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# Fruit Notes

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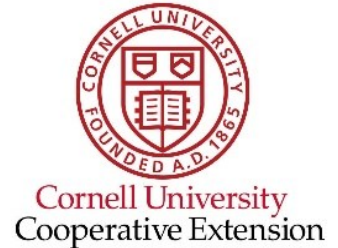
Cornell Cooperative Extension  
Lake Ontario Fruit Program

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1<sup>ST</sup> ANNUAL  
**WESTERN NEW YORK  
FRUIT GROWER TOUR**

*‘Growing Better Together’*



**FRIDAY, JULY 28<sup>TH</sup> 2023**

**PRE-REGISTRATION is OPEN!**

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 conveniently showcase their product offerings to ONE unified group at ONE time and place!

Pre-registration will be required, in addition to a small \$10 fee to partially cover the cost of tour expenses. Registration closes on Tuesday, July 25, so don’t delay. Here is the link to register and pay by credit card: <https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=1793>

If you prefer to mail a check with a printed registration form, we’ll be setting that up soon on our website as well- a printable form you can fill out and mail to us with a check.

**For full Agenda** – see our last FN issue or go to the tour registration page at the link above.

**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. 8:30-10:35 AM**

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

Program includes comprehensive Honeycrisp Management from multiple sources, Pre-site Preparation & Mulching, and Soil Analysis.

**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. Topics include an introduction to Agri-Trak, Phytech™, new PACMAN technology evaluations of technologies and services by the host growers, Orchard Robotics, Outfield (via Cornell), Pometa, and the Fruit Size Distribution model by MSU.

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

*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.*



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.

**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 Cuvelier & John Bernhard.**

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

We'll begin with 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. Topics include dogwood borer control, alternatives for those exporting Captan sensitive varieties to Canada that can no longer use Ziram – new Herbicides and novel technology for weed management, and biology and management of woolly apple aphids.

Demonstrations – at 4 stations, attendees rotate to each station. Demonstrations include an electric weeder, a smart sprayer, and new 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.

**We hope to see you all there!**

**Pre-registration link for credit card payments:** <https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=1793>

**Want to sponsor the event and haven't received an email from Lindsay and Craig?**

**Email us at [lindsaylamora@agrassistance.com](mailto:lindsaylamora@agrassistance.com) and [cjk37@cornell.edu](mailto:cjk37@cornell.edu). Questions? Call Craig at 585-735-5448.**

## **2023 'Honeycrisp' Fruit Collection for Peel Sap Starts in Early July**

Mario Miranda Sazo, Craig Kahlke,  
Mike Basedow, Elizabeth Tee, Lailiang Cheng, and Terence Robinson

In early July we will begin for the third consecutive time a cooperative effort between Cornell extension, growers, consultants, and storage operators to collect Honeycrisp fruitlets statewide to analyze them for mineral nutrient concentrations. This is part of a statewide extension effort funded by ARDP to evaluate Honeycrisp orchards throughout the state for determination of fruit storage potential and the risk of bitter pit in storage.

For the last several years we have evaluated peel SAP analysis to predict bitter pit early in the growing season to allow better decisions on mitigation efforts during the rest of the season and storage potential. **Peel SAP analysis is being offered statewide for a 3rd year**, with the support from NY Apple Research and Development Program. In the last two seasons we evaluated almost 500 blocks across New York State and continue offering this opportunity to growers this year.

We would like to encourage all Honeycrisp growers to start thinking about which Honeycrisp blocks (or ideally all blocks at your farm) you would like to collect fruit for peel SAP analysis this July. We are specially inviting all packinghouses and their Honeycrisp fruit growers to submit peel samples to CCE this season.

If you participate, you will first need to sign up and pay for all

samples using the registration on this page [https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event\\_preregistration\\_new.php?id=1792](https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event_preregistration_new.php?id=1792), and then follow the link provided in your registration confirmation email to complete the Qualtrics form with the necessary details for each sample. Then, at the announced date in July by your local CCE specialist, collect a 30-fruit sample from each of your Honeycrisp blocks, weigh the sample to get the average fruit weight in grams (see note below), peel the fruits, freeze the peel sample, and then contact your local fruit extension specialist for submitting the sample. You are targeting 55-65 gram fruit size. We will then analyze the peel sap for nutrient concentrations and send you a report on nutrient ratios and recommendations for mitigation actions and storage recommendations by late July. We believe that this new and early predictive tool will allow for more effective management of Honeycrisp fruit nutrition to reduce bitter pit incidence.

