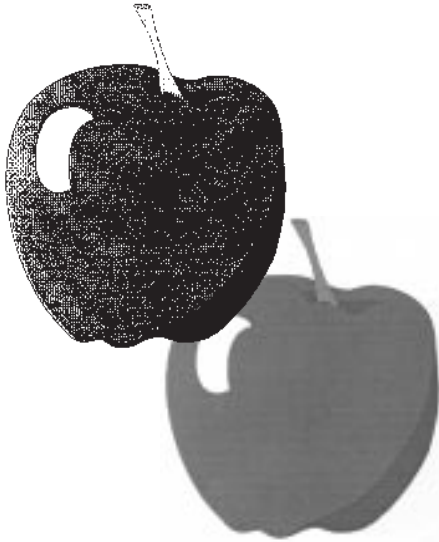


PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

AUGUST 25, 1998



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Tree Fruit Maturity Update for Northern Jersey

*Jeremy Compton, Plant and Soil Science Technician and
Winfred Cowgill, Agricultural Agent*

With the early bloom this spring, it has been a challenge to determine optimum maturity date for tree fruit crops this year. On average, peaches have been running 10 to 14 days ahead of schedule all season long. Even though we are seeing a slowing in the early maturity, and picking dates are beginning to coincide with historical harvest dates, growers still need to be aware of cultivars that are running a week to 10 days ahead of schedule.

Gala traditionally comes into maturity around Labor Day for Northern Jersey growers. Several strains of Gala are mature now at the Rutgers Snyder Farm and are being harvested this week. Gala does not have a long storage life, so growers need to be conscious of its maturity stage if they have plans to hold it for any length of time. Background color is one of the best indicators of maturity for cultivars such as Gala. Multiple pickings must be used on Gala to get consistent fruit quality.

Pressure testing, Brix (sugar) testing and the starch iodine index should also be used consistently by growers to determine the optimum harvest dates for apples. The best reference for determining the correct harvest of apples is Cornell bulletin, Number 221, "Predicting Harvest Date Windows for Apples". This publication contains starch iodine charts and is available from the RCE of Hunterdon County office for \$3.50 plus postage.

Six apple cultivars tested from two orchards near Pittstown, Hunterdon County, showed variation of ripening between cultivars. McIntosh tested as a 3.9 on the starch index with a sugar content of 11.7%. This indicates that Macs are running about 4-5 days ahead of schedule, and can be picked for storage by the end of this week, to early next week. Orchard sites from Warren and Sussex Counties show McIntosh maturity corresponding with that of Hunterdon.

Empire is another variety that growers need to keep an eye on. Tests show that it is beginning to mature now. The starch index also proves to be highly effective in judging this cultivar. Currently we have a rating of 2.1 and 2.2 in the Pittstown area, with a sugar content of 10%. The optimal time to harvest Empires for long term storage is when the starch index is 4.5-5.5. With the early season having possible adverse effects on smaller sized varieties such as Empire, growers may

SEE MATURITY ON PAGE 2

opt to delay harvest by a few days to improve fruit size. Multiple harvests will also help.

Also showing signs of early maturity is Golden Delicious. Golden tested were almost a 3.5 on the starch index and already have a sugar content of 11.4%. Assuming the warmer temperatures continue, we can expect to pick Golden by the end of next week in Hunterdon County, with harvest appearing to be slightly delayed in Warren County. Red Delicious is early, but not ripening quite as quickly. Although the sugar content is high (10%), the starch index (which is a very good indicator of maturity on Reds) shows that we are still at least two weeks away from harvest on early strains. For long term storage purposes (over 30 days), Red Delicious should be harvested between 2.8 to 3.5 on the Cornell Starch Chart, with a flesh pressure of 16 lbs. or higher, and a Brix (sugar) reading of 8 or higher. Reds intended for the fresh market (sale within 30 days) should be harvested when the starch rating is between 4 and 6, with a minimum of 12 lbs. on the flesh pressure, and a sugar content of 10 or higher.

