

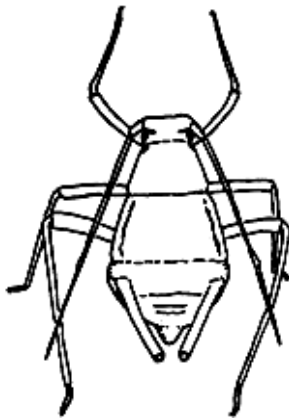
# PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

JULY 22, 1998

## Scouting Tips: Bell Peppers

*Sally Walker and Kristian Holmstrom, Program Associates in Vegetable IPM*



Presented below are the scouting procedures that the Vegetable Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program is currently utilizing for bell peppers. Thresholds continue to be developed and modified for this crop based on research and experience. Both field scouting and insect trapping results are used to make pest management decisions. Check the [1998 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations](#) for control measures.

### General Scouting Procedure

Check all plantings weekly from transplanting through the harvest season. Examine fifty plants, five plants in ten random locations throughout a planting, for the presence of insects and diseases. For each plant, sample the leaves, the fruit, and the overall plant for the insects and diseases listed below.

**LEAF SAMPLE:** Check two leaves per plant for the following pests (100 leaves total):

**Aphids.** Check for aphids on the undersides of leaves in the lower third of the plant. Record the total number of aphids found, and note the species if other than the green peach aphid (the melon aphid is a periodic problem and requires different chemical control). Consider the level of predators (lady beetles, etc.) and parasitism (brown aphid mummies) present in the field when making control decisions.

Threshold = 1-2 aphids/leaf

**Corn Borer Egg Masses.** On the undersides of the leaves count the number of corn borer egg masses. Corn borer egg masses are usually found early in the season, and as the foliage increases egg masses will be more difficult to find. Although corn borer thresholds are mainly based on the adult trap catches, the presence of egg masses are also used to trigger a treatment for this pest. Threshold = 1 egg mass/100 leaves.

**Two Spotted Spider Mites.** Record the number of leaves infested with live mites. Check for hot spots in the field, particularly along field edges. Hot, dry weather promotes mite outbreaks. Threshold = Increasing numbers of infested leaves and movement into the field from edges. Consider spot treatments if mites are detected early and are localized in the field.

**FRUIT SAMPLE:** Check two fruit per plant for the following pests (100 fruit total):

SEE SCOUTING ON PAGE 2

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# Lettuce & Leafy Vegetables Conference held in AC in September

The International Lettuce and Leafy Vegetables Workshop will bring together a multi-disciplinary group of university, seed company, producer, processor and marketing industry personnel from many parts of the world for two days of discussions and research reports, followed by a tour of the Garden State vegetable industry. The conference is set for Thursday, September 24, through Saturday, September 26, 1998 at the Holiday Inn Boardwalk in Atlantic City, NJ.

The opening plenary session will address the timely issues of *Food Safety*, *IPM Labeling*, and *Marketing Trends in the Produce Aisle*. Breakout sessions will cover *Seed Technology*, *Breeding*, *Disease and Insect Control*, *Field Establishment*, *Integrated Pest Management*, *Post-harvest Technologies*, and *Soil, Water and Nutrient Management*. Edith Garrett, President of the International Fresh Cut Produce Association, is the invited speaker for the Thursday evening banquet.

Saturday's tour will highlight the specialty vegetable industry of the Vineland area, where lettuces and leafy vegetables play an important role in the spring and fall crop mix. A stop at the Vineland Cooperative Produce Auction, the major wholesale outlet for New Jersey's vegetable production, will address changes local growers are undertaking to remain viable players in the industry. Afternoon stops will include F&S Produce, a fresh-cut processor in the area; Dubois Farm to see processing spinach production; Seabrook Brothers, Inc., the spinach processor; and the research plots at the Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center. The day and the conference will officially end with a Jersey Shore Seafood Barbecue.

The Conference allows for exchange of ideas through informal discussions at the meetings and on the tours. This

SEE CONFERENCE ON PAGE 6

SCOUTING FROM PAGE 1

## **Worm Pests: European Corn Borer, Corn Earworm, Fall Armyworm.**

If worms are found in the fruit, the damage has been done and cannot be remedied for that fruit. However, the knowledge of a fruit infestation may help to identify a problem that can be corrected for the next harvest. Threshold = presence of infested fruit.