There will be a nominal fee of \$5 for each sample submitted but most of the analysis cost will be covered by the ARDP grant we were awarded.

Sample collection can be reviewed here: <https://youtu.be/hYCqE0FwANI>

To facilitate the collection of samples we ask that you now complete the **Register for the number of blocks you will be**

**testing and complete the Qualtrics Form linked in your registration confirmation email.** After the samples are collected, the frozen sample(s) will be transported for peel SAP analysis at Cornell Nutrient Analysis Lab in Ithaca.

We hope all Honeycrisp growers in cooperation with their packing and marketing company, will submit a sample from **each** Honeycrisp block in NY for peel SAP analysis via CCE this season!

**Note:** It is very important that growers **weigh their 30-fruit sample BEFORE** peeling the fruits this year & included this information on the peel sample bag. Again, you're targeting 55-65g fruit size. This data will be used to correct and standardize the nutrient ratios by factoring in the effect of fruit size at sampling in July.

We encourage all growers to use their digital kitchen balances (if working properly) or buy a cheap balance on Amazon for ~ \$9.49. The giant link below is for a mini kitchen scale, 3000 g/0.1g.

[https://www.amazon.com/Kitchen-LZPGITGD-Digital-Function-Stainless/dp/B07DK3VF78/ref=asc\\_df\\_B07DK3VF78/?tag=hyprod-20&linkCode=df0&hvadid=309781210043&hvpos=&hvnetw=g&hvrnd=8417791392634464249&hvpon=&hvptwo=&hvqmt=&hvdev=c&hvdvcmid=&hvlocint=&hvlocphy=9005565&hvtarid=pla-568697952894&psc=1&tag=&ref=&adgrpid=60510365926&hvpon=&hvptwo=&hvadid=309781210043&hvpos=&hvnetw=g&hvrnd=8417791392634464249&hvqmt=&hvdev=c&hvdvcm](https://www.amazon.com/Kitchen-LZPGITGD-Digital-Function-Stainless/dp/B07DK3VF78/ref=asc_df_B07DK3VF78/?tag=hyprod-20&linkCode=df0&hvadid=309781210043&hvpos=&hvnetw=g&hvrnd=8417791392634464249&hvpon=&hvptwo=&hvqmt=&hvdev=c&hvdvcmid=&hvlocint=&hvlocphy=9005565&hvtarid=pla-568697952894&psc=1&tag=&ref=&adgrpid=60510365926&hvpon=&hvptwo=&hvadid=309781210043&hvpos=&hvnetw=g&hvrnd=8417791392634464249&hvqmt=&hvdev=c&hvdvcm)

## Post-Emergent Herbicide Reminders

Mike Basedow (CCE-ENYCHP) and Janet van Zoeren

Hopefully everyone found a good window to get pre-emergent materials on earlier this spring or last fall. Now that we are approaching summer, you may be planning to do some follow up herbicide applications to clean up what came up through your pre-emergent application, and to also prevent some of the late emerging summer annuals. In addition to possibly applying another pre-emergent material, you will likely need some post-emergent products for your remaining herbicide applications. Not surprisingly, post-emergent herbicides vary in their performance characteristics, so we put together some reminders of some of them.

For post-emergent materials, we usually first make the distinction between contact "burndown" herbicides and systemic herbicides. As the names suggest, contact materials only burn down whatever tissues they land on at the time of application, whereas systemic materials will work their way through the plant to suppress or kill the entire plant.

Here are some of the post-emergent products labeled for orchard use, along with some of their key characteristics:

### Contact Materials

**Gramoxone and generics (Paraquat)** – Group 22. A good choice for small annual broadleaves and grasses. Best control when weeds are between 1 to 6 inches in height. Larger weeds may be more difficult to control. The label recommends tank mixing with systemic products for perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle, bindweed, and dandelion, and for difficult to control annuals like giant ragweed and morning glory. Tends to work best when applied under hot conditions, and results of this application tend to be apparent shortly after application, unlike many other products.