Cortland and Macoun are appearing to ripen in their traditional harvest windows. Macouns, which are historically harvested during the second and third weeks of September still appear to be two to three weeks away in the Pittstown area. When cut open, the apples retained a solid green flesh throughout. Cortlands are beginning to size well and the better colored strains such as RedCort are showing good color, but the apples are still very solid fleshed and showing a 1 on the starch index.

For additional information on determining apple maturity with the starch iodine testing method, refer to the September 2, 1997 Plant Pest Advisory fruit newsletter, "Painless and Efficient Maturity Testing", available on the World Wide Web in the New Jersey Fruit Focus section of the Virtual Orchard at: <http://www.virtualorchard.net/rce/>

	Pittstown		Hackettstown		Newton	
	Sugar	Starch	Sugar	Starch	Sugar	Starch
McIntosh	11.7	3.9	10.8	4	11.2	3.7
Red Delicious	10	1.2	9	1.5		
Golden Delicious	11.4	3.5	10.6	2.6		
Cortland	12	1	10.9	1.6		
Macoun	11	2				
Empire	10.1	2.1				

Labels to go on Fresh Apple Cider

Robert Belding, Ph.D., Pomology

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued the final ruling on labeling fresh fruit juices that will affect all producers of apple cider for 1998. Beginning September 8, 1998, all producers of fresh apple cider must either place a warning label on each container of fresh juice, or display a sign at the point of sale with the following warning:

WARNING: This product has not been pasteurized and, therefore, may contain harmful bacteria that can cause serious illness in children, the elderly and persons with weakened immune systems.

This ruling applies only to those producers of juice/cider, that has **not** been *specifically processed to prevent, reduce or eliminate the presence of pathogens*. To meet that definition means that the juice must either receive a 5-log (100,000X) reduction in bacteria, which generally can be met only by pasteurization or other sanitizing treatments such as a recently developed ultra-violet light treatment. Or, another way to be excluded from the labeling requirement is by reducing potential bacteria to a level equal or below the criterion established by the final FDA rule for the application of **HACCP** principles for cider production. HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) is a flexible program of food handling, which recognizes and controls hazards at critical points of production. The final rule on the HACCP requirement is expected sometime next spring or summer.

Label Placement or the use of Placards: The warning statement must be prominently displayed on the containers' information panel or on the principle display panel of the label, OR, signs or placards may be used at the point of sale until September 8, 1999.

The warning label must have the word WARNING in capitalized letters with a type size of no less than one-sixteenth of an inch in height. The warning label must be set off in a 'hairline' box from the rest of the label info. Point of purchase signs can have a type size no smaller than one-quarter (1/4) inch in height.

For additional information on cider labeling, contact Ron Good, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, at 609-984-2278 or Jim Cranney of the U.S. Apple Association at 800 781-4443. □

Highbush Blueberry Varieties

Nicholi Vorsa, Ph.D., Breeding, Genetics and Culture

In a cooperative effort with the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, the USDA Agricultural Research Service introduced seven new highbush blueberry varieties between 1987 and 1993. The varieties Duke and Toro were introduced in 1987. Bluegold, Nelson, Sierra and Sunrise were introduced in 1988. Legacy was released in 1993.

All seven introductions were originated by A.D. Draper, USDA-ARS, at Beltsville, MD. where the crosses were made. Mark Ehlenfeldt of the USDA-ARS released two additional cultivars, Little Giant and Chandler. The original plants of all of the cultivars above were selected in Weymouth, N.J.

The following is a summary of their characteristics.

✓ **Bluegold:** Bluegold is a late season high-bush blueberry cultivar, similar to Jersey in ripening season.

Peak harvest of Bluegold is about one week after peak of Bluecrop, about the first week of July in New Jersey. Fruit of Bluegold are small to medium in size, light blue, firm, and have a medium to good picking scar. Fruit flavor is good and holds up well in storage. Plant habit is characterized by a vigorous low-growing bush which is highly branched (twiggy) producing a very high quantity of flower buds.

