

Northern Michigan FruitNet 2013

Northwest Michigan Horticultural Research Center

Weekly Update

May 31, 2013

WHERE CAN GROWERS FIND THE SPECIAL 24 (c) LABEL FOR USING BRAVO WEATHERSTIK PAST SHUCKSPLIT?

N.L. Rothwell, NWMHRC

Growers need to take an extra step to go online to the farmassist.com website to obtain an indemnified label for using Bravo WeatherStik past shucksplit

Many growers have not been able to find the special 24 (c) label for using Bravo WeatherStik past shucksplit; it is not currently available on the CDMS or Syngenta websites. In talking with the Syngenta representative, we found out that growers must go through the steps to obtain an Indemnified label—the regular Bravo WeatherStik label IS NOT ACCEPTED for this special use. The label is on [farmassist.com](http://www.farmassist.com) and is now available. This Section 24c Indemnified label must be obtained by the grower – neither Syngenta nor resellers may provide this label. The directions for navigating the [farmassist.com](http://www.farmassist.com) website are as follows:

1. Go to the <http://www.farmassist.com> website (simply click on the link provided here).
2. If you are a first time user, register as a new user.
3. Complete the registration information, and click on the "I accept" button.
4. Once into the site, look on the upper left side of the screen and select Products.
5. Select Indemnified Labels.
6. On this screen, select the State and product.
7. Note, take care to select the exact product name.
8. Click the submit button just below these windows.
9. On the next screen, you should see the title of any indemnified labels that fit your description. Select the desired crop and click submit.
10. You may now print the waiver.
11. In order to view, print or download the indemnified label, you must read and 'accept' the terms set forth in the "WAIVER OF LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION AGREEMENT".
12. Click "I accept" to continue.
13. You will then receive a link to the label you have selected.
14. Click the link to display, print or download the label.

In addition to obtaining this special label via the farm assist website, growers must also sign the MDA training affidavit at http://www.michigan.gov/mdard/0,4610,7-125-1568_2390_45088-275564--_00.html. This process is straight forward, and the signed affidavit must be kept with the special label and the spray records.

Lastly, we remind growers that the 24c label is only for Bravo Weather Stik (EPA Reg. No. 50534-188-100); other Bravo formulations, Chloronil or generic chlorothalonil products must be used under their Section 3 labels, and are not covered by this Special Local Needs label. Also, the rules to use this product past the traditional shucksplit timing need to be followed (refer

to http://msue.anr.msu.edu/news/tart_cherries_receive_24_c_for_use_of_bravo_weather_stik_chloro_thalonil_bey). We highly recommend that growers check with their processor BEFORE using Bravo WeatherStik past shucksplit.

IMPORTANT! KASUMIN USE ENDS TODAY!

N.R. Rothwell, NWMHRC

For those growers in Grand Traverse, Antrim, and Leelanau counties that were allowed to use Kasumin for fireblight this season, the label ends today, May 31, 2013. Unfortunately, this label ends today, even for non-bearing apples. For some blocks that were planted this spring, there are a few open blooms on these trees and they may need to be protected--copper is the choice for this situation after today. The fireblight model is calling for an infection through Saturday.

2013		Temperature(F)			Rain		EIP for Biofix Date: (Bloom or spray date)														
Day	Date	Max	Min	Avg	in.	Chance of rain	5/25	5/26	5/27	5/28	5/29	5/30	5/31	6/1	6/2	6/3	6/4	6/5	6/6	6/7	
Sunday	5/26	68.9	37.8	53.4	0	--	2	2													
Monday	5/27	71.5	43.2	57.3	0	--	14	14	12												
Tuesday	5/28	60.3	52.7	56.5	0.26	--	9	9	8	0											
Wednesday	5/29	76.1	50.5	63.3	0	--	24	24	22	15	15										
Thursday	5/30	87.2	63.8	75.5	0.13	--	162	162	162	154	154	140									
Today's data:																					
Note: Last time reported by station is (11:55AM-Noon)																					
Friday	5/31	Forecast: 82	Actual (4:40-4:45AM): 67.2	74.6	0	71%	277	277	277	277	277	263	123								
Forecast Data																					
Saturday	6/1	80	63	71.5	--	82%	349	348	349	349	349	349	209	86							
Sunday	6/2	59	53	56	--	90%	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	57	0						
Monday	6/3	62	41	51.5	--	20%	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	29	0	0					
Tuesday	6/4	67	40	53.5	--	12%	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	29	0	0	0				
Wednesday	6/5	68	44	56	--	22%	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	0	0	0	0			
Thursday	6/6	69	47	58	--	41%	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	12	12	12	12	12		
Friday	6/7	72	51	61.5	--	46%	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	25	

DO I HAVE AMERICAN BROWN ROT, EUROPEAN BROWN ROT OR BACTERIAL CANCKER?