Can be used the year of planting. Do not allow spray to contact green stems (except suckers), or foliage. Use a shield when spraying around young trees. Restricted use, newer labels require additional training, and the use of a closed transfer system. No PHI listed in apple.

**Rely 280 and generics (Glufosinate)** – Group 10. Recommended for annual broadleaves and grasses. The label says it will help to control some of our problem perennials like bindweeds, Canada thistle, quackgrass, etc. Works best when applied under warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight. Pay close attention to the rate recommendations for weed heights. When weeds are greater than 6" in height, you'll want to use the higher rate of 56-82 fl oz/A. This is also the rate I would be using to control those more difficult to control perennials. Avoid contact of RELY 280 solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of RELY 280 with parts of trees other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage. 14 day PHI in apple.

**Aim, Treevix, Venue** - Group 14. These herbicides work best on small, annual broadleaves. Aim < 4 inches tall. Treevix < 6 inches for most weeds listed on the label, and Venue < 4 inches. These materials will not control grasses. Aim can be applied in the planting year, but do not allow AIM spray solution to contact green stem tissue, leaves, fruit or blooms of trees. For Treevix, trees must be established for at least one year, and trunk shields should be used until adequate bark has formed to protect trees from potential herbicide injury

(typically by 2 to 3 years after establishment). For Venue, avoid contact with green, uncallused bark of young trees established less than one year unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Venue is labeled for controlling root suckers when they are young, prior to hardening off. Aim has a 3 day PHI in apple. Treevix, 0 day PHI in apple. Venue, 0 day PHI in apple.

### Organic Contact Materials

For organic growers, there are a few herbicides as well. These are predominantly contact materials. I often see the following chemistries of organic contact herbicides.

**Final-San-O** – Ammoniated soap of fatty acids. The label lists control of a few key broadleaf and grass species commonly found in New York orchards. The label recommends applying to weeds < 5 inches tall, while they are young and actively growing.

**Suppress, Homeplate** - Caprylic acid + Capric acid. Best on weeds < 6 inches in height. Higher concentrations are recommended for larger, more difficult to control weeds, ranging from a 3-9% product solution. Homeplate is labelled for sucker control when used before suckers become woody.

### Grass Systemics

Below are some of our systemic herbicides labelled for use in the orchard. Since these materials move into the plant, these tend to be the materials we recommend using to get a handle on those tough to control perennials.

**Poast, Select Max, Fusilade** - Group 1. These materials will control grasses, with very little to no activity on broadleaves. The best application timing will depend on the height of the grass you are trying to control. As an example, for quackgrass, the Poast label recommends applications when grasses are < 8 inches tall, and Select Max when they are between 4-12 inches tall. Poast can be applied the year of planting. Fusilade is limited to applications to non-bearing apple. Poast has a 14 day PHI in apple. Select Max, 14 day PHI in apple.



Poast Suppressing Quackgrass in an Eastern NY Trial

### Broadleaf Systemics

**2,4-D Amine, Weedar 64, Unison (2,4-D products)** – Group 4. These products will control or suppress many species of annual and perennial broadleaves. For problematic perennial weeds, the

best control will be when weeds are in the early bloom to bud stage, or during the period of fall regrowth after harvest. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition. Do not apply to bare ground as injury may occur, and do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks, or exposed roots, as injury may result. Do not apply under conditions favorable for drift. 14 day PHI in apple.

**Stinger (Clopyralid)** – Group 4. This product controls a shorter list of broadleaf weeds compared to 2,4-D products. Stinger is labeled for aster, burdock, clovers, dock, dandelions, nightshades, thistles, and some leguminous species, amongst a few others in orchard applications. Apply Stinger to clover and vetch from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Apply Stinger to nightshade (black and hairy) at the 2- to 4-leaf stage of growth. For control of Canada thistle and annual sowthistle, apply Stinger from rosette up to bud stage. Can be applied to trees one year after planting and older. Avoid direct contact with foliage, fruit, or tree trunks. 30 day PHI in apple.



