# Useful Observations/Information from Our 2012 Fungicide Trials & Extension Queries

New England, NY, & Candadian Fruit Workers Conference, Burlington, VT October 23, 2012

Compiled by Dave Rosenberger

Assisted by:

Anne Rugh Lindsay Sudol Tina Hyatt Frederick Meyer Donna Clark Albert Woelfersheim Jeff DiMetro

Cornell University Hudson Valley Lab Highland, NY 12528

#### 1. Postharvest disorder of CA-stored Red Delicious







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Conclusion from Dr. Chris Watkins in Ithaca:

- Damage is from bitter pit exacerbated by 1-MCP treatment after harvest.
- Bitter pit in the 2011 crop
  may have been triggered
  by 15 inches rain in lateAug and early Sept.





2. Fire blight inoculations of shoots in a meadow orchard of Lady Apples on MM.111 rootstocks.





2. Fire blight inoculations of shoots: some scissors inoculated leaves developed symptoms but abscised before the disease spread to shoots (right photo).



#### 2. Fire blight inoculations of shoots

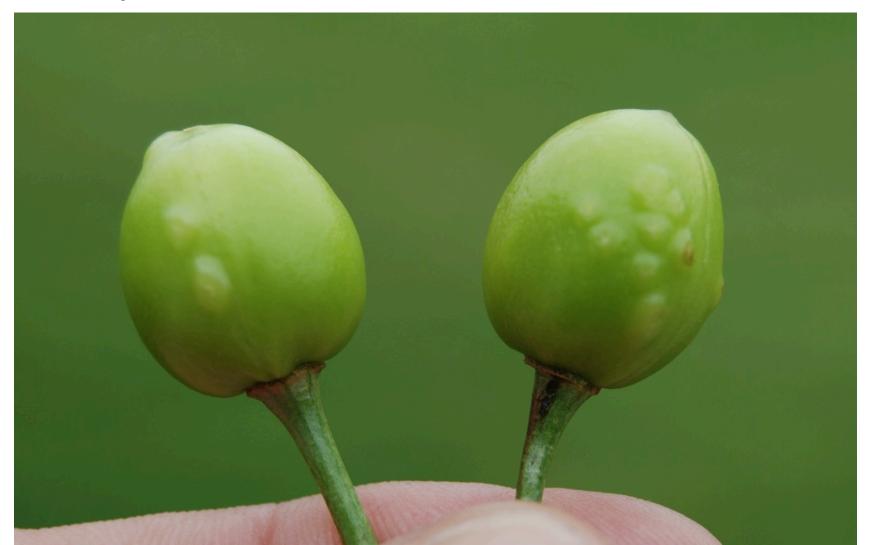
- Tree age seems to impact susceptibility more than shoot vigor.
- Infected leaves

   abscise before the
   bacteria move into
   shoots in some cases.





#### 3. Thrips on sweet cherries



4. Topguard was associated with phytotoxicity when applied after strep + LI-700: Injury on Redcort.

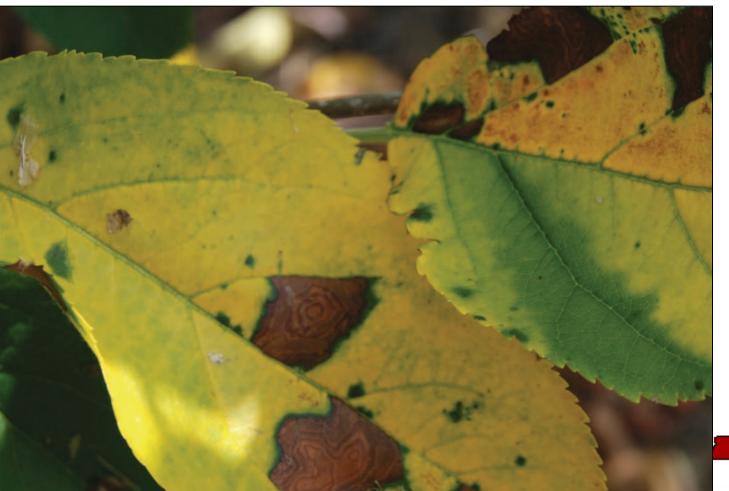




 Topguard was associated with phytotoxicity when applied after strep + LI-700: injury on Golden Delicious.

