

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

AUGUST 11, 1999



\$20 Million Grant to Assist Farmworkers

Excerpted from USDA Press Release, Washington, Aug. 3, 1999

Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman today announced that USDA will provide \$20 million in grants to provide emergency services to low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Grants will be made available in areas experiencing a local emergency or a state or national disaster declaration.

"USDA has a long history of responding to farm owners who have seen their crops and farmland suffer from natural disasters and local emergencies," said Glickman. "With this funding, USDA now will be able to bring relief to the many migrant and seasonal farmworkers who have lost their sole source of income because there are few or no crops left to harvest."

Grants will be given to tax-exempt public agencies or private organizations that have experience in providing emergency services to low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers. The type of service could include payment assistance for: rent or mortgage, utility bills, child care, transportation, school supplies, food, construction of new farmworker housing units, repair or rehabilitation of farmworker housing and construction of facilities related to farmworker housing, such as health clinics or child care facilities.

"Farmworkers and their families are some of the poorest people in our nation, and they are among those hardest hit by the depressed farm economy," said Jill Long Thompson, under secretary for USDA Rural Development. "It is sad to see that the American workers who ensure food is available to all of America are finding it difficult to feed or house their own families."

USDA will accept proposals for grant assistance from interested state and local non-profit community development organizations. Procedures for submission were published in the Aug. 2 Federal Register. Proposals must be sent to the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service by 5 p.m., Aug. 15, 1999.

USDA Rural Development provides loans and grants to finance affordable rental housing for farm workers and are the only national source for farm labor housing construction funds. Rural Development also provides funding to finance essential community services, such as childcare centers and health care facilities.

For more information about Rural Development programs, contact your local USDA Rural Development office or USDA Service Center, call the Rural Development national office at (202) 720-4323, or check the web page at: www.rurdev.usda.gov □

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“Blackbirds” and Agriculture

Janet L. Bucknall, Wildlife Biologist and State Director, USDA APHIS Wildlife Services

The term “blackbird” refers to a diverse group of about ten North American bird species. Two blackbirds are common in New Jersey: red-winged blackbirds and common grackles. Crows and starlings are not classified as blackbirds, but are also commonly involved in agricultural damage situations. Although crows and blackbirds are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State law, a “Depredation Order” exists at the Federal and State levels that enables the farmer to control these species to reduce damage without a permit. Starlings are not afforded Federal or State protection, and may also be taken without a permit. Prior to initiating a control program, it is advisable to consult local and county laws to ensure compliance with firearm discharge, animal protection, and noise ordinances.

Corn loss to blackbirds is currently the greatest economic loss by birds to any North American crop. In 1990, red-wings destroyed over 360,000 tons of field corn in the U.S.; although this represented only 1% of the national production, localized losses were severe to many farmers. Damage is typically concentrated in farm areas that are within 5 miles of a wetland roost site.

Starlings often congregate in winter roosts associated with farm buildings and barns. Thousands of starlings may seriously impact farm operations through feed consumption (individual starlings may consume up to 50% of their body weight in grain each day) and contamination.

As with every wildlife damage problem, the most effective control program is one that integrates a number of practical, effective, and legal techniques. Blackbird damage control programs on the farm typically consist of modification of certain farm practices, harassment, and removal of birds through lethal means. Success of the program will depend on the flexible and diligent application of techniques by the farm operator, and in some cases, coordination of damage control programs among neighboring farmers.

To reduce red-winged blackbird damage to field corn, modification of farm practices may include use of bird-resistant varieties of corn, insect control, and alteration of planting and harvest schedules. To reduce starling damage in farm buildings, clean up spilled grain, store grain in bird-proof facilities, use feed forms not appealing to starlings, and adjust feeding schedules (starlings prefer to feed early-mid morning).

Harassment of blackbirds and starlings can be accomplished through use of pyrotechnics, propane cannons (State permit needed, 908-735-8793), and use of Avitrol (R). Initiate harassment programs as early as bird

presence is detected, and as necessary to prohibit the birds from developing strong affiliations to your farm. Propane cannons work best when they are moved periodically, and shut down when birds are not present. Prior to use of Avitrol (R), contact the NJ Bureau of Pesticide Control (609-984-6901) to guarantee its registration, and comply with all pesticide use regulations.

Removal of birds usually is accomplished through shooting. As noted earlier, no Federal or State permit is needed, but check your local laws to guarantee compliance with municipal and county statutes. Shooting should be employed as a reinforcement to harassment.

