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Fruit Notes

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

**Cornell Cooperative Extension
Lake Ontario Fruit Program**

Volume 23 Issue 9 June 15, 2023



1ST ANNUAL WESTERN NEW YORK FRUIT GROWER TOUR



**Cornell University
Cooperative Extension**

‘Growing Better Together’

FRIDAY, JULY 28TH 2023

We are excited to announce the first annual Western New York Fruit Grower Tour, the premier fruit tour of the northeast brought to you by Cornell Cooperative Extension’s Lake Ontario Fruit Program and Lake Ontario Ag Consulting, LLC! The first of many tours to come, this orchard field day will highlight new and existing products, chemistries, practices, technologies & equipment that shape the orchard industry today. The Western NY Fruit Grower Tour will combine two past orchard tour events, the LOF Summer Fruit Tour and the Wayne County Fruitgrower Tour, giving industry members the opportunity to

Draft Agenda - subject to minor changes, but most speakers/topics confirmed.

Stop 1 – Cherry Lawn Fruit Farms, LLC., 8130 Glover Rd., Sodus, NY. 8:30-10:35 AM – Hosted by Ted & Todd Furber, and Eric Budinger.

8:30 – 9:00 AM – Check in & receive name tags (pre-registration will be required for lunch count and BBQ estimates.)

9:00-Program Begins – Welcome & Introductions, format for the day

“No More Ugly Honeys!” – Presentations and discussion on current Honeycrisp (HC) management practices to produce quality fruit and reduce biennial bearing. Perspectives from other crop consultants and businesses will be shared, in addition to Cornell/CCE-LOF. Specifics include past nutritional studies conducted at the farm (Dr. Lailiang Cheng, CU), early, mid, pre-harvest diagnostic tools, Passport concept for HC management (Dr. Terence Robinson, CU), Calcium foliar spray discussion for bitter pit reduction (multiple people), peel and other sap analysis (multiple people), and the use of PGR’s to reduce bitter pit (Dr. Todd Einhorn, MSU). There will be ample time for questions and group discussion.

Pre-site Preparation & Mulching – Ted Furber discusses what has and hasn’t worked on his farm thus far.



Cornell Cooperative Extension is an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and individuals with Disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities.



Soil Analysis – Dr. Deborah Aller, Cornell Soil Health will present.

10:35-10:55 – Return to vehicles and drive to stop 2.

Stop 2 – Donald DeMaree Fruit Farm Inc., 7654 Townline Rd., Williamson, NY. 11 AM – 12:30 PM – Hosted by Alison, Kristen, and Tom DeMaree.

“Not Your Grandfather’s Orchard” – New Technologies that can increase your efficiency and returns.

Labor & Task Tracking Technology with Agri-Trak – Jamie Sonnevile, Agri-Trak. Jamie will introduce and demonstrate this powerful tool that is already helping many growers.

Irrigation Monitoring & Scheduling with Phytech™ – Kristen DeMarree shares her experiences.

A Grower Experience with PACMAN using Orchard Robotics Technology – DeMarree Fruit Farm shares the pros and cons of this technology in its first season of use on their farm.

Orchard Robotics, an Introduction by company CEO Charlie Wu.

Cornell’s Trials with the Outfield Drone – Dr.’s Yu Yiang and Luis Gonzalez, Cornell University

Outfield, an introduction by company representatives.

Cornell’s Trials with Pometa (Formerly Farm Vision) – Mario Miranda Sazo, Luis Gonzalez, and Mike Basedow discuss the use of this technology, in the 2nd season for some.

Pometa, an introduction by company representatives.

Cornell’s trials using the Einhorn Fruit Size Distribution Model – Craig Kahlke and Mario Miranda Sazo

The Fruit Size Distribution Model – Dr Todd Einhorn, MSU.

12:30 PM – Return to vehicles and drive to stop 3.