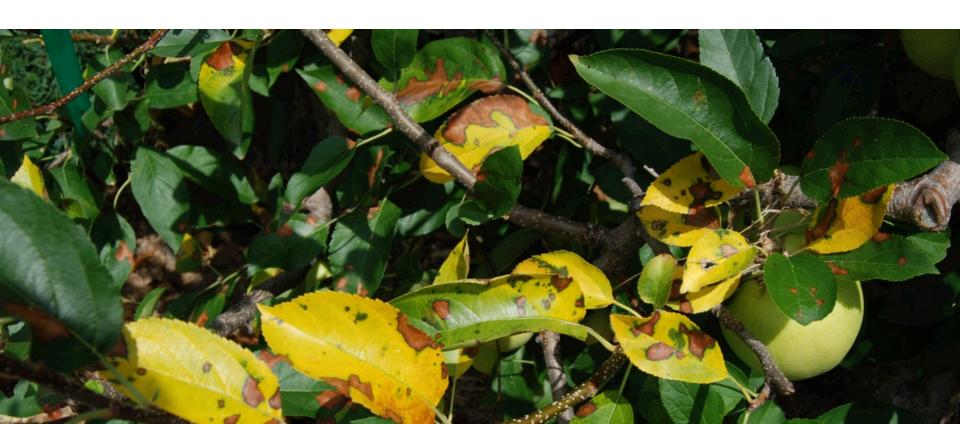


5. Glomerella leaf spot in the last week of August: zonated spots yielded Glomerella.





5. Glomerella leaf spot in the last week of August: Not all yellowing was from Glomerella; some was traditional necrotic leaf blotch.





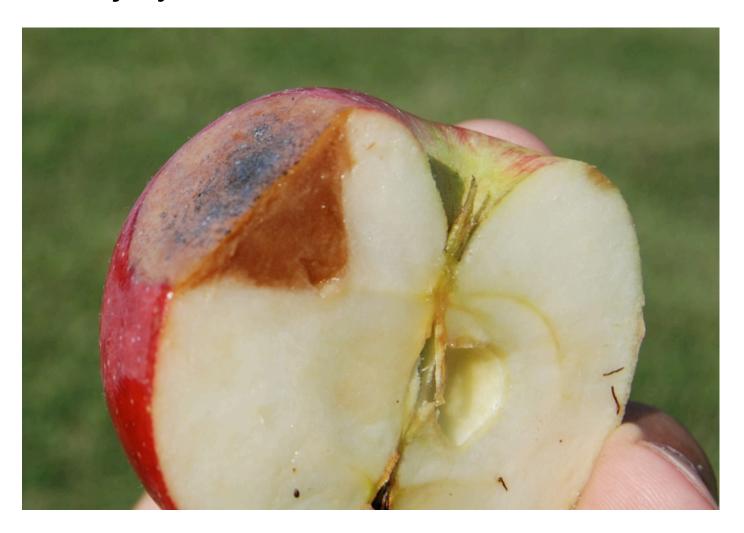
# 5. Glomerella leaf spot: last week of August Hypotheses:

- A. Necrotic leaf blotch (NLB) develops when environmental conditions allow *Aureobasidium* pullulans to build to toxic levels on leaf surfaces.
- B. Glomerella cingulata can colonize leaves weakened by the A. pullulans toxin.
- C. The *G. cingulata* found in the Hudson Valley is not the same as the strains that cause damage in Brazil and NC.