For more detailed advice on reducing blackbird and starling damage on your farm, contact the USDA APHIS Wildlife Services, 140-C Locust Grove Road, Pittstown, NJ 08867, (908) 735-5654 and request leaflets entitled:

Starling Control at Feedlots
Control of Blackbird, Starling, and Crow Damage to Corn and Other Crops
Control of Blackbird, Starling and Crow Roosts
Bird Control Devices, Sources of Supply
Pyrotechnics for Bird Control

Vegetable Twilight Meeting

August 16, 1999

5:30 p.m. until dark

**Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension
Center, Upper Deerfield, NJ**

The plots will be open at 5:30 p.m. Welcome and introduction are at 6:00 at the pavilion, followed immediately by a wagon tour.

The following plots will be included in the tour:

- ❖ Asparagus variety trials
- ❖ Processing tomato varieties
- ❖ Phytophthora resistant pepper varieties
- ❖ Bacterial leaf spot resistant pepper varieties
- ❖ Fungicides, soil fumigation and biological control agents for control of Phytophthora blight in peppers
- ❖ Sweet corn variety trial (past peak maturity)
- ❖ No-till planting of squash
- ❖ Reflective mulches for pepper production
- ❖ Nutrient management trials with tomato and peppers
- ❖ IPM trial with peppers, and insect control in vegetables

Important Note: Fresh market staked tomato variety trials (round and plum) are located on growers' farms in 1999. If you are interested in visiting these trials, please contact Stephen A. Garrison for information at (856) 455-3100.

New Liberalized Farmer Deer Permit Regulations

John Grande, Director, Rutgers Snyder Research Farm

The New Jersey Legislature recently passed into law liberalized regulations pertaining to “Farmer Deer Permits”. Below is a Division of Fish, Game & Wildlife (DFGW) comparison chart that addresses the major differences between the old vs. new permit system. A farmer must select which type of permit best suits his needs. Farmers experiencing excessive crop damage should carefully review the advantages of this new farm

permit system. Farmers who qualify for the “non-occupant” permit may hunt in the *entire* zone for which they qualify. Check with the Division of Fish, Game & Wildlife for details (609-292-9173, Permit Section). Also, we have been informed that farmers who received “Farmer Permits” last year will be mailed applications this year. Additionally, we understand the DFGW personnel will speak on the subject at County Ag Board meetings.

Special Note: Geese

It was also announced that during the September goose hunting season, the limit is 5 per day. Hunters will not be required to purchase the special \$2.00 permit, but must call 1-800-WETLANDS to receive a “HIP” number. State and Federal Waterfowl Stamps are still required.

Comparison Between “Occupant” and “Non-Occupant” Farmer Deer Permit Application Requirements

“OCCUPANT”

Permit will be valid for the farm property where applicant resides.

Must live on farm property.

Must have at least 5 acres of land that is tax-assessed as farmland.

Must be the owner or leasee and his immediate family members, who also live on the farm, can qualify.

Each family member (see above) may apply for a bow, shotgun and muzzleloader permit.

If farm property is located in multiple zones, the applicant must choose one zone to apply for the free farmer deer permit.

A hunting license or rifle permit is *not* required if hunting on the farm where applicant lives. If hunting on the other lands, a valid hunting license, and a rifle permit if hunting during muzzleloader season, is required.

Farmer may also apply for regular deer permits through the mail-in lottery.

“NON-OCCUPANT”

Permit will be valid for the entire zone listed on application.

Is not required to live on farm property.

Must actively till at least 30 acres of land that is tax-assessed as farmland. Woodlots cannot be used to qualify.

If applying for leased land, a copy of agricultural and hunting rights leases must be attached to application.

The farmer or farmers and their immediate family members (up to a total of 5 people) may qualify.

Each of the 5 people (see above) may apply for a bow, shotgun and muzzleloader permit.

If farm property is located in multiple zones, the applicant must choose one zone to apply for the free farmer deer permit.

A valid hunting license, and a rifle permit if hunting during the muzzleloader season, is required. A hunting license or rifle permit is not required if hunting on the farm where applicant lives.

Farmers may also apply for regular deer permits through the mail-in lottery.

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom and Sarah Walker, Program Associates in Vegetable IPM

Lima Beans

Corn earworm (CEW) adult counts have been increasing in blacklight traps throughout the southern portion of the state. Begin scouting lima bean fields for the presence of **CEW** larvae. To detect **CEW** in limas, use a three-foot square shake cloth placed between two rows of plants. In 5 to 10 areas in the field, shake the plants over the cloth and count the number of **CEW** larvae that fall out. A treatment will be needed if 1 larva per 6 row feet is found and if 50% of the larvae are at least 1/2" in length. See the *Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for control and threshold information.

