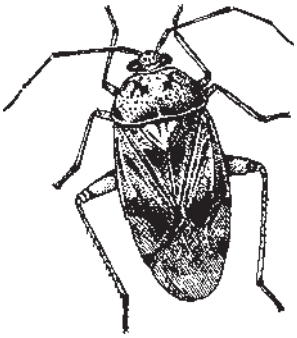
RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION AT THE NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION $1.50 JULY 1, 2003



INSIDE

Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Fruit IPM Agent

Peach

✔ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** Treatments for the second flight should be going on now. The following are timings for standard OP, carbamate and pyrethroid insecticides. We are at about 1,300 DD since biofix in southern counties, about 1200 DD in central counties, and just over 1050 DD in northern counties. Second generation treatments will be due at degree day accumulations of 1100–1200DD, and again at 1450-1500 DD. The first treatments should have already been applied in southern (6/25-6/28) and central counties (6/28-7/1). The first treatments are due in northern counties between 7/2-7/5. Second treatments are due in southern counties 7/4-5, in central counties 7/8-10, and in northern counties about 7/13-15 (projected). Insect pressure from the second generation appears that it will vary greatly from farm to farm. While our average count is only 8 males per trap, some locations did have higher numbers (a high of 89 moths per trap). Of our total traps in southern counties, 10% were above 20 moths per trap, 48% had no moths, 30% had above 6 moths per trap (a provisional threshold).

✔ **Tarnished Plant Bug (TPB) and Other Catfacing Insects:** The recent hot and dry weather has encouraged catfacing insect activity. Adults are present and move into the trees any time that mowing or similar ground cover operations disturb them. Growers are cautioned that any mowing should be preceded by insecticide applications for catfacing insects.

✔ **Thrips:** Adults are present at low levels in the ground cover, but are becoming easier to find. All early nectarines should be treated for thrips during the last 2 to 3 weeks before harvest. Please keep in mind that Spintor does not control OFM, and that another insecticide is needed in combination for that pest when using Spintor to control thrips.

✔ **Bacterial Spot**: While we are presently in a dry pattern with some rain expected later in the week, bacterial spot is still a major concern. Early fruit infections can often be mistaken for catfacing insect injury. Last week Dr. Lalancette cultured some suspected fruit samples, which resulted in bacteria being isolated from most of the fruit. This orchard had some, but very little accompanying foliar infection. Thus, even in orchards with little foliar infection, bacterial spot inoculum can exist. Continued copper applications are suggested up to 3 weeks to harvest. Make sure to use the proper copper formulation. We have had two recent reports of growers using the Champ formulation of copper. In both cases, the trees experienced severe leaf drop, and 100% fruit drop in one

SEE IPM ON PAGE 2

case. Tenncop and Copper Count applied at low rates continue to result in minimal foliar injury.

✔ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** The last of 4 alternate middle insecticides (standard materials) should have gone on late last week in southern counties, 6/30-7/1 in central counties and 7/3-5 in northern counties. Intrepid sprays are suggested as full cover applications at 10-30% hatch and again at 60-70% hatch. We are past this timing for the second application in all but northern counties. In northern counties the window for the second application will be about 7/1-7/3. These same timings also apply to apples, where TABM is a significant problem, especially in southern and central counties.

Apple

✔ **Codling Moth (CM):** All applications for the first flight should have already been applied, unless trap counts indicate continued population pressure above threshold levels (5 males per trap). Several orchards do have counts that merit additional treatments.

✔ **Spotted Tentiform Leafminer (STLM) and aphids:** The second flight is peaking in southern counties and approaching a peak in northern counties. Where growers wish to treat for spirea and green aphids, many materials used for leafminer will also control aphids. These include Vydate and the nicotinoid compounds, Provado, Actara, and Assail. Assail is also labeled for codling moth control.

