Fruit FAX

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

From FAX: 585-798-5191 **D. Breth & M. Miranda S.** **Aug 22, 2013**

We are already looking for topic suggestions for EXPO 2014? Email Debbie (dib1@cornell.edu) or other team members, or call us with your ideas.
There will be no Fruit FAX next week. Next issue will be after Labor Day!
If you are interested in receiving the Harvest Maturity Reports, email Craig Kahlke (cjk37@cornell.edu).

Pest Management Notes….

Spotted wing Drosophila: Liz Tee of CCE-LOF is consistently finding SWD in traps, at low levels but she is also rearing SWD adults out of the fruit after a couple weeks. Fruit infestation always occurs before we see the flies in the traps. With the low trap counts across the Lake Ontario region, you need to apply insecticides to protect any berries left for harvest on a weekly (or 5 day schedule). Sanitation and clean picking is critical to these crops. Day-neutral strawberries being harvested – options included malathion if you can wait 3 days before harvesting again; Danitol (2 days PHI); Assail, Radiant, or Entrust (1 day PHI), or Brigade (0 day PHI). We expect fruit infestation potential in blueberries now, blackberries, and fall raspberries. In blueberries, Brigade or Mustang Max have a 1 day PHI; Entrust, Delegate, Danitol, Triple Crown, and Imidan have a 3 day PHI. In raspberries, Delegate, Entrust, Mustang Max, and Malathion have a 1 day PHI, and Brigade, Danitol, and Triple Corwn have a 3 day PHI. 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/UpdatedLabeled InsecticidesNY-SWD-Final.pdf.
Stone Fruits and Grapes:
http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/spottedwing/pdfs/TreeFruitGrapeSWDinsecticides2013.pdf

Brown marmorated stink bug: We caught an adult and nymph in Lyndonville over the past week, and a nymph in Albion. It is very difficult to scout for these insects. I tried a beating tray in peaches yesterday but all I stirred up were peaches (knocking them to the ground) and fruit flies. These are the first nymphs we have seen this season so far. I still do not expect much damage this season, but now that it is getting a bit dry, many types of stink bugs might be visiting our orchards to sample the fruit. This is not an alert to spray, it is just an alert to "Be alert". I have to say I am not certain what to do now. A wide spread recommendation to spray everything would certainly be wasteful and irresponsible without knowing they are everywhere. So stay tuned. Look around on edges of orchards.

Codling moth trap counts have peaked again in my in my "high pressure" orchards on our trap network with a trap count in the 50's for the week. Moth counts are lower in the low pressure sites indicating we are getting close to the end of the 2nd generation flight. Where trap counts remain high, so does the potential for egg hatch. So it is critical in high - moderate pressure sites to follow up 2 weeks after the last spray (which was the first spray for the second generation egg hatch between July 25-28). Orchards with low populations can apply your last apple maggot spray if not already done. Oriental fruit moth trap counts are also increasing in some sites with mixed population of CM and OFM, especially where peaches are grown but getting harvested and not sprayed. The OFM will move over into apples from the peaches. Recommended options for CM and OFM 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). **Good spray coverage is essential this time of year for worms and diseases.**

Apple maggot trap counts are still active so include Imidan where Delegate or Altacor are being used for CM/OFM. Or use the higher labeled rate of Assail/Calypso, or pyrethroids to control AM. 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. We also experienced much higher trap counts last season perhaps because we are not killing the adults when using neonics, Delegate, Altacor or Belt.

Summer Disease protection in apples: It has been a very green summer, and the risk of summer diseases continue. Captan alone provides moderate levels of protection of sooty blotch/flyspeck if applied on a 10-14 day interval. Inspire Super is very effective and might be a good choice (in combinations with Captan) in orchards where scab is still a concern and where the DMI fungicide group is still effective against scab. Flint and Sovran are also good options when combined with Captan, and of course Topsin M plus Captan is the old standard for summer disease control on a 3 week interval. Finally, adding a phosphite fungicide to Captan will provide control of SB/FS equal to that provided by Topsin M plus Captan, or use Pristine if we have severe pressure later.

Horticultural Notes….

Irrigation: We have not had rains and some weak apple cultivars on B.9 rootstocks need water. If possible keep trickle running at your site if you don't get significant rains today, tomorrow Friday, or during the weekend. Mature vertical axis or tall spindle trees need around 6 gallons of water per day per tree at this time of the year. Gala blocks will still benefit if trickle irrigation is applied this week. Please remember that young NY1 trees need only small (@ 3 gallons/tree/day, 2-3 times per week) but frequent doses of water for maximum tree growth this year.

Retain use for McIntosh: Our suggested timing for McIntosh in WNY during a normal year like 2013 is 3 weeks before expected harvest, which we estimate is between **Aug. 22 and 27**. In Western NY the choice between a full or ½ rate of Retain on Macs depends on the goals of the grower. A full rate of Retain (1 pouch per acre) will give the best drop control but will delay color development by 7-10 days. The ½ rate of Retain will also work and has a less negative effect on fruit color but the drop control will wear off sooner. Drop control of the ½ rate of Retain can be improved by the inclusion of 10ppm NAA in the Retain spray. If growers do not need more than 7-10 days of drop control and cannot wait for color to develop in Macs treated with Retain (because they must pick later varieties) then the ½ rate of Retain + 10ppm NAA is suggested.

An alternative strategy for maximum drop control of McIntosh: We strongly recommend to apply a split application of Retain plus NAA at 4 and 2 weeks before harvest (1/2 the normal rate of Retain + 10ppm NAA at 4 weeks before normal harvest (August 19-23 in WNY) and 1/2 the normal rate of Retain + 10ppm NAA 2 weeks before normal harvest (Sept. 1-6 in WNY).

Summer pruning: Don't think you were the only grower who just finished hand thinning last week. Now move your people and summer prune very carefully. 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.