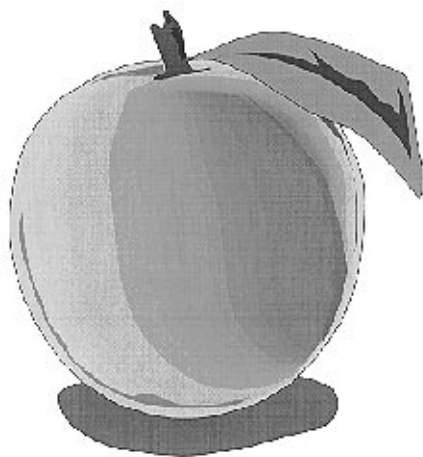


PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

MAY 19, 1998



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Why Has Our Peach Crop Been Reduced In Southern New Jersey?

Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent

After a heavy bloom and what was perceived to be beautiful pollination weather, we are looking at a reduced crop in southern New Jersey. Full bloom was achieved on many varieties after a mild winter. March was the closest month to normal temperatures but most peaches were in full bloom from March 29th to April 5th, approximately 2 weeks earlier than normal. The bloom period was very short. It seemed like in a matter of hours we went from pink to full bloom and then in a few days to petal fall. The reason: temperatures ranged from 50°F on March 26 to a high of 88°F. On March 27, 1998 the temperature was 49.66 degrees, and day and night temperatures never got lower than this until April 3, 1998. Most peaches went from pink to bloom to petal fall during this period.

During the week of May 10, 1998 many orchards had peaches with three different sizes. Many of the very small peaches have fallen off. A second size of peaches are still hanging in large numbers but many of these may fall. Large 1/2 to 3/4 inches in diameter fruit will probably hang until harvest barring adverse weather.

What happened? Why have we lost so much fruit when we had a very heavy bloom?

The following are a few factors that come into play:

Drought the previous June and July when flower buds were being initiated in most peach orchards; moisture stress during this period results in heavy initiation. It also results in abnormalities in the pistils of the flowers. Frequently many flowers will produce doubled fruit, some with abnormal sutures. When looking at flowers during bloom, some were observed with no pistils. These flowers will never develop into fruit.

High temperatures and their effect on pollination and fruit set; The pollination period was very short. Most pollination occurs by wind and practically all peach flowers are self pollinating and self fruitful. However, this period was short so even though only 10% need to set, this might have been a minor factor. Most of the peach research literature demonstrates the importance of warm temperature in hastening the growth of the pollen tube and fruit set. However, Dr. Wayne Sherman and others at the University of Florida in Gainesville have demonstrated that night temperatures above 50°F can reduce pollen tube growth and fruit set.

SEE CROP ON PAGE 2

Low temperatures and their effect on fruit set; This was probably the biggest factor in reducing the crop. The following four factors identify this problem on two test blocks in southern New Jersey. Table 1 shows the time and duration of temperatures below 32 °F at one test block in southern New Jersey.

TABLE 1: TEMPERATURES AT THE 2' LEVEL AT THE JAKE REUTER MEMOR. RESEARCH BLOCK, RICHWOOD, NJ

DATE	TIME	TEMPERATURE DEGREES F
April 7, 1998	12 a.m.	31.96
April 7, 1998	1:58 a.m.	29.73
April 7, 1998	3:34 a.m.	28.21
April 7, 1998	5:34 a.m.	26.67
April 7, 1998	6:46 a.m.	34.80
April 11, 1998	5:10 a.m.	31.96
April 11, 1998	5:58 a.m.	31.22
April 11, 1998	6:22 a.m.	36.29
April 12, 1998	1:10 a.m.	31.96
April 12, 1998	3:30 a.m.	29.73
April 12, 1998	5:34 a.m.	28.21
April 12, 1998	6:22 a.m.	32.69
April 13, 1998	1:30 a.m.	30.48
April 13, 1998	3:30 a.m.	28.97
April 13, 1998	5:10 a.m.	29.73
April 13, 1998	6:22 a.m.	32.69

Temperatures were low enough and of long enough duration to injure flowers in petal fall to shuck split in the Richwood block. Table 2 shows a random sampling of peach and nectarine varieties in this block. Four replicates of each tree were rated during bloom by evaluating only the largest fruit for crop load on May 14, 1998. Data was also collected on flower type and season of bloom. No differences could be noted between varieties of a particular flower type, or season of bloom. Differences occurred between varieties.