**Bacterial Soft Rot.** Soft rotted fruit may be an indication of a worm infestation. Record the numbers of fruit with soft rot and try to determine if insect damage is occurring. Threshold = increasing numbers of rotted fruit with evidence of worm damage.

**OVERALL PLANT:** Examine each plant (50 plants total) for the presence of:

**Leafminers.** Record the total number of plants infested with leafminers, and check particularly for new mines on the leaves. This pest can defoliate a planting, but is a periodic pest that is likely imported on Southern transplants. Threshold = increasing numbers of infested plants.

**Beet Armyworms.** This pest has mainly been a problem in the southernmost counties. Check the canopy and the terminals of the plants for feeding damage and for the presence of larvae on the leaves (curled within leaves or on the undersides). Threshold = increasing numbers of infested plants.

**Cabbage Loopers, Tomato Hornworm.** Check the leaves for signs of feeding damage and determine the pest species causing the damage. Threshold = increasing numbers of infested plants.

**Bacterial Leaf Spot.** Look for the presence of bacterial spot on the leaves, particularly in the lower canopy in the early stages of disease development. Generally avoid working in fields when the foliage is wet, but especially avoid working in wet fields when leaf spot is wet. Threshold = presence of diseased plants.

**Phytophthora.** Look for wilted plants, especially in low spots. Threshold = presence of wilted plants.

## **General Trapping Procedure**

Insect traps are used for plantings with fruit to monitor the adult moth populations of the main fruit pests (worm pests) to determine the intensity of spray schedules as well as to determine the choice of chemicals. Establish a blacklight trap as close as possible within 1 mile to a pepper planting. The blacklight trap is utilized to monitor flights of European corn borer and corn earworm. Pheromone traps are being tested to monitor the flights of several fruit pests, and at this time we recommend them for monitoring flights of fall and beet armyworms. These traps are placed with the planting (contact the vegetable IPM program for more detailed information). All of the traps are checked twice a week, and the counts are averaged to determine the per night count.

**European Corn Borers.** Check a blacklight trap twice weekly and count the number of adult borers. Threshold = 1-2 moths/night on most nights.

**Corn Earworms.** Check a blacklight trap twice weekly and count the number of adult corn earworms. Threshold = 20 moths/night.

**Fall Armyworms.** Check a pheromone trap twice weekly and count the number of adult armyworms. Threshold = increasing numbers of moths.

**Beet Armyworms.** Check a pheromone trap twice weekly and count the number of adult armyworms. Threshold = increasing numbers of moths indicates the need to scout the field closely for the presence of larvae. □

## Pest Notes

Gerald M. Ghidui, Ph.D., Vegetable Entomology

✓ **General:** With the hot humid weather predicted all this week, scout frequently for **spider mite** buildup on all crops. **Spider mite** problems have been reported in Gloucester County on eggplant and tomatoes; other crops, such as cucurbits, should be closely monitored.

✓ **Eggplant:** Plots at the Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center in Upper Deerfield are heavily infested with eggplant **flea beetles**. Even plants pre-pretreated with Admire 2FS have high numbers of **flea beetles**, indicating that the Admire treatment is no longer effective within the plant. **Flea beetles** can be managed on eggplant using cryolite, Guthion, Thiodan or Vydate. The **Colorado potato beetle** population is also increasing in all the eggplant plots, with many adults, many small larvae and a few large larvae (3rd - 4th instar). All of the materials listed above for **flea beetle** control, except possibly Guthion, will likely reduce the **Colorado potato beetle** population also. See pg. 90 of the [1998 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations for NJ](#) for complete information on management of both **Colorado potato beetles** and **flea beetles**.

✓ **Potato:** Fields planted to 'Atlantic' variety may not be harvested for a while yet, and several fields have increasing populations of **leafhoppers**. These pests can still cause some damage, and if leaves are yellowing or browning from **leafhopper** burn, an application of a pesticide may be justified. Several effective materials are available, including Furadan 4F, Imidan, Guthion, dimethoate, Thiodan, and Vydate. See pg. 160 of the [1998 NJ Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations](#) for more information on **leafhopper** thresholds, labeled insecticides, rates, restrictions, etc.