✔ **Summer Diseases (Sooty Blotch and Fly Speck):** If your orchard is free (or virtually free) of scab, then you should be concentrating on summer rots and sooty blotch and fly speck control. The spring rains have helped set up ideal disease conditions. Controls for these diseases should be included in all cover sprays for the remainder of the season. The addition of Topsin to a half rate of Captan remains the standard for summer disease control.

Blueberry

✔ **Aphids:** Aphids are still being found in just over 70% (73%) of our samples. About 44% of samples show infestations at over 10% of terminals infested – an increase since last week. Provado applied for aphids is still doing a good job, but where Lannate is being used, continued high aphid populations are present, however, see note below on leafrollers.

✔ **Redbanded Leafroller and Other Leps.:** Second generation redbanded leafroller is normally not a problem. However, scouting results do indicate a potential high population at some locations. Trap counts vary from 0 to 280 moths per trap, with an average of 17.4 moths per trap. Normal applications of Guthion, Imidan or Lannate will control leafrollers. Provado has no effect on leafrollers. Spintor if used for thrips will also control leafrollers.

✔ **Thrips:** Most samples taken show "0" to low numbers of thrips. Only 15% of samples indicate the presence of thrips. One site in Hammonton did show a high level of 90 thrips per 100 fruit clusters.

✔ **Oriental Beetles:** Beetle populations vary greatly from farm to farm. Trap counts range from 0 to 25 beetles per trap in Burlington County, and from 0 to over 2,000 adults per trap in Atlantic County.

✔ **Stem Blight and Other Sick Looking Plants:** Stem blight is present at a number of sites, however, at some sites no visible cankers or internal signs of the disease are present. This injury is most likely the result of cold temperatures during the winter. Small diameter canes and "soft" wood perhaps from late fertilizer applications are usually the first to show these symptoms.

Insect Trap Captures

Tree Fruit - Southern Counties

Week Ending	LPTB	PTB	OFM	TABM-P	AM	CM	DWB	OFM-A	STLM	TABM
6/6	35		4	32		2		12	13	16
6/13	47	5	3	26		4		3	325	18
6/20	37	5	3	27		8		7	1952	21
6/27	49	3	6	16		2	18	8	2268	15

Northern Counties

Week Ending	LPTB	PTB	OFM	TABM-P	AM	CM	DWB	OFM-A	STLM	TABM
6/6			8.2	6.4		5.6			7.0	6.0
6/13	58.5		12.6	15.0		7.3			10.0	11.4
6/20	31		9	24.6		12.1			326.7	16.8
6/27	4.9	0.0	6.4	19.1		6.0	8.0		932.5	17.3

Blueberry - Atlantic County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
6/6	0.08	1.0				
6/13	1.65	2.13				
6/20	0.5	34.5		0.02	14	0
6/27	.13	115.8		.15	164.9	.01

Burlington County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
6/6	2.6	0.3				
6/13	3.36	0.0				
6/20	4.7	0.7		0	0	0
6/27	1.8	17.4		3.3	9.1	.12

Wine Grape Disease Update

Jim Travis, Ph.D., Extension Specialist in Plant Pathology, Penn State Cooperative Extension

Source: Electronic Grape Newsletter, June 30, 2003, by Mark Chien, Penn State Cooperative Extension.

For various regions across the state of Pennsylvania, conditions remain highly favorable for the further development and spread of grape diseases through the pea-size berry stage. Extended wet conditions and cool temperatures have been replaced by higher temperatures and isolated rain showers. **Black rot**, **Phomopsis**, **downy mildew** and **Botrytis** infection can spread during wet conditions during and following rain events. High humidity favors the spread of **powdery mildew** to clusters and leaves. Abundant disease inoculum in the canopy (leaf lesions already present) increases the risk for the spread of black rot, Phomopsis, and downy mildew to clusters and leaves in all vinifera and the susceptible French hybrid varieties. Continue to protect leaves and clusters with effective fungicides through the pea-size fruit stage.

