



Fruit Update: July 4, 2022

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Brown Rot of stone fruit: There are 2 distinct periods when you need to pay attention to your brown rot management: the first is from bloom until approximately 3 weeks after bloom when fruit become less susceptible to the pathogen. The second critical period is the **3 weeks prior to harvest** when fruit are very susceptible to infections. Rain is predicted twice this week along with warm weather. Infections can occur in only a few hours under those conditions.

Maintain fungicide coverage through harvest. Materials with good to excellent efficacy should be used in rotation and include Indar, Quash, Rally or Tilt (FRAC 3), Captan (FRAC M4), Fontelis (FRAC 7), Flint Extra (FRAC 11), Elevate (FRAC 17), Inspire Super (FRAC 3 & 9), or Pristine, Luna Sensation, or Merivon (FRAC 7 & 11).



Apple Maggot emergence begins at about 900-degree days (base 50°F), with peak emergence at 1600 DD. Egg laying usually begins 8-10 days after AM emergence which coincides with about 1100-degree days with peak at 1760 DD. On farms with dry soils this may be delayed abit. But keep in mind that AM **do not** overwinter and live in the orchard. They move in which is why traps are placed primarily on the periphery of a block, and more on the side of the block facing woods or a tree line. The adults feed outside the orchard in the woods and brush, then move into the orchard where the female lays her eggs in the fruit. The larvae feeds for roughly 3-4 weeks before they drop to the soil and pupate.

As of today, our DD numbers are 1105 (Wallingford), 1041 (Shelton), 1141 (S. Glastonbury), 1134 (North Windham) and 1121 (Southington). If you are monitoring your traps you should be catching AM if you have had a history of them. Egg laying is just beginning in some locations.

For a list of materials and efficacy, click [here](#).

Mites: Mite populations are soaring in many blocks due to the heat. Mites feed on the foliage sucking out the chlorophyll. Threshold is 5 mites/leaf during July and increases to 7.5 mites/leaf in August. Check your hot spots and varieties that mites tend to strike first such as Red Delicious.

While scouting for mites also be aware of the presence of beneficials which include predatory mites, lacewings and lady beetles. Give them a chance to help knock the mite population down unless your population is high. Material choices are [here](#).



The following efficacy table is from Peter Jentsch from a couple of years ago, but I am putting in here because it is still very relevant for mite management.

Insecticide /Miticides	Class	European red mite	Twospotted spider mite	Pear / apple rust mite
Oil	-	High	Low	Moderate
Carzol 92SP	1A	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
AgriMek 0.15EC	6	High	Moderate	High
Mesa	6	Moderate	Moderate	None
Proclaim	6	Moderate	Moderate	No Data
Apollo 4SC	10A	High	Low	Low
Savey 50DF /Onager 1EC	10A	High	Low	No Data
Zeal 72WS	10B	High	High	None
Vendex 50WP	12B	Low-Moderate	Moderate-High	Moderate
Portal 15SC	20B	Moderate	Moderate	No Data
Kanemite 15SC	20B	High	High	No Data
Nexter 75WS	21	High	Moderate	Moderate-High
Envidor 2SC	23	Moderate	Moderate	None

- Newer miticides are slower to act on ERM & TSSM adults requiring >7d to observe reduction of mite on leaf and egg mortality

SWD: I have not caught any in traps so far which is surprising. NY has been reporting first capture for a few weeks. By now I usually would have caught some but not this year. Maybe the reason is that it is too warm. Hot temperatures have been reported to suppress SWD their activity. However, that doesn't mean they won't show up. They prefer cool humid locations so keep your plantings as open as possible to create conditions less conducive. Monitor your traps several times a week to stay on top of this pest. Berries are the most susceptible at this time with summer brambles and blueberries ripening. Stone fruit doesn't appear to be a target unless the fruit is cracked or there is another wound for the female to lay her eggs.



The insecticide charts for SWD for [small fruit](#) and [stone fruit](#) are on the UConn IPM website.

Frequent rains = High disease potential. And that is what is forecast for this week. Sooty blotch and fly speck, bitter rot, brown rot, secondary scab – all diseases that need to be managed this summer. Secondary scab is only an issue this summer if you have lesions from primary scab. However, the other diseases are an ongoing concern with the intermittent rains predicted for this week and into next week. Applications should be on a 14-day schedule, weather dependent, and may be stretched to 21 days if you do not receive two inches of rain before then. Fungicide recommendations can be found in the [New England Tree Fruit Management guide](#).

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