Stop 3 – B. Forman Park, 4507 Lake Rd., Williamson, NY. 12:45 – 1:45 PM

Enjoy a catered lunch, networking, and a cool lake breeze at this beautiful location. You can sign up for DEC credits ahead of the next stop here if you wish. **NOTE** – Equipment and sponsor spots will NOT be featured at this stop – they will be featured at the final stop of the day. Educational non-profits may have display tables set up here if they wish.

1:45 – Travel to stop 4.

Stop 4 – S & L Farms, Inc., 7999 Dufloo Rd., Sodus. 2:00-4:45 PM (Educational Sessions), 4:45 PM – TBA (BBQ), Hosted by Brian Covelier & John Bernhard.

2:00-2:20 PM – Sign up for DEC credits if you haven’t done so at the lunch stop.

2:20-2:45 – Sponsor speaking spots for any businesses that haven’t done so far or are not during the round robin and demonstrations.

“Round Robin” talks – 4 stations, 15 minutes per station. Split into groups, each presenter will come to you. Talk A – What can you use for Dogwood Borer Control? by Janet van Zoeren – Several industry representatives. Talk B – Alternatives for those exporting Captan sensitive varieties to Canada that can no longer use Ziram – Introduction of the issue by Vaughn Gingerich, Lake Ontario Ag Consulting, and Alternative Products/Spray Program, Dr. Kerik Cox, CU. Talk C – New Herbicides and Novel Technology for Weed Management, by Dr. Lynn Sosnoskie, CU. Talk D – Biology and management of Woolly Apple Aphids, by Dr. Monique Rivera.

Demonstrations – at 4 stations, attendees rotate to each station. Demo 1 – Electric Weeder, Dr. Lynn Sosnoskie, CU. Demo 2 – Butch McQueen, R.E. & H.J. McQueen, Inc. Smart Sprayer Demonstration. Demo 3 – Ross Gansz, Lagasse Machine & Fabrication. Ross will demonstrate possible applications with their equipment coupled with Munckhof technologies. Demo 4 – TBA. 1-1.5 hrs. DEC credits will be received.

4:45 PM – **Educational program adjourns.**

4:45-TBA – Food, beverages, fun, and networking at **the Jeff Alicandro Celebration BBQ** at S & L farms.

Sponsorship information will be sent out the week of June 19 and registration for attendees will be set up shortly thereafter.

We hope to see you all there!

The Effects of Dry Conditions on Weed Management

Lynn Sosnoskie, Cornell AgriTech

The current weather patterns we have been and are experiencing could significantly impact crop establishment and development; it could also affect weed control success. Although fewer weed seeds may germinate in response to the hot and dry conditions, weeds that do emerge may be more difficult to manage with post-emergence (POST) herbicides. Moisture-stressed weeds are likely to have thicker cuticles (e.g., the waxy coating on the surface of the leaf), which can inhibit the absorption of foliar-applied products. Additionally, plant architecture can be altered if fewer leaves are produced and/or they start to droop; consequently, herbicide capture and retention may be reduced. When weeds are not actively growing, systemic herbicides (such as glyphosate (WSSA 9), growth regulators (WSSA 4), and grass-specific products (WSSA 1)), may not be effectively translocated to their target sites. Although contact herbicides, like paraquat (WSSA 22), could be less affected by hot and dry conditions, herbicide efficacy may still be reduced if spray droplets dry rapidly (either in the air or on plant surfaces) and sufficient coverage is not achieved.

If you are going to make POST herbicide applications, consider the following advice:

Herbicides are most effective when applied at 70 to 85 degrees F, and to vigorously growing plants. Consider making applications to weeds early in the morning, as opposed to the afternoon and evening, when plants have recovered from the previous day's heat may help improve weed control success.

Crop plants may also experience more severe injury when herbicides are applied under high temperature conditions; always read the label to become familiar with registrant recommendations with respect to crop safety. Additionally, under hot and dry conditions, crop plants may be much slower to recover from injury, so pay attention to weather forecasts and time treatments accordingly. If crop injury is a significant concern from an herbicide application, consider an evening treatment, when temperatures

are falling instead of rising. This may be a safer option, especially when using contact products.