Clean Grape Rules

Clean Grape Rule #1. Eliminate pruned woody shoots and larger diameter wood as a source of future disease spread in the vineyard. Grape wood should not be piled in or near the vineyard. Burning or burying the wood will eliminate its potential to spread disease to healthy vines. Smaller diameter brush may be mulched in the vineyard as long as it is mulched into fine pieces so that it degrades rapidly during the early part of the growing season. If pieces of brush are still evident the following spring, then the brush was not small enough and may cause a problem in disease carry-over and spread. Green shoots are not a concern for disease spread since they wilt and collapse quickly after being cut.

Clean Grape Rule #2. Protectant fungicides wash off with abundant rainfall; systemic fungicides are absorbed into leaves, shoots and clusters within a few hours of application. The general "rule-of-thumb" for the wash-off of Protectant fungicides states that, if less than 1 inch of rain has occurred since the last spray, the normal spray interval should be maintained. If 1 to 2 inches of rain has occurred since the last spray, the remaining spray interval should be reduced by ½ (ex. if 4 days of the normal spray interval are remaining, the protectant fungicide should be renewed in 2 days). If more than 2 inches of rain has occurred since the last spray, the fungicide should be applied as soon as possible. Protectant fungicides are captan, Dithane, Manzate, Manex, Ziram, Penncozeb, Elevate, Rovral and Vangard. Systemic fungicides are Nova, Rubigan, Elite, Procure, Abound, Sovran, Flint and Ridomil.

Clean Grape Rule #3. ALWAYS spray BEFORE the rain.

Clean Grape Rule #4. Spray BEFORE you see grape diseases. It may seem intuitive that you don't need to spray to control grape diseases until you see them in the vineyard but this is a disastrous approach to grape disease management. Although careful routine (weekly) scouting is a critical part of a grape disease management program, once the disease is present on leaves, shoots or fruit clusters, the battle to keep the crop clean becomes much more difficult. This may seem inconsistent with the integrated pest management (IPM) strategies you have learned for insect control.

Recommendations to control insects often require a certain "threshold" of insects on leaves or fruit clusters before action is taken. So for insects, waiting to see the "bug" before spraying is considered good IPM practice. The reason for the difference in controlling insects and grape diseases is due to the rate of increase. Insects increase by 10's or even 100's but diseases increase by 1000's and 10's of thousands within one reproductive cycle that can occur in as short a time as one week. If you are scouting your vineyard regularly, insects give you time to respond to the first sighting but when you see grape diseases, the epidemic has already begun. With every rain and wetting period of more than a few hours (or high humidity period for powdery mildew), the disease has the potential of increasing by the thousands. Grape growers spray BEFORE diseases are present to prevent the potential for crop loss due to disease.

Clean Grape Rule #5. Mix and alternate fungicides. It is important for grape growers to utilize fungicides with different modes of action during the season and from season to season to prevent fungicide resistance. However, with the extreme disease pressure and the need for frequent fungicide sprays in grape vineyards this season, a review of the "Mix and Alternate" rule is appropriate.

The potential for the development of resistance to the following fungicides, Captan, Dithane, Manzate, Manex, Ziram, Penncozeb, ferbam, sulfur is small due to the many modes-of-action of these fungicides. The chance that the fungus will develop resistance to all the multiple modes of action of these fungicides is small and has not occurred after years of use on many crops. However, many of the newer fungicides we use to control grape diseases utilize only a single mode-of-action on fungi. The potential for the fungus to develop resistance to the mode-of-action of these fungicides is very good. In fact, as Dr. Wilcox pointed out in his article, resistance has been identified in different parts of the world to many of the newer fungicides that we have found to be highly effective including Rovral, Ridomil, the sterol inhibitor fungicides (SI's), Vangard, Elevate and the strobilurin fungicides (Abound, Sovran, and Flint). The more you use these fungicides, the closer you are to fungicide resistance in your vineyard. This information is vital to preventing resistance buildup from occurring in your vineyard which will keep these highly effective materials