Data was also collected on temperatures at the Fruit Valley Orchards Block near Swedesboro, NJ. Temperatures were not as low, as frequent, or as long a duration in this block.

Table 3 highlights this data.

TABLE 3: TEMPERATURES AT THE 2' LEVEL AT FRUIT VALLEY RESEARCH BLOCK NEAR SWEDESBORO, NJ

DATE	TIME	TEMPERATURE DEGREES F
April 7, 1998	2:38 a.m.	31.80
April 7, 1998	4:30 a.m.	30.31
April 7, 1998	5:18 a.m.	29.56
April 7, 1998	6:22 a.m.	32.53
April 12, 1998	3:42 a.m.	31.80
April 12, 1998	5:18 a.m.	30.31
April 12, 1998	5:50 a.m.	31.06
April 12, 1998	6:22 a.m.	33.27
April 13, 1998	3:26 a.m.	31.80
April 13, 1998	4:30 a.m.	31.06
April 13, 1998	6:06 a.m.	32.53

Table 4 presents data on a random sampling of varieties in the Fruit Valley block. The same data was collected in this block as in the Jake Reuter Memorial Block. Trees on the average bloomed later in this block.

TABLE 4: EVALUATION OF 6 YEAR OLD. TREES AT THE FRUIT VALLEY ORCHARDS BLOCK NEAR SWEDESBORO, NJ

VARIETY	DATE OF ⁵ BLOOM	SEASON OF BLOOM	FLOWER ⁵ TYPE	FLOWER ⁵ LOAD RATING	CROP ⁵ LOAD RATING
Scarlet Pearl Peach	March 29	EarlySeason	L,S	5	5
Crimson Snow Nectarine	April 1	MidSeason	L,S	5	5
White Lady Peach	April 2	Mid Season	L,S	4.5	3.5
Sugar Lady Peach	April 2	MidSeason	L,S	5	3.5
Blushing Star Peach	April 2	MidSeason	S,NS	5	4.5
Lady Nancy Peach	April 2	MidSeason	L,S	4	3
NJ J19-19	April 5	LateSeason	S,NS	5	4.5
Snow Giant Peach	April 1	MidSeason	L,S	5	5
Bounty Peach	April 2	MidSeason	L,S	5	5
Flamin Fury 17 Peach	April 2	MidSeason	M,NS	5	4
Flamin Fury 23 Peach	April 2	MidSeason	M,NS	5	5
Flamin Fury 27A	April 2	MidSeason	S,NS	5	4.5

SEE TEMPERATURES ON PAGE 2

TABLE 2: EVALUATION OF 4 YEAR OLD TREES AT THE JAKE REUTER MEMORIAL BLOCK, RICHWOOD, NJ

VARIETY	DATE OF ¹ BLOOM	SEASON OF BLOOM	FLOWER ¹ TYPE	FLOWER ¹ LOAD RATING	CROP ¹ LOAD RATING
Zee Grand Nectarine	March 30	MidSeason	L,S	5	3
Harblaze Nectarine	March 30	MidSeason	L,S	5	3.5
Redhaven Peach	March 30	MidSeason	S,NS	5	3.5
Ovation Nectarine	March 28	EarlySeason	L,S	4	2.5
Saturn Donut Peach	March 31	MidSeason	L,S,	5	4.5
Harrow Beauty Peach	March 31	MidSeason	S,NS	5	4.5
Flamin Fury 17 Peach	March 30	MidSeason	M, NS	5	4
Flamin Fury 23 Peach	March 30	MidSeason	M,NS	5	3.5
Sparkling Red Nectarine	March 28	EarlySeason	L,S	5	2.5
Crimson Snow Nectarine	March 30	MidSeason	L,S	5	4.25
Encore Nectarine	March 31	MidSeason	S,NS	4.5	3

Leaf Spotting on Apple

Dave Rosenberger, Specialist in Plant Pathology, Cornell University, Hudson Valley Lab

Reprinted from *Scaffolds Fruit Journal*, Volume 7, No. 9, May 18, 1998

Circular brown leaf spots are showing up on apple terminal leaves in some orchards. Leaf spotting will probably be more prevalent than usual in 1998. The extended wetting periods that occurred during the last two weeks provided ideal conditions for development of leaf spots.