Treat weeds when they are small (this is a good practice, regardless of weather conditions) to maximize control. Smaller weeds are likely to be more succulent than older and larger ones and may respond better to herbicide applications.

Use adjuvants wisely. Adjuvants may improve weed control but could also enhance crop injury potential. Always read the label for recommendations regarding adjuvant selection and use under hot and dry conditions.

Warm temperatures and reduced soil moisture can also affect the performance of residual, pre-emergence (PRE) herbicides. Without precipitation or irrigation, many soil-applied herbicides cannot be effectively activated (e.g., being moved into the soil water solution so that they can be taken up by emerging weed seedlings). Some herbicides can be mechanically incorporated, although product distribution may be uneven in dry soils. Additionally, the potential for photo-degradation or volatilization may be increased under hot and dry conditions, resulting in reduced herbicide efficacy and/or unintended off-target movement. Wind erosion of dry soils could also result in surface-applied products moving off target.

Cultivation of small weeds (e.g., white thread stage) under dry conditions can be effective for eliminating emerged vegetation and moving some PRE herbicides into the soil. However, it can be very difficult to evenly mix soil-applied herbicides into dry soils.

Diligent scouting is critical during this time. It is important to understand what weeds are up and what growth stages they are at to best choose a management plan. Pay attention to the evenness of crop development to better understand the potential impacts of herbicide applications on injury development.

Flyspeck Sooty Blotch Disease Overview and Management

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

Flyspeck and sooty blotch usually will develop over time during time periods of very high humidity, so they are favored by prolonged cloudy weather, frequent showers, dense tree canopies and clustered fruit. Flyspeck sooty blotch can be a bigger problem in older, high-density orchards. Once these colonies form, secondary infection can happen from conidial infection that causes the fungus to spread during warm, wet humid weather.

Because both diseases are so dependent on long periods of extreme humidity around the fruit, annual pruning to open tree canopies and to promote air circulation can minimize the periods favorable for their development. It can be helpful to have supplemental summer pruning in dense-canopied trees as it can provide additional benefits in some years. Most of the inoculum stems from **outside** the orchard. Good sources for inoculum often come from alternate hosts, such as **brambles, vines, shrubs and hedgerows**.

Flyspeck sooty blotch disease predictions begin at petal fall. Usually your apple scab/powdery mildew sprays that you make during petal fall and 1st and 2nd cover will cover your flyspeck sooty blotch infections.

Ascospores are released during rain, similar to apple scab, for a 1–2-month period starting at petal fall and start causing in-

fection 2-3 weeks after petal fall. So, for most of the state, we are in this time frame currently. Once flyspeck sooty blotch spores land on fruit, they germinate in temperatures between 61-83 F and begin to establish a fungus colony on the fruit surface. A cumulative amount of 270 hrs. of wetting hours is required for flyspeck sooty blotch to show up on fruit. The largest risk period is also after 270 wetting hour accumulation, especially in orchards near grooves or woods, where secondary infections can stem from.

Some products that arrest flyspeck sooty blotch development include **Sovran, Flint Extra, Merivon, Pristine or Inspire Super**. Once the fungicide residue is depleted, the flyspeck sooty blotch population will be able to resume growing. These fungicide applications should be **renewed every 14-21 days** (or when there is **more than 3" of rainfall** and the residue can be washed away) and can be timed with summer cover sprays.

As of right now, you should be protected if you have made your 1st or 2nd cover fungicide application from apple scab, as they will keep your population low. With this prolonged dry hot weather, there is currently no risk of flyspeck sooty blotch infections. Once prolonged wetting periods are predicted, we will be able to provide management and timing recommendations based on disease forecasting.