✓ **Tomato:** Scout fields frequently for **spider mite** buildup, especially in the current hot, humid weather. Damage may appear virtually overnight with the high temperatures, and the population can rapidly become unmanageable. Agrimek and Kelthane are both labeled for **spider mites** in tomatoes, and the use of dimethoate for **aphids/leafminers** will also result in adequate **spider mite** control. Refer to pg. 151 of the [1998 Commercial Vegetable Recommendations for NJ](#) for tips on improved **mite** control in tomatoes, as well as rates, restrictions, etc.

High populations of **thrips** have been reported in fields in Gloucester County. Damage has been reported on the foliage and the fruit, likely caused by direct feeding by the **thrips** when the green tomato fruit was developing. Effective materials labeled for **thrips** control include Monitor 4EC (*note:* this is a Special Local Needs Label, 24-C, for New Jersey and a copy of the label **must** be in the possession of user at time of application), Guthion and Provado. Several applications may be necessary once the population increases. Use high volume, **high pressure to ensure sufficient coverage of the crop.** □

## Vegetable Crops Diseases

Stephen A. Johnston, Ph.D., Plant Pathology

✓ **General:** Avoid irrigation during the night when temperatures are 70°F and above to minimize **Pythium root rot** on vegetable crops.

✓ **Asparagus:** Maintain adequate soil moisture during the recent drought by providing supplemental irrigation to avoid stressing production fields. Stressed fields will be more susceptible to **Fusarium Root & Crown Rot**. Also scout fields for **aphids** and **asparagus beetles**, and maintain control of these pests to avoid crop damage, which would be an additional stress on the field.

✓ **Bean (Snap):** Apply Ridomil Gold 4E in a 7-inch band over the row after seeding for control of **damping-off** caused by **Pythium**.

✓ **Cole crops:** Apply Ridomil Gold 4E in a 7-inch band over the row after seeding for control of **damping-off** and early season control of **downy mildew**. On established plantings, maintain applications of maneb or Bravo as a foliar spray every 7-10 days for control of **Alternaria leaf spot**.

✓ **Carrot:** Maintain fungicide applications every 10 days for control of **leaf blights**.

✓ **Cucumber:** Apply Ridomil Gold 4E in a 7-inch band over the row after seeding for control of **damping-off**. On established fields with vines running, maintain foliar applications of Bravo + Benlate or Topsin M every 7-10 days for control of **anthracnose**.

✓ **Eggplant: Phomopsis leaf spot** is present in some fields. Infected leaves contain tan lesions with black specks in the center. Apply maneb as a foliar spray every 7-10 days for control. In areas where **Phytophthora blight** is present, add a copper fungicide with the maneb.

✓ **Greens (turnips & mustard):** Apply Ridomil Gold 4E in a 7-inch band over the row after seeding for control of **damping-off**.

✓ **Muskmelon:** Maintain applications of mancozeb or chlorothalonil every 7-10 days for control of **Alternaria leaf blight**.

✓ **Pepper:** Maintain applications of a copper fungicide + maneb every 7-10 days for the control of **bacterial leaf spot, Phytophthora blight & anthracnose**.

✓ **Pumpkins & winter squash:** Apply Bravo as a foliar spray for control of **downy mildew**, repeat on a 7- to 10 day schedule.

✓ **Squash, Summer:** All fields seeded for fall harvest should be seeded into reflective mulch culture in order to prevent infection with **mosaic viruses**. **Winged aphids** that transmit the **mosaic viruses** will not land on plants produced on reflective mulch; therefore, they do not transmit the **viruses**. Maintain applications of Ridomil

# Vegetable IPM Update

Kristian E. Holmstrom and Sally Walker, Program Associates in Vegetable IPM

## Peppers

The second generation **European corn borer (ECB)** population is at levels of concern for pepper plantings in all counties. Blacklight trap catches of 1 to 2 per night are enough to result in pepper fruit infestation. Trap catches at this level or higher or the presence of ECB egg masses on leaves should trigger a 7 to 10 day spray schedule for ECB control. Continue to monitor fruit for signs of infestation such as worm entry holes near the cap or increases in the level of bacterial soft rot. These are methods of gauging the efficacy of control practices.

In Ocean County, Frank Spiecker of Garden State Pest Management reports low levels of **fall armyworm (FAW)** larvae in pepper fruit. This pest may be a serious threat to pepper fruit particularly in southern and coastal areas. When scouting, look for egg masses on the undersides of leaves. They differ from ECB egg masses in that the eggs are round, not flat and have a felt-like covering of hair over the whole egg mass. The presence of FAW egg masses is cause to initiate a spray schedule. Consult the [1998 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations](#) for suggested insecticides for this pest.

