



Horticultural and Pest Management Notes,
produced by Lake Ontario Fruit Program, CCE

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***Can you believe we are already looking for topic suggestions for EXPO 2014?
Email Debbie or other team members with your ideas. We have an advisory meeting on
Aug. 13 to discuss ideas for winter meetings. Please call us or come to the meeting!***

Pest Management Notes...

Spotted wing Drosophila: Juliet Carroll reports one of the ten traps collected last week on 7/30 had SWD in Orleans County. Two male and one female SWD were caught in a trap in the sweet cherry orchard. There is an increased risk to blueberry plantings nearby. A single female SWD was caught on July 29 in one of two traps in a sweet cherry block in Ontario Co. that had been harvested already. SWD were caught in traps collected on July 29 that were set in and near high tunnel raspberries in Tioga County. A single male SWD was caught on July 30 in one of two traps set in a raspberry planting in Niagara County. These are the results of sorting through 100's of fruit flies caught in the traps looking through a scope at all the ovipositors to determine any females and looking for the spots on wings in males. Liz Tee of CCE-LOF has been running traps in 3 sites, one in Monroe, Orleans, and Niagara, and through last week have not yet caught SWD, but stay tuned. We expect fruit infestation potential in late harvested blueberries, blackberries, and fall raspberries. For your reference, a quick guide to the insecticides labeled and available for use against SWD in the following crops have been posted on the Cornell Fruit website:

Berry Crops: <http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/spottedwing/pdfs/UpdatedLabeledInsecticidesNY-SWD-Final.pdf>.

Stone Fruits and Grapes: <http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/spottedwing/pdfs/TreeFruitGrapeSWDInsecticides2013.pdf>

Codling moth trap counts for the past week are high again in our high pressure orchards on our trap network. Remember to follow-up 2 weeks after the last spray (which was the first spray for the second generation egg hatch between July 25-28). Oriental fruit moth trap counts are also increasing in sites with mixed population of CM and OFM. Recommended options in apples include Altacor (5 day PHI), Assail (7 day PHI), Belt (14 day PHI), Calypso (30 day PHI), Delegate (7 day PHI), or Voliam Xpress (21 days PHI). In peaches for OFM, you can use Altacor (10 day PHI), Assail (7 day PHI), Delegate (1 day PHI), Belt (7 day PHI) or Voliam Xpress (14 day PHI). Pyrethroids and OPs are effective for OFM control especially in peaches, but may be less suitable for codling moth in apples because of locally resistant populations. This is also a suitable time for virus applications (0 day PHI) against codling moth using Cyd-X, or Virosoft (in apples, pears and plums) or Carpovirusine in apples and pears only.

Apple maggot trap counts increased over the weekend, they tend to peak the first week of August: Imidan, Assail/Calypso, or pyrethroids will control AM but read the labels for the correct rate to use for apple maggot. Do not stretch intervals past 10 days or an inch of rain for maggot control where you have a history of pressure. Altacor and Delegate only mention "suppression" at higher label rates so not the best choice for apple maggot control under high pressure. Research by Harvey Reissig shows that the new materials result in more stings from apple maggot since the newer insecticides do not kill adults like the old OP's did. We also experienced much higher trap counts last season perhaps because we are not killing the adults when using neonics, Delegate, Altacor or Belt.

Collecting budwood: Do you have Galas in a site where there has been no fire blight history? Kerik Cox and I are studying the potential for *Erwinia amylovora* in budwood collected for nursery stock. If you have a site without fire blight pressure, we would like to compare results with budwood collected from orchards with a history of fire blight. Please call Debbie (585-747-6039) and let her know if you have an orchard where we can cut a small amount of budwood.