Strategies to Control Vegetative Growth in Frost Damaged Trees

Mario Miranda Sazo and Terence Robinson

The May 18 frost event in our region in some cases resulted in insufficient crop loads to control tree growth and allow for good fruit bud initiation for the 2024 season. Both prohexadione-Ca (Prohex) and root pruning are useful tools in this situation. Where crop load is light or non-existent there are three important management strategies to consider:

Reduce or eliminate the application of nitrogen: Growers who have either not applied nitrogen yet or have split their nitrogen application in two parts can reduce or eliminate further nitrogen this year. We suggest waiting another 1 week until a final assessment of crop load can be made and if there is a reasonable crop in a block then apply nitrogen at that time. Otherwise forego any more nitrogen this season (the soil will generate enough through the breakdown of organic matter).

Applications of Prohex can still help reduce excessive tree growth when crop load is light: Although we are well past the best timing to apply apogee for maximum vege-

tative growth control, you can still apply a high rate of Prohex (12-18 oz/acre) and get some suppression of vegetative growth. There are growers in inland sites that did not apply Prohex early in the season and have lost more than 75% of their crop. Even though shoot growth is 10-12 inches or more by now they can benefit from an application of Prohex. For those growers who already made a first application of apogee with a low rate, a second application of Prohex should be made 3 weeks later and if crop load is 75% or more a third application will be needed in late June. Growers who lost 100% of their crop should continue the Prohex sprays and apply a fourth spray by mid- or late July. One more spray may be needed if we experience a very rainy summer season. We will see.

Root pruning at 20-30 days after full bloom can still be very effective in controlling excessive shoot growth:

There are three types of root pruners that can be used in our region: (1) the vertical knife-shank type, (2) the large coulter wheel type, and (3) an angled blade root pruner (built by Munckhof/distributed by Lagasse, Lyons, see

pics below) recently introduced to WNY fruit growers this season. In soils without rocks, we recommend the use of a coultter wheel or the Munckhof root pruner over the knife-shank type since they don't cut as deep and minimize the damage of larger and deeper structural roots of more mature or older apple trees. At a recent root pruning demo hosted by DeMarree Fruit Farm (main farm), the Munckhof root pruner was not able to root prune a row of trees at a very rocky site when going up a hill. This root pruner has a strong blade that can make an angled cut 20 inches deep producing a more severe cut than the large coultter wheel type. The timing of root pruning is not as critical as the timing of the Prohex spray. When doing root pruning, try to maintain 8-10 inches of depth and run up both sides of the rows for maximum growth control (for non-cropping situations). The severity of root pruning is determined by the angle of root pruning and how close to the trunk the root pruning is done. For low-crop or non-cropping situations we recommend that the root pruner be positioned approximately 18 inches from the trunk (for high density dwarf apple plantings) and at 2-3 feet (for mature/older semi-dwarf apple plantings). With late blooming varieties where the thinning results and final crop load is not yet clear root pruning can be delayed another 15-20 days, or until the end of June.

One of the main negative side effects of root pruning is the

reduction of fruit size. If crop load is light and fruit size is excessively large, this may not be a bad side effect; however, the damage to fruit size can be even more detrimental if severe root pruning is followed by a severe drought in orchards without trickle irrigation.

Research we have done in the past has shown that root pruning alone (without the combined use of a Prohex spray program as recommended here) is much less effective in reducing the tree growth of non-cropping apple trees. Without Prohex, non-cropping trees regenerate roots quickly, and if environmental conditions are favorable, resume growth. However, when combined with Prohex a substantial growth reduction can be achieved in trees that have lost their crop due to frost.



Figure 1. A root pruning demo with a modern root pruner was conducted on a mature Wild Twist™/G.41 block at Cherry Lawn Farm in Alton, Wayne County on Monday May 8, 2023.