Stinger Followed by Rely (Orange) Suppressing Canada Thistle Compared to Rely Alone (Blue) in an Eastern NY Trial

### Non-Selective Systemics

**Glyphosate** – Group 9. Glyphosate is a non-selective, systemic herbicide, and will control many annual and perennial weed species. For annual weeds, the rate is determined by the height of the weed. For perennials, timings will vary widely by the weed being controlled. We generally do not recommend using glyphosate past the first week of July in New York orchards though, as the potential for crop damage goes up the later in the season it is used. Contact of glyphosate to anything other than mature brown bark can result in serious crop damage. Extreme caution must be used to avoid contact with foliage of green bark of trunk, branches, suckers, fruit, or other parts of the tree. Avoid applications where recent pruning wounds are present. Apply with selective equipment (directed sprays, hooded sprayers, shielded sprayers, wipers) to minimize the potential for drift injury. 1 day PHI in apple.

If you'd like to discuss your particular weed management strategy, give Mike a call at 518 410 6823 or email at [mrb254@cornell.edu](mailto:mrb254@cornell.edu).

# The Use of Cover Crops in the Summer for a Future Orchard

Thomas Björkman (Cornell AgriTech), Dr. Deborah Aller (Cornell Soil Health Program),  
Janet van Zoeren & Mario Miranda Sazo (CCE LOF)

Summer may seem an odd time to use cover crops, but it may be the right opportunity to improve fields in preparation for a future orchard with a cover crop. If the soil is wearing out, summer is when a soil-building crop can be a lot more beneficial. Also, using a cover crop is much better than leaving the field subject to rain erosion and weeds that are going to seed.

For seeding in late June/early July, there are really only two choices. One is **sudangrass**, or **sorghum-sudangrass**, and the other is **buckwheat**. Both grow rapidly in the summer warmth.

**Making the right choice:** Buckwheat and sudangrass have different properties, so the management goal and field condition will determine which is the right one to use. What does your soil need?

**Sudangrass is often chosen for improving soil organic matter.** It produces a strong root system and lots of biomass. The deep root system helps reduce subsurface hardness. Sudangrass is also a good choice for reducing root-knot nematode pressure.

**If weed suppression is the main goal, buckwheat is preferable.** Buckwheat is best known for weed suppression and mellowing the soil. It covers the ground earlier than sudangrass, especially in early June, and outcompetes weeds that may still be able to establish in sudangrass. Sudangrass also requires a higher seeding rate for effective weed suppression.

**When will the cover crop be planted?** The amount of time until the fall crop is to be planted is a significant decision factor. As a cover crop, buckwheat is in the ground for 35-40 days. It can be sown as early as May 20. Sudangrass needs 60-70 days to be effective, and is most worthwhile if planted once June has become thoroughly warm. Both cover crops should be mowed after about 40 days. This is the end of the season for buckwheat, but the beginning of major root growth for sudangrass. Sudangrass needs a final flail mowing and immediate incorporation to suppress nematodes.

**What is the current condition of your soil?** If the soil is hard or the field is prone to standing water, sudangrass is a good choice, but buckwheat will do poorly. However, if the field is low in nitrogen and phosphorous, buckwheat will do well without additional fertilizer, while sudangrass needs about 40 lb of nitrogen

to give satisfactory performance.

**What production risks are you willing to take?** The main production risks associated with buckwheat are a failed stand and letting it go to seed. The failed stand usually follows a heavy rain around the time of emergence. It will be obvious two weeks after planting. If the seedlings are not doing well then, till them in and plant again. To avoid volunteer buckwheat seed, kill the crop before there are filled green seeds on the plant. This takes about 40 days from a July planting or 50 days from a June planting.

The main production risk associated with sudangrass is that the crop gets too big to mow or to incorporate after frost has killed it. This crop grows very fast, so keep an eye on it. Mow the first time when it reaches 3 feet and the second time while the flail mower can still chop it well. If sudangrass gets too big to control, it will be killed by frost and make a nice winter mulch. However, the biofumigant effect will be lost.

**Seed Sources:** Buckwheat seed is available from some local farm seed retailers. The variety does not matter, and many suppliers don't identify any variety. Regional suppliers include The Birkett Mills in Penn Yan, NY, Ernst Conservation Seed in Meadville, PA, AgriCulver in Trumansburg, NY, and Lakeview Organic Grain in Penn Yan, NY. Buckwheat generally costs between \$25 – \$30 per 50 lb bag. A bag is enough to seed an acre.

