, we suggest you use the following three rules to determine K fertilization rates.

- For blocks with leaf K lower than 1.0%** we suggest 60# of K₂O per year to keep fruit size from being too small.
- For blocks with a leaf K level between 1.0 and 1.2%** we suggest 30# of K₂O per year to maintain good fruit size.
- For blocks with a leaf K level >1.2** we suggest no K fertilization until leaf level drops below 1.2%.

Ca fertilization is achieved by **additions of lime before planting** and at bi-annual intervals after planting. Honeycrisp requires **higher levels of Ca** than other varieties and we recommend a level of **2.0%** which is on the high end of the recommended range for Ca level in the leaf. We

have been suggesting for the last 2 years to add lime even if soil pH is in the recommended range (between 6.5 and 7.0). In a survey we did, the **best performing blocks had pH of ~7.2** and about 5000# of Ca per acre from a soil test. Based on leaf Ca levels, we suggest you use the following four rules to determine lime fertilization rates.

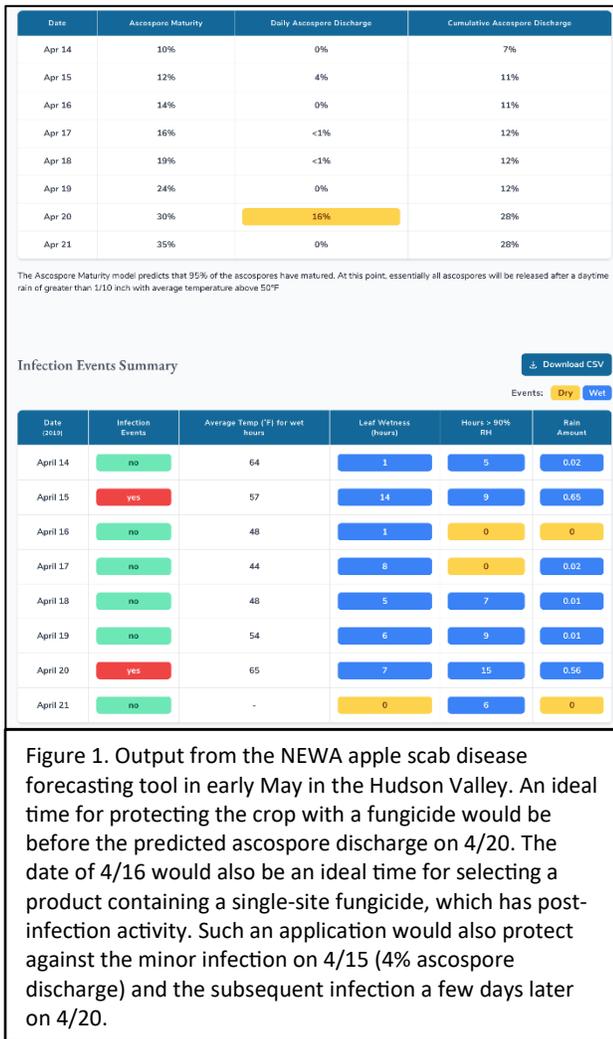
- For blocks with leaf Ca lower than 1.3%** we suggest 4 tons of lime every other year to raise soil calcium level even if pH goes to 7.1 or 7.2. If soil pH goes above 7.2 then add gypsum instead of lime.
- For blocks with a leaf Ca level between 1.3 and 1.8%** we suggest 2 tons of lime every other year to raise soil calcium level even if pH goes to 7.1 or 7.2. If soil pH goes above 7.2 then add gypsum instead of lime.
- For blocks with a leaf C level between 1.8 and 2.0%** we suggest 1 ton of lime every other year to maintain soil Ca.
- For blocks with a leaf Ca greater than 2.0%** we suggest no lime but add gypsum until soil Ca level is ~5000 lbs. per acre.

Green tip through bloom apple scab management

Līga Astra Kalniņa & Kerik Cox, Cornell University, Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology Section

Once green tip is past, it's advisable to start applying protectant fungicides for apple scab, timed according to infection events predicted by weather conditions. One of the most popular protectant fungicide programs consists of a tank mix of Captan with Mancozeb at half maximal rates for each product (e.g. Captan 80 at 2.5lbs/A & Mancozeb 3lbs/A). The combination is referred as "Captozeb" in the vernacular sense and has excellent residual (Mancozeb) and redistribution (Captan) properties, but has little to no post-infection activity, and must be applied before rains. Re-application is warranted when unprotected tissues emerge 7 days later or when considerable rainfall (> 1") occurs. Regardless the simulation or biofix used, one should target fungicides applications just prior to predicted large releases of ascospores (> 15% discharge) during weather conditions conducive to infection (Figure 1).

