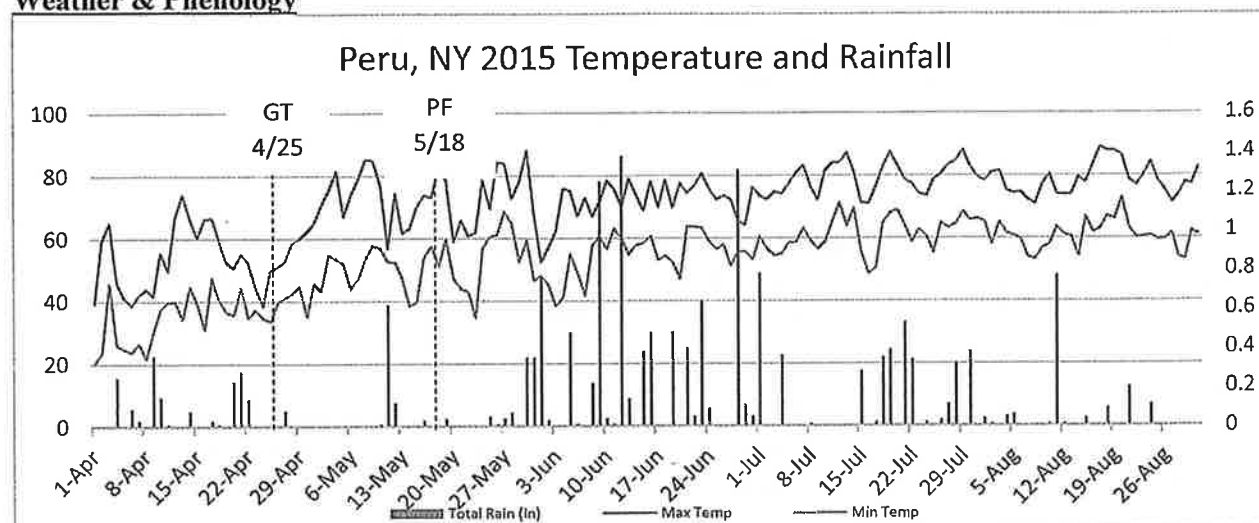


2015 Eastern NY – Extension/Field Report

Anna Wallis, Fruit Specialist Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program (ENYCHP)

Weather & Phenology



	Peru, NY				HVRL Highland, NY		
	DD43	DD50	Rainfall (in)		DD43	DD50	Rainfall (in)
March	0.9	0	0.88		4.3	0	2.2
April	123.0	28.0	1.74		237.6	98.3	4.4
May	722.5	412.2	1.69		930.5	574.2	2.55
June	1326.7	806.4	8.31		1647.5	1081.2	7.31
July	2173.1	1435.8	3.92		2582.9	1799.6	1.23
August	3000.2	2045.9	1.39		3510.5	2510.2	3.34
September	3670.6	2506.3	3.65		4279.8	3069.5	4.57

Champlain Valley

Anna Wallis, Fruit Specialist CCE ENYCHP

Insects and Mites

Plum Curculio (PC). This continues to be the major driver of early season insecticide programs. Some concern about early season insects is growing (European apple sawfly, tarnished plant bug). PC was successfully controlled in orchards traditionally by using a 'pink' spray. Successful control also achieved this season in orchards omitting spray at pink and applying petal fall insecticide.

Summer Lepidopteran insects. Very low pressure in existing orchards of CM, OFM. Low pressure of OBLR despite high trap catches, this based on fruit rating early July and at harvest.

Mites. Fewer reports of mite pressure this year than in 2015. Dormant oil was used successfully to control ERM in several blocks with a history of mite pressure, where pyrethroids have been the standard.

Woolly Apple Aphid (WAA). Flare ups were evident at the very end of the season (1-2 weeks before harvest). This pest has been a problem in the Champlain Valley in the past. Pressure was exacerbated by the warm, dry weather in August.

Black Stem Borer (BSB). Trapping sites were established at 9 sites in northeastern NY this season and checked weekly from the end of May through the end of August. At each site, 2 traps were deployed: 1 trap in the center of the orchard, 1 trap near the wood line. Beetles were found in nearly every trap we deployed, indicating they endemic northeastern NY. No tree damage associated with BSB has been found.

Diseases

Apple Scab. The majority of 1° ascospores are estimated to have been released in one major wetting event, from 5/25-27. Possible earlier infection periods occurred 5/10-13 and 5/18-19. For the most part very good control was achieved with fungicides directed toward this period.

Fire blight. FB is not a severe problem in Northern NY. This was also not an especially bad year for FB, as compared with reports from Western NY. However strikes (blossom and shoot blight) were observed in several locations that can be grouped into two categories: 1) older plantings with persistent problems and 2) new plantings (NY-1, Geneva series rootstock). Trees appear to have been successfully rogued out of new plantings.

Summer Diseases: More reports in the capital region than Champlain Valley. Heavy rain in June most likely contributed to higher incidence this year, especially in blocks where sprays were farther apart.

Hudson Valley

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Black Stem Borer (BSB). Traps were also deployed in the Hudson Valley this season. BSB has not yet been found in “apparently healthy” or even moderately chlorotic, probably declining trees.

Fire Blight. The performance of the Cougar and Maryblight models during this year’s unusually hot bloom period. The models predicted the potential for disaster, but that didn’t happen. Growers in the Hudson Valley definitely stepped up their game, but does that fully explain the good results? Growers are not complaining that they had adequate control of FB this year, but what, if anything, were the model’s missing?

Plum Pox Virus (PPV). PPV was discovered in Ulster County this summer by Ag & Markets during a routine pest survey of stone crops. It was found in 1 orchard, in 1 plum tree. PPV is considered an invasive pest, and was first discovered in Western New York in 2006. There are no known control measures other than complete tree removal.

Informational meeting to be held at HVRL Wednesday November 18th with 2 meetings that day – 2:00PM & 7:00PM

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