Notable characteristics of Bluegold are its small fruit size, low stature and highly branching habit. Cup counts for the first, second and third harvests of Bluegold were 90, 116, and 125, respectively, whereas, for Bluecrop cup counts were 67, 88, and 94, respectively. Soluble solids were similar to Bluecrop, but titratable acidity was higher than that of Bluecrop fruit.

In a replicated trial, five-year-old plants of Bluegold yielded an average of a little over 10 pounds per plant, which was comparable to average yields of Bluecrop and Nelson. Bluegold has not exhibited susceptibility to red ringspot virus in an area with high pressure for the disease.

✓ **Chandler:** Chandler is a late mid-season highbush blueberry cultivar recommended for pick-your-own and hand-picked plantings in high-chilling climates in areas which also have moderate winter temperatures.

Plants of Chandler are vigorous, upright in growth habit, well-branched, and are consistently productive in areas with moderate winters (Oregon and Washington). In southern New Jersey yields appear to be decreased by extremely cold winters.

Fruit characteristics of Chandler are: very large fruit (over 2 grams), small dry scars, good color, firmness, and flavor. Fruit of Chandler ripens over a long period,

maintains well, and does appear to be susceptible to sun scald. Outstanding characteristics of Chandler are very large high quality fruit.

✓ **Duke:** Duke is a productive early ripening highbush blueberry cultivar named in honor of S. Arthur (Duke) Galletta of the Atlantic Blueberry Company.

The season of Duke is considered to be similar to that of Bluetta (mid- to late June in southern New Jersey). The fruit of Duke is light blue, medium in size, firm, with small dry picking scars. The flavor is mild and appears to be enhanced with chilling or refrigeration. The plant is vigorous with numerous upright, stocky, and moderately branched canes. The leaf canopy is relatively dense.

The outstanding characteristics of Duke are: vigor, early season, and consistently high yields. Duke is relatively late flowering for an early season variety, which aids in avoiding springs frosts. Duke has not exhibited susceptibility to red ringspot virus and Phomopsis twig blight.

However, as Duke has become more widely planted in the last few years, it is apparent that it is best suited for well-drained light soils. Plantings of Duke in wet, poorly drained areas have exhibited poor vigor and productivity. This cultivar is recommended as an alternative to Bluetta in regions where high-chilling blueberry varieties are grown. Consistent high yields in New Jersey test locations indicate bud and wood tolerance to stress of fluctuating winter temperatures.

✓ **Legacy:** Legacy is a late mid-season highbush blueberry cultivar. Legacy is one-fourth *V. darrowi*, a low-chilling species native to southeastern United States, and is recommended for south New Jersey, Oregon, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Arkansas. In southern New Jersey, Legacy may be susceptible to late spring frosts.

Vegetatively, Legacy is vigorous, upright in stature, and productive. The berries are medium size, firm, and of superior fruit scar and flavor. Outstanding characteristics are good yields of high-quality fruit in late mid-season.

✓ **Little Giant:** Little Giant is a late season processing, machine-harvested, highbush blueberry cultivar having concentrated fruit ripening in late July to early August. was selected by Draper in 1967 as breeding material, but later was recognized as having desirable qualities for processing. Little Giant is recommended for all but the coldest regions of northern highbush cultivation. It is also recommended that Little Giant be interplanted with highbush blueberry cultivars for cross-pollination.

Little Giant is medium in height, 4.5 to five feet, and medium in productivity. Fruit are: dark blue, small in size, have good flavor and very small picking scar. The fruit ripening is concentrated, occurring in late July to early August in northern growing areas, typically about two weeks later than Bluecrop.

SEE BLUEBERRIES ON PAGE 4

✓ **Nelson:** Nelson is a highbush blueberry late season cultivar and is named in honor of J.W. Nelson of the Michigan Blueberry Growers Association.

Fruit of Nelson are light blue, medium to large in size, firm, with good flavor and a medium to good fruit scar. Peak harvest of Nelson is about one week after peak harvest of Bluegold and two weeks after Bluecrop. The plant is upright in habit and vigorous.