As the season approaches bloom or if there is rain for several days after green tip, consider some of the products containing single-site fungicides (e.g. Cevya, Luna Tranquility, Luna Sensation, Flint, Fontelis, Merivon, Syllit, Rally, Rhyme, Inspire Super, Miravis, Aprovia). Many of the products containing single-site fungicides will provide a broader range of activity against other fungal pathogens like powdery mildew and fruit rots, which may cause latent infections at bloom, whereas the "Captozeb" combination does not. Given fungicide resistance concerns, it's no longer recommended to apply products containing single-site fungicides for post-infection activity. Instead, think of making applications between infection periods. Use disease forecasting to identify periods where substantial ascospore release (> 15% discharge) has occurred and another infection period is predicted soon after. (Figure 1).



For example, apply your selected product containing a single-site fungicide(s) (with 3 lb/A mancozeb) for “next week’s” infection within 24-48 hours after the last infection period. It should protect against the next predicted infection and perhaps afford some curative activity if any germinating spores slipped through the fungicide coverage from the previous week. Of the products with single-site fungicides, dodine, sold as Syllit, will likely be your strongest performer for applications between infection periods. However, Syllit may only be applied twice before pink. Another option would be to use Aprovia, Miravis, Sercadis, Luna Tranquility, Cevya, or Inspire Super. As the season progresses into bloom, Luna Sensation or Merivon, which contain quinone outside inhibitor (QoI) fungicides. QoI fungicides are highly effective against mildew and would be good choices for orchards of mildew susceptible cultivars and plantings along the lakes where apple powdery mildew pressure can be high.

Managing Fire Blight in 2022

Isabella Yannuzzi & Kerik Cox, PPPMB, Geneva, NY and
Janet van Zoeren, CCE, Lake Ontario Fruit Program, Albion, NY

2021 fire blight season recap. In 2021, there were devastating fire blight outbreaks in NY and New England, especially in regions with later bloom at the end of May. The season was characterized by cool “low risk” bloom that seemed to linger and exceptionally hot, stormy “high-risk” weather from the end of bloom into petal fall. These were perfect conditions that resulted in systemic shoot blight infections. Many growers using strong antibacterial programs to the end of bloom were easily able to manage fire blight while others experienced outbreaks of shoot blight during storms at or shortly after petal fall. Only Long Island and the Hudson Valley were able to escape these late bloom infections. With the cool spring we are now experiencing, we should remain cautious even if it remains cool during bloom and prepare for higher risk periods of erratic heat at petal fall or shortly after during thinning. Growers need to be prepared to finish the susceptible period (through petal fall) strong with their most effective options, particularly when petal fall approaches and as shoots elongate.

Present season. Currently, orchards in the Hudson Valley are beginning to approach bloom, and temperatures will be approaching the high 60s/low 70s throughout the State this week. In Western NY, king bloom is a few weeks away, but more warm weather in the 60s and 70s is in the long-term forecast.

Despite the potential for a moderate bloom, weather can change suddenly and it will be important to watch weather forecasts and follow extension specialists' alerts and fire blight risk predictions. If you are concerned with carryover inoculum from fire blight last season, consider applying prohexadione-calcium (Kudos, Apogee, etc.) at pink to slow the migration of bacteria through tissues as the trees grow.

Forecasting Infection Events. Keep track of first blossom open dates for each of your varieties, especially those susceptible to fire blight. Make a note on a piece of paper or in note applications on your phone.

Make sure to use these dates in the NEWA fire blight models to increase precision

(<https://newa.cornell.edu/fire-blight>). Avoid using the less-accurate model default dates or generalized, region-wide dates if you have access to precise bloom information.