See Clean Grape Rules on page 4

Provado 1.6 Labeled for Stone Fruit

Peter W. Shearer, Ph.D., Specialist in Tree Fruit Entomology

Stone fruit growers in most states now have Provado 1.6 Flowable Insecticide registered for use against a number of sucking and chewing insect pests. Provado 1.6 can be applied to peach, nectarine, and apricot at rates of 4-8 oz/acre with 0-day to harvest interval (PHI). Cherries, plums and prunes can be sprayed at the same rates but have a 7-day PHI. There is a 12-hour re-entry interval for Provado 1.6 applied to these crops.

Insect pests on the label include **aphids**, **Japanese beetle**, **green June beetle**, **San Jose scale**, **potato leafhopper**, **white apple leafhopper**, and **tarnished plant bug**. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment of residues on blooming crops or weeds so avoid drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treated area. This new label is not for use in California, Florida, Hawaii, or New York. A copy of the supplemental label must be in possession of the user at the time of application. A copy of the label can be downloaded from the Rutgers Cooperative web page for NJ-Specific Labels at: http://www.rce.rutgers.edu/labels. Always read and follow the directions. ❑

Clean Grape Rules from page 3

available to you long into the future. This is an important issue for Pennsylvania vineyards since resistance of powdery mildew to the strobilurin fungicides was found in some vineyards in 2002.

Grape growers reduce the development of resistance in their vineyard by "mixing and alternating" fungicides. "Mixing" fungicides means that when the highly effective fungicides that are prone to resistance (Rovral, Ridomil, Nova, Rubigan, Elite, Procure, Vangard, Elevate, Abound, Sovran, and Flint) are used they are mixed with one of the broad spectrum fungicides (Captan, Dithane, Manzate, Manex, Ziram, Penncozeb, ferbam, sulfur) which are less likely to develop resistance.

Fungicide resistance is also reduced by alternating the highly effective fungicides that are prone to resistance. The sterol inhibitor fungicides (Nova, Rubigan, Elite, Procure) are alternated during the season with the strobilurin fungicides (Abound, Sovran, Flint) to control black rot and powdery mildew. Botrytis is controlled by alternating the use of Elevate, Rovral and Vangard. Avoid the temptation of using the same fungicide spray after spray and season after season just because it has been effective in the past.

Remember resistance is also reduced by using the broad spectrum fungicides (Captan, Dithane, Manzate, Manex, Ziram, Penncozeb, ferbam, sulfur) as often as possible since there is little to no potential for resistance build-up in the vineyard when they are used.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. ❑

Wet Spring Weather and Concern with Loss of Nitrogen

Joseph R. Heckman, Ph.D., Specialist in Soil Fertility

Extremely wet weather this spring has likely caused significant losses of soil nitrogen (N) and N from applied fertilizers. The degree of N loss depends on a combination of soil type, rainfall amount, and management practices. Pathways of N loss include soil erosion, leaching, and denitrification. Nitrogen is most vulnerable to leaching in highly permeable sandy soils. Denitrification occurs when nitrate N is converted by soil microorganisms to gaseous forms of N which are lost to the atmosphere. Losses of N via denitrification can be very large when soils remain saturated with water for long periods.

Early plantings of vegetable and field crops that were fertilized with N before the recent heavy rains may become N deficient due to losses of applied N. Another factor that limits soil N availability to crops this spring is that cold wet soils are slower to release N that normally becomes available from decomposition of organic matter. For soil organic matter to release and supply significant amounts of N to crops the soil needs to be warm and moist and have good aeration.

