



## **“Fruit Facts” – Tuesday, July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2025**

**Mario Miranda Sazo and Janet van Zoeren**

**Registration Open for our Annual Apple Socials - the first is this Thursday evening in Wayne County.**

Register Here: <https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=2093>

Sponsorship Opportunities here: [https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/sponsor\\_new\\_event.php?event\\_id=2093](https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/sponsor_new_event.php?event_id=2093)

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**Registration Open for our 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Western NY Fruit Growers Tour July 31 in Wayne County!**

Register here: [https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event\\_preregistration\\_new.php?id=2066](https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event_preregistration_new.php?id=2066)

## **To Do Today**

**An update about the 2025 peel sap nutrient results and ratios:** We would like to thank the four WNY packing houses that sampled a total of 108 Honeycrisp blocks for peel sap analysis in the week of July 7-11. The analysis results were sent to the packers this past Sunday July 20. The WNY min, average, max values and the interpretative keys for the peel sap ratios of K/Ca and N/Ca were provided at the bottom of the respective peel sap nutrient data provided to each of the packers.

The mean peel sap N level across 108 samples we received from WNY this year is significantly higher than last year (around 101 ppm this year vs. 66 ppm last year), leading to a higher mean N/Ca ratio (3.5 vs. 2.1 last year). This is most likely due to the wet spring/early summer we had this year. This could increase bitter pit risk and other fruit quality problems at harvest and during storage.

The mean peel sap K/Ca ratio is about 1.5 units higher this year than last year (24.5 vs. 23.1 last year). This is probably related to good soil moisture conditions in May, June, and early July this year as well, which promoted more K uptake than Ca uptake.

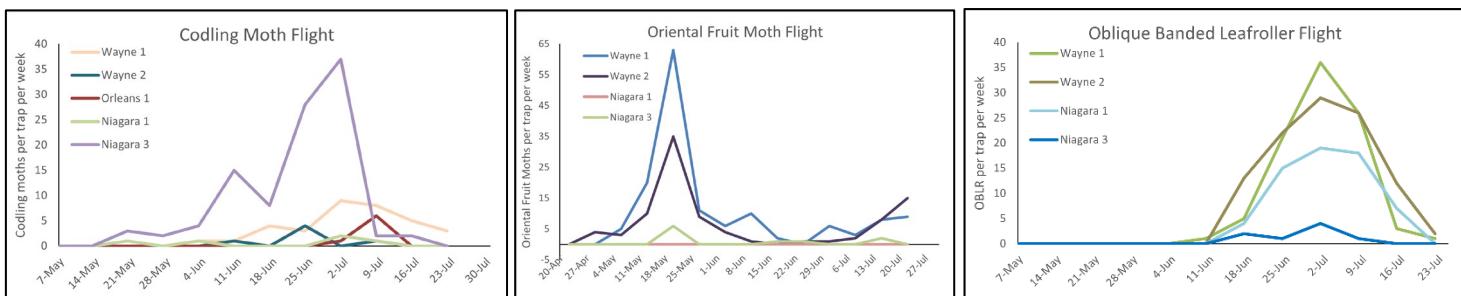
For blocks with medium or high bitter pit risk, we suggest increasing the frequency of foliar Ca sprays, strictly controlling/stopping irrigation by the first week of August, and skipping Retain or Harvista applications to mitigate the risk.

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

- **Continue to watch for fireblight infections and to cover new growth.**
  - With more hot weather and storms predicted for later this week, fire blight is top on my mind this week. Consider applying Cueva/Double Nickel in blight-prone blocks prior to heat/storms. Be sure to be scouting for strikes, and on a dray day prune out strikes to 12inches below any visible symptoms (or remove the entire tree in many cases – it may be tempting to try to save the tree but only do so if you will really be able to remove all the bacteria).
- **All farms with susceptible fruit should be managing for SWD.**

- Don't try to extend your spray reapplication schedule with SWD.
- Pick fruit as often as possible, harvesting fruits as soon as they become ripe to avoid giving SWD an opportunity to develop on your farm.
- 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](#).

- **Apple maggot fly:** the threshold for a non-baited trap is a 2 apple maggot flies per week per trap. Apple maggot management options include the diamides (which double up for lep protection): Altacor (5day PHI) and Exirel (3day PHI). A highly recommended AM product is the neonicotinoid Assail (7day PHI). Other options include the organophosphate Imidan (7day PHI), and the pyrethroids: Baythroid (7day PHI) and Danitol and Mustant Maxx (both 14day PHI).
- **Japanese beetles** are beginning to show up in orchards. Watch for leaf skeletonizing or for the beetles themselves. If you see damage, consider using Assail if you are able for your next cover spray (4applications per year; 7day PHI).
- **Woolly apple aphid** continues to build up in many blocks, although the rains seem to have set them back some. 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, Esteem, Sefina, or Sivanto Prime at this timing.
- **Summer diseases** such as **sooty blotch and flyspeck, black rot, white rot and bitter rot** should be managed now 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).
- **Brown marmorated stink bug** is likely to begin to move into orchards around this timing. If you plan to monitor for BMSB, put those traps and lures up now.
- **Oriental fruit moth** second generation flight is just beginning to begin. CM and OBLR are now between flights. No management necessary at this time.



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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