As you consider disease forecasting outputs from NEWA or other forecasting models, here are some things to consider before making costly applications of antibiotics or other materials for managing blossom blight:

1. **Predictions and forecasts are theoretical.** The theoretical models predicting disease risk use weather data collected (or forecasted) from the weather station location. These results should not be substituted for actual observations of plant growth stage and disease occurrence determined through scouting or monitoring.
2. **Consider the history of fire blight in the planting.** If there was no fire blight the previous season or if you have never had fire blight do not let excessive model predictions or extension alerts (including this article) "intimidate" you into applying unnecessary antibiotics each time an alert is released.
3. **Consider the age and susceptibility of your trees.** Age and variety can play a large role in the development of fire blight. Presently, none of the models consider these factors in a formal sense. Adjust your interpretations of model predictions based on tree age, variety, and rootstock. If you have a young planting of a highly susceptible variety, it may be more important to protect these blocks based on model predictions than a 15-year-old 'McIntosh' planting on resistant rootstocks, which may not warrant the same level of protection during bloom and you no longer have a market for. [A listing of susceptible cultivars and rootstocks is linked from the NEWA model page for fire blight.](#)
4. **The models only identify risk of infection based on weather conditions.** This includes temperature and moisture conditions. All wetting events are now color-coded light blue in NEWA to draw attention to the weather factors that promote bacterial ingress into the flowers. Despite the use of words like "extreme" and "infection" colored in vibrant red, the models only predict infections based on favorable weather conditions. If the apple variety is not highly susceptible, if there is no prior history of fire blight, and if the trees aren't being pushed into high vigor with nitrogen, the actual risk of fire blight infection may be low to non-existent.
5. **Weather forecasts and predictions can change frequently.** Model predictions are based on weather predictions, so when forecasts change, the model predictions and corresponding risk will also change drastically. Bacteria double about once every 20 minutes under optimal conditions; for fire blight this is temperatures above 60° F. The models use hourly weather data, rather than daily summaries, to accommodate the rapid growth rate of these pathogens. Check the fire blight predictions frequently, especially those in the forecasts. The 1- and 2-day forecasts are the most reliable; those at 3-, 4- and 5-days are less accurate predictors. NEWA uses the National Weather Service forecasts which you can compare to your favorite local weather forecast provider and what you see happening in the area.

We have continued to refine and update our guidelines for managing fire blight in NY with an emphasis on young plantings. The guidelines below are broken up into three sections: general guidelines for season-long management, additional guidelines for new plantings, and guidelines for on-farm production of nursery trees:

Ten general guidelines for season-long management of fire blight in apples.

1. All fire blight strikes and shoots with larger cankers should be removed during winter pruning. Remove any trees where the central leader or main trunk has become infected. Infected wood

should be removed from the orchard and either burned or placed where it will dry out rapidly. The fire blight pathogen can withstand cold temperatures but is intolerant to drying.

2. Copper sprays should be applied at green tip. Processing varieties can be protected with copper as late as ½ inch green depending on requirements of the label.
3. At late 'Tight Cluster' or 'Early Pink', preventative applications of prohexadione-calcium growth regulator (Apogee or Kudos) for blossom blight and early shoot blight may be helpful, especially on highly vigorous plantings of highly susceptible apple varieties. If you have a low vigor block, these programs may not provide benefit as the trees need to be actively growing for the plant growth regulator to work. Also, consider applying prohexadione-calcium during warmer temperature above 65F to improve absorption and metabolism. In all, this practice should not be a substitute for a robust blossom blight program (see 5).
 - a. An application of prohexadione-calcium (Kudos, Apogee, etc.) at pink at 6 oz/100 gal may reduce blossom blight and subsequent shoot blight in high vigor blocks.
 - b. Applications of prohexadione-calcium (Kudos, Apogee, etc.) of 2 oz/100 gal mixed with 1oz /100 acibenzolar S-methyl (Actigard) at both 'Pink' and 'Petal Fall' may similarly be effective.
4. During bloom, follow a blossom blight forecasting system such as the ones offered in NEWA (<https://newa.cornell.edu/fire-blight>). Time applications during high-risk weather only. If the operation rarely or has never had fire blight, it may not be necessary to apply antibiotic each time a high-risk period is forecast. Regardless of model predictions, it is rarely necessary to make more than three applications for blossom blight.
5. **A: Operations with No Recent History (> 3 Seasons) of Streptomycin Resistance.**
 - a. Before high-risk ('Extreme' or 'Infection') weather at 'Bloom' begin antibiotic applications for blossom blight with a single application of streptomycin at 24 oz/acre. Consider including the penetrating surfactant Regulaid (1 pt/100 gal of application volume) in the first streptomycin spray to enhance its effectiveness. Regulaid would be especially beneficial when applied under rapid drying conditions. Regulaid can be omitted from subsequent applications to minimize the leaf yellowing that is sometimes associated with repeated applications of streptomycin.
 - b. If later antibiotic applications are needed, streptomycin or kasugamycin (Kasumin 2L 64 fl oz/A in 100 gallons of water) should be used. Consider making at least one application of Kasumin 2L for resistance management purposes. If there are concerns about the effectiveness of streptomycin or kasugamycin, contact one of the people listed on the last page to discuss the product failure and determine if it would be necessary to submit a sample for antibiotic resistance testing (<https://blogs.cornell.edu/coxlab/disease-sample-submission-forms/>). The presence of shoot blight later in the season isn't necessarily an indication that antibiotics applied during bloom failed due to resistance.