N.L. Rothwell, NWMHRC

This question has been a popular one in the past 24 hours, and here is our current thinking on these diseases at this time. First, I think we had really good conditions for European brown rot (EBR)—cool and wet, and we had decent conditions for American brown rot (ABR)—warm and wet. Therefore, it is possible to have both diseases showing up in orchards, but from the current symptoms of the spur dieback in Montmorency and Balaton, most of this spur death is from EBR. We have not seen much spur decline in sweet cherries at this time. EBR will kill the flower and move up into the spur, and as of this morning, we are seeing a flagging of the spur leaves. These leaves do not have the 'spottiness' of a bacterial cancker infection, so a total spur dieback (next week the leaves will be turning brown and the whole spur will appear dead) in tart cherries it is likely caused by the EBR pathogen. If this die

back on the spurs was the blossom blight phase of ABR, we would not be observing a total spur die back, but rather just the death of the blossom itself. ABR rarely moves into the spurs and causes the leaf flagging we are seeing in tart blocks—spurs are even less likely to decline in cherries than in other stone fruits like peaches, nectarines, or apricots. Additionally, according to Dr. Alan Jones, systemic infection of fruit-bearing spurs from infected blossoms is rare, except in highly susceptible crops such as apricot. Therefore, we are thinking that this current spur decline in Montmorency and Balaton orchards is primarily caused by the EBR pathogen.

European brown rot likely came in during the weekend of Mother's Day when it turned cold and wet after a warm and dry week, and many growers either missed the Indar spray at popcorn or did not think they would need one with the warm and dry conditions. This spur dieback is much more prevalent in blocks that are surrounded by woods or other areas where there is not a lot of air movement through the orchard. EBR is much more problematic in Balaton, but this year, we are seeing epidemic levels of this disease in Montmorency. There are no controls for this disease at this time.

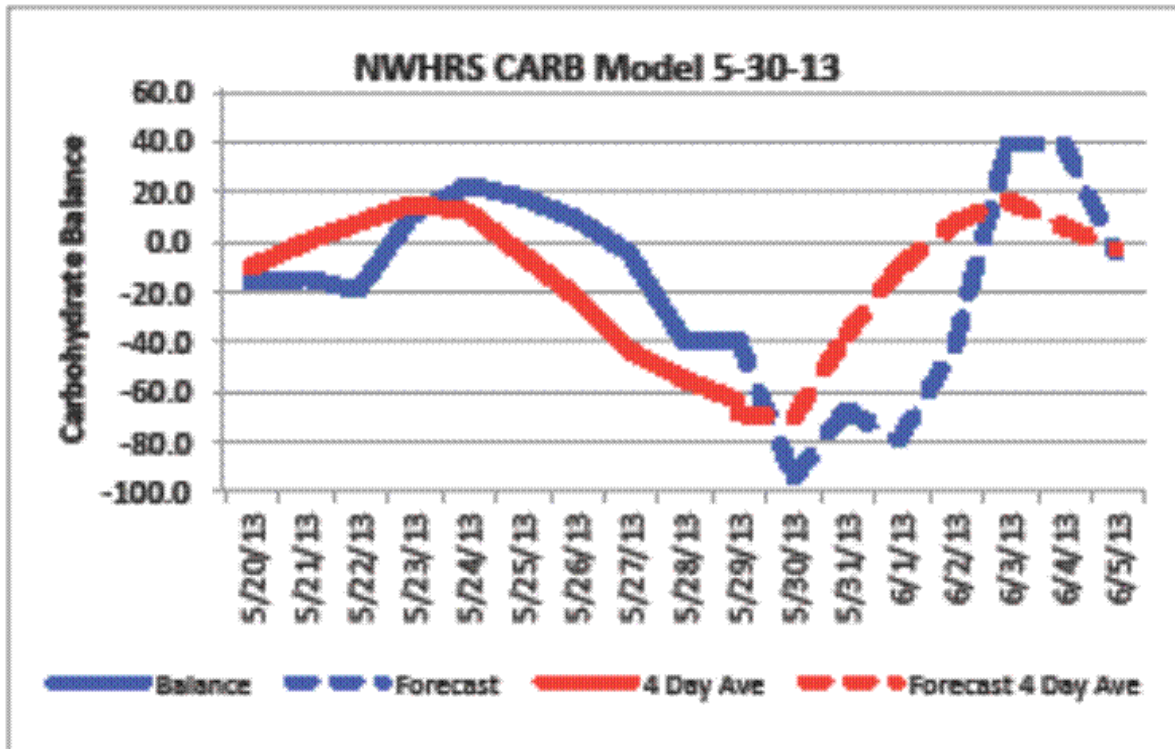
As mentioned above, we are not seeing much in the way of leaf flagging or spur decline in sweet cherries. However, when we did have warm and wet conditions, hopefully most orchards were covered up with Rovral to control ABR. ABR can be problematic at blossom time, when this disease can get a toe hold, but growers really need to be cognizant of this spring's conditions as fruit ripens and ABR can quickly develop into major epidemic on ripening fruit.