## Tomatoes

**Stinkbug** activity continues to be high, particularly in the Cumberland County area. It is advisable that periodic insecticide applications be made to protect fruit from **stinkbug damage**.

## Sweet Corn

Adult catches of ECB in both blacklight and pheromone traps have increased sharply throughout most of the state within the last week. This pest will soon be infesting sweet corn plantings either alone or in combination with FAW. Whorl stage corn should now be monitored closely for signs of ECB and FAW feeding. Coastal areas are likely to have the most severe FAW feeding, especially on very young corn. Garden State Pest Management reports FAW feeding this week on seedling stage sweet corn in coastal Monmouth County.

The highest average nightly **ECB** blacklight trap catches are as follows:

Shirley	18	Centerton	5
Elmer	12	Eldora	5
Ellisdale	8	Indian Mills	5
Allentown	7	Elm	4
Cohansey	7	Folsom	4
Tabernacle	7	Medford	4

Overall blacklight and pheromone trap catches of adult **corn earworm (CEW)** have increased steadily over the past week in southern and central counties. This is

the beginning of the second flight of this pest, and it is likely that **CEW** will be present at potentially damaging levels for the remainder of the season. As yet, the flight has not begun in the northernmost counties.

The highest average nightly **CEW** blacklight trap catches are as follows

Indian Mills	4	Allentown	1
Woodstown	3	Elm	1
Cedarville	2	Green Creek	1
Sewell	2	Matawan	1
Shiloh	2	Mullica Hill	1
Shirley	2	New Egypt	1

**Corn leaf rust** has recently been spotted on older plantings in Burlington County. This disease is of concern when it occurs on younger whorl plantings. Look for red or brown pustules on upper leaf surfaces. Spores will be present where the pustules have broken. Some varieties are susceptible to leaf rust at a young stage. If rust is found on young whorl sweet corn, fungicide applications are warranted.

## General Sweet Corn Spray Schedule

Silking stage:	North	6 day *
	Central	4 to 5 days*
	South	3 to 4 days*

\*These are general spray recommendations for large areas of the state. Growers can increase or decrease the intervals based on their own local situations.

SEE **BLACKLIGHT TRAP CATCHES** ON PAGE 5

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## DISEASES FROM PAGE 3

Gold/Bravo as a foliar spray every 14 days for control of **Phytophthora blight**.

✓ **Sweet Corn:** Examine young fields for the presence of **rust** on the older leaves. If the disease is found prior to the whorl stage of growth, apply a fungicide spray for control. Older corn will not benefit from a fungicide application.

✓ **Tomato:** Maintain applications of Bravo one week and Quadris the next week for control of **leaf spots** and **fruit rots**. Maintain this pattern of fungicide use from the time plants have crown fruit 1/3 their final size until the end of the season. **Tomato Mosaic Virus** infected plants have appeared in some fields at this time. Infected plants are chlorotic and have a severe mosaic pattern present on the leaves. The virus is easily transmitted from plant to plant mechanically. The disease spreads rapidly in staked tomato production where pruning and tying occurs. Therefore, remove infected plants from the field, and destroy them to prevent spread.

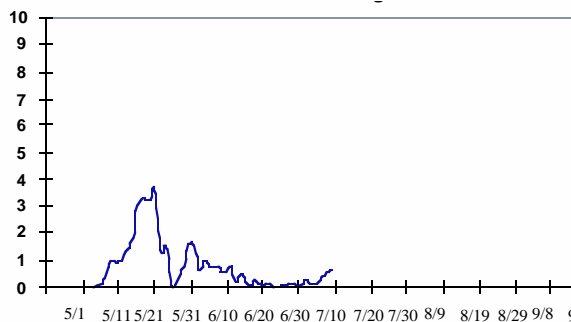
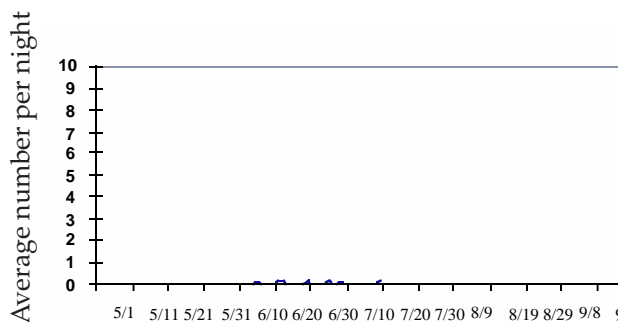
**Watermelon:** Maintain foliar applications of Bravo + Benlate or Topsin M every 7 days for control of **anthracnose & gummy stem blight**. □