B: Operations with Streptomycin Resistance.

- a. Before high-risk ('Extreme' or 'Infection') weather at 'Bloom' begin antibiotic applications for blossom blight with a single application of kasugamycin (Kasumin 2L) at 64 fl oz/A in 100 gallons of water. Consider including the penetrating surfactant Regulaid (1 pt/100 gal of application volume) to enhance the effectiveness of kasugamycin. Regulaid would be especially beneficial when applied under rapid drying conditions. Do not use alternate row middle spraying and apply after petal fall. (The PHI is 90 days and REI is 12 hours).
- b. If a later antibiotic application is needed, Blossom Protect (1.25 lbs/A + 8.75 Buffer Protect; OMRI listed) or oxytetracycline at the highest rate should be used. It's entirely possible to have an effective program consisting of only of Blossom Protect. This is the best option for organic production systems.
- c. If three applications are needed, consider using Kasumin 2L for the first and last application. Use Blossom Protect during bloom and avoid using it as trees go into petal fall.

6. In the two weeks following bloom, scout for, and prune out, fire blight strikes promptly. Destroy pruned strikes by burning or leaving them out to dry. It is best to prune well back into healthy wood, at least 12 inches behind the water-soaked margin. Take care as summer pruning may stimulate active shoot growth leading to new susceptible tissues that could later become infected. If fire blight reaches the central leader, the tree should be removed. However, the location may be safely replanted.
7. Preventative applications of prohexadione-calcium (Apogee or Kudos) for shoot blight should be seriously considered, especially on vigorous blocks of highly-susceptible apple varieties during shoot elongation which begins in late bloom.
 - a. For maximum effectiveness, prohexadione-calcium (Kudos, Apogee, etc.) should be applied at 6-12 oz/100 gal (3-6 oz/100 gal for tree <5 years) when trees have 1-2" of shoot growth. A second application should be made 14-21 days later.
8. Preventative applications of copper can be used post-bloom and during the summer to protect against shoot blight infections. Copper must be applied before infection occurs as it will only reduce bacteria on the surface of tissues. It will have no effect on existing shoot blight infections and may cause fruit russet in young developing fruit. Apply with adequate drying time and use hydrated lime to safen copper. Remember terminal shoots can outgrow protective residues of copper. A low-rate fixed copper program consists of applications on a 7–10-day schedule during high-risk weather until terminal bud set.
9. It may be possible to save plantings on resistant rootstocks that have a moderate amount of shoot blight. Apply prohexadione-calcium (Kudos, Apogee, etc.) at the highest rate for the planting (6-12 oz/100 gal) and allow 5 days for the product to take effect. Afterwards, prune out existing and newly developing shoot blight every two weeks for the rest of the season, but remove any trees where fire blight has reached the central leader. If pruning stimulates additional shoot growth, a second application of prohexadione-calcium could be warranted.
10. If you need to interplant apple trees in existing orchards where trees were killed by fire blight and removed, replant these missing trees 'skips' in late fall to better synchronize next season's bloom with established trees.

Eight additional guidelines for new plantings (1-2 years)

1. If possible, plant varieties grafted on fire blight-resistant rootstocks.
2. Trees should be carefully examined for fire blight infections before planting. Infected trees should be submitted for strep-resistance testing and subsequently discarded. Please check our blog for the latest sample submission guidelines (<https://blogs.cornell.edu/coxlab/disease-sample-submission-forms/>).
3. Immediately after planting, and 14 days later, a copper application should be made using the lower copper rates labeled for use after green tip. Ensure that soil has settled to avoid phytotoxicity to roots.
4. Trees should be scouted at 7-day intervals for fire blight strikes until July 31st. Infected trees should be removed as described above. Plantings also need to be scouted 7-10 days after hail or severe summer storms that can create wounds for new infections. The NEWA fire blight disease forecast tool (<https://newa.cornell.edu/fire-blight>) can assist by providing an estimate of symptom emergence following a storm or other trauma event. You should also scout the planting at the end of the season (mid-September) for fire blight symptoms.
5. If possible, remove flowers before they open. New plantings may have considerable numbers of flowers the first year, and blossom removal may not be practical. If attempted, remove the blossoms during dry weather and before a lot of heat units have accumulated, because both factors contribute to higher risk of fire blight infections.
6. Trees should receive an application of copper at a stage equivalent to bloom. Observe the labeled REI before blossom removal.
7. To protect any remaining bloom, follow the chemical management program above. Both pink programs of prohexadione calcium (Kudos, Apogee, etc.) have been used on young plantings with no

