



## **“Fruit Facts” – Tuesday, June 10<sup>th</sup>, 2025**

**Mario Miranda Sazo and Janet van Zoeren**

**2025 Cornell Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Tree Fruit Production is now on sale and is available for purchase at <https://www.cornellstore.com/books/cornell-cooperative-ext-pmep-guidelines>**

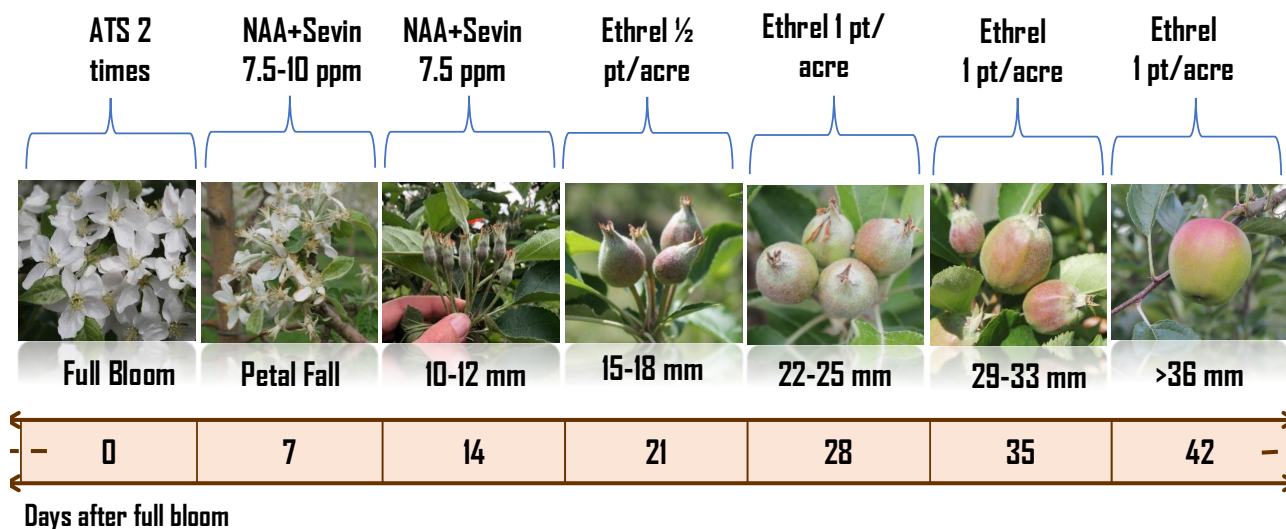
Please purchase your 2025 online and/or hardcopy of the guidelines soon - the 2024 edition of the guide will be available to view for two weeks, expiring on June 16th, after which it will no longer be accessible. We hope you found online access to the 2024 Cornell Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Tree Fruit Production convenient and useful.

CCE-PSEP Team

### **To Do Today**

- Growers should consider the first ethrel spray in lake sites (15-18mm) and the second ethrel spray in inland sites (22-25mm) this week for return bloom for strongly biennial cultivars like Honeycrisp (same program can be followed a bit later for Fuji as its flower initiation/formation starts after Honeycrisp). As always, you should avoid/skip any heat with temps close or above 80°F for the first or second return bloom spray with Ethrel this week.

## **Spray program to thin and enhance flower formation in Honeycrisp**



- **Fruitlets grew in the last week and are beyond 20mm in inland sites this morning (see next Table). For rescue sprays, please recall that Accede has efficacy on fruit up to about 20mm in size.** We recommend using the 400ppm rate. For Accede SG, this is 13.4 oz per acre, assuming an application volume of 100 GPA. The label recommends applying at a volume of 100 GPA. The label also advises including an NIS, such as Regulaid at 1 pint per 100 gallons.
- Professor Robinson has had good efficacy with Accede when applying with Maxcel, and adjusting both materials for TRV. For difficult to thin trees, he recommends 64 oz Maxcel and 13 oz Accede per 100 gallons dilute TRV. On easier to thin varieties, he recommends 48 oz Maxcel and 13 oz of Accede per 100 gallons dilute.
- Other late thinning options include 64 oz 6-BA, plus a pint of carbaryl and a pint of oil per 100 gallons, or carbaryl with oil for hard to thin varieties. For easy to thin varieties, use 48 oz 6-BA plus a pint of carbaryl and a pint of oil per 100. Adjust the 6-BA for your TRV, do not adjust the carbaryl or oil. A reminder not to apply oil or an NIS within 10 days of a captan application.

