



## Fruit Update – 4/12/24

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### Degree Days:

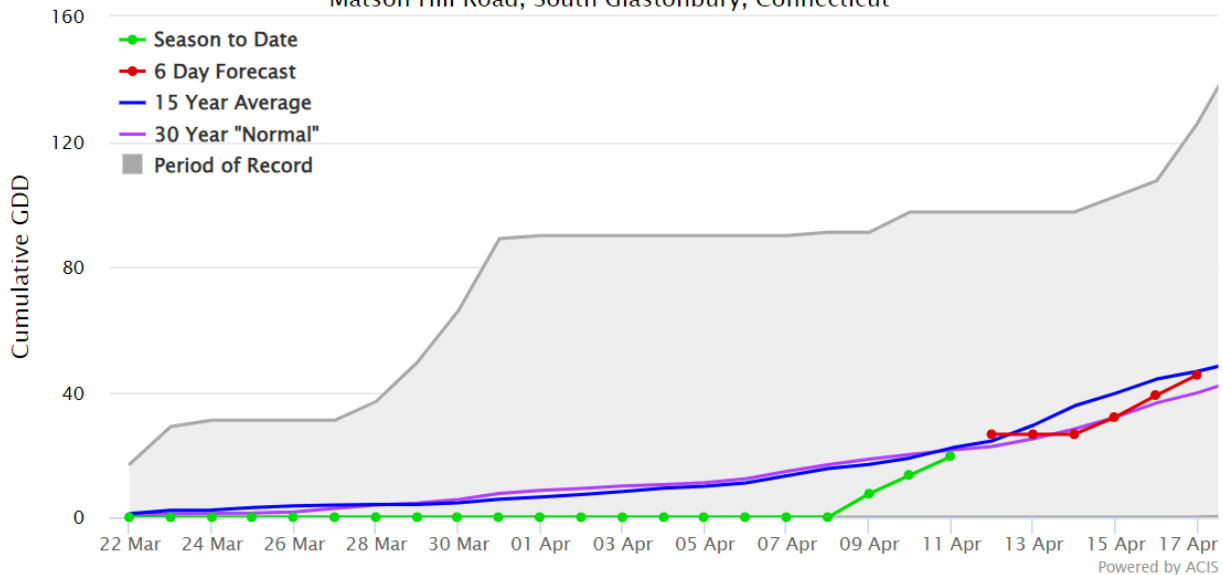
Current DD accumulations for the central region of the state are sitting at 28. However, the upcoming warm weather is set to move us up around 50 DD by next week.

The Cornell Climate-Smart model shows we are more or less right around the averages for this time of year. I will begin setting out some monitoring traps this coming week for some of our early season pests.

DATE	DAILY	FROM JAN 1
Apr 10	4	25
Apr 11	4	28
Apr 12 Forecast	7	35
Apr 13 Forecast	0	35
Apr 14 Forecast	0	36
Apr 15 Forecast	5	41
Apr 16 Forecast	6	47
Apr 17 Forecast	6	53

### 2024 Cumulative Growing Degree Days (Base 50)

Matson Hill Road, South Glastonbury, Connecticut



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**Phenology:**



Honeycrisp Apple –  
Half-inch Green



Zestar Apple – Almost  
Tight Cluster



PF25 Peach - Pink



Cherry – Green Tip



Blueberry – Early Pink



Blackberry

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## Blueberry Cane Diseases: Fusicoccum

Unfortunately, it is not too early to be dealing with fungi on blueberries. Here we have some severe stem cankers on blueberry. This has been identified as Fusicoccum Canker, a fungal pathogen.

From [UConn IPM site](#):

Infection usually occurs between bud break and flowering when there is tender young tissue present, although new infections can occur throughout the growing season. This disease is favored by wet weather and temperatures between 50 to 72o F.



**Symptoms.** The first symptom usually seen is “flagging,” or sudden wilting and death of one stem during the warm days of the summer. The leaves on these stems turn reddish-chocolate brown and will remain attached to the branch. This sudden wilting is caused by one or several cankers completely encircling the stem.

Cankers are usually at the base of the plant but can be a few feet aboveground. Stem cankers begin in the fall as small, water-soaked spots. By December, they have turned red. In the spring, they grow to reddish-brown spots up to 4” in length. This canker is usually centered around a leaf scar and often has a target pattern. As the canker grows, the center turns gray and dies, while the edges remain red. Tiny black dots, the fungal spore-producing structures, can be seen in the center of the older cankers.

There are no materials labeled for Fusicoccum in our region. However, materials used to control early, primary Mummy Berry infections or Anthracnose, will likely have some activity against this pathogen. [Check the New England Guide here.](#)

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