compromise to establishment by the late fall. The program consisting of applications of prohexadione-calcium at 2 oz/100 gal mixed with 1oz /100 acibenzolar S-methyl (Actigard) at both 'Pink' and 'Petal Fall' has been effective in both NY and MI and uses lower rates of prohexadione-calcium.

8. Infected trees should be removed entirely in high density orchards. Samples of any infections observed after planting should be submitted for strep-resistance testing. Please check our blog for the latest sample submission guidelines (<https://blogs.cornell.edu/coxlab/disease-sample-submission-forms/>).

Eleven guidelines for on-farm nursery production

1. Collect budwood from orchards where fire blight is not established or from a neighboring farm without fire blight.
2. Limit streptomycin and kasugamycin applications to 2-3 per season. These should be timed according to a disease forecast prediction or CCE alert.
3. When fire blight pressure is high and shoots are actively growing, apply copper at the lowest labeled rate to prevent shoot blight.
4. Before conducting tree management tasks in the nursery, apply a copper product at the lowest labeled rate and observe the labeled REI.
5. Any pinching or leaf twisting should be done on dry sunny days with low relative humidity, after the REI of a copper application has expired.
6. When working in the nursery, field workers must wear clean clothing, and should wash hands and disinfect working tools often using 70% alcohol or a Lysol® or Chlorox® sanitation wipe.
7. If fire blight is found in the nursery, completely remove the infected trees including the root systems, and place them in trash bags between rows. Subsequently, remove the culled trees from between the rows and discard them. Under no circumstances should unbagged infected trees be pulled between nursery rows when trees are wet, otherwise fire blight will be spread down the rows.
8. Manage potato leafhoppers in the nursery using a registered product.
9. Maintain weed control through cultivation. Apply registered post-emergence herbicides using a shielded boom. There are some residual herbicides registered for use in nurseries.
10. When trees have reached the desired height, consider applying the lowest labeled rate of Apogee (1-2 oz/100 gal) to slow growth and reduce shoot blight susceptibility.
11. Manage nitrogen levels to balance tree growth (reduce excessive vigor and avoid rapid shoot elongation) and fire blight susceptibility.

FSMA Inspection and On-Farm Readiness Review Updates

Elisabeth Hodgdon, CCE ENYCHP & Craig Kahlke, CCE-LOF

Is your farm ready for a [FSMA Produce Safety Rule Inspection](#)? As the growing season begins, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets is booking inspections and educational [On-Farm Readiness Reviews](#) around the state to see farm activities in action.

For the second year in a row, all farms covered by the Produce Safety Rule are eligible for inspection. Inspections of farms following qualified exempt requirements will be

scheduled at a later time to be determined. Routine inspections (second inspections) will be scheduled for large and small farms as need and schedules allow in 2022. Farms of all sizes and exemption statuses are eligible to sign up for an On Farm Readiness Review this season. An On Farm Readiness Review is a free, confidential educational visit to the farm by a NYSDAM representative and CCE educator.

The visit includes a walk around the farm to observe activities while having a conversation regarding food safety practices. At the end of the visit, no notes or photos are taken off the farm. The farm is provided with guidance and resources to improve food safety prior to an official inspection; the OFRR itself is *not* an inspection. If you'd like to learn more and/or sign up for an On Farm Readiness Review, contact Steve Schirmer at (315) 487-0852 or steve.schirmer@agriculture.ny.gov.

Still unsure whether your farm is fully covered, exempt, or qualified exempt? A good place to start is to take a look at your farm's sales figures and use the "Coverage and Exemptions/Exclusions Flow Chart" on the [FDA's Produce Safety Rule Website](#) to see where your farm falls. Very small farms selling less than \$25,000 worth of fresh produce are fully exempt. Farms selling less than \$500,000 of food (baked goods, milk, meat, hay and animal feed, etc.) are eligible for a qualified exemption based on the type of sales. These sales figures are adjusted for inflation and are currently \$29,245 and \$584,908, respectively, for average sales 2019-2021.

