



Healthy Fruit, Vol. 25, No. 13, June 27, 2017

Jon Clements, Author (unless otherwise noted) and Editor

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Upcoming pest events*

Note: current (June 26) DD Base 43 BE accumulation, Belchertown, MA = 1508

Coming events	Degree days (Base 43 BE)
Apple maggot 1st catch	1225-1661
Codling moth 1st flight subsides	1264-1821
Dogwood borer flight peak	1434-1864
Lesser appleworm 2nd flight begins	1002-1538
Oriental fruit moth 2nd flight starts	1257-1496
Oriental fruit moth 2nd flight peak	1448-1954
Redbanded leafroller 2nd flight starts	1209-1562
Spotted tentiform leafminer 2nd flight peak	1385-1786

*Adapted from [Scaffolds Fruit Journal](#)

Upcoming meetings

JUNE 28, 2017 (this Wednesday!) -- Water Management Twilight Meeting. Wednesday, June 28, 2017 - 4:00pm to 6:00pm. Tangerini's Spring St. Farm, 139 Spring Street, Millis, MA. <http://ag.umass.edu/vegetable/events/water-management-twilight-meeting>

FSMA and drought got you down? Come to this Twilight Meeting at Tangerini Farm in Millis, MA. Tour the newly installed irrigation system for orchard and vegetable crops built with funding support from NRCS with the designer, Trevor Hardy of Brookdale Farm, Irrigation and Row Crop Supply. Find out water sampling protocols and lab requirements for FSMA from the UMass Food Safety Specialist Lisa McKeag and about grant opportunities for irrigation and food safety improvements from representatives of NRCS and MDAR's Commonwealth Quality Program. Other industry representatives will also be available for consultation and dinner will be provided following the tour. We will cover: irrigation water sources, sampling for FSMA requirements, ins-and-outs of drip irrigation, overhead irrigation in corn, strawberry and direct seeded crops, irrigation under FSMA, and orchard irrigation. There is no cost for this program but an RSVP is appreciated so that we can get a headcount for food here: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SZ6CRXI> Contact's name: Lisa McKeag, 413-577-3976, lmckeag@umass.edu

JULY 11, 2017 -- Annual Summer Meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association

Annual Summer Meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit



Growers' Association

in cooperation with University of Massachusetts Fruit Program

TUESDAY, July 11, 2017

Cider Hill Farm

45 Fern Avenue, Amesbury, Massachusetts

10:00 AM **Welcome to Cider Hill Farm and the morning tour** -- Glenn Cook, President, MFGA

10:15 AM **Orchard Tour**

- *Blueberry and raspberry plantings*
- *Primocane blackberry patch*
- *Seedless grape planting*
- *Fruit-tree spacings and preferences*
- *New planting of cider apples*
- *Renewable energy program (solar, small turbines, and high efficiency wood boilers)*
- *Tomato greenhouses*
- *Day neutral strawberry high tunnel trial*

NOON **Lunch by Goody Coles BBQ** provided with the registration charge

1:15 PM **Welcome to the afternoon tour** -- Glenn Cook, President, MFGA

1:20 PM **Facilities Tour**

- *Brand new hard cider venture*
- *CSA, food truck, and fledgling jam factory*
- *Labor profile*

2:30 PM **Adjourn**

Registration for this meeting will be \$25 for Mass. Fruit Growers' Association members (\$35 for non-members) per person and will include the tour, educational program, pesticide recertification credits, and lunch.

To ensure the availability of the meal, please pre-register by adding the appropriate number and type (member or non-member) registrations to your shopping cart and paying with a credit card.

We must receive pre-registrations by Friday, **July 7** to assure availability of the lunch.

[PDF version](#) of this announcement -- print and register via US Mail.

Register on-line by July 7 using PayPal and a credit card

MFGA member or not?

MFGA Member \$25.00 USD

Add to Cart

AgRadar

Key insect life cycle and management dates and preliminary McIntosh harvest date forecasts

Note: for 2017, we have four Massachusetts orchard locations subscribed to AR: Amherst, Belchertown, Deerfield, and Easthampton. The website for looking at AgRadar for these locations is: <http://extension.umaine.edu/ipm/ag-radar-apple-sites/>. What follows is the AgRadar summary for the Belchertown location.

Key Apple Scab Dates -- <http://ag-radar.umext.maine.edu/MAmodel/MA-Belchertown-ScabDates.htm> Date of 'Final' significant primary scab ascospore release is/was: May 25, Thursday 'Final' defined as best guess of 99+% cumulative ascospore release, and high probability that at least 95% of ascospores have been released. Secondary scab protection and scouting should continue until 2nd generation lesions from the season's final ascospore release have had time to begin appearing. 2nd generation lesions from the FINAL significant primary scab ascospore release have had time to begin appearing by: June 26, Monday.