Tomatoes

Spider mite outbreaks have become more common on tomatoes recently. Often these occurrences are associated with weedy areas within the field. On the smaller farms where solanaceous crops are often planted together, **spider mite** infestations frequently originate on eggplant and spread to adjacent tomato plantings. Weekly scouting of these crops is necessary to detect **mite** infestations early. Look for leaves with characteristic small white spots ("stipple") on the upper surface, and webbing on and near the mid-vein on the undersides of leaves.

Stinkbug injury is increasing on tomatoes throughout northern counties. In an unsprayed research plot in Hunterdon County, injury has been found on 25% of fruit within the week. Individual **stinkbugs**, normally very difficult to find in fields, were easily spotted in and around tomato plots in this area. **Stinkbugs** appear to be more abundant this year than last, at least in the northern counties. It is advisable to treat tomato plantings periodically, beginning with fruit bulk, to minimize **stinkbug** injury on ripening fruit. Be aware, however, that repeated use of pyrethroid insecticides can result in **mite** and **aphid** outbreaks.

Peppers

Spider mite infestations are increasing in pepper plantings recently. (see tomato section for symptoms, etc.). Plantings should be scouted regularly for this pest.

European corn borer (ECB) adult populations have decreased slightly this last week, possibly due to cooler nights. These levels are still considered damaging to peppers. Maintain regular applications to prevent fruit infestations from **ECB**.

Pumpkins

Squash bug egg masses are now greater than 50% hatched in the northern counties. These insects are capable of causing discolored blemishes on ripening

pumpkins, and are more easily controlled when small. If **squash bug** injury is a concern, check plantings weekly for the presence of nymph groups. When these nymphs begin to feed on the undersides of leaves, a yellowish blotch often appears on the upper surface. The nymphs are gray in color with black legs, and are typically found in clusters. Treatment should be considered when groups are found on most plants.

Spider mites have been found recently on pumpkins in the northern counties. Regular scouting is advisable to detect these infestations at an early stage. Spot treatments may be effective under these conditions.

Sweet Corn

ECB adult catches have decreased somewhat statewide over the past week. This slight decline may be in part due to cooler temperatures over the last few nights. This population is still a threat to sweet corn plantings. Continue to scout plantings in the whorl and pre-tassel stages. Consider treating when 12% of plants are infested with ECB alone or in combination with fall armyworm (FAW). Initiating silk schedules at full tassel to first silk should help prevent ECB from infesting ears as they migrate downward from open tassels. The highest nightly ECB blacklight trap catches are:

Shirley	25	Centerton	8	Woodstown	7
Ellisdale	15	Cohansey	8	Allentown	6
Georgetown	13	Hackettstown	7	Crosswicks	5
Little York	11	Mullica Hill	7	Pedricktown	5

CEW adult catches are moderate in most areas of the state. We have not experienced any of the massive influxes of adults associated with tropical weather systems, and as a result, good control should be achieved with prescribed silk spray schedules. Note that on the **CEW** map, the region represented by the 0.8 – 8 moths per night roughly corresponds to a 3-day schedule. The highest nightly **CEW** blacklight trap catches are:

E. Vineland	12	Pemberton	10	Centerton	5
Eldora	12	Fishing Creek	9	Farmingdale	5
Ellisdale	12	Shiloh	7	Pedricktown	5
Crosswicks	10	Shirley	7	Cranbury	4

Prompt destruction and incorporation of plantings after harvest is advisable to prevent the spread of **spider mites**, **leaf rust** and **ECB** into subsequent plantings.

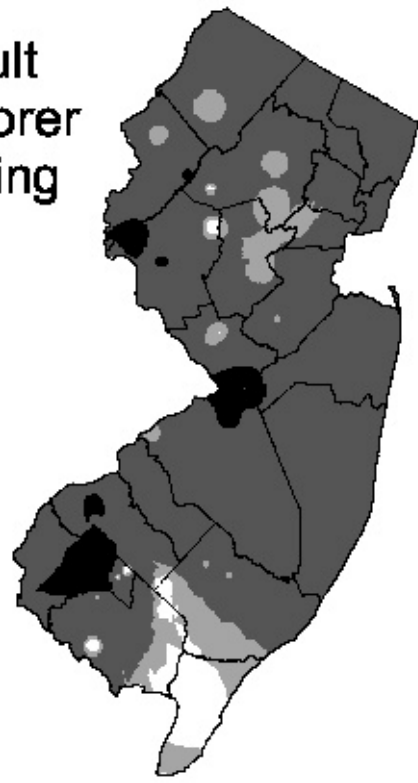
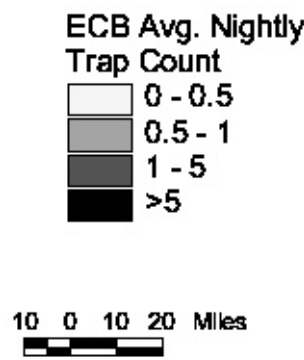
General Sweet Corn Spray Schedule

