



“Fruit Facts” – Wednesday, July 6 2022

IPM Notes...Janet van Zoeren

Spotted wing drosophila is at “sustained trap catch” (i.e., we have trapped swd two weeks in a row) on many farms. I highly recommend **anyone with any susceptible fruit to begin controlling for spotted wing now**. Fruits of susceptible crops can be attacked as soon as they begin to blush or soften. Susceptible crops include raspberries, blackberries, cherries, blueberries, peaches, and thin-skinned grapes.

Spotted wing can be managed using a combination of cultural and chemical practices. You will need to be diligent.

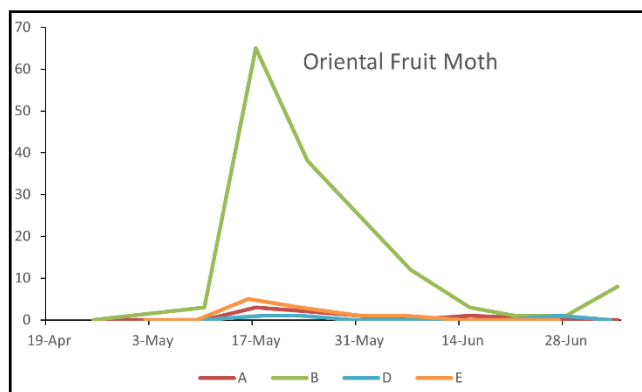
- **Sanitation.** Fruit should be harvested frequently and completely to prevent the buildup of ripe and over-ripe fruit. Unmarketable fruit should be removed from the field and either frozen, “baked” in clear plastic bags placed in the sun, or disposed of in bags off-site.
- **Cool berries immediately.** Chilling berries immediately after harvest to 32° – 34° F will slow or stop the development of larvae and eggs in the fruit. U-Pick customers should be encouraged to refrigerate fruit immediately to maintain fruit quality at home.
- **Open canopy and dripline irrigation.** Prune to maintain an open canopy, increase sunlight and reduce humidity. This will make plantings less attractive to SWD and will improve spray coverage. Repair leaking drip lines and avoid overhead irrigation when possible. Allow the ground and mulch surface to dry before irrigating.
- **Insecticide sprays.** Insecticide treatments should begin at first SWD trap catch when highly susceptible fruit crops, such as raspberries and blackberries, begin ripening. Insecticides should be re-applied at least every seven days and more often in the event of rain. Choose the most effective insecticides with pre-harvest intervals that work for your picking schedule. Rotate insecticides according to their modes of action. Quick reference guides:
 - [Tree Fruit and Grapes Guide](http://www.hort.cornell.edu/fruit/pdfs/swd/treefruit-grape-insecticides.pdf) <http://www.hort.cornell.edu/fruit/pdfs/swd/treefruit-grape-insecticides.pdf>
 - [Berries Guide](https://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/uploads/doc_981.pdf) https://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/uploads/doc_981.pdf.

You can learn more about regional monitoring efforts for spotted wing, as well as tips for management of this pest, on the NYS IPM SWD webpage (<https://blogs.cornell.edu/swd1/>).

We need your input on the usefulness of the SWD blog posts. Please take a few minutes to complete our Value of the SWD blog Qualtrics survey about the SWD blog. This will help us improve our information delivery! Here is the direct url to the survey: https://cornell.ca1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_31OcXAL2ysRBSBM.

Internal Leps:

Oriental Fruit Moth and Codling Moth second generation flight both seem to be just beginning, although Codling moth populations never really dropped down to zeros after the first generation flight, so it’s not totally clear if it’s truly the second generation or just a prolonged first generation. NEWA is not working for me this morning, but most likely we still have another week or two before we get into the second generation ‘CM/OFM’ sprays.



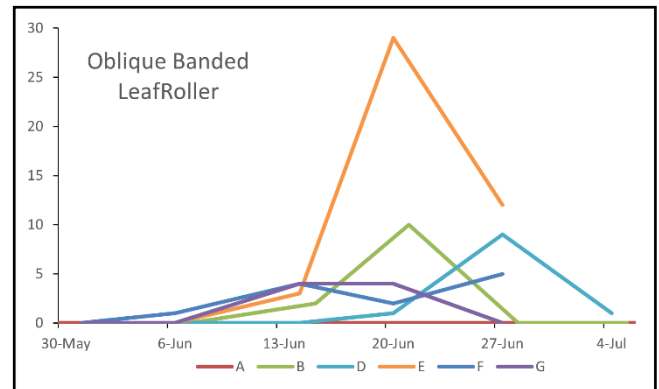
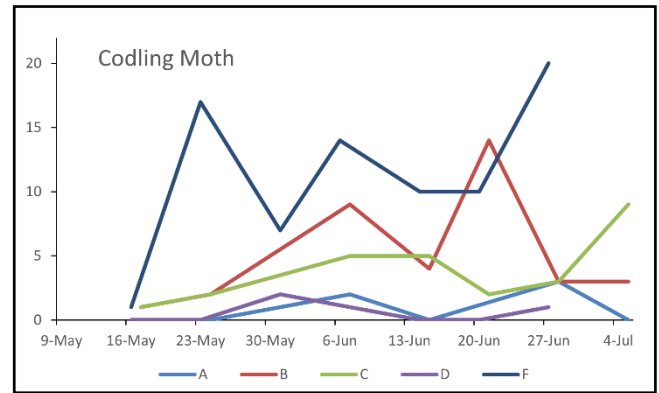
In blocks with high numbers of **oblique banded leafroller** you'll want to put another cover spray on, ~10-14 days after your prior cover, rotating through effective chemistries (including Altacor, Delegate, Exirel, etc).