# Blacklight Trap Catches

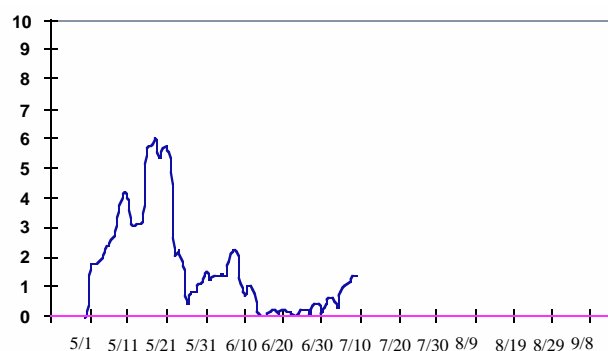
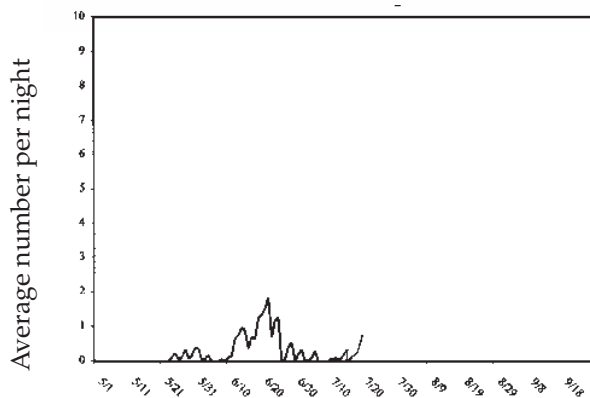
## Corn Earworm

## European Corn Borer

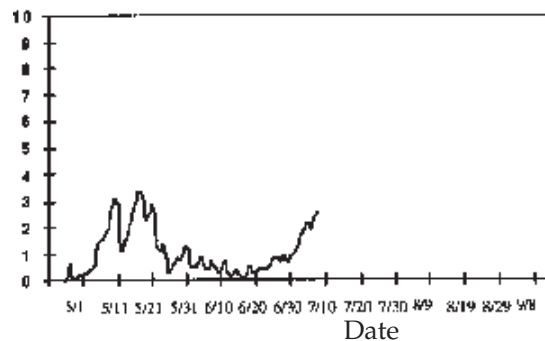
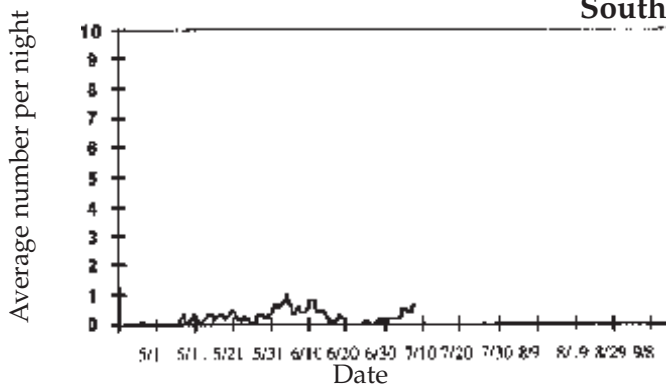
### Northern Region



### Central Region



### Southern Region



## (Flea) Marketing Opportunity

*Rick VanVranken, Atlantic County Agricultural Agent*

Flea markets offer farmers an opportunity for retail selling and accessing large numbers of consumers with nominal overhead and start-up costs. They provide the building, advertising, location and other services for a relatively low space rental fee. They also offer the chance for retailing a couple of days a week, while concentrating on the production and harvesting of crops the rest of the week. Alternatively, using several markets as outlets allows for marketing several days each week.

Existing flea markets in southern New Jersey include Columbus in Burlington County and Cowtown in Salem

County. Cowtown management has stated that they serve 40,000 customers on busy weekends. That many potential buyers would be tough to generate in a start-up location.