Notable characteristics of Nelson are its productivity and high quality fruit. Fruit size is slightly larger than that of Bluecrop. Soluble solids and titratable acidity are comparable to that of Bluecrop. Nelson has performed very well in Michigan. Nelson has not exhibited susceptibility to red ringspot virus in an area with high pressure for the disease.

✓ **Sierra:** Sierra is a mid-season highbush blueberry cultivar, generally ripening in Bluecrop season. Fruit of Sierra are: medium to large in size, medium blue in color, firm, have a small fruit scar, and are very good quality. The bush is vigorous, productive and upright with numerous canes that are moderately branched. Although Sierra is considered a highbush cultivar, its ancestry includes southern blueberry species including rabbiteye and *Vaccinium darrowi* evergreen blueberry. Sierra has not exhibited susceptibility to red ringspot virus in an area with high pressure for the disease.

✓ **Sunrise:** Sunrise is an early season high-bush blueberry cultivar which ripens with Duke and Bluetta. Although considered a highbush blueberry, Sunrise does have some lowbush ancestry. Sunrise fruit are medium blue, medium in size, have good firmness, and have a very good picking scar. Sunrise fruit are more flavorful than fruit of Duke.

Notable characteristics of Sunrise include the following: no susceptibility to red ringspot virus exhibited in an area with high pressure for the disease, fruit are firm and appear to maintain good quality over time. In one replicated test, Sunrise had higher soluble solids and titratable acidity than Bluetta and Duke.

✓ **Toro:** Toro is a mid-season highbush blueberry cultivar, ripening with Bluecrop in southern New Jersey (early July to late July). Toro has good fresh fruit flavor, medium to large fruit, good scar, is productive, and retains good fruit color and firmness through the fruiting season. The plant is coarse and upright. Toro may complement Bluecrop or be an alternative for fresh and frozen markets in northern U.S. blueberry production areas.

Notable characteristics of Toro are consistent productivity, sound fruit with good flavor, firmness and retention of good blue color through the harvest season. The plant is upright, vigorous, strong and stocky as reflected in the name Toro.

Fruit ripen in mid-season starting with Bluecrop but tend to finish slightly ahead of Bluecrop. Fruit size is similar or slightly larger than Bluecrop. Soluble solids

and titratable acidity for Toro and Bluecrop fruit were very similar over the harvest period. Some greenhouse pollination studies indicate that Toro may have significantly reduced seed set with self-pollination, which suggests that Toro may benefit from cross-pollination.

All of these introductions were selected and tested in a breeders block where many varieties are planted in near proximity. The site is typical of the large solid block plantings of one cultivar, which are common in high-bush blueberry culture. Thus, the productivity observed in the "breeder block" site may not be indicative of performance in a solid block planting where self-pollination may predominate.

In greenhouse experiments, Duke was found to be highly self-fertile, suggesting that yield reduction in a solid block planting may be minimal. This may be one of the reasons why the cultivar Duke has been one of the most popular cultivars recently, being planted widely in New Jersey. The productivity of Duke has been generally good in the past few years in New Jersey. □

Fruit Variety Meeting

Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent

Over 80 different fruit varieties will be on display at the Fruit Variety Meeting at 7:30 P.M., on Wednesday, September 2, 1998, in the Gloucester County Office Building, 1200 N. Delsea Drive, Clayton, NJ 08312.

We will have yellow fleshed and white fleshed peaches and nectarines ripening during the month of August. Also on display will be 8 varieties of Gala, plus other apple varieties.

This will be displayed for your perusal and evaluation. We will also discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each variety.

Please contact RCE of Gloucester County at 609-863-0110 for additional information. □

Deciding on the Best Bird Control Strategy, Part I

H. W. Fraser, P.Eng., Agricultural Engineer, OMAFRA, Vineland Station, K. H. Fisher, Ph. D, Research Scientist, Viticulture, University of Guelph, Vineland Station, and I. Frensch, P.Eng., C. Frensch Ltd., Beamsville.

