



**“Fruit Facts” – Wednesday, July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2024**  
**Mario Miranda Sazo, Janet van Zoeren and Anya Osatuke**

**Attention WNY growers/packers/consultants:**

**It is the time to collect ‘Honeycrisp’ fruit samples for peel sap analysis**  
(earlier than all previous seasons!).

Last day to pick up frozen peels will be **next Monday- July 8 by noon time**  
(new price is **\$20 dollars per sample**, see more details for sample pick up below)

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**Spotted wing drosophila now present across western NY region**

Spotted wing drosophila has been trapped across the WNY region. Be sure to begin regular management as soon as swd are present on the farm and fruit begin to ripen.

- For blueberry plantings, begin sprays as soon as 20% of the green fruit develop a pink blush.
- For raspberries and blackberries, begin sprays as soon as blushed fruit appear in the planting.

[Click here for updated spray charts for berry crops](#), or [here for the updated spray chart for cherries](#).

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**Final Weekly Berry Office Hours takes place today July 3 from 8:30am – 9:00am!**

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://cornell.zoom.us/j/96295205493?pwd=d1RwWFBuN2VKbHFtMWNQZGVURk5TQT09>

Meeting ID: 962 9520 5493

Passcode: 12345

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One tap mobile

+16468769923,,96295205493# US (New York)

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**To Do Today**

- **Attention WNY growers/packers/consultants: It is the time to collect ‘Honeycrisp’ fruit samples for peel sap analysis (earlier than all previous seasons!). Last day to pick up frozen peels will be next Monday- July 8 by noon time.**
  - Now is the time to collect ‘Honeycrisp’ fruit for peel sap analysis. This year the price is **\$20 dollars per sample** for peel sap analysis. We will invoice you at a later date. If interested to submit a sample, you should collect a 30-fruit sample from each of your Honeycrisp blocks, weigh the sample to get the average fruit weight in

grams, peel the fruits from stem end to calyx end, freeze the peel sample, and then contact your CCE LOF fruit extension specialist for submitting the sample and make the payment.

- **Here is the YouTube Video on How to Prepare and Submit Peel Sap Samples for Peel Sap Analysis:**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hYCqE0FwANI>

- The last day to pick up frozen peels (labeled) will be by noon time on **Monday July 8, 2024**.

- **Please email or call Craig or Mario if you are planning to submit a sample this year!**

- **Keep irrigating if you have water available for your blocks !** We have started the phase of cell expansion and water shortages at this point can be critic and hard to recover later on the season. Irrigate if you have trickle installed.

- **With this hot weather watch irrigation needs also for new plantings:** New plantings can stop growth if irrigation is not applied (if available at your farm). Please remember that irrigation is an essential tool for maximum tree growth on new plantings.
- **Frequency of irrigation depends on soil type:** With sandy soils, water should be added either daily or every 2 days. With silt or clay soils, the daily amount of water needed can be added up for several days.
- **Remember, if irrigation fails, fails nutrition.**

- **Now is the time to prune one year old shoots in the orchard and nursery:**

- It is applicable for almost any grafted orchard situation (side-grafted, top-worked, or beaver-grafted), green or 'ellepot' trees planted in previous summers, plant-in-place projects (budded or bench-grafted trees established in previous seasons), multileader trees, and for the 'grow-through' apple tree production method, you can now prune the one-year old shoots and leave them with a stub of 4-fingers length (for all at the top and some in the middle of the tree, see pics). Leave a longer fruiting unit especially at the bottom of the tree if they have 2-3 flower buds. Use your own hand or 'una cuarta' in the Spanish language (shown in the drawing) to guide the length of the pruning cut. The fruitful fruiting units after this type of pruning should be 12-16 inches length (according to the in-row spacing or the space between leaders/root if it's a high density grafted orchard). Favor/produce a more tubular type of tree via pruning now.

- **Listen Scaffolds Podcast (last episode was posted yesterday!)** if you are interested to learn more about the type of pruning described last week/today and in the following drawings. Check the following link:

<https://open.spotify.com/episode/0oJyXBRIghBsWlwaqesqB1>

### Late June-Early July Timing for Short Pruning

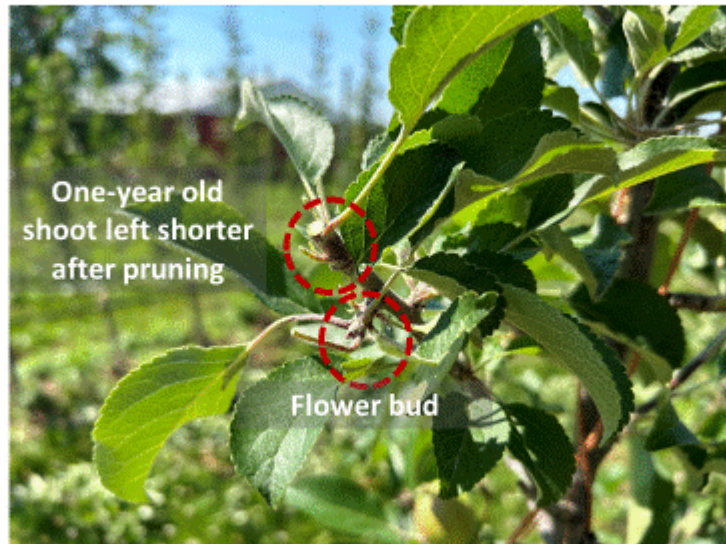
**4-finger stubs (@ 4-6 inches)**

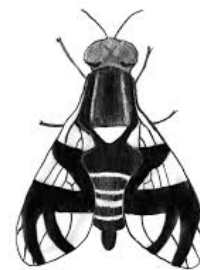
**Leave longer fruiting units if you have flower buds**