Apple leaf spots contribute to grower anxiety, but they generally cause only cosmetic damage to apple trees in the northeastern US. By the time the leaf spots become visible, the events that contributed to their development are history and it is too late to apply control measures. Fortunately, the fungi causing leaf spotting in the northeast do not have secondary cycles on leaves. Therefore, most of the spotting will be limited to those leaves infected during the extended wetting periods prior to petal fall or first cover.

Leaf spots can be caused by spray injury or a variety of different fungi that attack leaves during wet weather. The exact causes of leaf spotting are often difficult to determine because spots attributable to various causes all look very similar. Most leaf spots are uniformly circular and one to four millimeters in diameter. Individual leaves may have a single spot or as many as 30-50 spots. Severely affected leaves will turn yellow and drop from the tree within the next several weeks, but the number of leaves lost is usually insignificant and does not adversely affect fruit growth. Where spotting is limited to only a few spots per leaf, the leaves will survive and remain green.

The most common causes of leaf spotting are the black rot fungus (*Botryosphaeria obtusa*), the cedar apple rust fungus (*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*), other weakly pathogenic fungi (*Alternaria* species, *Phomopsis* species), or spray injury from oil sprays and/or from captan.

The black rot fungus is probably the most common cause of leaf spotting. Spotting caused by the black rot fungus is called "frog-eye leaf spot" because the lesions are dark brown with an almost black center and a yellow halo around the edge. As already noted, other fungi can cause similar symptoms, so the spots themselves are not diagnostic. However, frog-eye leaf spot can often be identified based on its irregular distribution within the tree. Inoculum usually originates with small mummified fruitlets that remained in the tree after the fruitlet was killed by the previous year's thinning treatments. Inoculum can also originate with dead twigs left in the tree during pruning. Frog-eye leaf spot on the new foliage is usually concentrated in a cone pattern beneath one of these inoculum sources.

The same fungus that causes frog-eye leaf spot also causes black rot fruit decay. However, the fungus does not appear to spread from the leaves to the fruit. Rather, fruit infections that appear as a calyx-end rot when the apples begin to ripen are probably initiated at the same time and from the same inoculum sources as are the leaf infections that are appearing now. Fruit infections can remain quiescent during summer because the green fruit have natural inhibitors that limit growth of the fungus. These natural inhibitors disappear as the fruit begins ripening.

TEMPERATURES FROM PAGE 2

The biggest factor in our current lighter than normal crop in southern New Jersey is the low temperatures experienced on April 7, 12, and 13th, 1998. These temperatures were probably lower in some orchards than in others as substantiated in the difference in the two blocks markets. Some orchards probably have little injury because temperatures were simply lower, occurred more frequently, and were of longer duration. If flowers had more time to acclimate to low temperatures some varieties may have not been as easily injured.

There was definitely a difference in individual varieties. Nectarines had no more injury than peaches with fuzz. There appeared to be no difference in varieties with non-showy flowers and those with showy flowers. There was no difference between those with large flowers and those with small flowers. The time the flowers bloomed made little difference. Cultural practices that influenced the date of bloom made no difference in 1998. Growers that had wind machines or good frost control probably saved some of their crop. Those growers that thinned during bloom and now have less than a full crop probably had a hand in reducing set.

While the previous summer's drought and the warm night temperatures may have had an effect, they were not the overriding factor in reducing crop load.

In some grower's orchards the reduction in flower and "small fruit" load may result in a bigger crop because the fruit will have better size, the tree will have more early season vigor, and the cost of thinning will be reduced. This is not the case with less than full crop varieties in some orchards. Cresthaven and Jerseyqueen seem to be the varieties with the lightest crops in some commercial orchards. □

SEE LEAF SPOTTING ON PAGE 4

Strawberry Weed Control

Bradley A. Majek, *Specialist in Weed Science*

A Special Local Needs label for Sinbar use on established strawberries is available in New Jersey and certain other states. The rates have been reduced compared to the old label, and are now in line with Rutgers original recommendations. The label limits application to plants established for a minimum of 6 months, and limits the total rate per acre to 8 ounces per year.