This is the second of two articles adapted from Ontario FactSheet, No. 98-035, dated June 1998. Part II will continue in next week's newsletter.

Many growers hope that there is a single magic solution to their bird control problems. However, simply using existing bird control methods more effectively may be all that is needed. Follow these four steps:

1. evaluate your bird problem
2. use an integrated approach
3. start early with a control program
4. avoid predictable control patterns

Evaluate Your Bird Problem

This may seem very basic, but growers need to know how birds think and act, in order to control them.

- What birds are causing the major problems?
- What other sources of food are in the vicinity?
- What direction are the birds flying in from?
- Are the birds migratory, or nesting nearby?
- What time of day do you have most problems?
- Where might the birds go instead of your place?

Use an Integrated Approach

Growers must realize that *using only one deterrent system will not work*. Instead, consider the following points when planning a control strategy:

- Use scaring methods in combinations that disrupt the bird's sense of sight, sound, and instill fear, or reinforce a fear association
- New and unfamiliar control methods work well initially, but decline in effectiveness over time
- Devices with different scaring techniques complement each other
- Random, unexpected noise is always better than predictable, patterned noise
- Position more scaring devices along the perimeter of vineyards/orchards/patches, near trees/ponds, and at flight pattern entry areas
- Farms along hill faces benefit from the echoing effect of propane-fired cannons and electronic sound devices
- Use prevailing winds to your advantage to maximize sound dispersal
- Electronic sound devices and propane-fired cannons should be installed to direct sounds as close to the fruiting zones as possible

The potential for birds to damage the crop varies from farm to farm. The more situations that could attract birds, the greater is the *potential bird pressure*. The checklist in Table 2 can be used as a guideline to see whether birds are likely to be a problem. Put a check mark after each of the situations that apply for any vineyard, field or orchard that has bird pressure.

For growers with no check marks in Table 2, the bird pressure can be considered to be *low*. For two or three check marks, the bird pressure is *medium*. With four or more check marks, the bird pressure can be considered to be *high*.

Table 2 - Predicting Bird Pressure Level on Farms

The more of these situations in the vineyard, field or orchard, the higher the bird pressure.	✓If on your farm
Adjacent tree lines, bush or woodlots	
Source of water nearby	
In flight path of migrating birds	
Best source of food in vicinity	
No nearby growers protecting crops	
Early-ripening fruit or super sweet grapes	
No regular human activity around crop	

The grape industry is the biggest user of bird control devices on Ontario farms. Table 3 gives one set of guidelines for bird control on a 4 ha (10 ac) vineyard, depending on the bird pressure level. The 50 rows are 290 m (950 feet) long at 2.75 m (9 foot) spacing. Table 3 should be used as a *guideline only*, as every vineyard will be different and there are many possible options.

Table 3 - Suggested Bird Control for 4 ha Vineyard

Bird Pressure	Equipment Suggested
Low	2 propane-fired cannons + tanks 2 electronic scarers + 12 Volt batteries
Medium	2 propane-fired cannons + tanks 3 electronic scarers + 12 Volt batteries 20 scare-eye balloons + poles 1500 m (5000 ft) flash tape + poles 1 pyrotechnic pistol + cartridges Netting over outer 2 rows (4 rows total)
High	14500 m (47,600 ft) netting over rows

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent ☐

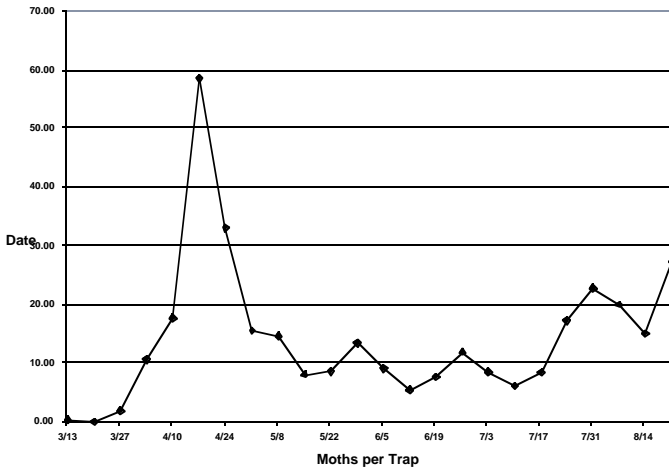
Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Agricultural Agent

Peach

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth:** Trap catches increased since last week. Pest pressure is quite high with several stages of the insect present. Fresh eggs are still being deposited on the fruit surface. Sprays should be maintained on Parade and other late varieties as close as possible to picking.