Silking corn:	North	4 - 5 days
	Central	3 days
	South	3 days

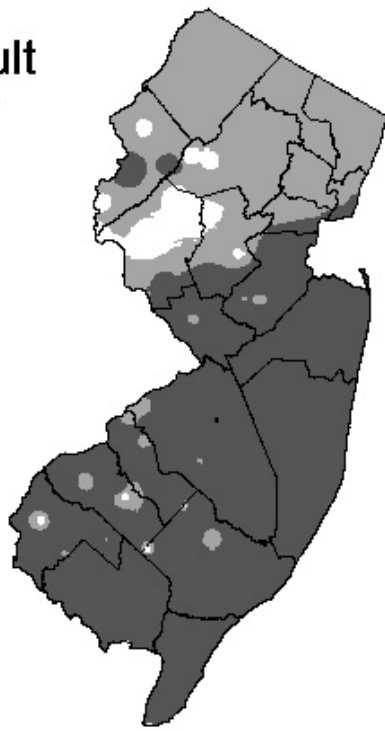
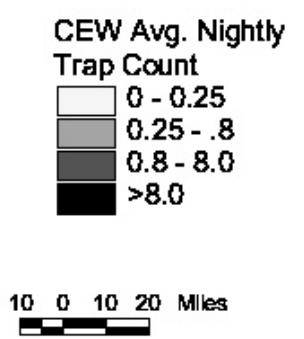
*These are general spray recommendations for large areas of the state. Growers can increase or decrease the intervals based on their own local situations.

SEE ECB AND CEW DISTRIBUTION MAPS ON PAGE 5

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending August 11, 1999



Distribution of Adult Corn Earworm for the Week Ending August 11, 1999



Data collected and processed by: Kris Holmstrom, Sally Walker, Marilyn Hughes
Rutgers Cooperative Extension & Center for Remote Sensing

Vegetable Crops Diseases

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

✓ **Asparagus: Rust** is present in some fields at this time. Infected fernstalks contain numerous black, elliptical lesions scattered over the stems and branches. Apply mancozeb as a foliar spray and repeat every 10 days. Control of rust is essential to reduce stress on the planting, and reduce the incidence of **Fusarium root and crown rot**.

✓ **Cole crops:** Maintain foliar applications of maneb or Bravo for the control of **Alternaria leaf spot & downy mildew**.

✓ **Carrot: Leaf blights** caused by **Alternaria & Cercospora** are present in some fields at this time. Maintain foliar applications of Bravo every 10 days for control.

✓ **Corn (sweet):** Observe fields for the presence of **rust**. Once observed if corn is in the whorl stage or younger, apply a fungicide as a foliar spray for control.

✓ **Cucumber: Bacterial wilt** is prevalent in some fields at this time. Infected plants wilt once they have begun to set fruit. No control measures are available at this time. Control of the **cucumber beetle** from emergence until flowering is essential to prevent **bacterial wilt** from developing. Maintain foliar applications of Bravo + Benlate or Topsin M for control of **foliar diseases**.

✓ **Eggplant:** Maintain applications of a copper fungicide + maneb with a spreader sticker to prevent the fruit phase of **Phytophthora blight** and **Phomopsis fruit rot**.

✓ **Greens (mustard, turnip):** Shortly after seeding, apply Ridomil Gold 4E as a soil surface application for control of **damping-off** and early season **downy mildew**.

✓ **Lettuce:** Shortly after seeding, apply Ridomil Gold 4E as a soil surface application for control of **damping-off** and early season **downy mildew**.

✓ **Muskmelon:** Maintain applications of Bravo, mancozeb or Quadris for

SEE DISEASES ON PAGE 7

Pest Notes

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

✓ **General** - Methyl-parathion (PennCap-M, methyl-parathion 4E) has undergone several label changes per requirements of the Federal EPA. In vegetables, snap beans, lima beans and other succulent beans, succulent peas, and tomatoes have been deleted from the label. PennCap-M can be applied to all currently labeled crops until December 31, 1999, after which time all product must be used up or all product must be in containers with the new label. Vegetable crops remaining on the label include lentils, oats, sweet corn, sweet and white potatoes.