Dogwood borer DB -- First egg hatch roughly: June 22. Peak hatch roughly: July 27.

European red mite ERM -- Optimum monitoring period for 3rd ERM generation is: Friday, June 23 (nymphs hatched) to Wednesday, June 27 (egg-laying starts for 4th generation)

Obliquebanded leafroller OBLR -- 1st generation OBLR flight begins around June 8, Thursday. Where waiting to sample late instar OBLR larvae is not an option (= where OBLR is known to be a problem, and will be managed with insecticide against young larvae): Early egg hatch and optimum date for initial application of B.t., Delegate, Proclaim, Intrepid, Rimon, Altacor, Belt, pyrethroid or other insecticide effective against OBLR (with follow-up applications as needed): June 21, Wednesday. Where waiting to sample late instar OBLR larvae to determine need for treatment is an option, or to check on results from earlier sprays: Optimum sample date for late instar summer generation OBLR larvae: June 30, Friday. If first OBLR late instar larvae sample is below threshold, date for confirmation follow-up: July 3, Monday.

Oriental Fruit Moth OFM -- 2nd generation OFM flight begins around: June 25, Sunday. 2nd generation - first treatment date, if needed: July 2, Sunday. 2nd generation - second treatment date, if needed: July 14, Friday.

Redbanded Leafroller RBLR -- 2nd RBLR flight begins around June 26, Monday. Peak catch and approximate start of egg hatch: July 9.

Spotted Tentiform Leafminer STLM -- 2nd STLM flight begins around: June 14, Wednesday. Rough guess of when 2nd generation sap-feeding mines begin showing: July 2, Sunday. Optimum first sample date for 2nd generation STLM sapfeeding mines is July 8, Saturday.

Preliminary McIntosh harvest date forecast -- Date to apply ReTain to delay first harvest for apples which without treatment would be ready for storage harvest on September 2 is from Saturday August 5 to August 12. Date to apply ReTain to delay maturity for 2nd, 3rd or 4th pick of those apples, without delaying start of harvest maturity, is from Saturday, August 19 to August 26. Begin measuring actual McIntosh starch-iodine index no later than Saturday, August 26. The Michigan formula estimates that non-spur McIntosh will reach starch index 4.0 and start the optimum harvest window for long term storage on Saturday, September 2. Using the Hudson Valley NY formula, McIntosh maturity is forecast to reach starch index 6.0 in Belchertown MA on Saturday, September 23.

The way I see it

Jon Clements

Pretty quiet this week so far. Peach hand thinning is ongoing, apple hand thinning to begin ASAP. (Getting it done earlier vs. later is better for return bloom.) Sprays for obliquebanded leafroller going on, pheromone trap catches continue to be high. Potato leafhopper has appeared with a vengeance in top-worked trees with succulent shoot growth and "hopperburn" ([picture](#)) already being observed there. Scab is out there where fungicide sprays were lacking. Cherry harvest has begun, and given the weather, brown rot ([picture](#)) is bad where it has not been adequately controlled. (Yuk!) I've heard reports of serious hail damage in western NY, the crop is down in Michigan because of spring freeze -- the Eastern apple crop is going to be down this year. Watch the sky, but there is nothing to do about it, cool air aloft spells hail, let's all wish it out of here though.

Yesterday (June 26) -- and with help from our UMass interns (Nicole Foley, Caitlan Davis, and Paul O'Connor) and Elizabeth Garofalo -- Srđjan Acimovic from Cornell's Hudson Valley Lab showed up (with technician Christopher, not pictured) to flag terminal shoots in our 2010 Asian pear planting in preparation for inoculation with fire blight. (Happening tomorrow if all goes as planned.) Srđjan's research objective here is to get fire blight cankers to form, and then track their development and epidemiology as a source of fire blight infection down the road. Apparently, not much is known about the viability of cankers over time and how likely they are to produce "ooze" and become a source of fire blight outbreaks in upcoming seasons. We are glad to be able to lend a hand here, and hope to contribute to our knowledge of the fire blight disease and control options here in the Northeast.



Insects

Elizabeth Garofalo (AKA Liz's Corner)

Halyomorpha halys (Stål), Brown Marmorated Stink Bug, BMSB, royal pain in the... Whatever you choose to call it, we have been anxiously anticipating an increase in its population levels. So far, there have been no confirmed cases of economic damage to crops by this pest in Massachusetts. There have, however been many reports from homeowners and relatively low trap capture numbers over the past few years. Nothing, however, to [rival numbers seen in the Mid-Atlantic](#), or even as close to home as Connecticut. Lets count ourselves lucky, shall we? Prepare yourselves for a flashback...