For annual crops such as sweet corn and other vegetable crops, the pre-sidedress soil nitrate test can be used to determine if sufficient N remains available in the soil to grow the crop. For information on how to use this soil test, refer to Rutgers Cooperative Extension Bulletin E285 "Soil Nitrate Testing as a Guide to Nitrogen Management for Vegetable Crops". It is available on the RCE website at http://www.rce.rutgers.edu/pubs/pdfs/e285.pdf

If additional sidedressing or topdressing of N is planned, it is advisable to apply this N as soon as possible to prevent the development of crop N deficiency. Smaller and more frequent applications of N fertilizer are better than applying a large single application. ❑

Peach Marketing

Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent

❖ **Peach Marketing and Information Website –** The New Jersey Peach Promotion Council is updating the website for 2003 with buyer, consumer, and media information on peaches. www.jerseypeaches.com will again be a valuable tool for peach growers, packers, shippers, and marketers, and will list the names of all grower/shippers with links to their individual websites. The home page explains the New Jersey Peach Promotion Council's mission and describes the New Jersey Peach Industry as a whole. The buyer's page provides New Jersey peach industry facts, handling tips, availability dates and the list of shippers. Some information was adapted from the 2003 New Jersey Wholesale Peach Buyer's Guide.

The consumer page details the high quality of Jersey peaches while offering tips on nutritional information, preparation, and recipes. The media page gives key industry facts as well as the latest press release on peaches. Peach photographs are also available on this page.

The NJPPC hopes it will provide an abundance of information in a centralized and organized way for all readers. Potential buyers of New Jersey peaches will hopefully look at this site to find key information on New Jersey peaches. Also planned is a list of all farm retailers that sell New Jersey peaches.

Many questions were received on New Jersey peaches from this site. 15,000 hits were received in 3 months during peach season in 2002.

❖ **Wholesale Buyers Guide for Peaches –** The 2003 edition includes more educational information and raised 18,500 through the sale of ads to cover costs and promote New Jersey peaches. The 88 page guide focuses on the lists, addresses and contacts for sale of New Jersey peaches. The lists are broken down into shippers of white-fleshed peaches, nectarines and yellow-fleshed peaches. Each list also has information about how fruit is pre-cooled and packed and also lists any web pages maintained by the shippers.

The guide contains information on the 2003 promotional program for peaches from both the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the New Jersey Peach Promotion Council. Also contained is information on: the Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program; handling and storage facts on New Jersey peaches; availability of various varieties of peaches; facts about the New Jersey peach industry; why buyers should buy New Jersey peaches; peach hydro-cooling, preserving farmland; and color pictures and descriptions of major peach varieties.

Copies of the guide were distributed at the New England Produce Council Dinner; at the Eastern Produce Council Dinner; and by the Division of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Five hundred copies have been distributed to growers and shippers in the guide, advertisers in the guide, and known wholesale peach buyers and merchandisers with major food retailers and institutions. The guide is available from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, and the New Jersey Peach Promotion Council, 1200 North Delsea Drive, Clayton, NJ 08312.

❖ **New Jersey Peach Festival –** The New Jersey Peach Festival will begin on Thursday, July 24 and run through Sunday, July 27, 2003. A major part of the Festival is the Commercial Peach Pack Competition. ½ bushel boxes of yellow-fleshed peaches will be picked up at all commercial packing houses that have mailed in the reply cards and letters sent to you. The Festival Association needs your support. Participation is voluntary in the competition for prizes and the Governor's Cup at the Festival. Over the past nine years, the competition has been keen, but the judging fair, as different winners have received the cup during this period. The rules have not changed dramatically. Please also consider entering the competition by selecting yellow-fleshed peaches for the select category, white-fleshed peaches and nectarines for the specialty category or the individual peaches for the largest peach class. If you do not have this fruit available when I stop at your packing shed, make sure you get the fruit to the peach festival tent before 4 p.m. on July 24, 2003. These growers who participated in the festival in 2002 had their fruit viewed by approximately 21,000 people at the festival.