OFM Southern Counties 1998



✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** First and second instar larvae are the most common stage of the insect now present in orchards. Most sprays should have already been applied. Spray volume is the key for any late applications, since these sprays target both emerging larvae and those young larvae already emerged and living in the protected areas by the stem or under leaves.

Lesser Peachtree Borer (LPTB) and Peachtree Borer (PTB): While adults of both insects continue to emerge, their flights are just about over. LPTB has two generations per year. Eggs have been deposited by second flight adults over the past several weeks, and are laid under scales and in crevices of Cytospora canker wounds. Cankers may be found from just above ground level to half inch wood near the tops of trees. Most cankers are found from the main crotch on up. Previous research has shown that the best timing for second generation LPTB is during the first week of September in southern counties. Since we have an earlier season this year, treatments for LPTB should be applied during the last week of August in southern counties, and during early September in northern counties. The target site for LPTB (the canker) is a rough and complex surface, and has to be completely covered with insecticide to achieve adequate control. Therefore, dilute sprays applied with a handgun work far better than dilute volume airblast sprays. Synthetic

pyrethroids and Lorsban 4E all work almost equally well, as long as they are properly timed. If the applications are delayed for several weeks then newly hatched larvae are larger and found deeper in the bark tissue. None of the insecticides work as well then as they do earlier, but if late insecticides are applied, a material with good fuming action would probably work best.

PTB has one generation per year. Females lay eggs anywhere on the crown to several feet from the trunk on exposed wood and roots or even weeds and soil near surface roots or the trunk. Each female may lay over 400 eggs over a week's time. Eggs hatch in about 10 days, and larvae enter the bark around the base of the tree. Since most adult emergence occurs in August, that is also when most of the eggs are deposited. This is the ideal time to apply handgun sprays for PTB. The same materials that are used for LPTB may be used for PTB. Make sure to provide a slight puddle at the base of the tree during application. Asana @5.8oz/100 gal. or Lorsban 4E @1.5qt./100 gal.

Apple

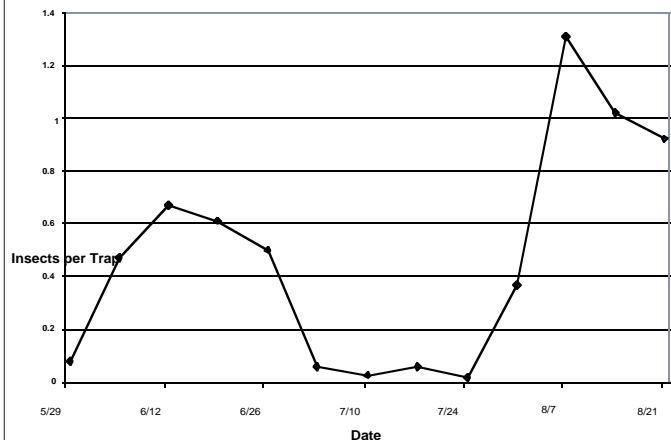
✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Most TABM are now first and second instar larvae. While more adults should continue to emerge this week, Confirm applied 7 to 10 days ago appears to have been good timing. Additional treatments with Lannate or other products for TABM will need to target young larvae as well as hatching eggs. Spray volume is very important, since the insecticide must reach in between large fruit and under leaves that are laying on top of fruit.

✓ **Summer Diseases:** Hot humid weather during August through early September helps provide ideal sooty blotch and fly speck conditions. Benlate/Captan sprays should be maintained up to 14 days preharvest.

