



**“Fruit Facts” – Wednesday, June 15 2022**

**Tomorrow Thursday June 16 at 7pm (EST) is the Second Nationwide Virtual Meetup about Labor and AG-Technologies – You can still register!**

The link to the one-page flyer is here: [https://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/event\\_new/pdf96.pdf](https://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/pdf/event_new/pdf96.pdf)

Please join Brook Duer, Staff attorney at the Penn State Center for Agricultural and Shale Lab and Dr. Philip Martin, Professor Emeritus, Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California DAVIS. They will cover: (1) overtime regulations, (2) Adverse Effect Wage Rates’ amendments and litigation, (3) a proposal for OSHA heat stress injury, (4) details of the FWMA reform proposal, and (5) an outline of a few items of what could be done without legislation, such as multi-year certification for employers and multi-year visas for workers, etc.. Both panelists have earned a nationwide reputation as effective analysts who can develop practical solutions to complex and controversial migration and labor issues. Bring your questions to the virtual discussion!

Please register as soon as possible here: [bit.ly/orchardmeetups](http://bit.ly/orchardmeetups)

This series of virtual meetups (7pm, EST), are Free!

**This Friday is the ‘Premier Spring Spanish Fruit School’ –June 17, 2022 from 12:00 PM- 4:30 PM**

**Location: CCE Orleans County Office, 12690 NY-31, Albion, NY 14411**

Join the Cornell Small Farms Program, CCE Lake Ontario Fruit Program and NYS Integrated Pest Management for a Spanish Language Field day! More details in the coming issue of LOF newsletter and via Fruit Facts in the next week.

**Open event - No registration required!**

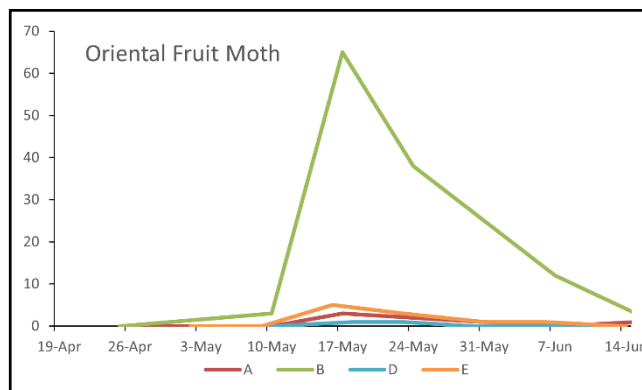
For more details in the Spanish language: <https://smallfarms.cornell.edu/2022/06/los-dias-de-campo-en-espanol-crecen-en-el-oeste-de-nueva-york-y-mas-alla/>

For more details in the English language: <https://smallfarms.cornell.edu/2022/06/spanish-language-field-days-grow-in-western-new-york-and-beyond/>

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

**Internal Leps:**

**Oriental Fruit Moth** first generation flight has tapered off, and second generation flight will begin in a week or two. **Codling moth** flight is in the first generation ‘b peak’, but that will taper off soon as well. The majority of eggs have or will soon hatch to caterpillars, and so the first application for caterpillar control should have gone on a week or two ago, with a second application to come ~10-14 days after you applied the first (depending on the product). This second application will continue to control the first generation of caterpillars, and so *should be made using the same material as your previous lep spray this year*. We will rotate products after the first generation is over. Some good options for this first generation CM

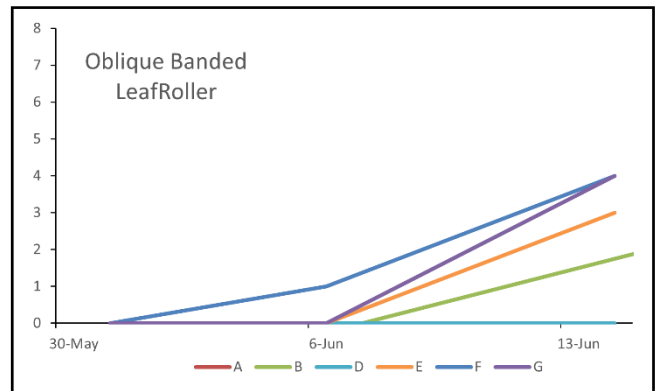
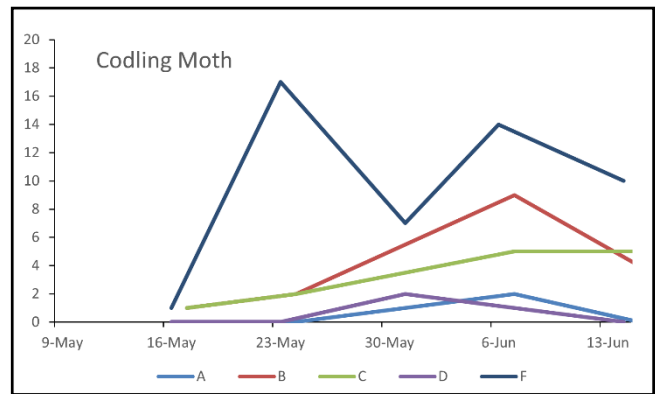