Sorghum and sorghum-sudan grass are widely available. Varieties suitable for cover crops must be selected carefully. Grain types are inappropriate and some new forage varieties (described as sweet or with brown midrib) are low in dhurrin, which is the biofumigant in sudangrass. Piper sudangrass is readily available and has a similar composition to Trudan 8, the classic sudangrass for biofumigation. Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids are more vigorous and will produce more biomass than sudangrass, but the seed is also more expensive. Appropriate, locally available varieties include Sordan 79, Green Grazer, and Special Effort. Regional suppliers include Seedway in Hall, NY, AgriCulver in Trumansburg, NY, and UAP in Sodus, NY. With a modest seeding rate of 30 lb per acre, sudangrass can cost as little as \$10-\$20 per acre. Weed suppression requires 50 lb per acre.

## Fruit Crop Insurance Program – How Crop Insurance Responds After a Loss Webinar July 6 by CropGrowers

Farm Credit East and their Crop Insurance division is hosting regarding crop losses in fruit and what to do in the event of a claim. Crop Insurance is a widely adopted risk management tool utilized by over 10,000 northeast farmers, producers, and growers. This year's late May freeze event has left the northeast fruit industry preparing for a challenging harvest. This webinar led by crop insurance specialists from Crop Growers LLP will discuss how crop insurance policies respond to losses and what steps farmers need to take in the event of a loss. Join us on Thursday, July 6th at 12 noon to learn more.

Register here: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/9130796888402976598>

Questions? Contact Kelsey Linder, Northeast Marketing Agent at 315-708-9883 or [kelsey.linder@cropgrowers.com](mailto:kelsey.linder@cropgrowers.com)

# Thinking of a New Farm Enterprise? Consider Hard Cider

Bonnie Nelsen, CCE-LOF Business Management Specialist

Are you looking for a new farm enterprise? Consider hard cider, a beverage that's being touted as the 'next big thing' in the alcoholic beverage industry<sup>1</sup>. The numbers appear to bear this out: while U.S. beer consumption has declined steadily since 2014 and the hard seltzer market is fizzling out, hard cider sales have climbed. Hard cider represents one percent of the alcoholic beverage market and has grown exponentially in recent years. Cider sales totaled \$ 494.4 million, an 11 percent YoY increase, in all U.S. outlets<sup>2</sup> ("cider" is hard cider hereafter).

Some of you may be thinking, "Yeah, sure. It's the next big thing. But for how long?" Such skepticism is justified. Consumers are notoriously fickle; trends come and go quickly. But cider has characteristics that may give it staying power: it's perceived as a healthier, 'natural' alternative to beer and spirits despite its calorie count and alcoholic content. The beverage is favored by younger Millennials and Gen Z consumers, who prefer natural, healthy and gluten-free products. Cider consistently outranks beer in key consumer characteristics such as 'taste' and 'refreshment.' While sales are still dominated by "gateway" brands like Angry Orchard, Strongbow and Magners, market growth is greatest among regionally branded ciders from small producers—consumers clearly like their cider to be local and are willing to support regional producers.

In the remainder of this *Food for Business Thought* article, I'll identify six reasons to consider cider as a farm enterprise.

1. There's Room for Little Guys: Although a few large producers dominate supermarket shelves, most hard cider operations are small—47 % of the respondents to an American Cider Association 2021 survey produced 4999 gallons or less, and 26 % produced between 5000-25,000 gallons<sup>3</sup>. The sweet, fruity ciders produced by national producers is a "gateway product" purchased by first-time consumers. As consumers' palates develop, they search out products with more complex, refined flavor profiles, creating opportunities for smaller producers. In her presentation at the 2023 Premier Apple Forum, American Cider Association CEO Michelle McGrath noted that sales of regionally-branded hard ciders increased from 24 % in 2017 to 47 % in 2022, while purchases of nationally branded ciders fell from 76 % in 2017 to 47 % in 2022<sup>4</sup>.
2. It's a Premium Product: Canned national brands aside, cider is perceived as a specialty product that commands a premium price. In Europe, cider has long been a cheap alternative to beer. But American cider is marketed as an alternative to wine and wine-based beverages. Custom-blended hard ciders produced by regional cideries command prices similar to wine when packaged in 750 ml. bottles.
3. Cider Uses Ugly Apples: Cider is an alternative outlet for ugly fruit and processing/slicing apple varieties: Complex-tasting hard ciders include a blend of sweet, tart and bitter apples. The cider base is pressed from sweet varieties (like ugly Honeycrisp, Gala, Golden and Fuji) for sugar content, while dry ciders use tart

varieties such as Macintosh, Jonagold and Cortland for a base. Acidic or "sharp" apples contribute astringency and bittersweet varieties add tannins. While it is possible to blend a sweet juice base with astringent and tannic flavoring, the best flavored ciders are pressed from apples of all three types.