I just received word that the Four Seasons Flea Market, just off the Atlantic City Expressway in Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, has reopened under new management. They currently have room for 150 vendors and would like to "put in the largest vegetable produce market in New Jersey."

If you'd like to try your hand at retail marketing, or are looking for another outlet for your produce, consider a flea market. Contacts for southern New Jersey flea markets are:

Four Seasons Flea Market 609-569-0007

Cowtown Flea Market 609-769-3202

Columbus Farmers' Market 609-267-0051

## Meeting Calendar

**July 23 - July 26, 1998** - NJ Peach Fest & Tomato Expo at the Gloucester County 4-H Fair, 4-H Fairgrounds, Mullica Hill, NJ. Contact Michelle Infante at 609-863-0110 on the Tomato Expo.

**August 4, 1998** - Deer Fencing Installation Seminar, Rutgers Snyder Research Farm, Pittstown, NJ. Call Snyder Farm at (908) 730-9419, ext. 11 to register.

**August 5, 1998** - Deer Fencing Installation Seminar, Rutgers Agricultural Research & Development Center, Bridgeton, NJ. To register, call Rutgers Snyder Research Farm at (9087) 730-9419, ext. 11.

**August 17, 1998** - Vegetable Twilight Meeting, Rutgers Agricultural Research & Extension Center, Upper Deerfield, NJ. Contact Dr. Steve Garrison at 609-455-3100.

**August 18, 1998**, 6:30 p.m. - Direct Marketing Twilight Meeting, Monmouth County, Atlantic Farms, 1506 Atlantic Avenue, Wall Township (Rt. 524), NJ 08736. Contact Ramu Govindasamy at (732) 932-9171 ext. 25.

**September 24 - 26, 1998** - The International Lettuce and Leafy Vegetables Workshop, Holiday Inn Boardwalk in Atlantic City, NJ Contact Dr. Wes Kline at (609) 451-2800, or write to International Lettuce Workshop, 291 Morton Ave., Millville, NJ 08332.

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### CONFERENCE FROM PAGE 2

educational opportunity will provide insight into the latest production and handling techniques for these crops, as well as emerging marketing trends.

The Lettuce and Leafy Vegetables Conference is being coordinated by Rutgers Cooperative Extension agricultural agents Rick VanVranken and Dr. Wesley Kline, and Extension vegetable specialist, Dr. Steven Garrison. Registration information is available from Dr. Kline's office at (609) 451-2800, or write to International Lettuce Workshop, 291 Morton Ave., Millville, NJ 08332. □

## Two Grant Programs For Northeast Producers

Applications are now available for the Northeast Region Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) Program's 1999 farmer grants. Northeast SARE now offers two kinds of grants to producer-initiated and managed projects that will advance knowledge about alternative production and marketing practices.

"These grants provide a wonderful opportunity for farmers interested in evaluating new ideas," says Northeast SARE Program Coordinator Fred Magdoff. "Many farmers and growers have had an idea but didn't have the time or the resources to fully test it. Here's a program which helps farmers to try something new that may end up significantly helping their farms."

Through the seven-year old Farmer/Grower Grant Program, SARE helps producers conduct farm-based experiments to answer their own production and marketing questions. Farmer/Grower Grant proposals may address any food, non-food or forest crop production or marketing issue. Project activities may include small research trials, educational activities and demonstrations.

Through its two-year old SEED (Special Evaluation, Education and Demonstration) initiative, Northeast SARE will provide grants to producers willing to farm-test selected, alternative practices. Previous SARE-supported research has shown that these practices improve farm profitability, reduce pesticide use, protect soil, and/or enhance quality of life.

The goal of both programs is to develop and refine systems and practices that promote stewardship of natural resources, prevent agricultural pollution and improve farm profitability.

Northeast SARE will award up to \$150,000 through its producer grant programs. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis to farmers in the 12-state region. In the past, grants have ranged from \$300 to about \$8,000.

Reviewers will give preference to proposals that clearly define local sustainable agriculture problems or issues and propose innovative solutions. Projects must be led by one or more producer, include a professional technical advisor (an extension agent, for example) and outline a plan for sharing gained information with others in the community.

Any producer within the Northeast is eligible to apply. The Northeast region includes: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia and Washington D.C.