Of course, the New Jersey Peach Festival is more than the Commercial Peach Pack Competition. There are many more peach events. The New Jersey Peach Festival Association needs your financial support, your peaches and your time. Information and a complete schedule on the New Jersey Peach Festival can be found at http://gloucester.rce.rutgers.edu/.

❖ **Media Open House -** The New Jersey Peach Promotion Council will be hosting a media Open house on peaches at Mellick's Town Farm in Oldwick, Hunterdon County on August 6, 2003. Key media food writers and editors will be invited to the event. This important event is being held in North Jersey to accommodate the food writers for major papers in northern New Jersey.

❖ **Other New Jersey Activities –** Advertising in major New Jersey metropolitan newspapers will continue with timely ads in the Star Ledger, Bergen Record, Philadelphia Inquirer, South Jersey Courier Post, and the Atlantic City Press. Thirty-second and one-minute radio spots may also be aired on six small to medium size radio stations throughout New Jersey as funding is available from members. ❑

Agriculture and Mosquitoes

Raymond J. Samulis, Burlington County Agricultural Agent

Many scientists are predicting that this year will be one of the most prolific seasons on record for mosquitoes. For those of us who work around wetland areas in the normal course of our day, it appears that it is business as usual despite the threat of the West Nile virus and other mosquito vectored illnesses. I think it is good to evaluate some of the current information and scientific knowledge on mosquitoes periodically in order to protect our families and ourselves from these threats as much as possible. Still, open waters have the type of environment that is conducive to mosquito larvae.

As with most pests, there are many misconceptions that are spread about mosquitoes. It is a known fact that mosquitoes need a blood meal in order to reproduce. The blood meal, however, is not for food, but rather a necessary element for the female mosquitoes to properly fertilizer their eggs. Since each female can lay multiple egg batches, they need numerous blood meals. According to Dr Wayne Crans of Rutgers, mosquitoes actually need nectar that oozes from plants. As with humans and other animals, mosquitoes utilize sugars in order to produce the energy needed to fly.

Mosquitoes do cause an allergic reaction in the form of an itch when they bite humans. This reaction however, is not from the bite itself, but rather from the saliva the mosquito injects into the skin for easier penetration, and to prevent your blood from clotting and stopping blood flow. Numerous research projects have investigated the reasons why some people are more attractive to mosquitoes than others. In all honesty, much is still unknown but there are some facts that explain part of this attraction. Female mosquitoes use carbon dioxide that we exhale in order to hone in on a subject. Folic acid in people has been shown to attract mosquitoes, as well as certain colors, especially dark colors, that tend to retain more heat. Interestingly, strong fragrances like perfume, deodorant, and soaps can either repel or attract according to the type and chemical makeup of the material. Mosquitoes have a very short (2 week) life cycle. Also, birds, dragonflies, and other creatures like spiders usually eat them.

Mosquito research at Rutgers has a colorful history all the way back to J. B. Smith, who has the entomology building at Cook College in New Brunswick named after him. Smith was a very practical man who took great interest in working on problems of importance to the New Jersey agricultural industry. One area he had interest in was insect control in cranberries where he instituted early research studies and tested materials like tobacco mixtures, kerosene, pyrethrum, hellebore, "London Purple", and other products.

There are many products out on the market that claim to be the best materials to repel mosquitoes. You can find many sources such as news media, product salesmen, and others who tout products, but in 1998 the American College of Physicians did a thorough study on which products performed the best. DEET has been shown to be one of the most effective materials for mosquito repellency. The length of control is somewhat rate dependent, and usually a concentration of 10% to 35% is adequate for most situations. DEET can be skin applied. Sometimes DEET has drawn questions as to its safety; however, over 40 years of use has shown it to be very safe. *Skin-So-Soft* has long been touted as good as a mosquito repellant, but when compared to DEET the control period only lasted 30 to 40 minutes. Permithrin is another good material that can be applied to socks, pants, and clothing for mosquito control. One of the names that it is sold under is *Permanone* and it not only works on mosquitoes, but is also a product of choice for tick protection. One new product contains microencapsulated citronella but its effectiveness remains to be evaluated. ❑