Blueberry

Sharpnosed Leafhopper (SNLH): SNLH adult trap counts decreased slightly in Burlington County, where most leafhoppers are being caught. Thus, we are past the peak adult flight for the second generation. SNLH sprays need to be applied if they were not applied already.

SNLH Burl. Co. 1998



SEE TRAP CAPTURES PAGE 7

Trap Captures

Tree Fruit – South Jersey

WEEK END:	RBLR	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM	TABM-PLPTB	PTB	
3-Jul	19.60	943	25.26	1.52	0.05	8.55	30.91	40.69	8.57
10-Jul	4.00	823.08	7.86	1.69	0.03	5.98	12.57	29.53	2.45
17-Jul	1.20	771.58	15.85	3.55	0.16	8.45	33.79	23.02	2.84
24-Jul	2.80	974.89	15.56	4.31	0.43	17.16	23.06	16.21	3.05
31-Jul	7.40	899.65	25.75	6.58	0.38	22.67	33.62	13.70	1.96
7-Aug	4.40	965.04	34.91	4.88	0.19	19.98	42.18	17.53	5.61
14-Aug	2.00	682	20.35	2.26	0.11	14.91	36.27	18.16	5.07
21-Aug	3.00	611	20.53	1.27	0.42	27.21	39.49	15.73	3.43

Tree Fruit – North Jersey

WEEK END:	RBLR	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM	TABM-PLPTB	PTB	
3-Jul	36.41	844	15.20	4.98	0.10	8.05	13.81	25.11	3.77
10-Jul	20.19	649	3.31	1.79	0.32	4.66	4.91	23.88	5.03
17-Jul	9.35	569.54	2.63	1.81	0.11	3.32	1.26	20.29	2.36
24-Jul	7.89	840.20	2.08	4.14	2.75	8.74	2.00	22.22	3.21
31-Jul	5.29	993.92	3.29	10.53	0.46	14.23	4.36	9.12	4.40
7-Aug	9.49	1080	4.17	11.67	0.32	9.73	6.50	7.93	5.00
14-Aug	24.52	1414	2.63	8.05	0.04	19.79	4.72	6.44	2.04
21-Aug	41.34	1001	5.35	4.23	0.00	24.60	7.02	6.58	1.48

Blueberry - Atlantic Co.

WEEK END:	RBLR	OBLR	CBFW	SNLH	BBM HIGH	BBM LOW
7/3	20.79	1.0	0.03	0.02	0.34	0.22
7/10	7.35	0.42	0	0	0.3	0.15
7/17	2.79	1.88	0	0.01	0.25	0.12
7/24	13.13	1.87	0	0.01	0.76	0.59
7/31	9.23	2.15	0.00	0.07	0.40	0.19
8/7	6.03	2.75	0.00	0.29	0.90	0.32
8/14	6.16	1.12	0.00	0.49	5.34	3.37
8/21	4.50	0.50	0.00	0.44	0.26	0.43

Blueberry - Burlington Co.

WEEK END:	RBLR	OBLR	CBFW	SNLH	BBM HIGH	BBM LOW
7/3	23.61	1.31	0.44	0.06	0.35	0.06
7/10	6.56	0.22	0	0.03	0.51	0.16
7/17	2	0.28	0.06	0.06	0.47	0.18
7/24	1.06	2.44	0.22	0.02	0.14	0.06
7/31	1.56	3.94	0.00	0.37	0.13	0.00
8/7	3.39	2.11	0.06	1.31	0.33	0.17
8/14	3.61	1.31	0.11	1.02	0.28	0.11
8/21	4.00	0.58	0.00	0.92	0.99	0.19

Twilight Horticulture Research Meeting for Commercial Producers

September 2, 1998, 6:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Rutgers Snyder Research and Extension Farm

Locust Grove Road, Pittstown, NJ (Hunterdon County)

Tour and Review Current Vegetable and Fruit Research Plots.

Sponsored by Rutgers Cooperative Extension. For more information call Peter Nitzsche at Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Morris County at 973-285-8307.

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PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

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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.