are the group 28s (Altacor, Exirel, Verdepryn), although there are many other options (i.e. Assail, Delegate, Imidan, Mustang Maxx).

**Oblique banded leafroller** flight began last week. We are still a week or two away from optimal timing for a larvicide. Note that many orchards have some feeding damage to leaves and fruitlets from the overwintering OBLR larvae, but those individuals are now flying, so wait to control them.

**European Corn Borer.** Begin scouting young plantings (especially nurseries) for browning leaves and dying terminal shoots. ECB is a sporadic pest but can be devastating when it does show up if not caught early. Cover sprays will control ECB in bearing blocks, so focus on scouting non-bearing and nursery blocks.

**Woolly Apple Aphids** are showing up. The fuzzy colonies are usually found in the angle of a branch or twig crotch, or at pruning cuts. Some of the products that will help manage WAA include Assail, Beleaf, Senstar, Sivanto Prime, and Diazinon (if your market allows). **If you do find a WAA colony, please contact me – the Apple Rootstock Breeding Program in Geneva, NY is collecting individuals for genetic mapping of this pest.**



**Mites.** Consider scouting the underside of leaves for European red mite. If you find high populations, there are a bunch of highly effective products you can use: Agri-Mek, Apollo, Onager, Savey, Zeal, Kanemite, Nexter, Portal, Acramite, Envidor, Nealta, or Banter. If you already applied for ERM, be sure to rotate to a new IRAC code.

**Fire Blight** continues to show up in orchards across the region. Even if you timed all your sprays perfectly and used all the recommend products, the combination of high inoculum from last years outbreaks, along with ideal weather conditions for *E. amylovora*, AND on top of that many orchards continuing to show rattail bloom even now... means no one is guaranteed to be in the clear this year. If you find oozing shoots, apply a labeled liquid copper (i.e. Previsto, CS 2005, Cueva, Badge SC) product to dry out the ooze. If you have a lot of FB in a block, you may want to consider applying prohexadione-calcium (i.e. Apogee, Kudos) at the highest rate for the planting (6-12 oz/100 gal, or 3-6 oz/100 gal for young orchards). This will shut down shoot growth, but may save the tree. Allow 5 days for the product to take effect, then prune out any shoot blight strikes.

Contact me if you'd like a sample sent in for resistance testing.

**Powdery mildew** is quite prevalent in locations where it has been a problem historically. Continue to cover for PM approximately every 14 days until terminal bud set, rotating models of action. Options for PM include **Flint extra, Inspire Super, Luna Sensation, Merivon, Miravis, Rally, Sovran** and others.

## Pear.

**Pear psylla.** If you had any signs of psylla this spring, remove water sprouts from your pears trees in late June in blocks susceptible to or at threshold for psylla. This will remove their best summer food source, keeping populations in check.

**Fabraea leaf spot.** If you have had *Fabraea* in your peach block previously (note Bosc is especially susceptible), you will want to keep trees covered now through July 4<sup>th</sup>. Options include Topsin M, Ziram, Manzate and Syllit.

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

**Growers should have started Ethrel sprays for return bloom for strongly biennial bearing cultivars like Honeycrisp and Fuji last week:**

- Be cautious with Ethrel sprays during the heatwave this week
- Do not spray if temperature will be over 80's on the day of spray or the next 2 days
- Please review previous two *Fruit Facts* and check Dr. Robinson's suggestions for ethrel use in June 2022

### **New Orchard Preparation:**

**Now is the time for seeding of midsummer grasses:** Growers who are planning to plant a new orchard site (or a replant site) next year can consider the use of cover crops before planting an orchard. Their benefits are numerous. When used they can:

- improve organic matter
- break up compaction layers in the soil profile
- suppress weeds
- control erosion

**We recommend the use of sudangrass and sorghum-sudangrass:** They both are midsummer grasses suitable for short, 8-10 week plantings. Seeding rates are 30 lbs/acre for biomass and nematode control and 50 lbs/acre for weed control.