Section 18 for ApiLife for Varroa Mites in Beehives

Patricia D. Hastings, Program Associate in Pest Management

EPA has granted a specific exemption under Section 18 of FIFRA to the NJDEP for the use of the formulated product Api-Life VAR containing thymol, eucalyptus oil, and L-menthol in beehives to control varroa mites (*Varroa spp*.). Applications can be made according to the product's proposed label in late summer or fall after the honey harvest is complete. The unregistered product is manufactured by Chemicals LAIF.

The exemption is subject to the conditions of NJDEP's request for exemption, as well as conditions and exemptions specifically listed in the exemption letter from EPA. Tolerances exemptions are currently in place for the 3 active ingredients in this product. Treatments can be made until December 31, 2003.

For this and other Section 18's for NJ, see: http://www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/NJinPAS/PesticideRegistration/NJ18s.htm.

Please email or call with your fax number if you wish a copy of the exemption letter to be faxed to you:

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93 Lipman Drive
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Phone: 732-932-9801 (messages)
Email: hastings@aesop.rutgers.edu

Strawberry Update

Peter Probasco, Agricultural Agent

The variety trial at Pedricktown showed Chandler to be the best variety still at 15,000 lbs/A. We did find a new variety "Ovation" that is about a week later than Chandler with some even larger primary fruits. It yielded 11,850 lbs/A, but would be a good fit with Chandler if you wanted some later strawberries. Flavor of Ovation was very good and plants are available from Nourse Farms in Deerfield, Mass. Overall yields were down this year from the past year since we lost a lot of fruit buds from the cold winter. Spraying of fungicides on a tight schedule allowed us to pick quality fruit despite all the rain. Retain sales were up since people realize New Jersey berries taste better. ❑

Calendar of Events

July 8, 2003 – Twilight Farm Tour of Organic Methods for Blueberry and Bramble Production – 4:30 p.m., Emery's Berry Patch, New Egypt, NJ. Contact: Terry at Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Monmouth County at 732-431-7260.

July 24, 25, 26, 27, 2003, Thursday – Sunday – New Jersey Peach Festival and Gloucester County 4-H Fair will be held at the 4-H Fairgrounds, Rte 77, Mullica Hill, NJ. The complete program for the Fair is now on the website at http://gloucester.rce.rutgers.edu.

August 20 – August 22, 2003 – North American Strawberry Growers Association Summer Tour, Park Inn & Suites, Brandywine Valley, PA and tours S. Jersey and S. PA. Contact: NASGA Business Office at 526 Brittany Drive, State College, PA 16803, phone: 814-238-3364, fax: 814-238-7051 or email: info@NASGA.org or www.NASGA.org.

September 3, 2003 – Fruit Variety Showcase, Gloucester County. Contact: Jerome L. Frecon at Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Gloucester County at 856-307-6450 ext 1.

Plum Pox Survey 2003

Carl P. Schulze Jr., Director, Division of Plant Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture

Weekly Sampling Results, Week Ending – June 20, 2003, STATE: New Jersey

Date Sampling Began	Date Sampling Completed	Lab Doing the Analysis	Cumulative Total of Field Samples Collected*	Cumulative Total of Lab Samples Processed*	Sampling Results
5/21/03		NJDA	2,574	5084[1]	all negative
			6,306	19,428[2]	all negative
			8,880	24,512	

[1] = 1 quadrant field sample contains 2 lab samples per USDA sampling protocol - national survey.

[2] = 1 quadrant field sample contains 4 lab samples per USDA sampling protocol - high intensity survey.

To date, a total of 128 blocks of commercial fruit trees have been sampled.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. ❑

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PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

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www.rce.rutgers.edu/pubs/plantandpestadvisory.