Table 1. Vegetative control strategies for apple orchards that have already lost 50% or more of the 2023 apple crop as a result of the May 18 frost event in the Lake Ontario Fruit region.

| Orchard Crop Situation | Apogee Use | Root Pruner Use |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| If 50% of the crop is lost | Apply Prohex (12-18oz/acre) as soon as you can this week or during the weekend, followed by a second application 3 weeks later | Probably not needed |
| If 75% of the crop is lost | Apply Prohex (12-18oz/acre) as soon as you can this week or during the weekend, followed by a second application 3 weeks later and a third application in late June | An alternative to the use of Prohex is root pruning which can be done at 18 inches from the trunk (dwarf planting), at 2-3 feet from the trunk (older semi-dwarf plantings), run up in both sides of the row. |
| If 100% of the crop is lost | Apply Prohex (12-18oz/acre) as soon as you can this week or during the weekend, followed by a second application 3 weeks later and a third application in late June. A fourth application may also be needed in mid- or late-July. | In combination with the use of Prohex, root pruning can be done 18 inches from the trunk (dwarf planting), at 2-3 feet from the trunk (older semi-dwarf plantings), run up in both sides of the row. |

Email Bryan Brown at NYS IPM to Learn about Your Weed Seedbank.

NYS IPM has funding to analyze weed seedbanks of 50 farms in this region. As a participant, you would get:

- a weed seedbank density and composition analysis of one field at your farm
- photos of identifying characteristics of each species
- a tailored weed management plan that addresses your seedbank based on your current equipment and crop selection
- a bar graph depicting the seedbank density of your farm compared to the other anonymous participating farms
- soil nutrient test results from the sample we collect
- a one-time participation payment of \$550

Bryan would need to collect a half-gallon of your soil in 2023; some info about your crop/weed management; an hour of your time in 2025 to discuss the results; and 5 minutes for a phone evaluation. Indicate your interest in participating as soon as possible by emailing Bryan Brown at bjb342@cornell.edu or leaving a message at 315-787-2432. We're hoping to select a wide range of farms and locations, so please tell us a bit about your farm. **We'll select participants by July 1.** There will be a couple forms to fill out, but we'll try to make it as easy as possible for you.

Transition to Supervisor Training...in Spanish! Cornell Ag Workforce Development

Making the transition from individual performer to supervisor is challenging for most farm employees, it's even harder when language and cultural barriers get in the way. Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development offers training, in Spanish, to equip employees with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed as they seek to advance and take on more responsibility. This is the first Spanish-language course in the popular six-course program leading toward a certificate: <https://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu/agricultural-supervisory-leadership-certificate-program>.

We will offer the course, in-person on July 20 and 21, 2023, 11am–4pm each day. Cost is \$300 per participant and includes lunch for both days. It will take place at CCE Ontario office, 480 N Main St., Canandaigua, NY 14424. Find a bilingual flyer here: https://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu/files/2023/06/ASL101SP_Workshop_July2023_bilingual.pdf

Register here: <https://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu/programsevents/liderazgo-en-supervision-agricola/>

This program is open to supervisors and employees with potential to be supervisors from all types of agricultural operations. The training is very applied to work and engaging. There will be four diverse and qualified teachers:

- Libby Eiholzer — Dairy Technical Services Specialist at Cargill
- Kaitlyn Lutz — Bilingual Dairy Management Specialist for Cornell Cooperative Extension
- Santiago Ledwith — Director of Action Dairy and Talentum4 in Organizational Leadership
- Mary/María “Bess” Lewis — Bilingual Management Development Specialist for Cornell Ag. Workforce Development

We will focus on these topics:

- Develop effective work relationships
- Learn essential communication skills
- Manage conflict
- Lead a multi-cultural team
- Build an effective workplace culture to be able to influence teamwork

Register here: <https://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu/programsevents/liderazgo-en-supervision-agricola/>

For any questions, in English or Spanish, please contact:

Mary/María “Bess” Lewis, M.A.T., Bilingual Management Development Specialist / Especialista Bilingüe para el Desarrollo Administrativo

Direct # (607) 255-1891, ml2656@cornell.edu

Get Ready! There's a New Grant Program in Development for New York's Food Producers

The New York State Grown and Certified program (NYSGC) has recently announced a new grant opportunity. The New York Farm Viability Institute (NYFVI) is partnering with NYSGC to launch a grant program to assist New York food producers, processors, distributors, and other eligible entities in bringing NYS Grown & Certified products to market.