## Details for Short Pruning of Tops and Some Done at the Middle Portion of a Tree



## Details for Short Pruning Mainly Done at the Bottom of a Tree





- A single **apple maggot fly** was trapped in Orleans county this week, on a baited red sticky sphere. If you plan to monitor for apple maggot, hang traps now. The threshold for a baited trap is a cumulative 5 apple maggot flies per trap. Apple maggot management options include the diamides: Altacor (5day PHI) and Exirel (3day PHI), neonicotinoid: Assail (7day PHI), organophosphate: Imidan (7day PHI), and the pyrethroids: Baythroid (7day PHI) and Danitol and Mustant Maxx (both 14day PHI).
- **Japanese beetles** are beginning to congregate on trees, and skeletonizing the leaves as they feed. JB have strong preferences for certain crops (i.e. grapes, raspberries and rosebushes are favorites), and also for certain varieties (just like everyone else, they seem to particularly like the Honeycrisp lineage). JB traps have a reputation for making the problem worse, as they bring in a large aggregate of beetles but are not able to trap and kill them all. However, recent research looking at perimeter traps, replacing the small bag that comes with the trap with a large trashbag, can effectively lower feeding, at least in smaller blocks of less-preferred crops (see article and images half way down page at <https://www.goodfruit.com/mass-traps-making-fatal-attractions/>).

Insecticides are also available for JB. The gold standard for JB is Sevin XRL Plus (3day PHI), which should be rotated with Imidan (7day PHI), Assail (7day PHI), or Mustang Maxx (14day PHI).
- **Woolly apple aphid** populations have been expanding rapidly with the heat the past couple of weeks! They are now easy to see in the leaf axils of affected blocks. Manage WAA problem blocks now, before they have time to build up large colonies that can protect the center aphids from any contact with a spray. WAA can be controlled by Beleaf (21day PHI), Sefina (7day PHI), Sivanto Prime (14day PHI), Versys (7day PHI) at this timing. **Coverage is critical** so drive slow and use a high gallons per acre.
- **Summer diseases** such as **sooty blotch and flyspeck, black rot, white rot and bitter rot** are now a main focus as we move into mid-summer.
  - Products that are effective for SBFS, and black, white, and bitter rots include Flint Extra (14day PHI), Inspire Super (14day PHI), Luna Sensation (14day PHI), Merivon (0day PHI), and Pristine (0day PHI).
  - **In general, fungicide covers for the rots go on every 14 days**, but remember that 1.5" of rainfall would trigger a re-cover (rule of thumb, varies some by product).
- **Continue to manage powdery mildew** until we reach terminal bud set. Some options for PM control include Flint extra (14day PHI), Luna Sensation (14day PHI), Merivon (0day PHI), Rally (14day PHI), and others.
- **Apple scab** foliar and fruit symptoms are now showing up on many farms, and in some places are causing significant economic damage. **Scout your blocks now**, and keep a map of where you see scab symptoms so you know where to focus management efforts throughout the summer. **Captan** in any spray mix will help do double duty on scab.
- **Fire blight** blossom blight and shoot blight symptoms are present in some blocks. Prune strikes out **on a dry day**, and consider Cueva/Double Nickel to prevent further spread. Prohexadione calcium (apogee, kudos) applied **prior** to pruning will help to thicken cell walls, and to mitigate excessive shoot elongation due to summer pruning when removing FB shoots. Contact me if you'd like a sample sent in for resistance testing, or if you'd like to discuss fire blight management options for your orchard blocks.

## Stone Fruit

- Manage for **SWD and other cherry fruit flies** in cherry orchards. View the [quick guide of products used for cherry fruit flies and swd](#) and remember to rotate modes of action!
- **Peach Diseases (rusty spot, bacterial spot, brown rot)**: Captan, Miravis, Inspire Super, and Merivon will control brown rot and peach scab. Be sure to rotate active ingredients to delay resistance. The addition of a copper (i.e. Cueva) will help blocks with a history of bacterial spot.
- **Oriental fruit moth** second generation flight is beginning, but hold off on any insecticides to target the larval stage.

## **Berries**

- Plan on getting your **blueberry nitrogen fertilizer** application completed by the 4th of July. Blueberries do best with acidic N sources, such as urea or ammonium sulfate.
- **Spotted wing drosophila** are showing up earlier than usual in our region, making this a high pressure year. All ripening berry crops would benefit from a weekly spray from this point until the end of their season. [Click here for updated spray charts for berry crops.](#)
- **Spider mite** populations are starting to rise. Scout your raspberries and strawberries, and have a curative miticide ready to go if needed. Avoid crop oils when hot and humid weather is anticipated. Fenpyroximate-based products (such as Portal) are a good option for brambles that will bloom after application, as it is less bee toxic than bifenthrin-based products.

## ***On the Horizon***

**Getting closer to the 55-60 gr/fruit for Honeycrisp sample collection for peel sap analysis – stay tuned!**

**Seeding of sudangrass should be on your radar and close to be completed this weekend:** I am aware some growers already seeded this summer grass more than 10-14 days ago! Well done!

July is a good time to collect **foliar samples** for evaluating nutrient needs of berry patches for optimizing next season's growth and yields. Instructions on submitting a foliar sample can be found [at this link](#). If submitting to Dairy One, submission form [can be found at this link](#).

**Renovating strawberries** involves treating the plants with an herbicide such as Sinbar or 2,4-D, and a few days to a week later, mowing the leaves off, leaving the crowns and youngest leaves intact. Foliar samples can be taken after the new growth has grown to mature size.

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 2024. 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.

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