4. Cider Tourism is Developing in New York State: State and regional tourism authorities are collaborating with apple growers and cider producers to promote cider-related tourism. New York cideries are featured on the state's trip planner websites (<https://www.iloveny.com/things-to-do/food/cideries-and-distilleries/>) and several apple growing regions, including the Hudson Valley and Finger lakes, now boast cider trails.
5. New York Wants to Build the Craft Beverage Industry: New York State announced a new grant opportunity for craft beverage producers that offers matching funds for new and established cider producers. The Craft Beverage Microgrant Program (page 133 of CFA Available Resources) 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 [https://regionalcouncils.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05/2023\\_Available\\_Resources\\_Guide.pdf](https://regionalcouncils.ny.gov/sites/default/files/2023-05/2023_Available_Resources_Guide.pdf).
6. You Can Use a Co-packer: Don't want to acquire the skills and equipment necessary to produce your own hard cider? You don't have to! Established cider producers are often willing to produce cider according to your recipe and pack it under your private label. This can be a quick and easy way to ease into the cider market.

If you'd like to learn more via webinars, zoom meetings, tours, courses or other means, just let me know via email ([bjn2@cornell.edu](mailto:bjn2@cornell.edu)) or phone (315-980-9926).

References:

1. Alterman, Rich (2021) Hard cider could be the next big thing in the alcoholic beverage market. The Food Institute, retrieved from: <https://foodinstitute.com/focus/hard-cider-could-be-the-next-big-thing-for-the-alcoholic-beverage-market/#:~:text=With%20signs%20of%20the%20beer%20industry%20slowing%20and,though%20it%20has%20grown%20exponentially%20in%20recent%20years.>
2. N.A. (2023) Cider market outlook. Future Marketing Insights, retrieved from <https://www.futuremarketinsights.com/reports/cider-market#:~:text=Growing%20Millennial%20Population%3A%20The%20millennial,key%20target%20market%20for%20ciders.>
3. McGrath, Michelle (2023) The hard cider industry." Presentation at the 2023 Premier Apple Forum, East Syracuse, New York.
4. Ibid.

# 2023 New York Hard Cider Tour in Eastern NY August 8

Greg Peck, Cornell University

The 2023 New York Hard Cider Summer Tour will take place on August 8 with stops at Pennings Farm Cidery, Doc's Cider, and Orchard Hill Cider Mill. This is an educational tour designed for commercial apple and cider producers—all are welcome. A \$5 registration fee includes lunch at Doc's Cider and educational cider tastings. Participants will use their personal vehicles to get from location to location and can join for whichever stops they are interested in seeing.

Register by August 1st to be guaranteed lunch and educational cider tasting. For more information and to register, visit: <https://hardcider.cals.cornell.edu/2023/06/28/>

## The Cornell Storage Workshop Is Back!

Chris Watkins, Cornell University

**August 16, 2023. 404 Plant Science Building, Ithaca, NY 14853**

We welcome you to Ithaca on August 16 to get the latest updates on storage technologies and recommendations. I am delighted that we have excellent speakers – Caroline Torres and Randy Beaudry, Postharvest Science Professors from Washington State University and Michigan State University, respectively – as well as our own Kerik Cox and Yosef Al Shoffe.