Grants ranging from \$ 20,000-\$250,000 are available to improve production automation, labor efficiency, food safety, processing and packaging, environmental sustainability and new product development. Funds will be awarded in four regional areas, including the Finger Lakes and Central New York Region and the Western New York and Southern Tier Region. Requests for Proposals (RFPs) will be released later in 2023 (probably late summer).

While applicants don't need to be certified to submit a grant application, applications from current NYS Grown & Certified participants or businesses actively working to become certified will be prioritized in the selection process. Consequently, it's a good idea for potential applicants to become certified now. Here are some helpful links to learn more about the grant opportunity and the NYSGC program:

For more details on the grant program, click here: <https://certified.ny.gov/sites/default/files/GCInfrastructureTechnologyResearchDevelopmentGrant.pdf>

More information about the RFPs, as well as a sign-up form to be notified when it is released, is available at www.nyfvi.org.

New York State Grown and Certified home page: <https://certified.ny.gov/>

Link to New York State Grown and Certified application page: <https://certified.ny.gov/get-certified>

Funding Available for Craft Beverage Production, Agritourism and Craft Beverage Events

New York State has recently announced a new grant opportunity for craft beverage producers and non-profit organizations involved in tourism marketing. Two funding streams are available:

Market New York (page 30 of CFA Available Resources): Up to \$ 15 million is available for tourism marketing initiatives, capital/construction projects and the recruitment and/or execution of special events, including meetings, conferences, conventions, festivals, agritourism/craft beverage events, athletic competitions and trade shows.

Craft Beverage Microgrant Program (page 133 of CFA Available Resources): This grant program makes up to \$5 million of funding available to support projects that increase the production capacity, business infrastructure and profitability of businesses licensed to produce wine, beer, spirits, hard cider, and mead by providing matching funds for equipment purchases and facility upgrades.

The following link will lead you to more information on both programs—just scroll to the appropriate page to learn more:

https://regionalcouncils.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05/2023_Available_Resources_Guide.pdf

The Consolidated Funding Application is found here: <https://cfaresources.ny.gov/>

Helpful Links for our Email Communications

To ensure you are receiving our Email Communications add us to your email address book and the safe senders list. Also be sure to check your spam/junk folder. You can then mark “not spam”.

For Spectrum emails-

Adding and Removing Emails to the Safe Senders List: <https://www.spectrum.net/support/internet/email-safe-senders-list-bhn-twc>

Blocked and Safe Senders in Spectrum Email: <https://www.spectrum.net/support/internet/blocking-and-unblocking-senders-spectrum-email>

For Gmail emails-

Change who's saved & suggested as contacts - Computer - Contacts Help (google.com): https://support.google.com/contacts/answer/7345608?hl=en&ref_topic=9160153&sjid=11168541538961671828-NA#zippy=

Mark or UnMark Spam (Google.com): https://support.google.com/mail/answer/1366858?hl=en&ref_topic=3394657&sjid=14093352891976052574-NA

If you continue to have problems Receiving our emails please reach out to Natalie. nlm53@cornell.edu