Use 2 to 6 ounces per acre per application at renovation, in late fall, and/or in early spring before the berries break winter dormancy. Do *not* exceed 8 ounces per year. Consult your Cooperative Extension Office and the new product label for additional information. □

LEAF SPOTTING FROM PAGE 3

The presence of frog-eye leaf spot is an indication that the early season spray program was not adequate to prevent infections around the inoculum sources. In orchards with extensive leaf spotting at petal fall or first cover, there may be some benefit to applying Benlate or Topsin M to eradicate quiescent infections in fruitlets. However, the effectiveness of eradicant sprays with these fungicides has not been documented.

Rust-induced leaf spotting can occur on cultivars such as Empire, Cortland, and Liberty that are considered resistant to cedar apple rust. If these cultivars are sprayed with a fungicide that does not control rust (e.g., captan), then the rust fungus may initiate infections even though the trees will never develop typical rust lesions. The rust fungus invades a few cells and may even appear macroscopically as a pinpoint yellow or orange spot on the upper leaf surface. However, the infected leaf cells soon die because of the natural resistance of these cultivars. The cells killed or damaged by the rust infections are subsequently invaded by *Botryosphaeria*, *Alternaria*, or *Phomopsis*. These fungi use the dead or dying cells as a food base and then invade adjacent healthy tissue. The resulting leaf spots are indistinguishable from frog-eye leaf spot except that rust-induced leaf spots are usually more uniformly distributed throughout the tree canopy. Sometimes the original orange-yellow rust lesion is visible in the center of the brown leaf spots initiated by rust infections.

Prebloom oil applications can cause leaf spotting if the oil spray is applied just before or after frosts. However, such oil injury usually shows up during bloom and it frequently causes more irregular lesions rather than the round lesions described above.

Captan can cause leaf spotting that is indistinguishable from frog-eye leaf spot or rust-induced leaf spotting. Captan is phytotoxic to apple leaves if it is absorbed into the leaf. Captan applied alone can cause leaf spotting if it is applied at high rates to very succulent foliage (e.g., after a week of cloudy weather). Red Delicious trees are more susceptible to captan injury than most other cultivars. If captan and oil are applied together or within several days of one another, the spray oil increases uptake of captan and can contribute to phytotoxicity on many apple cultivars. As with rust-induced leaf spotting, the original injury caused by captan may involve only a few cells. However, these damaged cells provide an entry point for other fungi that enlarge the leaf spot and cause the typical round leaf spots.

What is the minimum interval between captan and oil sprays that is necessary to avoid phytotoxicity problems? That question is especially important for growers wishing to apply Agri-Mek with oil and still use captan for scab control. No single answer applies, and there is little research to provide guidance. If foliage is very succulent because of cool cloudy weather, then the potential for phytotoxicity is greater and the interval between captan and oil sprays (or oil sprays and captan) should probably be at least 7 days and perhaps 10 days. Oil is likely to volatilize and disappear more quickly in hot weather, so captan could probably be applied 4-7 days after oil if warm sunny weather prevailed in the interim. Rainy weather that removes captan residue could similarly reduce the likelihood of damage for oil sprays applied following captan. Again, Red Delicious trees are likely to develop more phytotoxicity than other cultivars.

A bit of leaf spotting on terminal foliage is not detrimental to the tree or the crop. However, apple growers who are using Agri-Mek plus oil probably should use a fungicide other than captan during the week before or after the Agri-Mek application to minimize the potential for severe captan-related leaf spotting.