Register here: <https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=1785>

### Agenda (subject to change)

- 8.30. Chris Watkins (CU): Welcoming remarks.
- 8.40. Chris Watkins (CU): Apple disorder interactions with 1-MCP and DPA.
- 9.00. Randy Beaudry (MSU): Current and new 1-MCP products for managing apple fruit quality.
- 9.30. Vega Brink (Gas at Site): The advantages of HarvestWatch as a low oxygen monitoring technology.
- 9.45. Adam Cortright (AgroFresh): AgroFresh pre- and post-harvest solutions
- 10.00. Morning break (refreshments and visits to sponsor tables)
- 10.30. Madison and Jim Schaefer (Storage Control Systems): Technology update: DCA and other offerings.
- 10.45. Chris Watkins (CU): DCA – Background and New York perspective.
- 11.15. Kerik Cox (CU): Role of bin sanitation in the management of blue mold in apples.
- 11.45. Jason Osborn (PACE): FreshVue: Ripen at your own Pace.
- 12.00: Lunch Break
- 1.00. Carolina Torres (WSU): Honeycrisp and effects of climate.
- 1.25. Randy Beaudry (MSU): Honeycrisp – an update from Michigan.
- 1.55. Chris Watkins (CU): Honeycrisp – an update from New York.
- 2.10. Honeycrisp discussion.
- 2.20. Yosef Al Shoffe (CU): Observations on storage of Evercrisp and Wild Twist.
- 2.35. Chris Watkins (CU): Updates on NY1 and NY2.
- 3.00. Afternoon break (refreshments and visits to sponsor tables).
- 3.15. Chris Watkins (CU) Gala recommendations to manage flesh browning disorders.
- 3.45. Carolina Torres (WSU): Lenticel disorders of Gala apples.
- 4.15. Priorities for future research.
- 4.30. Safe travels home.

**Thank you to our sponsors – AgroFresh, Gas at Site, PACE, Storage Control Systems, and Valent.**

Registration here: <https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=1785>

## Mark Your Calendar

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

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

<b>Meeting Title</b>	Tree Fruit & Small Fruit Twilight Meeting
<b>Date</b>	Thursday July 27
<b>Time</b>	7:00-8:30pm EST
<b>Location</b>	Burnap’s Farm Market 7277 Maple Ave ext Sodus, NY 14551
<b>Cost</b>	Free
<b>Brief description of Meeting</b>	At 6:45pm, DEC credit sign in begins. From 7:00-8:30PM. Specialists Janet Van Zoeren, Anya Osatuke, and Anna Wallis will examine seasonal changes in tree fruit and berry crops, demonstrate scouting techniques, and discuss IPM solutions to maximize health and productivity of berry and fruit plantings. 1.5 DEC credits will be offered.



<b>Meeting Title</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Annual Western NY Fruit Grower Tour
<b>Date</b>	Friday, July 28
<b>Time</b>	All day
<b>Location</b>	Wayne County
<b>Cost</b>	\$10 pp
<b>Contact for Info/Registration</b>	See articles in this issue and the previous one. Pre-Registration required.  Register here: - <a href="https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=1793">https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=1793</a>
<b>Brief Description of Meeting</b>	This year's tour will be co-hosted by CCE-LOF & Lake Ontario Consulting!

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

<b>Meeting Title</b>	Cornell Storage Workshop
<b>Date</b>	Wednesday, August 16
<b>Time</b>	8:30 AM – 4:30 PM
<b>Location</b>	404 Plant Science Building Tower Rd Ithaca, NY 14853
<b>Cost</b>	\$60 before August 9, \$75 after.
<b>Contact for Info/Registration</b>	<a href="https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=1785">https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=1785</a>
<b>Brief Description of Meeting</b>	Click link above or see article in the newsletter.

## Cornell Cooperative Extension

### Lake Ontario Fruit Program

12690 Rt. 31

Albion, NY 14411

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1st Annual Western New York Fruit grower Tour  
'Growing Better Together'

2023 'Honeycrisp' Fruit Collection for Peel Sap Starts in  
Early July

Post-Emergent Herbicide Reminders

The Use of Cover Crops in the Summer for a Future  
Orchard

Fruit Crop Insurance Program – How Crop Insurance  
Responds After a Loss Webinar July 6 by CropGrowers

Thinking of a New Farm Enterprise? Consider Hard  
Cider

2023 New York Hard Cider Tour in Eastern NY August 8

The Cornell Storage Workshop Is Back!

Mark Your Calendar

Contact Us

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# Fruit Notes

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## Fruit Specialists



Craig Kahlke | 585-735-5448 | [cjk37@cornell.edu](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](http://lof.cce.cornell.edu)