Scab lesions are beginning to show up in some blocks. If scab is present in your orchard, consider single-site products such as Aprovia, Cevya, Flint, Fontelis, Inspire Super, Luna Tranquility, Luna Sensation, Merivon, Miravis, Rally, Rhyme, etc.

Bitter rot and other summer rots management should begin about late June. ENY CHP recorded an excellent YouTube video with Srdjan Acimovic last summer, regarding the summer diseases:

- [Bitter Rot](#)
- [Sooty Blotch and Fly Speck](#)
- [Black Rot and White Rot](#)
- [Marssonina Leaf and Fruit Blotch](#)

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



Horticultural Notes...Mario Miranda Sazo

Earlier than previously anticipated: 'Honeycrisp' fruitlet collection for peel sap analysis starts for inland sites today (July 6), tomorrow Thursday (July 7), and Friday (July 8).

Based on some of the 'Honeycrisp' fruit size measurements we took yesterday (Tuesday July 5), fruitlets are approaching 60 grs size at Cornell AgriTech in Geneva and other inland and lake sites in WNY. At the Geneva site, fruitlets weighed an average of 59.6 gr/fruit and fruit weight increased almost 2 grs/day in the last five days. In Niagara and Orleans Counties, seven blocks averaged 55.4 gr/fruit and ranged from 49.1 to 67.8 gr/fruit. Fruit weight rates for the same sites were 1.9 to 2.4 gr/day and higher than previously anticipated at a lower rate of 1-1.5 gr/day. Therefore, **'Honeycrisp' fruitlet collection for peel sap analysis starts for inland sites today, tomorrow Thursday July 7, and Friday July 8.** We expect that fruit collection for lake sites should be started on Thursday or Friday of this week, during the weekend, and finished early next week at the latest.

- Growers should target an average fruit weight of **55-60 gr/fruit** for the Cornell peel sap analysis
- We urge growers to **monitor their blocks** and collect samples at the **optimal fruit weight** as we approach the ideal timing for best peel sap results and future recommendations
- Due to the multiple **effects of crop load** (low/medium/high), tree health, vigor, rootstock, and current soil moisture conditions due to irrigation practices and recent precipitations, fruit weight can vary considerable.
- Peel sap cost for NY fruit growers will be \$5 per sample.
- Use [an inexpensive kitchen scale](#) to know the average fruit size coming out of your blocks, and target that 55-60 gram range.
- If you participate, you will first need to sign up and pay for all samples using the registration at the following link: https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event_preregistration_new.php?id=1673. You will then follow the link provided in your registration confirmation email to complete the Qualtrics form with the necessary details for each sample.

Fruit Sampling Protocol:

- First, watch the following 5 minute video on how to sample and peel your fruit: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hYCqE0FwANI>
- Collect a 30-fruit sample from each of your Honeycrisp blocks. Select 30 trees that represent all the trees in your block and sample one exposed fruit per tree from the south part of the tree canopy at the height of 5 to 7 feet from the ground. Put all fruits in a clean plastic bag. Keep the stems attached as you pick.
- Weigh each sample to get the average fruit weight in grams BEFORE peeling the fruits. This measurement is extremely important, as this weight data will be used to correct and standardize the nutrient ratios by factoring in the effect of fruit size. We encourage all growers to use their digital kitchen balances (if working properly) or buy a cheap balance on Amazon at \$9.99. Please check the following link: [low cost scale](#)
- Remove the stems, and clean the surface of the sampled fruits with a wet paper towel with either purified or distilled water (tap water contains minerals that will skew your results).
- Dry the fruits with a dry, clean paper towel.
- Use a kitchen peeler to remove two pieces of peel on two opposite sides of each fruit from the stem end to the calyx end. (60 pieces total, 2 from each fruit) Place peels in a well labeled Ziploc bag and zip it tightly. With a permanent marker, write down the farm/grower name, block name, cell phone #, email, sampling date, and average fruit weight in grams.
- Place the bags in a freezer immediately.
- Please **review the statewide peel sap article** in our last issue of our CCE LOF newsletter describing this year's efforts. Call us if you need any assistance with sample collection method or have any doubt this week (Mario, cell 315-719-1318; Craig, cell 585-735-5448).
- Email Mario mrm67@cornell.edu or Craig cjk37@cornell.edu or Liz Tee emt44@cornell.edu that your samples have been prepared and are ready for pickup. We will be collecting Western NY samples by the end of the week on **Friday July 15**.

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.