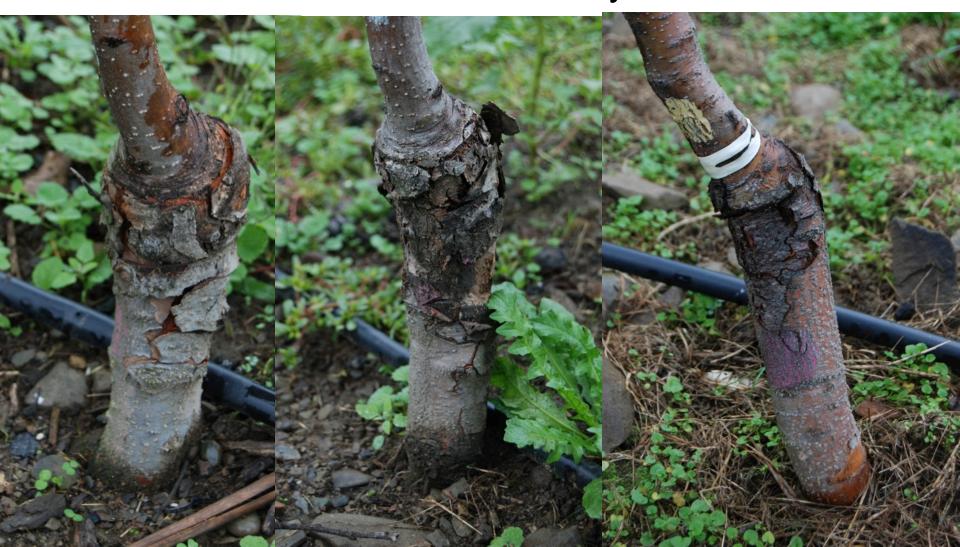
6. Bitter rot following heat damage in June



6. Bitter rot following heat damage in June: was bitter rot on Honeycrisp at harvest related to heat injury in late June??



7. Cankers on G.11 rootstocks: 3-yr-old trees



## **Unusual Developments**

7. Cankers on G.11 rootstocks: 3-yr-old trees at the Hudson Valley Lab.

Some trees were in plots with landscape cloth that had received no herbicide for the past two years.



#### 7. Canker on G.11 rootstock

#### Hypotheses:

- 1. Canker is probably caused by *Botryosphaeria* dothidea, an opportunistic pathogen long associated with drought stress in many crops.
- 2. G.11 may be especially susceptible.
- 3. **IF** the above are correct, then G.11 may also act like Macoun when exposed to glyphosate??
- Conclusion: G.11 (and other super spindle plantings??) may need more irrigation than older systems.

8. Goldrush fruit can crack in fall rains.



9. Schyzophyllum commune on thinned apple fruit left on the ground.



9. Schyzophyllum commune on apple fruit? Photos of Mutsu from 2006.





#### 10. Frost injury on Shiro plums

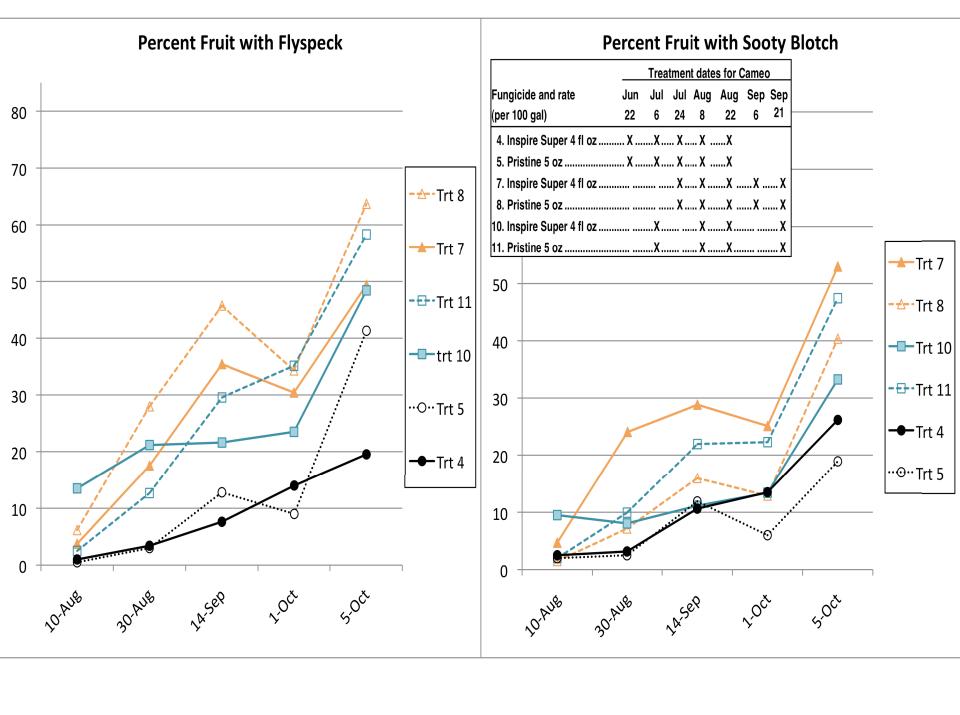


Inspire Super controls flyspeck better than Pristine.