It all began in the dark ages, the late 1990's that is, in Allentown, PA. This was when BMSB was first identified stateside. From here it began to creep its way out into homes and wooded areas, bugging people wherever it was found. In 2010, an already uneasy relationship became untenable. By the end of the season growers were reporting complete crop losses, in some cases. To the tune of \$37 million lost in apples alone. In 2011 the EPA approved an emergency dispensation for the use of dinotefuran in tree fruit in states where losses were catastrophic.

There is, however, a silver lining to the dark cloud that is BMSB. *Trissolcus japonicus* likely came into the country by way of already parasitized stinkbug egg masses in cargo containers. In spite of not having been intentionally released by researchers, she has been found and positively identified in the wild by researchers at the USDA Beltsville lab (also in the pacific NW and in the Hudson Valley). She has been under study as a potential for intentional biological control of BMSB. In the lab she has been shown to favor egg masses of BMSB over other stinkbugs. This year, she I scheduled to be released in areas most severely impacted by BMSB.

If you are interested in determining the presence of BMSB in your orchard, there are several methods of trapping available to you. AgBio carries several different types of traps and an aggregation pheromone lure shown to work best for BMSB. The taller, black, pyramid traps have shown themselves to be highly effective at drawing in BMSB but do require more accessories than the others available. There are other traps on the site that are more user friendly and also effective at trapping. Great Lakes IPM also carries BMSB trapping supplies. Here you can find lures as well as the "rocket trap", which I find to be exceptionally easy to use and does not require the addition of a kill strip.

Ed. note: as a reminder, we have no documented agricultural economic injury from BMSB in Massachusetts. Even though we have been trapping and catching BMSB in many sites for a number of years -- generally in very limited quantity. I wish everyone reading this, however, would go to <http://www.agbio-inc.com/stink-bug-traps.html> and purchase one or two of the DEAD-INN stink bug traps (from here <http://www.ecogreenwarehouse.com/dead-inn-stink-bug-trap/>) and place them where the orchard intersects your home and/or winterized buildings. (This, I feel, is the most likely place to detect the presence of BMS around here.) Let us know if you catch anything! Also, be advised that garden-variety brown and green stink bugs can also cause fruit damage. Some years populations are higher than others, and if you have little or no tolerance for stink bug injury to apples or peaches, well control information can be found here: <http://ag.umass.edu/fruit/new-england-tree-fruit-management-guide/apples/spray-table/9-summer>.

Diseases

Dan Cooley

Dan is on hiatus this week, please see [Guest article](#) for more information on SBFS...

Horticulture

Jon Clements

Do your peach trees look like this? (Note hardware cloth wire mouse guard at base.) Please complete survey by scrolling down... :-)



Do your peach trees look like this?

Well?

Yes

NO!

If NO!, why not? (check all that apply)

—

Guest article

Requirement of 190 h Accumulated Wetting for SBFS Infection Were Fulfilled in May-June

Srdjan Acimovic, [Acimovic Lab blog post June 25, 2017](#)

Sooty Blotch and Flyspeck (SBFS) are caused by a group of fungi which grow superficially on waxy cuticle of apple fruit. Usually, flyspecks caused by *Zygophiala jamaicensis* show first and then the sooty blotches which are caused by a complex of species including *Schizothyrium* spp. These symptoms reduce fruit quality as surface blemishes that reduce market value.