- Seeding rates are June through mid-August (for sudangrass)
- Seeding rates are July through mid-August (for sorghum-sudangrass)

**An on-farm nursery requires a lot timely and detailed work** and additional planning on top of the already demanding weekly tasks of an orchard. It is critical that you invest the time and resources to produce healthy and uniform plants on your on-farm nursery this season.

**By now on-farm nursery trees should be de-shooted** below 24 inches (now is the time to do it if you de-shooted for the first time 7-10 days ago). It will help you to maximize shoot growth rate per day. By removing all side shoots below 24 inches the lowest side branches in the orchard will be high enough that they will not need to be tied up when they crop.

**The warm weather this week and the use of Maxcel will help us to stimulate branching of whips in the orchard** (also applicable to trees that were topworked last year and have now one, two, or three axis):

- Use Maxcel (500ppm or 3.2 ounces/gallon) to stimulate branching of an "unheaded" whip so a more "calm tree" without much new upright growth can be grown as result of the heading cut.
- The Maxcel can be applied with a backpack sprayer using a single nozzle to the leader from the tip down to 24 inches above the soil at 10-15 days after bud break or with a spray tower (direct nozzles to the lower part of the canopy).

### **Chemical thinning program for Young Trees:**

- For newly planted trees where you desire to totally eliminate the crop try a heavy rate of Maxcel (64 ounces) + Sevin (2pts) + Oil (1pt) /100 gallon TRV dilute when fruit size is 8-10mm.
- For 2<sup>nd</sup> year trees where we want a small crop use only hand thinning and the Cornell young tree thinning guide to adjust crop load.
- For 3<sup>rd</sup> year trees use Sevin alone + follow-up hand-thinning.
- For 4<sup>th</sup> year trees use 1/2 of our suggested full rate of NAA + Sevin or Maxcel+Sevin.
- For 5<sup>th</sup> year trees use 75% of a full rate of NAA + Sevin or Maxcel+Sevin.
- For 6<sup>th</sup> year trees use a full rate of NAA+Sevin or Maxcel+Sevin.

**Target manual blossom removal and defruiting:** You should intensively manage and manually remove terminal flowers. Then you can chemically defruit one-year old NY1 trees or Honeycrisp to achieve sufficient leader growth and canopy development this season. For newly planted trees where you desire to totally eliminate the crop try the thinning rates suggested above.

**Don't rub the buds below the main shoot after planting – just clip them!** I am not recommending the rubbing of buds anymore. Wait until the 2-3 shoots (below the selected leader) have 4-6 leaves and clip them to two fingers length. This technique should be conducted now to minimize competition with the leader. By leaving two-three short stubs below the ring you will have renewal surface the following seasons and blind wood situations will be eliminated. It is imperative that you produce short, planar fruiting units (all along the trunk!) as we plant trees closer and closer in the in-row spacing. Call me (315-719-1318) if you need additional advice for this redirection.

**The “3 Ts” of corrective pruning.** After planting remove anything that is **Too** long, or **Too** thick, or **Too** narrow.

**Maximize VERTICAL leader growth:** Leader growth is maximized when it is always well supported to the trellis by a rubber band or a wire loop. With young weak trees that have still a crop the unsupported terminal portion of the leader above the last wire should be defruited for maximum shoot growth and good lignification during years 2, 3 and 4.

**A few basic reminders when spraying Ca (regardless of the Ca source) this season:**

- Complete coverage of the fruit is essential because Ca spray deposited on leaves does not benefit the fruit
- Effectiveness of Ca sprays increases with increasing Ca concentrations, but is counter-balanced by increasing Ca-associated leaf damage at higher rates, follow label instructions
- Avoid spraying when temperatures are above 85°F, particularly when humidity is high
- Do not reapply Ca salts unless it has rained since the last application
- Sprayer calibration is critical as errors are magnified at higher Ca concentrations
- Apply caution if you are applying Ca as part of a complex mix, to ensure that active compounds are not negatively affected. Check labels for compatibility, and if in doubt look for precipitation. Do not mix CaCl<sub>2</sub> with Solubor™
- CaCl<sub>2</sub> can be tank mixed with ethrel the rest of June to enhance return bloom of Honeycrisp and Fuji in 2023

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 2022. 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.**