Mark Your Calendar

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Meeting Title | 2023 Virtual Orchard Meetup Summer Series |
| Date | Thursday June 29 (it will be the second virtual orchard meetup covering water stress with invited specialists and growers) The last meetup is scheduled on Thursday July 13 (heat stress) |
| Time | 7:00-8:30pm EST |
| Location | Meeting via Zoom Preregistration is not required to attend. Simply go to https://bit.ly/2023-virtual-meetup to join a few minutes prior to the start of each meeting. |
| Cost | Free |
| Contact for Info/Registration | Mario Miranda Sazo (cell 315-719-1318; mrm67@cornell.edu) |
| Brief description of Meeting | The coming orchard virtual meetup will focus on water stress (Thursday June 29 at 7pm, EST). It will showcase grower panelists and other specialists who are leading the development of solutions to these challenges facing industry. We will hear about their experiences managing the current challenges and participating in novel solutions. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Meeting Title | Tree Fruit & Small Fruit Twilight Meetings AND lightning talks by grad students |
| Date | Thursday June 29 |
| Time | 6:30-8:30pm EST |
| Location | Jordan Hall at Cornell AgriTech: 630 W North |
| Cost | Free |
| Brief description of Meeting | At 6:30pm, join grad students doing apple research as they present their work in a lightning talk format. At 6:45pm, DEC credit sign in begins. From 7:00-8:30PM, join specialists Janet Van Zoeren, Anya Osatuke, and Anna Wallis for a conversation about fruit and berry phenology and pest management. 1.5 DEC credits will be offered. |

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| Meeting Title | USDA-RMA Listening Sessions – 2023 Apple Grower Meetings |
| Date | Thursday, June 29 |
| Time | 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM |
| Location | Irondequoit Public Library (Room #115) 1290 Titus Avenue Rochester, NY 14617 |
| Cost | Free, No RSVP needed. |
| Contact for Info | Tracey Keene, USDA-RMA, tracey.keene@usda.gov |
| Brief Description of Meeting | See article in our last newsletter. |

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| Meeting Title | Transition to Supervisor Training In Spanish! |
| Date | July 20 & 21 |
| Time | 11 AM – 4 PM |
| Location | CCE-Ontario, 480 N Main St., Canandaigua, NY 14424 |
| Cost | \$300 per person, includes lunch both days. |
| Contact for Info/Registration | Registration info: https://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu/programsevents/liderazgo-en-supervision-agricola/ Mary/María “Bess” Lewis, (607) 255-1891, ml2656@cornell.edu |
| Brief Description of Meeting | See article in this issue of the Fruit Notes newsletter. |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Meeting Title | IFTA 2023 Summer Study Tour |
| Date | July 23-25 |
| Time | All Day |
| Location | Nova Scotia |
| Cost | \$550 |
| Contact for Info/Registration | Registration info: https://ifruittree.org/event/ifta-2023-summer-study-tour/ |
| Brief Description of Meeting | See IFTA website for detailed itinerary. |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Meeting Title | 2023 Western NY Summer Fruit Tour |
| Date | Friday, July 28 |
| Time | All day |
| Location | Wayne County |
| Cost | Free |
| Contact for Info/Registration | See article in this issue. Registration to follow soon. |
| Brief Description of Meeting | This year’s tour will be co-hosted by CCE-LOF & Lake Ontario Consulting! |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Meeting Title | 2023 LOF Spanish Summer Tour |
| Date | Wednesday, August 16 |
| Time | All day |
| Location | TBA |
| Cost | TBA |
| Contact for Info/Registration | Stay tuned. |
| Brief Description of Meeting | Stay tuned for more information. |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Meeting Title | 2023 Cornell Storage Workshop |
| Date | Wednesday, August 16 |
| Time | All day |
| Location | Cornell Campus |
| Cost | TBA |
| Contact for Info/Registration | Stay tuned. |
| Brief Description of Meeting | Stay tuned for more information. |

Cornell Cooperative Extension

Lake Ontario Fruit Program

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Helpful Links for our Email Communications

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Contact Us

Fruit Notes

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, pollinators.

Crops: Blueberries, Raspberries / Blackberries, Strawberries, Apples, Apricots, Asian Pears, Cherries, Currants, Nectarines,



Bonalyn Nelsen | 315-980-9926 | bjn2@cornell.edu
Business Management

Areas of Interest: Fruit Farm Business Management, Farm Labor & Regulations, and Evaluation of ROI of New Technologies

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