For those who are familiar with the Produce Safety Rule and have taken the Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training Course, you may

recall that the water and soil amendment subparts of the Produce Safety Rule are subject to change. No updates regarding the soil rules have been released, but the comment period recently closed for the FDA's proposed water rule. For more info, see Craig Kahlke's articles in issues 3 & 5 of this year's *Fruit Notes* newsletters. In addition, you can also view the recorded webinar from the March 11th virtual meeting for the Northeast states on the proposed agricultural water requirements for the FSMA Produce Safety Rule here:

<https://www.nasda.org/foundation/food-safety-cooperative-agreements/produce-safety-cooperative-agreement#token=AuevYgKT9RssnzchxalSGg9XofCdSLPc>

If you have questions regarding your farm's coverage status, you may contact Steve Schirmer, (315) 487-0852 or steve.schirmer@agriculture.ny.gov, or your region's NYSDAM produce inspector for assistance. Additionally, CCE is available to assist you with resources and guidance in improving food safety on your farm. Contact Craig Kahlke (585-735-5448 or cjk37@cornell.edu) for more information.

COVID Vaccine Requirements For Non-Immigrants Coming Into the US

The Dept of Homeland Security is going to continue the requirement that all nonimmigrants (includes H2a workers) coming into the US from foreign countries will need to be fully vaccinated for Covid. In all likelihood, this requirement will stay in effect for a long time and there will be no

exemptions. Were ever you plan on getting H2a workers from for this growing season (even for this fall), tell all protentional workers to get vaccinated with a WHO approved vaccine NOW. If is a 2 dose vaccine, they will need both doses before they can cross into the USA.

Farmworker Mobile-Manufactured Housing Replacement Program

Wayne County, NY is accepting applications for a Farmworker Mobile-Manufactured Housing Replacement program. The program is designed to improve the quality of farmworker housing, specifically with the goal of creating safer housing conditions in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The grant funds are intended to help farms safely house this critical workforce. Wayne County has applied for New York State's Community Development Block Grant

(CDBG) funding available through the CARES Act. Please find attached the application and a frequently asked questions (FAQ).

Applications are due before May 13, 2022.

For more information, please contact Ora Rothfuss, Ag Development Specialist, Wayne County Economic Development & Planning. orothfuss@co.wayne.ny.us; 315-946-7697

Mark Your Calendars

Meeting Title	Last Bilingual Pruning Workshop (English and Spanish languages)
Date	Wednesday, April 27
Time	1:30-3:30pm
Location	Hosted by growers Bayard and Benjamin Burch from Burch Farms Inc., Address: 527 North Avenue (Route 259), Hilton, NY 14468
Cost	Free
Contact for Info/Registration	Mario Miranda Sazo (cell 315-719-1318; mrm67@cornell.edu)
Brief description of Meeting	Mario will show and discuss how to adjust bud load targets for 'Honeycrisp' trees on Geneva rootstocks with grower hosts and participants. English and Spanish languages will be used during instruction.

Meeting Title	Growing Microgreens Commercially
Date	Thursday, April 28
Time	6:00 pm – 8:30 pm
Location	Virtual (Zoom)
Cost	\$20 per person
Contact for Info/Registration	Jarmila Haseler, Ag & Food System Educator, CCE-Monroe, jh954@cornell.edu http://monroe.cce.cornell.edu/events/2022/04/05/growing-microgreens-commercially
Brief Description of Meeting	If you are considering embarking on a new enterprise growing microgreens or expanding your existing business, then this workshop is for you. Farmers, current and aspiring food entrepreneurs are encouraged to attend! More info here: http://monroe.cce.cornell.edu/events/2022/04/28/growing-microgreens-commercially-via-zoom

Meeting Title	LOF Summer Tour
Date	Tuesday, August 9
Location	Orleans Co, exact location TBD
Brief Description of Meeting	More info to come closer to date of event!

Cornell Cooperative Extension

Lake Ontario Fruit Program

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Mark Your Calendar

Contact Us

Fruit Notes

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

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 | 585-797-8368 | 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 | 315-272-8530 | mw883@cornell.edu
Business Management

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

For more information about our program visit us at lof.cce.cornell.edu