



Fruit Update – 6/7/24

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Apple Scab

Secondary scab infections are starting to pop up for a few of us. Overall, I think we did a good job at controlling primary scab. If you are starting to see scab lesions form on your leaves or fruit, you'll need to maintain cover for the rest of the season. Below are some materials to consider.

FRAC	Material	Rate	REI	PHI	Efficacy	Notes
M3	Manzate Pro-Stick	3 lb.	24	77	High	DO NOT apply more than 21 lb/A per year. Do not apply to cultivars that will be harvested in 77 days or less.
M3	Penncozeb 75 DF	3.2 lb.	24	77	High	DO NOT apply more than 22.4 lb/A per year. Do not apply to cultivars that will be harvested in 77 days or less.
M3	Dithane F-45 Rainsield	2.4 qt.	24	77	High	DO NOT apply more than 16.8 qt/A per year. Do not apply to cultivars that will be harvested in 77 days or less.
M3	Polyram 80 DF	3 lb.	24	77	High	DO NOT apply more than 21 lb/A per year. Do not apply to cultivars that will be harvested in 77 days or less.
M4	Captan 80WDG	5 lb.	24	0	High	DO NOT apply captan within 10 days of oil. DO NOT apply more than 40 lb./A of Captan 80WDG per year.
M4	Captan 50WP	8 lb.	24	0	High	DO NOT apply captan within 10 days of oil. DO NOT apply more than 64 lb./A of Captan 50WP per year.
M4	Captan 4L	4 qt.	24	0	High	DO NOT apply captan within 10 days of oil. DO NOT apply more than 32 qt./A of Captan 4L per year.
3	Indar 2F	8 fl. oz.	12	14	High	*RM DO NOT apply more than 32 fl. oz./A or 4 sprays per year.
3	Rally 40WSP	10 oz.	24	14	High	*RM DO NOT apply more than 5 lb./A per year.
3	Rhyme	6.5 fl. oz.	12	14	High	*RM DO NOT apply more than 26 fl. oz./A or 4 sprays per year.
3	Cevya	3-5 fl. oz.	12	0		*RM DO NOT apply more than 15 fl. oz./A per year.
11	Flint Extra	2.9 fl. oz.	12	14	High	*RM DO NOT apply more than 10.5 fl. oz./A per year, or more than 4 applications of any Group 11 fungicide per year.
11	Flint	2.5 oz.	12	14	High	*RM DO NOT apply more than 11 oz./A per year, or more than 4 applications of any Group 11 fungicide per year.



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11	Sovran	6.4 oz.	12	30	High	*RM DO NOT apply more than 25.6 oz./A per year, or more than 4 applications of any Group 11 fungicide per year.
3 + 9	Inspire Super	12 fl. oz.	12	14	High	*RM DO NOT apply more than 60 fl. oz./A per year.
7 + 11	Luna Sensation	5.8 fl oz	12	14	High	*RM DO NOT apply more than 21 fl. oz./A per year, or more than 4 applications of any Group 11 fungicide per year.
7 + 11	Merivon	5.5 fl. oz.	12	0	High	*RM DO NOT apply more than 22 fl. oz./A per season, or more than 4 applications of any Group 11 fungicide per year.
7 + 11	Pristine	18.5 oz	12	0	Moderate	*RM DO NOT apply more than 74 oz./A per season, or more than 4 applications of any Group 11 fungicide per year.
7	Miravis	3.4 fl oz	12	30	High	*RM Do not apply more than 13.6 fl oz /year

Leps:

Our newly planted trees at UConn are covered in various leps. Although we have not sprayed these trees yet, I imagine some of you might be dealing with the same thing. We'll be using Dipel (Bt product). Other materials labeled for leps can be found in the [New England Tree Fruit Management Guide](#).

Grape Bloom

Grape clusters are beginning to open. This means that it is time to get your tissues samples taken and submitted. Otherwise, tissues samples can be collected at veraison.

Additionally, grapes are highly susceptible to powdery mildew from the pre-bloom stage through fruit set. With high relative humidity (>60%) and warm weather (63-96°F), infection is likely, especially if you had powdery mildew last year. This is also a critical time for Black Rot control (pre-bloom to post-bloom). Coverage for these diseases should be maintained. For a list of materials and rates, please consult the [New England Small Fruit Management Guide](#).

Spotted Wing Drosophila

We caught our first SWD last week. My interns are confirming its presence at nearly all the locations at which we are scouting. Remember, the threshold for this pest is only 1 per trap and its tendency to rapidly develop large populations. Frequent and repeated insecticide applications from ripening through harvest are the most effective means of control. Other practices include keeping up on the picking (although difficult for PYO) and judicious pruning. Materials should be chosen based on efficacy and pre-harvest interval. Rotation is key to minimize the likelihood of



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developing resistance. This is the last thing we need. For information of materials and rates, please consult the [New England Small Fruit Management Guide](#).

The CT Pomological Society and UConn Extension are holding a field day, hosted by **Holmberg Orchards**.

Date: **Tuesday, June 11**

Time: Equipment demonstrations beginning at **4 pm**

Address: 12 Orchard Lane, Gales Ferry CT

Demonstrations (including a self-leveling platform, hedger and more), check out what and how the Holmbergs are growing fruit, and information tables beginning at 4 pm, followed by dinner and a short educational meeting and pesticide credits.

The field day and dinner are **FREE**, however, we need a headcount for the dinner. Please RSVP [here](#).

We look forward to seeing you June 11!

If you would like to have a vendor/information table or demonstrate equipment, contact Mary Concklin at mary.concklin@uconn.edu

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