We have also observed what we think is bacterial canker showing up in regional orchards, both in tarts and in sweets. This disease is also not a big surprise following the freeze event on Mother's Day which was coupled with cold and wet conditions--all preferred by the canker pathogen. This disease is bacterial and will not sporulate but will ooze when conditions are right—an easy way to determine if it is canker or EBR is to look for fungal sporulation after placing the spur in a plastic bag with a wet paper towel. Canker will not cause leaf flagging but leaf spottiness, and these spots are dark brown circular to angular, and sometimes have a yellow halo. Eventually, the holes will drop out, and the leaves will take on a tattered appearance. Initial spots are just showing up in tarts and sweets, but again, no leaf flagging will be associated with this disease. Canker will likely continue to show up in area orchards, but unfortunately, there are no controls for this disease either.

NW GROWERS WILL LIKELY HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL THE NEXT WARM UP TO THIN

N.L. Rothwell, NWMHRC

In looking at the carbohydrate model for 30 May, the NW region will be cooling down after tomorrow, and the carbohydrate balance will be in surplus by Sunday. Trees that have a surplus of energy are much more difficult to thin than trees with a deficient of carbohydrates. Therefore, the thinning window for our region will likely close until it warms up again. Thinner do not work at temperatures below 70 degrees F, and the forecast is calling for temperatures in the high 50s and low 60s for the latter part of the weekend. We hope to see a warm up next week, as the region will likely be heading into the optimal thinning window when fruit is between 8-10mm.



Apple Scab

We are still in primary scab, and we have been under a heavy infection for the last few days. Spore maturity is still at 97% but we have discharged about 75% of our spores. Growers will have to continue to cover for scab.

Traverse City (NWMHRS) Apple Scab Report (Report issued 5/31/2013 13:27)									
McIntosh Green Tip for Traverse City (NWMHRS) estimated as 4/30/2013 (110 DD Base 42 after 1/1).									
Time period assessed for wetting events: 5/17 Midnight-1AM to 5/31/2013 Noon-1PM									
No missing hourly data in this evaluation period.									
Select leaf wetness sensor for analysis: Main Sensor: on station									
Wet Period	Station	Start of wetting period	End of wetting period	Duration (Hrs.)	Avg temp (F)	Rainfall (in.)	Apple Scab (leaf)	Wet hrs @ avg temp for 1st infection	Progress to infection
1	Traverse City (NWMHRS)	5/21 4-5AM	5/21 9-10AM	Wet: 6 Span: 6	60.5	0.23	None	9.5	63%
2	Traverse City (NWMHRS)	5/21 8-9PM	5/23 11AM-Noon	Wet: 40 Span: 40	51.7	0.85	Heavy (Symptoms appear: 6/2)	13	307%
3	Traverse City (NWMHRS)	5/28 11AM-Noon	5/29 11AM-Noon	Wet: 25 Span: 25	55.1	0.26	Heavy (Symptoms appear: 6/8)	11	221%
4	Traverse City (NWMHRS)	5/30 11PM - Midnight	Ongoing. Last wet hour: 5/31 11AM-Noon	Wet: 7 Span: 11	68.6	0.13	None	9	76%

Plum Curculio

These weevils are on the move with the recent warm and wet evenings. Stung fruit is not hard to find in fruit that is out of the shuck. These insects have likely been waiting for these warm temperatures to start laying eggs, so growers need to get on a material to protect against egg laying stings as soon as possible. Activity will likely slow when temperatures cool, but with the warm weather, they can do a lot of egg laying in a short amount of time.

Peak activity and the **critical time for control** usually occur over 10 to 15 days beginning at shuck split.

1. Females are mated before fruit set and are ready to lay eggs in fruit as soon as it becomes available.
2. Egg laying can extend through June.
3. The female deposits eggs under the skin of the fruit, leaving a crescent-shaped scar just below the egg-laying site. The hatching larva feeds inside the fruit.
4. Mature larvae drop from fruit and pupate in the soil to complete development. They emerge as adults in late June through August and remain in the orchard until migration to wooded areas in the fall.
5. In Michigan, this summer generation does not lay eggs until the following spring after overwintering as adults.

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

Insect and disease predictive information is available at:

<http://enviroweather.msu.edu/homeMap.php>

60 Hour Forecast

<http://www.agweather.geo.msu.edu/agwx/forecasts/fcst.asp?fileid=fous46ktvc>

Information on cherries is available at the new cherry website:

<http://www.cherries.msu.edu/>

Fruit CAT Alert Reports have moved to MSU News

<http://news.msue.msu.edu>