



## “Fruit Facts” – Friday, July 29 2022

**Don't forget to pre-register for the 2022 CCE LOF fruit summer tour!**

**We have an excellent tour planned for Tuesday, August 9<sup>th</sup>!**

The use of technology in precision crop load management will be highly featured on several stops. In addition, pest/disease management and horticulture will also be covered. There will also be a berry stop (blueberries). The tour begins with registration and programming at the first stop at 8 AM and finishes at the final stop at approximately 4:45 PM. An ice cream social is being planned immediately following at the last stop. **1.75 NYSDEC credits** will be offered in categories 1A, 10, and 22.

Pre-registration is required for lunch counts. Please pre-register here:

<https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=1669>

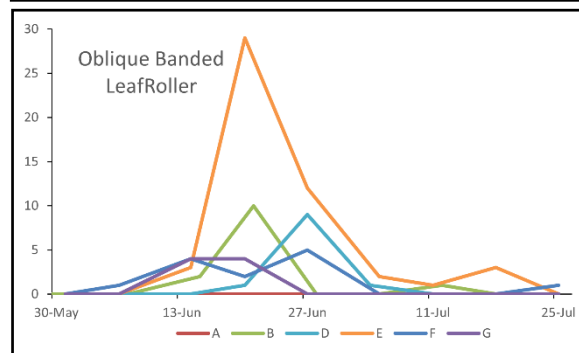
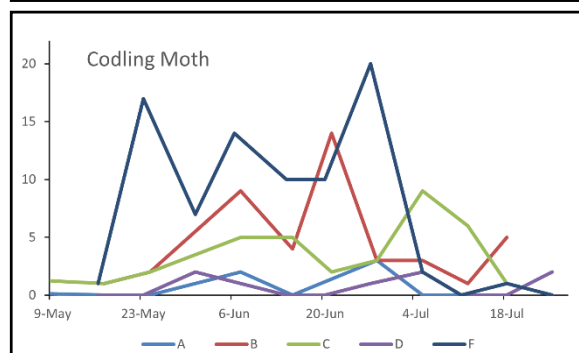
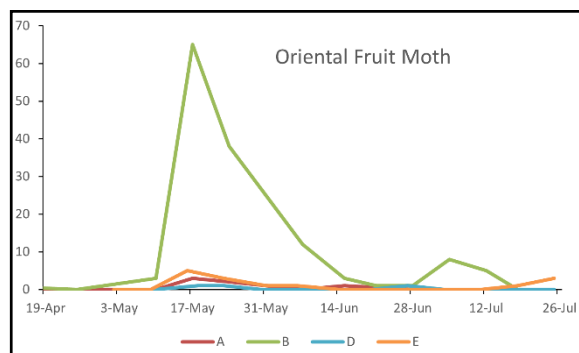
### IPM Notes...Janet van Zoeren

**Summer diseases** such as **sooty blotch and flyspeck, black rot, white rot and bitter rot** are now going to be our main focus as we move into mid-summer. Fungicide covers for the rots should go on every 14-21 days. SBFS applications can be timed using the [NEWA model](http://newa.cornell.edu) (newa.cornell.edu). Products that are effective for SBFS and black and white rots include Flint, Luna Sensation, Merivon, Pristine, Sovran, and Captan+Topsin. Best products for bitter rot include Captan, Ferbam, Inspire Super, Prophyt, Topsin M, and Ziram. For more information about the summer diseases, check out the NYS IPM [Apple IPM Intensive](#) recording (begins at 7:45min), or the following webinar recordings from ENY CHP and Srdjan Acimovic: [Bitter Rot](#), [Sooty Blotch and Fly Speck](#), [Black Rot and White Rot](#).

Secondary **scab** season is in full swing now that we finally got a couple decent rainfalls. Foliar symptoms are present in some blocks. In blocks with foliar scab, consider single-site products such as Aprovia, Cevya, Flint, Fontelis, Inspire Super, Luna Tranquility, Luna Sensation, Merivon, Miravis, Rally, Rhyme, etc.

**Oriental Fruit Moth** and **Codling Moth** second generation flights have recently begun. Because temperatures are so much warmer now than during the first generation, eggs will take much less time from being laid till hatching. An ovicide (i.e. Rimon) should go on this week, while your larvicide (any other product effective against codling moth) would go on late next week. Remember to use a different active ingredient for the second generation that what was used for the first generation.

**Apple maggot flies** have not yet been seen in our baited monitoring traps. A suggested action threshold is when 5 or more adults are caught on a baited red sphere trap per week. Planning ahead, apple maggot management options include Altacor, Assail, Avaunt, Delegate, Exirel, Imidan, Verdepryn and the pyrethroids.



**Woolly apple aphid** colonies usually show up in the angle of a branch, twig crotches, or pruning cuts. Some products effective on 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 needs individuals for genetic mapping of this pest, and I would be happy to come out to collect a sample for their research.**

**Brown marmorated stink bug** has been trapped at several orchards. Just one bug per trap so far, so we are not yet near to the cumulative 10 adult stink bugs per trap threshold. **Brigade 2EC and Brigade WSB are both now registered for use on apples against stink bugs (plus several other insect species) in NY.** Keep in mind that you will need to purchase and use only 2022 product that has labeling for use on apples and against stink bug for the use to be legal. You cannot use up your old products when applying for stink bug control. All Section 18s have expired and are no longer valid.

The threshold for **mites** in July is 5 mites per leaf. If you reach that threshold, check the recommends for a full list of products, or consider one of: Acramite, Agri-Mek, Apollo, Banter, Envidor, Kanemite, Nealta, Nexter, Onager, Portal, Savey, or Zeal.

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

## ***Horticultural Notes...Mario Miranda Sazo***

**Time to start thinking about leaf tissue analysis:** For non-Honeycrisp cultivars, early to mid-August is a good time for taking leaf samples for nutrient analysis. For Honeycrisp trees (all strains), it is kind of late now. They should have been sampled at the end of June or early July (as recommended in previous *Fruit Facts*).

**What about if you missed the window in late June/early July for sampling ‘Honeycrisp’ leaves?:** It should still be ok if you take leaves **without zonal chlorosis** for nutrient analysis at this time of the year. If you decide to sample ‘Honeycrisp’ leaves now along with other apple varieties, you should select the **most recent mature leaves without zonal chlorosis** for best results! Thanks.

### **Reasons to continue irrigation practices at your farm or on-farm nursery:**

- Water stress at any time of the season reduces fruit growth rate with permanent loss in fruit size, which is difficult to recover later.
- Also, very dry soil conditions can reduce the availability of nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, calcium, and boron to tree roots.
- Don’t be afraid to turn on the irrigation in young blocks and mature plantings if rainfall doesn’t occur at your site the next few days, or if hot conditions suddenly arrive in WNY.
- Focus irrigation on small fruited varieties like Gala, Empire, Macoun, and continue “babysitting” NY1 with frequent but small amounts of water applied at least 2-3 times per week, providing 2-3 gallons per tree as minimum.
- New Honeycrisp plantings (and those ‘green trees’ orchards) without trickle should be watered with tanks and a hose, 2-3 times per week (same amount of water/tree as previously suggested).
- Please remember that any lack of rainfall coupled with a heat can affect growth of a weak tree and fruit growth rate at this stage.
- **Remember, if irrigation fails, fails nutrition (including the needed soil calcium uptake for Honeycrisp!).**
- Honeycrisp, Gala, and NY-1 fruit producers, especially those located in the west side of Rochester, should not be afraid to turn on trickle irrigation in young blocks and mature plantings with the current low soil moisture conditions in that part of our region.

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.**