



Integrated Pest Management Program

Department of Plant Science and Landscape
Architecture

Fruit Update – 5/30/25

Evan Lentz – Assistant Extension Educator

2025 Connecticut Pomological Society's Summer Field Day

Tuesday June 17, 2025

Rogers Orchard, Southington, CT

Free to Attend, Please RSVP

1.5 Pesticide Credits Available (Category: 3D, PA)

Schedule of Events:

- 3:00 – Arrival at Retail Store (336 Long Bottom Rd.)
- 3:15 – Opening Remarks/Welcome/Tour of Packing Facility
- 4:00 – Head to Longview Ciderhouse (36 Long Bottom Rd.)
- 4:30 – Brief Overview of Farm History and Planting Modernization
- 5:00 – Time to Visit Vendors/Equipment; Cider Truck Open
- 5:30 – Dinner
- 6:15 – Start Educational Meeting (**Credits:1.5; Category: 3D, PA**)
- 7:30 – Adjourn

Educational Meeting:

- “Entomopathogenic Nematodes for Plum Curculio Control”
 - Jaime Pinero – UMass Extension
- “Codling Moth and Oriental Fruit Moth Management”
 - Ajay Giri – UMass Extension
- “Managing Summer Fruit Rot Diseases in Tree Fruit”
 - Elizabeth Garafalo – UMass Extension
- “UConn Fruit and IPM Update”
 - Evan Lentz and Mark Nelson – UConn Extension
- Crop Insurance Updates – Arthur Carroll Insurance

[Please use this link to RSVP so we can plan for food.](#)

If you would like to have a vendor/information table or demonstrate equipment, contact Erica at ctpomsoc@gmail.com



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Spotted Wind Drosophila:

We captured our first SWD down in Fairfield County this week. Fruit that is beginning to ripen now is susceptible to infestation. We'll keep you updated about the other counties. Please consult the [New England Guide](#) for more information.

Nitrogen for Blueberries and Brambles:

For those doing a split-application of nitrogen on your berries, the second application is due to be applied. This should be done before early July. Time the applications before a rain event so that the nitrogen can be worked down into the soil. Overhead irrigation will work too. Drip will not help.

Codling Moth:

Codling moth larvae are emerging. I've already noticed significant damage in some locations. Management requires 2 applications about 2 weeks apart. Group 28 (Exirel, Belt, Altacor, and Verdepryn 100SL) has excellent efficacy against CM. More information can be found in the [New England Management Guide](#). Materials applied for CM may have decent efficacy against Plum Curculio. I noticed quite a few on the trees here at UConn.

Aphids:

I've noticed early colonies of Green Apple Aphids on apple shoot tips and leaf curling at Rosy Apple Aphid feeding sites. I have not yet observed Woolies. If these pests escaped your dormant oil applications, an organophosphate insecticide, 1-2% insecticidal soap, or a summer horticultural oil are the best options. If leaves have already curled, aphids are protected, and a systemic insecticide should be used. Please see the [New England Guide](#) for materials and rates.

Botrytis Gray Mold

The cooler, wet weather we have been experiencing is highly favorable to the development of Gray Mold. Primary management should have been focused during bloom, however, applications from fruit set to harvest are appropriate as needed. Captevate, Elevate, Fontelis, Inspire Super, Kenja, Luna Sensation, Luna Tranquility, Pristine, Rovral, Scala, Switch, and Topsin-M are all rated highly effective. See the [New England Guide](#) for rates.



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Tarnished Plant Bug:

Tarnish Plant Bugs will feed on developing flowers and fruit, causing deformation or cat-facing. Controlling weeds around the planting area can help to reduce pressure. Scouting for this pest is essential. See below for a protocol on sampling. If an insecticide is required, plan to mow your aisles afterwards to control insects that are migrating.

Table 20. Monitoring for tarnished plant bug in strawberry.

NUMBER OF FLOWER CLUSTERS INFESTED			
NUMBER OF CLUSTERS EXAMINED	CONTROL NOT REQUIRED	KEEP SAMPLING	CONTROL REQUIRED THRESHOLD: 0.15 NYMPHS/CLUSTER
15	0	1 to 2; check 5 more	3 or more
20	0	1 to 3; check 5 more	4 or more
25	1 or less	2 to 3; check 5 more	4 or more
30	2 or less	3; check 5 more	4 or more
35	3 or less	4; check 5 more	5 or more
40	3 or less	4; check 5 more	5 or more
45	4 or less	5; check 5 more	6 or more
50	5 or less		6 or more

From the New England Guide:

To save time, a sequential sampling plan may be used to determine how many clusters should be sampled. By using Table 19 above, you can make a spray/no spray/keep looking decision by first examining a minimum of 15 clusters. If you find 0 TPB nymphs, you can stop and make a “no spray” decision. If you find more than 0 but less than 3, you should continue sampling. If you find 3 or more TPB nymphs, control is required in order to avoid economic damage to your crop. If the maximum of 50 flower clusters are sampled and no decision is indicated, the grower should sample again in 1 or 2 days. This method allows scouts to spend less time monitoring in fields where populations are very low, or very high. More time is spent sampling fields where TPB populations are close to the threshold.

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