Submitted by Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent □

The Annual
**Cream Ridge Twilight Fruit
Meeting and Strawberry
Breeding/Variety Showcase**
Wednesday, May 27, 1998

PROGRAM

Small/Tree Fruit Research Tour (4:00)

Joseph Fiola - Strawberry Plasticulture and Bramble Breeding
Tom Gianfagna (Durner, Blair) - Chemical Thinning of Peach with Release™:
Joseph Goffreda - NJAES Tree Fruit Breeding Program
Norman Lalancette - Research on Managing Bacterial Spot on Nectarine
Dean Polk (Peter Winkler) - New Methods in Mating Disruption for Oriental Fruit Moth
Robert Belding - Tree Training/Summer Pruning for Bud Development
Peter Shearer - Apple Insect Efficacy Trial Update

Demonstration (5:10): Sprayers

Dinner (5:30): - Sausage & Peppers, Cheese Steaks, Salads, Strawberry Shortcake, and Refreshments (Chef Samulis and crew)

Twilight Fruit Meeting (6:30) (order below not determined)

Ronald Good - "Jersey Fresh" Direct Marketing Update
Brad Majek - Weed Control Update
Norman Lalancette - Tree Fruit Disease Update
Robert Belding - Tree Fruit Disease Update
Peter Shearer - Timely Tips and Tree Fruit Entomology
Dean Polk - IPM Insect and Disease Update
George Hamilton - Pesticide Safety Update

Fruit Meeting Calendar

May 27, 1998 - Twilight Fruit Meeting and Strawberry Showcase and Open house, 4:00 p.m. Rutgers Fruit Research and Extension Center, 283 Route 539, Cream Ridge, NJ. Contact RFREC at 609-758-7311.

May 28, 1998 - South Jersey Woodlot Management Program and Demonstration 6:30 p.m., Fries Mill Road, Monroe Township, Gloucester County. Contact RCE of Gloucester County, 609-863-0110 to register and receive directions.

June 3, 1998 - South Jersey Christmas Tree Growers Meeting, Dean's Evergreens Christmas Tree Plantation, Route 609 Elmer-Richwood Road, Monroeville, NJ. Call RCE of Gloucester County, 609-863-0110 for details and information.

June 11, 1998 - Cider Labeling & HACCP Discussion Workshop at the Rutgers Fruit Research and Extension Center, Cream Ridge, NJ. Contact Ron Good, of the New Jersey Apple Industry Council at 609-292-8853 for information. More details to follow later.

June 16, 1998, 6:30 p.m. - Direct Marketing Twilight Meeting, Passaic County, Farms View Roadstand, 945 Black Oak Ridge Road (Rt. 202), Wayne, NJ

This third-generation farm, located in the middle of suburbia, has steadily grown over the years and has recently undergone a major expansion. They have also diversified the business by developing a successful leaf recycling business, thereby creating a source of organic matter for use in their fields. For further information, please contact Ramu Govindasamy at (732) 932-9171 ext. 25.

June 29-30, 1998 - International Dwarf Fruit Tree Association Summer (Peach & Apple Tour of Virginia). Pre-registration is required. Contact Charles Ax at 717-837-1551 before May 15 to register. Details are available from Jerry Frecon at 609-863-0110.

July 23 through July 26, 1998 - New Jersey Peach Festival at the Gloucester County 4-H Fair, 4-H Fairgrounds, Mullica Hill, NJ. Contact Chris Smith at 609-881-1411 or Marsha Gaventa at 609-467-8028.

August 18, 1998, 6:30 p.m. - Direct Marketing Twilight Meeting, Monmouth County, Atlantic Farms, 1506 Atlantic Avenue, Wall Township (Rt. 524), NJ 08736

Located in suburbia, John Tobia and family have carved out a wonderful market, serving consumers with Jersey produce, plants, farm entertainment and agriculture education tours. A steadily growing wholesale produce business serving restaurants and other marketers has been established, further diversifying the operation. For further information, please contact Ramu Govindasamy at (732) 932-9171 ext. 25.

Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Agricultural Agent

Peach

Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM): First generation sprays are finished over most of the State. Treatments will be due in Warren County (Hackettstown area) on 5/20-21.

Aphids: Older colonies of green peach aphids have died out on mature trees. New colonies, particularly in 1 to 4 year old trees are still going strong. Trees with over 20 colonies per tree were observed to have some leaf drop on fruiting wood.

Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM): Trap catches have increased over the last week. Four alternate middle treatments may be applied starting at 490 DD₄₅ and again at 625, 763, and 848 DD₄₅. The first of these treatments should fall on or around 5/23 in Gloucester County, and slightly later in other parts of South Jersey.

Tarnished Plant Bug and Other Catfacing Insects: Catfacing insects are more active with the warmer weather. Sweep samples have shown both tarnished plant bugs (TPB) and stink bugs. In some orchards only TPB nymphs are being found. This stage will not move into the trees at present. However when nymphs mature, the crop can be particularly vulnerable to catfacing damage, since a fresh generation of adults will be able to move up into the trees.

Rusty Spot: New rusty spot infections, about 1/8 to 1/2" in dia. were seen on the fruit last week. The small white lesions were slightly larger by this week. Infections can be controlled by applications of Nova. Controlling the spread of powdery mildew on apple may also help to minimize this disease.

Apple

Aphids: Scouting has continued to show additional rosy apple aphid colonies. Leafminer and leafhopper populations are also starting to increase, but below treatment levels. Provado, when used for rosy aphids is also controlling these other pests.

Codling Moth (CM): The first treatment for CM is due in Gloucester County around 5/18, Cumberland County around 5/19, Hammonton and central counties around 5/20, Hunterdon County around 5/21-22, and Warren County around 5/27. Where populations are high, or where problems have been previously experienced, apply insecticide on both sides of the trees in a full cover spray, and repeat in about 10 days to 2 weeks.

Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM): Please see the peach section for timing of OP or Carbamate insecticides. The first brood TABM application timing for Confirm® 2F insecticide is 600 to 650 degree days. This time window is predicted to occur during the week of May 25 depending on temperature.

Plum Curculio (PC): This insect is usually not a problem and is controlled in the petal fall spray. This year we are finding some activity in all parts of the State. One block (South Jersey) showed 50% of the fruit with egg scars in a part of the block bordering the woods. The insect has 2 generations per year. Overwintering adults come out from hedge rows and wooded areas on warm days to lay eggs on developing fruit. Usually only the first generation causes damage, but during some years, late egg scars and larvae can be found in fruit.

Apple Scab: Spore tower counts done on May 1 yielded 238 spores, May 8 - 142 spores over 30 minutes, and May 16 - 95 spores per 30 minutes. While this shows a decreasing level of mature ascospores, it indicates that we are still experiencing primary scab infections. Growers with visible lesions will experience both primary and secondary infections during favorable conditions.

Blueberry

Leafrollers and Leps. (Redbanded leafrollers - RBLR, Obliquebanded Leafroller - OBLR, Green Fruitworm - GFW): Although numbers are low, larval numbers are increasing. Two fields were seen this week with larval populations that were above treatment levels. Most larvae are green fruitworms and spanworms.

SEE IPM ON PAGE 7

Degree Day Accumulations Since Biofix and Spray Targets								
May 18								
Insect	Hammonton	Bridgeton	Hardingville	CreamRidge	Princeton	Oldwick	Pittstown	Hackettstown
OFM	700	523	683	582	502	480	412	339
TABM	356	319	366	280	284	284		
CM	210	221	250	208	198	197		118
Spray Targets:								
OFM	200 & 400 DD ₄₅ after biofix (1 st generation).							
TABM	490, 625, 763, 898 DD ₄₅ after biofix (1 st generation). 2228, 2415, 2605, 2795 DD ₄₅ after biofix (2 nd generation).							
CM	250 DD ₅₀ after biofix plus 14 days later (1 st generation). 1250-1300 DD ₅₀ after biofix plus 14 days later (2 nd generation).							

Aphids: Again this week about 90% of scouted samples have aphid populations. Additional fields were seen where over 10% of terminals were infested with light colonies. One area had up to 30% of terminals infested with small colonies. Growers are often interested in tracking the progress of treatments used for certain pests. In one instance, aphids were present at 8% of terminals infested last week. After treatment with Diazinon 50W, no colonies were found on Monday.

Plum Curculio (PC): While the first PC egg scars were seen about 2+ weeks ago, no additional activity was seen the following week. However, additional sites were seen this week with PC egg scars. Levels are low and were recorded at .4, 1, and 2% of clusters being marked with egg scars, particularly in fields which

border the woods. This additional activity, combined with the warmer weather (see apples above), indicates that curculio could be a potential problem on early varieties, especially in fields that border the woods. In this event, treatment is suggested. If growers are treating for aphids, then these applications will also control plum curculio.