Pristine is slightly better on sooty blotch.

Pristine controls fruit rots (especially bitter rot) but Inspire Super does not !!!





#### In comparison of SDHI for apple scab:

- All SDHI work well if you mix them with mancozeb plus a stroby!
- Based on evidence to date: SDHI
   be routinely end up in 3-way mixes?
- Fontelis is probably a bit weaker than Luna Sensation, but Luna has never been tested alone.
- Luna Sensation is great for mildew.
- Never use Fontelis alone!
- Never use Luna Tranquility after pink.



New strategies for controlling Fabraea on pears.





# Syllit at the top label rate was effective against Fabraea leaf spot; so was Flint.

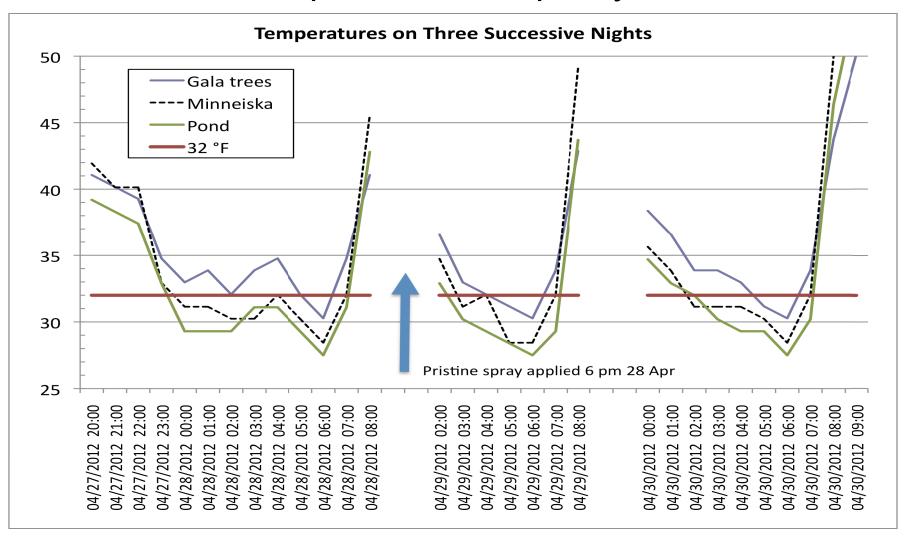
Inspire Super was NOT effective.

Controlling Fabraea requires covering with mancozeb weekly with until 7 sprays are used, then biweekly with Syllit (3 sprays), followed by Flint (3 sprays), then a final spray of Pristine.

Tighten intervals if > 2 inches rain.



#### Pristine did not impact fruit set/quality after frost.



## Pristine did not impact fruit set/quality after frost. However, it had a statistical impact on seed count.

Table 1: Effects of Pristine on frost damage as determined by evaluating various indicators on two paired sets of Gala trees and one pair of Minneiska for a total of three replications.

	<u> </u>					
Formulated	Mean fruitlet	Percent fruit on 8 May with: v				Mean seed
product applied per 100 gal <sup>z</sup>	diameter on 8 May (mm) <sup>y</sup>	Normal seed count	No seeds	No internal browning	Complete browning	count in Gala on 12 July <sup>u</sup>
Control	5.1	63.3 b	3.3	13.0	30.6	4.97
Pristine 38W 5 oz	6.0	90.6 a	1.2	30.3	26.2	4.91
P value	0.082	0.026	0.288	0.120	0.288	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>z</sup> Pristine was applied to drip using a handgun 5:30-6:30 pm on Sat, April 28.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>y</sup> Fifty randomly-selected fruitlets per tree were harvested and measured.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>v</sup> Based on evaluation of 50 fruitlets per tree harvested on 8 May.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>u</sup> Based on counting seeds in 50 Gala fruit from each of two trees/treatment.