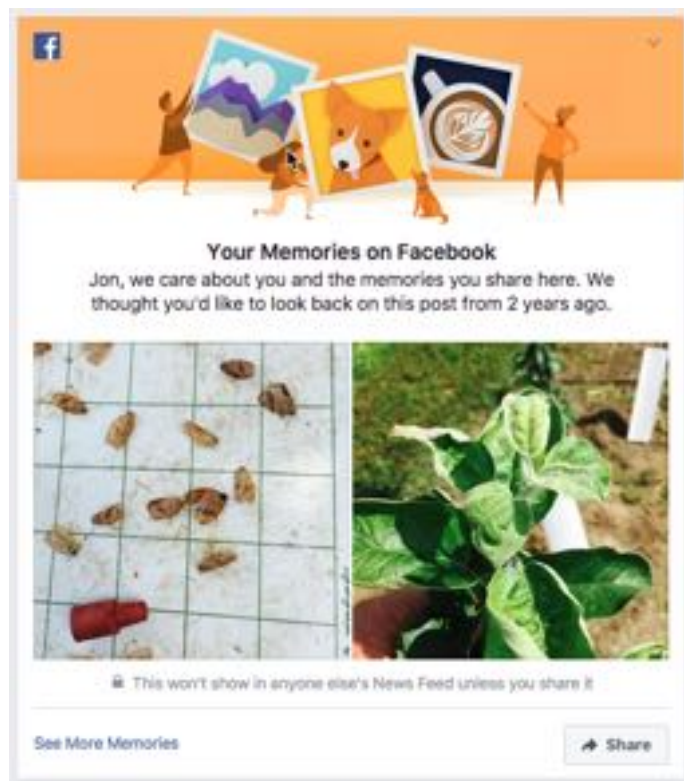
Dr. Kari Peter also reports that sooty blotch can shorten fruit storage life because it allows increased water loss. In most years, according to Dr. David Rosenberger we have operated under the assumption that there is reduced risk from this disease between PF and the time until an orchard accumulates 190 hr of wetting (counting from PF onward and using NEWA data for your specific location). **Looking at the HVRL's NEWA, leaf wetting data in May summed up to 195 h, then knowing we had lingering PF during 2.5 first weeks of May, and then we got 108 h of wetting in June, we surely did surpass 190 hr of wetting to allow abundant flow of SBFS spores into apple orchards.** The spores are coming from near-orchard vegetation in hedgerows and forest trees lots where the SBFS fungi overwinter on the waxy cuticle of canes, shoots, twigs, fruit and leaves of large number of inoculum reservoir plant hosts. From there, SBFS spores are spread to pome fruit by wind or wind borne rain aerosol drops. In worst cases, such the 2017 seems to be due to so much rain we had, SBFS infections can start on fruit as early as 2-3 weeks after petal fall. Symptom occurrence after infections are initiated is of course all dependent on environmental factors and can take place for several weeks to months later. **I think we are up against the former i.e. harder scenario in 2017, where moderate temperatures at and after PF with prolonged leaf wetness periods and high RH will trigger symptoms to appear sooner than later if cover sprays with fungicides were not applied on a tighter schedule than usual 14-21 days we are all used to do.**

Now, 2017 so far was very wet in terms of wetting hours with a lot events with 2" or near-that amount of rainfall. We probably already passed 190 hr of accumulated wetting from PF for most farms. So if on your farm you reached 190-hr of accumulated leaf wetting from PF, which I assume most of you did, SBFS spray program should have started. After you start(ed) your SBFS program, then you should respray at 14-21 day intervals, with the 14-day interval to be used if by those 14 days you have already accumulated 2 inches of rain since the last spray. The longer interval of 21 days should be used for dryer periods with less than 2-inches of rain. If you reach 2-2.5 inches of rain before the 14-day mark from the last spray – you should re-spray. In NY and New England, we almost never see sooty blotch until after flyspeck has been visible on fruit for a week or more. If you control flyspeck (FS) well, you will also control sooty blotch. This is because sooty blotch (SB) is controlled by lower amounts of fungicide than the flyspeck (Dr. Rosenberger, personal communication). The one exception, when SB can show up before FS is if heavy rains late in summer remove all fungicide residue and the orchard owner does not respray before harvest. This happens if 2.5-3.5 inches of rain fall in usually single storm event. In commercial orchards, we have to make sure that there is almost always enough fungicide residue to slow down SB at some point during the 190 hr incubation period for FS (NEWA). If rain reduces fungicide residues, FS will show up first because it can grow through a bit more fungicide residue than SB. In the lower Hudson Valley, if by any chance we had a drier spring and early summer (which we did not), start of your SBFS spray program must not be delayed after July because you need to spray starting no later than July 10 to prevent summer fruit rot infections. From 10 July, infection pressure from summer rots gets very high. In our unsprayed blocks at HVRL the SBFS symptoms have not expressed yet. We will keep you posted when they do.

Facebook Me

Follow me (jmcextman) on FB: <https://www.facebook.com/jmcextman>

Ed. note: some things never change...do they?



Useful links

[New England Tree Fruit Management Guide](#)

UMass Fruit Advisor: <http://umassfruit.com>

Scaffolds Fruit Journal: <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/scaffolds/>

Network for Environment and Weather Applications (NEWA): <http://newa.cornell.edu>

Follow me on Twitter (<http://twitter.com/jmcextman>) and Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com/jmcextman>)

[David Rosenberger's Blog](#)

[Peter Jentsch's Blog](#)

[Healthy Fruit archive](#)

The next Healthy Fruit will be published on Tuesday, July 11 or thereabouts, 2017. (Taking a break for the July 4th Holiday.) As always feel free to get in touch with any member of the UMass Fruit Team (<http://extension.umass.edu/fruitadvisor/team-members>) if you have questions or comments.