Cranberry Fruitworm (CBFW): Low numbers of adult moths continue to be captured in pheromone traps. While this is just a scattering, three sites recorded CBFW captures this past week. During a 'normal' year the flight usually peaks during the first week of June. We are somewhat early this year.

Blueberry Scorch: Although not as common as in some previous years, we have 6 sites showing scorch symptoms as of this past week.

Trap Captures

Tree Fruit – South Jersey

WEEK END:	RBLR	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM	TABM-PLPTB	PTB
3-Apr	25.00	730	0.00			10.55	0.00	
10-Apr	4.00	704	0.00			17.55	0.00	
17-Apr	1.67	1127	0.00	0.00		58.48	0.00	
24-Apr	1.25	1248	0.00	0.45		33.09	0.06	
1-May	0.75	1057	1.38	2.23		15.43	7.08	
8-May	0.33	953	19.58	5.31		14.54	23.58	
15-May	0.20	107.65	23.44	6.59		8.05	23.58	

Tree Fruit – North Jersey

WEEK END:	RBLR	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM	TABM-PLPTB	PTB
10-Apr	37.18	945	0.00	0.00		1.11	0.00	0.00
17-Apr	37.96	621	0.00	0.00		2.96	0.00	0.00
24-Apr	35.83	871	0.00	0.03		14.30	0.00	0.00
1-May	23.53	803	0.11	0.11		11.27	0.04	0.00
8-May	14.02	346	0.91	1.56		7.04	0.63	2.00
15-May	3.20	79.33	2.66	1.69		2.46	1.98	5.72

Blueberry - Atlantic Co.

WEEK END:	RBLR	OBLR	CBFW	SNLH	BBM HIGH	BBM LOW
4/3	105.8					
4/10	144.7					
4/17	66.3					
4/24	11.9					
5/1	6.4	0.08				
5/8	2.2	0	0.2			
5/15	0.04	0.05	0.57			

Blueberry - Burlington Co.

WEEK END:	RBLR	OBLR	CBFW	SNLH	BBM HIGH	BBM LOW
4/3	18.3					
4/10	21.6					
4/17	13.6					
4/24	6.7					
5/1	2.5	0				
5/8	1.1	0.05	0			
5/15	1.06	0.06	0.00			

Rutgers Cooperative Extension - NJAES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey
88 Lipman Drive
Cook College
New Brunswick, N.J. 08901-8525

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION - CONTRIBUTORS

Rutgers Cooperative Extension Specialists

Robert Belding, Ph.D., Pomology
Joseph A. Fiola, Ph.D., Small Fruit & Viticulture
George Hamilton, Ph.D., Pest Management
Norman Lalancette, Ph.D., Plant Pathology
Bradley A. Majek, Ph.D., Weed Science
Peter Oudemans, Ph.D., Plant Pathology
Sridhar Polavarapu, Ph.D., Entomology
Peter W. Shearer, Ph.D., Entomology
Craig A. Storlie, Ph.D. Agricultural Engineering

NJAES/Cook College

Joseph Goffreda, Ph.D., Breeding
Edward Durner, Ph.D., Plant Physiology
Rutgers Cooperative Extension Agricultural Agents
and Program Associates

Gloucester County, Jerome L. Frecon (609-863-0110)
Hunterdon County, Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. (908-788-1338)
Morris County, Peter J. Nitzsche (973-285-8300)
Warren County, William H. Tietjen (908-475-6505)
Fruit IPM, Dean Polk (609-758-7311)
Meredith Peters, Program Associate (908-788-1338)
Gene Rizio, Program Associate (609-566-2900)
David Schmitt, Program Associate (609-863-0110)

Newsletter Production

Jack Rabin, Assistant Director, NJAES
Cindy Rovins, Editor and Designer

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Use of Trade Names: Trade names are used in this publication with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement is implied. In some instances the compound may be sold under different trade names, which may vary as to label clearances.