Azinphos-methyl (Guthion, azinphos-methyl WP) has also undergone several label changes as per requirements of the Federal EPA. In vegetables, all currently labeled crops remain on the label. However, Guthion cannot be applied with a backpack or hand-wand sprayer, and the re-entry interval (REI - the time from last application to re-entry into the field) has been extended from 48 hours to 4 days under normal conditions, and to 5 days under conditions where rainfall is less than 25 inches per year (New Jersey exceeds this amount).

Propargite (Comite, Omite), a miticide, is no longer labeled in strawberries and beans. All other crops remain on the label.

✓ **Corn (sweet) - European corn borer** levels and **corn earworm** levels are still increasing, and ears will need to be protected at this time. Some IPM tips for effective management of insect pests of sweet corn include:

- Follow the IPM spray guidelines for application of pesticides for worm control.
- Use high volume, high pressure ground equipment for most effective results (40 gallons per acre or more, with at least 50 psi or greater).
- Rotate insecticides to avoid insecticide resistance and/or secondary pest buildup (such as **spider mites** or **aphids**).
- If genetically altered sweet corn is used (corn with the *Bt.* gene), closely monitor ears for **sap beetle** attack.
- Most effective pyrethroid insecticides are Baythroid and Warrior. Of these, Warrior T can likely be applied every 4-5 days without a reduction in ear protection, whereas Baythroid may need applications every 3-4 days.
- Direct sprays to the ear and ear zone for maximum control.

✓ **Cucurbits** - the Federal EPA has approved a supplemental label for the use of Admire 2F and Provado 1.6F (both are imidacloprid) for control of **cucumber beetles**, **whiteflies** and **aphids** in cucurbits,

including calabasa, Chinese okra/waxgourd, cucumber, edible melons, pumpkin, squash (summer, winter, acorn, spaghetti, opel), and watermelon (including hybrids). This is an extensive crop listing, and imidacloprid is highly effective against the labeled pests. For Provado 1.6F, use 3.75 fl oz per acre on a 5-7 day schedule as necessary. Do not exceed a total of 18.75 fl oz per acre per season. Because this is a Supplemental Label, a copy of this label must be in the possession of the user at application.

✓ **Lettuce** - Monitor newly planted lettuce closely for crop development. Plants between the 6-leaf stage and the 18-leaf stage will likely need protective applications of an insecticide from **corn earworms** (commonly called **lettuce headworms**). The **corn earworm moth** counts are increasing in the blacklight trap at RAREC, and will likely remain high for many weeks. These pests cannot be controlled if they are present on the plant as the head forms.

✓ **Potato** - Many potatoes damaged by **black cutworms** and **dingy cutworms** are being found in recent potato harvests. Large holes and/or gouges are indications of **cutworm** feeding. To find suspected **cutworms**, look closely inside damaged tubers for the actual **worms**, or look in soil in the row for buried **cutworms**. There are no available control methods for **cutworms** near harvest; foliar sprays and cutworm bait (such as Sevin 5B) may reduce the **cutworm** population when applied earlier in the season if environmental conditions are favorable. Younger **cutworms** tend to climb the foliage, and more mature **cutworms** tend to stay in the soil.

✓ **Tomato** - High numbers of **tomato hornworm moths** are being caught in the RAREC blacklight trap. These pests are easily controlled while small, but much more difficult when the **worms** are large. Many insecticides are labeled, and effective, for control of **hornworms**, including the biological insecticides such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*Bt.*) biopesticides. Thorough, timely applications are the key to controlling **hornworms** in tomatoes.

Stinkbugs are still active in tomato fields, and many damaged tomato samples are being brought to county agents and to RAREC. Several species of **stinkbugs** and plant bugs cause the yellowish blotching on red tomatoes. **Stinkbugs** are difficult to control even under the best of conditions: Baythroid, Monitor, Thiodan and Warrior are all labeled for **stinkbug** control in tomatoes. Repeat applications may be necessary because **stinkbugs** are highly mobile, and can re-invade a field shortly after a pesticide application. □

Notice to Fax Subscribers: We are sending the newsletter via mail because our fax broadcast system is currently down.