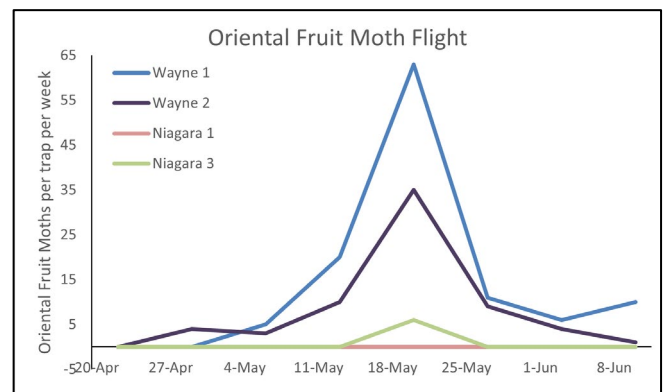
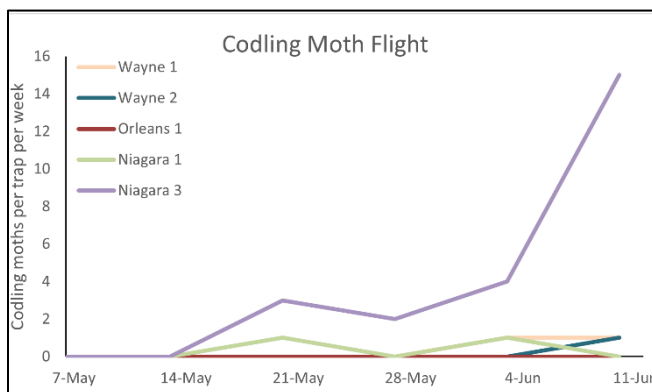
#### **Fruit size evaluated in inland sites in Wayne on June 9, 2025**

<b>Cultivar</b>	<b>Average fruit size (mm)</b>
Minneiska	21-26
Gala	19-21
Jonagold	20-25
Mutsu	22-25
Macoun	20-22
Ruby Mac	22-25
Empire	22-25
Aztec Fuji	22-24
Cameo	20-22
Golden Delicious	20-22
NY-1	21-22
NY-2	23-26
Honeycrisp	22-24
Zestar	26-28

#### **Disease and Pest Outlook:**

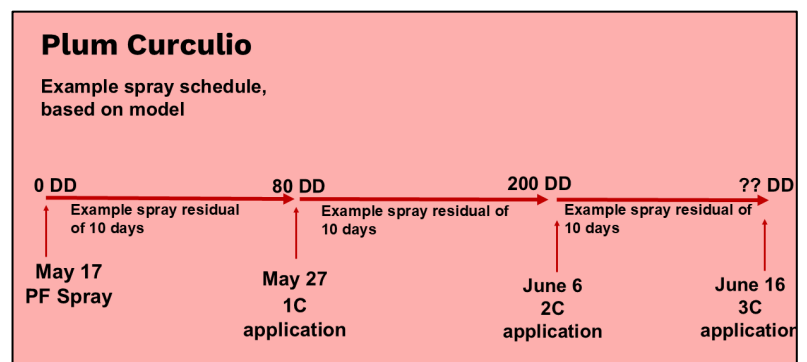
- **The first spotted wing drosophila of 2025 was caught in WNY this week!**
  - A single SWD was caught in a trap in Niagara county this week.
  - A single fly in a single trap does not yet trigger sprays across the region, since we have in the past caught a single fly and then had a few weeks “off” before the next trap catch. But, be ready to begin spraying soon asap as soon as numbers increase in coming weeks. Once we are regularly catching SWD in WNY, be ready to begin regular sprays as fruits begin to ripen.
    - For blueberry and cherry plantings, begin sprays as soon as 20% of the green fruit begin to blush.
    - For raspberries and blackberries, begin sprays as soon as any blushed fruit appear.
    - For insecticide options for SWD, view the [SWD Insecticide Quick Guide for Berries](#) (updated in 2025) and the [2024 Cherry Fruit Fly Quick Guide](#) (updated in 2024).
  - For updates on SWD and other pests, sign up now for the [NY Berry Pest Monitoring Blog](#).