Stinger (clopyrilid) received a Supplemental label last week for post-emergence broad leaf weed control in apples established for 1-year, bearing and non-bearing, with a 30 day pre-harvest interval. It is effective for control of various weeds including clover, dandelion, horseweed, Canada thistle (if they are short), and curly dock, but these tall composite weeds need to be treated prior to flowering. Not for use in Nassau or Suffolk Counties. We attached

label the label to last week's Fruit FAX. Read the whole label for other application instructions. You must have the supplemental label in your possession at the time of application.

Horticultural Notes.... (From Mario)

Pre-harvest drop control for Macs: Western NY growers who are planning to use Retain on McIntosh should get the material in the next few days. This year we will be recommending lower rates of Retain combined with NAA for Macs. It is called the "split" application strategy. This strategy consists of applying 1/2 the normal rate of Retain + NAA 4 weeks before normal harvest and 1/2 the normal rate of Retain + NAA 2 weeks before normal harvest. Wait for a coming LOF newsletter article with recommended rates and timings for Western NY next week.

Apple summer pruning: Dr. Lakso reminds growers that excess summer pruning can have a significant inhibition of canopy photosynthesis and support for final sizing of the crop. This may not be so important if you have a light crop, but if it is a heavy crop that is already struggling to make size, excess summer pruning may hurt. His research has also found that leaves that are shaded most of the season lose photosynthetic capacity so even after they are re-exposed by summer pruning they don't recover. So even if the tree can capture about the same amount of sun energy, it can't make as many carbohydrate as before. As canopies have become denser this season, an excessive summer pruning could cause significant losses in canopy photosynthetic activity which results in a potential shortage of carbohydrate supply for final fruit size. Please consider the following recommendations: (1) summer prune very carefully this 2013 season!, (2) if done improperly, you can remove too much new shoots on the main trunk which are critical as replacement branches for limb renewal pruning of Tall Spindle and Vertical Axe apple trees, (3) Do not summer prune apple trees until they have filled their allotted space, (4) Start summer pruning AFTER the terminal bud shoots have stopped growing, (5) Generally, early maturing varieties should be pruned first, (6) Do as little cutting as possible when summer pruning, and (7) Cut into two year old or older wood.

Leaf sampling for foliar nutrition: Samples should be taken early August 2013. You should collect 100 leaves from the same variety in the orchard, taking a 1-2 leaves from each of several shoots (not spur leaves) from several trees. Please use paper bags, not plastic. I recommend that the nutritional status of some **tart cherry orchards** be also checked this season!

Keep applying **calcium** to large-fruited varieties that are prone to bitter pit this season: Providing enough Ca to fruit is critical for minimizing bitterpit development and other physiological disorders this year, especially for susceptible cultivars such as Honeycrisp, Cortland, Jonagold, Mutsu, and Northern Spy. This year more calcium will be needed in the fruit as the vigorous shoot growth will have a dilution effect on calcium fruit levels.

Return bloom sprays: Apply your last return bloom spray of NAA or ethephon as soon as you have the opportunity this or the following week. We recommend 7.5 ppm NAA (3 ounces per 100 gal or 6 ounces per acre) or 150 ppm Ethrel (0.5 pints per 100 gal or 1 pint per acre). Do not use Ethrel on early-ripening cultivars including Honeycrisp and Macoun because it may stimulate early ripening. Instead use NAA on these varieties. For late ripening varieties, Ethrel and NAA seems to perform similarly. You can also alternate Ethrel and NAA sprays or spray 1 or 2 sprays of Ethrel followed by 2-3 sprays of NAA. With pears we also suggest 4 applications of 5-7.5 ppm NAA starting in mid June to stimulate flower bud initiation. (We have not tested Ethrel on pears but it is likely to stimulate pre-mature ripening with Bartlett.)

Tree Training/Care: Do not forget to tie down feathers of newly planted trees. On Fuji and Macoun trees also tie down lateral branches on second and third year Tall Spindle plantings.

Tree support/trellis: Please support your newly planted trees (also second and third year plantings). Build the proper trellis (or the best support possible) for your trees as soon as you have the time and labor this 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.

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