All farmer grant applications must be postmarked by December 11, 1998. Decisions will be announced in March 1999. To obtain a grant application, visit our website at <http://www.uvm.edu/~nesare/>, call 802-656-0471 or write Northeast SARE at 10 Hills Building, University of Vermont, Burlington Vermont, 05405-0082. □

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## Vineland Auction Market Prices

### How to Obtain the Information

**On-line for free:** [http://www.ams.usda.gov/mncs/mn\\_reports/bt\\_fv160.txt](http://www.ams.usda.gov/mncs/mn_reports/bt_fv160.txt) (Your local library may have access.)

**By fax from:** Joseph C. Tarpine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 40 E. Broad Street, Suite 20, Bridgeton, NJ 08302-2878, phone: (609) 453-3870, fax: (609) 453-3880 (Subscription fee is \$20.00 per month.)

# Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged above normal. Extremes were 93 degrees at Woodstown on the 18th, and 54 degrees at Charlotteburg on the 19th. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.27 inches north, 0.15 inches central, and 0.04 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total was 0.85 inches at Charlotteburg on the 17th to the 18th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 60 percent north, 53 percent central and 38 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 72 degrees north, 71 degrees central and 74 degrees south.

## Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 a.m. Monday 7/20/98

WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	%FC
BELVIDERE BRIDGE	.01	25.24	7.20	90	55	75.	2	1507	224	49
CANOE BROOK	.40	24.86	5.73	90	64	77.	3	1747	461	63
CHARLOTTEBURG	.85	28.02	8.71	88	54	73.	2	1327	284	63
LONG VALLEY	.00	25.03	5.27	88	55	74.	2	1333	213	49
NEWTON	.10	20.85	3.23	88	57	74.	2	1348	202	53
FREEHOLD	.22	26.13	8.17	90	64	79.	4	1580	148	56
LONG BRANCH	.58	29.27	11.39	85	65	76.	1	1496	141	52
NEW BRUNSWICK	.07	25.87	8.07	89	63	78.	2	1656	143	63
PEMBERTON	.05	19.10	1.30	92	60	79.	4	1793	323	30
TOMS RIVER	.00	32.51	14.26	92	58	78.	4	1716	352	28
TRENTON	.00	23.87	6.95	87	54	76.	0	1596	21	43
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	.00	19.15	3.29	88	61	77.	1	1704	249	20
DOWNSTOWN	.11	18.62	2.04	89	59	77.	1	1804	216	35
HAMMONTON	.02	18.06	.54	91	58	77.	1	1760	198	25
POMONA	.00	22.80	7.00	89	62	77.	2	1739	289	29
SEABROOK	.00	21.81	5.79	90	64	79.	3	1912	317	39
ATLANTIC CITY MARINA	.13	23.46	8.33	86	72	78.	3	1700	333	26
WOODSTOWN	.00	18.73	0.95	93	56	77	NA	1940	NA	NA
WES KLINE — GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW										
Last Week		243	(Ending 7/13/98)							
This Week		261	(Ending 7/20/98)							

## Vegetable & Medicinal Herb Twilight Meeting

A twilight meeting will be held on **August 17, 1998**, at the **Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center in Upper Deerfield**. Growers, processors and agricultural industry representatives are invited to attend. The following field trials are open to visitors.

- ◆ **Variety Trials:** Staked tomatoes, plum tomatoes, processing tomatoes, peppers with resistance to bacterial leaf spot and phytophthora, and potato varieties.
- ◆ **Disease Control Trials:** Fumigation for and cultural controls for phytophthora in peppers, tomato fungicide trials, and disease control with genetically engineered eggplants.
- ◆ **Cultural Trials:** Direct seeding studies of medicinal herbs, no-till and plastic culture of peppers, plant growth regulators on peppers, and IPM studies on peppers.
- ◆ **Insect Control:** Insecticide trials for control of pests in tomatoes, peppers, eggplant and cabbage.
- ◆ Also discuss production and pest problems with Rutgers Cooperative Extension Agents and Specialists.

Plots will be open from 4:00 p.m. until dark. The informal program will begin at 5:30 p.m. at the plots, followed by a wagon tour to more distant plots at 6:00 p.m. For further information, contact Dr. Steve Garrison, Specialist in Vegetable Crops at (609) 455-3100.

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