

Fruit Update – 8/8/24

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Summer Rots

We've been getting plenty of rain lately, and the forecast suggests this will continue for the next day or so. The continual wetting poses a challenge for managing the summer rot diseases. Attention should be given to these until harvest. Remember that 2 inches of rain is more than enough to render the material ineffective. You'll need to re-apply.

Diseases to Consider:

Sooty Blotch; Flyspeck



Bitter Rot



White Rot



Black Rot



For information on materials and efficacy, please consult the [New England Tree Fruit Management Guide's Spray Table](#).

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

Stink Bug captures are starting to increase. This is one of our late season pests. Although populations in most locations remain relatively low, some of our orchards have reached threshold. If you are not trapping for this pest, you should get out and scout. This is one of the pests that can severely impact our fruit quality and getting to the finish line for much of our tree fruit. For materials and rates, please consult the [Tree Fruit Management Guide](#).



Downey Mildew in Grapes

It's been a difficult season for Downey Mildew. The wet, warm weather favors this disease's formation. It can spread quickly and can even infect your fruit if fungicide cover is not maintained directly post bloom through harvest. If fruit is infected, berries will begin to shrivel, darken and eventually fall off onto the vineyard floor. Summer pruning and an adequate fungicide schedule will usually keep the disease under control. For details on rates and materials, please consult the [New England Small Fruit Management Guide](#).



Grape Leafroll Virus

This is a new disease for me – Grape Leafroll Virus. This disease comes into the vineyard on nursery stock. So, the best method for controlling this disease is getting certified disease-free (virus-free) stock from a reputable nursery. Symptoms vary a bit depending on the variety, but generally you can expect to see the development of a deep red/purple coloration between the leaf veins and a curling or cupping of the leaf margins downward. The disease is spread via insect vectors. Managing the insect vectors and removing any infected vines from the vineyard as soon as the disease is identified are the only other methods of managing this disease.





Integrated Pest Management Program

Department of Plant Science and Landscape
Architecture

Agritourism Survey

UConn Extension is considering an Agritourism Conference. We would like to get your input. [Please complete this small survey so we can better understand your needs.](#)

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