- **Continual rains may extend apple scab management season, as well as triggering summer disease season.**
  - I still haven't seen any blocks with high levels of scab symptoms. However, weather conditions continue to be ideal for scab infection events, as well as for our summer fungal diseases.
  - Black, white, and bitter rots, along with sooty blotch and flyspeck make up the "summer diseases". Each disease is slightly different, but in general, products with efficacy against the summer diseases include: Aprovia, Flint Extra, Inspire Super, Luna Sensation, Merivon, Pristine, and Sovran.
  - Powdery mildew continues to be prevalent in many blocks. Many of these same single site fungicides will help manage mildew. **Cevya, Flint Extra, Inspire Super, Miravis, Rally and some of the pre-mixes double up protection for Powdery Mildew and Scab.**
- **Continue fireblight management in blocks with lingering bloom**
  - **Streptomycin is the only product with reliable "kick back" activity.** If you have open blooms, and have not applied a fire blight material recently, you will want to apply Strep asap.
- Codling moth biofix set for June 1<sup>st</sup> (if you are trapping on your farm you will have a more precise biofix for your farm).
  - We have passed the window to apply an ovicide (egg poison – i.e. Rimon), which should have gone on over the weekend.
  - **Larvicide products (Assail, Altacor, Delegate, Voliam Flexi, etc) will be most effective if applied sometime next week.**



- Most growers already put on a 2<sup>nd</sup> cover **Plum Curculio** spray last week.

- Based on current forecasts, **you can expect to need to apply a third plum curculio spray, approximately 10 days after your last cover spray.** We will continue to manage plum curculio for as long as they continue to migrate into the orchard (308 degree days past petal fall). Stay tuned here for updates on PC migration and spray timings.
- **Remember to rotate chemistries and modes of action each time you apply a cover spray,** to delay the development of resistance.



- **Woolly apple aphid** is beginning to build up in high pressure blocks. Scout now and manage WAA problem blocks 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, Movento, Sefina, or Sivanto Prime at this timing. **Coverage is critical** so drive slow and use a high gallons per acre.

## **Pear**

- **Fabraea leaf spot.** If you have had Fabraea in your peach block previously (note Bosc is especially susceptible), you will want to keep trees covered now through July 4<sup>th</sup>. Options include Topsin M, Ziram, Manzate and Syllit.
- **Pear psylla.** June is a great timing to remove water sprouts from your pear trees. This will remove their best summer food source, keeping populations in check. For summer monitoring, examine ~ 10 recently expanded shoot leaves per tree on ~5 trees per block. The action threshold during the summer is an average of 1.5 nymphs per leaf. If a spray is necessary, be aware that most of the products that are effective against psylla will have off-target effects on natural enemies.

## **Stone Fruit**

- **Begin cherry fruit fly management as soon as fruits begin to blush.**
  - For insecticide options for cherry fruit flies (and SWD), view the [2024 Cherry Fruit Fly Quick Guide](#) (updated in 2024).
- **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.
- **If using mating disruption for the Peach tree borers,** hang those disruptors asap.
- **Stone fruit Plum Curculio sprays** will continue until 308DD, similarly to in apples. **You will need to continue to cover stone fruits for PC through at least the beginning of next week.**

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 2025. 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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