

# Backyard: Thinning and Bee Info

## Thinning Peaches/Nectarines



Top: unthinned peaches; Bottom: thinned to approximately 6 inches apart.

*Dr. Teryl Roper, Pomology Professor at USU, provides the following information for proper peach thinning.*

We are past the window for thinning apples and pear trees for 2017. In northern Utah there is still time to thin peaches. Cherries, plums, and apricots are generally not thinned. Fruit set on fruit trees in Utah is spotty. Some trees have good crops while others have light crops as a result of spring frosts and poor weather (cloudy, windy, wet) during flowering. This weather kept honeybees in the hives and reduced pollination. Fruit trees are thinned for several reasons.

- To increase fruit size. Trees have finite resources and can make fewer large fruit or many small fruit. Reducing the number of fruit early will increase the size of the remaining fruit.
- To ensure flowers next year. The developing seeds of fruit are rich sources of plant hormones. These hormones cause the fruit to enlarge. They also interfere with the creation of flower buds that will result in fruit the following year. Reducing the number of fruit on a tree this year will allow flower buds that precede next year's crop.
- To avoid limb breakage. When trees are overloaded the weight of the fruit can cause limbs to bend beyond their limits resulting in broken limbs.
- Fruit quality. When fruit loads are within the 'carrying capacity' of a tree the fruit are sweet, juicy, and aromatic (flavorful).

Before thinning you'll want to assess fruit load and fruit set. Using a sharp knife, cut through several fruit and count the number of seeds that are developing per fruit. Apples and pears with at least 5 seeds are more likely to be retained than fruit with fewer seeds. Peaches should have one developing seed. Fruit that begin to develop without or with few seeds are more likely to drop before maturity. In general, fruit should be thinned as early as fruit set can be ascertained after flowering. If trees are not thinned by 30 days after petal fall most of the benefits of thinning are lost (or at least reduced).

Apples and pears should be thinned to leave only one fruit per flower cluster and clusters should be

no closer than 6 inches apart. In apples the center fruit (king fruit) will be the largest and should be retained. Remove the side fruit. In pears the lowest fruit will be the largest and other fruitlets should be removed. Small scissors can help to remove individual fruit. Peaches should be thinned so that individual fruit are no closer than 6 inches apart. Peaches are normally thinned by hand by twisting fruit to be removed. Leave no more than 100 to 150 peaches on mature trees. Young trees will have proportionally fewer fruit.

## Honey Bees in Utah



We've had some questions as to the status of honey bees and other pollinators in Utah. It does appear that there was mortality this winter, primarily due to the buildup of varroa mites in hives. But in general, the losses were not any greater than in past years. Bee inspectors and specialists from the Utah Department of Agriculture provided the following information:

- The condition of bee colonies from September to December greatly determines the hive's survival the following year. The fall of 2016 was warm almost through November. That long brood cycle allowed the mites a greater opportunity to breed and increase their populations relative to bees.
- Surveys of beekeepers find that approximately 50 - 60% of backyard hives and 20 - 30% of commercial hives were lost in 2017, and this amount is about typical from year to year.
- Starvation and freezing are not significant causes of bee losses.
- The cool, wet weather conditions in spring 2017 most likely hampered bee flight and pollination.

For more information on varroa mites and bees:

- Keeping honey bee colonies safe from the varroa mite (Michigan State University)
- The Utah Beekeepers Association has lots of educational information.
- Bee information from Utah Pests.
- Information about Utah Pollinators from the NRCS.
- Beekeeping Workshops sponsored by USU Extension: Thriving Hives