DISEASES FROM PAGE 5

control of **Alternaria leaf spot, downy & powdery mildew**. Quadris is phytotoxic to apples, causing defoliation. If using Quadris, do not use the sprayer to spray apples or allow drift to come in contact with apples.

✓ **Pepper: Phytophthora blight & Pythium root rot** continue to cause plants to wilt in fields at this time. Avoid evening and night irrigation, and irrigate according to tensiometer readings to reduce over-irrigation. Maintain applications of a copper fungicide + maneb with a spreader sticker to prevent the aerial phase of **Phytophthora blight & anthracnose**.

✓ **Pumpkin & winter squash: Powdery mildew** is present in some fields at this time. Apply Bravo every 14 days and Quadris on alternate 14 days for control. Quadris is phytotoxic to apples, causing defoliation. If using Quadris, do not use the sprayer to spray apples or allow drift to come in contact with apples.

✓ **Spinach:** Shortly after seeding apply Ridomil Gold 4E as a soil surface application for **damping-off** and early season control of **white rust**. New Jersey DEP petitioned EPA for a Section 18 emergency registration

for the use of Quadris to control **white rust**. EPA denied NJ the registration; therefore, NJ growers will *not* be able to use Quadris this fall for **white rust** control!

✓ **Squash, (summer): Powdery mildew** is present in some fields at this time. Apply Bravo every 14 days, and apply Quadris on alternate 14 days for control. Quadris is phytotoxic to apples, causing defoliation. If using Quadris, do not use the sprayer to spray apples or allow drift to come in contact with apples.

✓ **Tomato: Phytophthora crown rot** is present in some fields at this time. Infected plants have a brown lesion at the base of the stem; the plant becomes chlorotic and wilts. Apply Ridomil Gold 4E to assist in control, and avoid over-irrigation. Maintain applications of Bravo every 14 days and Quadris on alternate 14 days for control of **foliar & fruit diseases**.

✓ **Watermelon:** Maintain applications of Bravo + Benlate or Topsin M every 14 days and Quadris on alternate 14 days for control of **anthracnose & gummy stem blight**. Quadris is phytotoxic to apples, causing defoliation. If using Quadris, do not use the sprayer to spray apples or allow drift to come in contact with apples. ☐

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged slightly above normal. Extremes were 96 degrees at Pemberton on the 3rd and 50 degrees at Charlotteburg on the 4th. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.19 inches north, 0.31 inches central, and 0.13 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total was 0.34 inches at Trenton on the 8th to the 9th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 59 percent north, 37 percent central and 25 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 74 degrees north, 77 degrees central and 77 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 8/ 9/99

WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON %FC
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	
BELVIDERE BRIDGE	.15	11.73	-9.24	91	56	73.	1	2063	304	55
CHARLOTTEBURG	.11	13.45	-8.81	91	50	71.	1	1753	372	50
FLEMINGTON	.51	9.93	-11.42	93	56	74.	1	2140	335	59
LONG VALLEY	.00	11.36	-11.58	86	58	72.	2	1849	289	56
LONG BRANCH	.37	13.42	-7.32	88	61	75.	1	2088	237	35
NEW BRUNSWICK	.38	13.02	-7.76	93	59	76.	2	2259	244	60
PEMBERTON	.20	13.28	-7.67	96	56	77.	3	2336	365	26
TOMS RIVER	.26	7.06	-14.29	90	58	74.	2	2072	224	32
TRENTON	.34	13.43	-6.41	93	58	76.	1	2081	-23	39
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	.00	10.35	-8.05	89	63	77.	1	2221	243	12
DOWNSTOWN	.06	15.35	-4.10	91	58	75.	0	2250	135	29
HAMMONTON	.18	13.47	-7.00	91	57	75.	0	2253	163	20
POMONA	.08	13.76	-4.85	91	60	76.	2	2211	261	20
SEABROOK	.14	16.09	-2.65	91	63	77.	2	2395	273	28
ATLANTIC CITY MARINA	.31	10.81	-7.02	88	69	77.	3	2246	381	24
WOODSTOWN	.10	15.43	-5.06	95	56	77.	NA	2393	NA	NA
WES KLINE — GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW										
Last Week 296 (Ending 8/2/99) This Week 249 (Ending 8/9/99)										

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PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

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Pesticide User Responsibility: Use pesticides safely and follow instructions on labels. The user is responsible for the proper use of pesticides, residues on crops, storage and disposal, as well as damages caused by drift. For specific labels, special local-needs label 24(c) registration, or section 18 exemption, contact Rutgers Cooperative Extension of your County.

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.