

# PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

JULY 29, 2003



## INSIDE

<b>Season Ripe for Peach Brown Rot .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Another Successful NJ Peach Festival .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Early Season Peach Varieties ..</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Managing Apple Harvest with ReTain in 2003 .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>ReTain for Apple PYO and Summer Apple Considerations .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Fruit IPM .....</b>	<b>6</b>

## Season Ripe for Peach Brown Rot

*Norman Lalancette, Ph.D., Specialist in Tree Fruit Pathology*

**B**rown rot of stone fruit, caused by the pathogenic fungus *Monilinia fructicola*, is a disease that cannot be ignored. Under optimum conditions, a mature, ripe fruit can transform from perfection to near complete rot within 48 to 72 hours of infection. And worse yet, the pathogen will begin to sporulate on this fruit, providing tens, nay hundreds of thousands of spores, each one capable of infecting another healthy, unsuspecting fruit. All this doom and destruction from just one infected fruit.

Given the magnitude of potential crop loss, the application of fungicide is a "no-brainer". Consider the fungicide as a form of insurance against a high likelihood of some level of crop loss. We select the fungicide, determine its rate, and decide when to apply. But man is only part of the equation toward disease control nirvana. The weather and its influence on the inoculum level constitute the remaining part. Although we have no control over these latter factors that vary from season to season, understanding their effect can help us to lower the overall risk of significant crop loss.

### Domino Effect

Fruit first become susceptible to brown rot when the background color begins to change from green to yellow, which usually occurs between 21 and 14 days before harvest. Now, if we only had one cultivar per season, disease control would be much easier. However, our harvest period spans successive maturations of many cultivars from July through early September. If this period is exposed to regular intervals of rainfall, each successive crop of ripening, susceptible peaches is, of course, at risk of developing brown rot.

In terms of brown rot control, are these successive crops independent of each other? Definitely not! The level of risk increases with time due to the increased likelihood of higher and higher levels of inoculum. That is, any rotted fruit from earlier crops, left unintentionally in the orchard, will provide greater levels of inoculum for subsequent crops. In 2002, this domino effect was interrupted by the drought. Less infection of cultivars maturing during the drought reduced the risk for later cultivars.

This domino effect was quite evident in adjacent peach blocks at the Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center (RAREC) in 2002. Non-sprayed 'Suncrest' fruit, maturing during the drought in mid-August, had a mere 11% brown rot infection at harvest; in a normal year, greater than 50% of these fruit would have been rotted. During late August to

**SEE BROWN ROT ON PAGE 2**

### **BROWN ROT FROM PAGE 1**

early September, the drought temporarily "broke" and five separate wetting periods occurred during the ripening period for fruit in an adjacent 'AutumnGlo' block. However, only 33% of non-sprayed 'AutumnGlo' fruit were rotted at harvest in 2002, whereas 53% infection occurred in the same block during the prior 2001 season.

### **Risk for 2003**

Unfortunately, we cannot predict the weather for next month. However, after a rather extended wet and cool spring, warm weather and frequent showers in July have set the stage for the domino effect in the big harvest month of August. Furthermore, we have observed higher than normal levels of blossom blight cankers from infections during bloom. These cankers, which provide the initial inoculum for the fruit rot stage, have been observed to be sporulating during July.

To determine your risk levels, examine those blocks already harvested. Are there any unharvested and infected fruit still in the trees? Are there any rotting fruit on the orchard floor? How close are these orchards to the soon-to-ripen orchards? Are late-season cultivars downwind (prevailing wind) of previously harvested orchards? Are uncontrolled weeds providing a protected, humid environment on the ground for sporulation on fallen fruit? Have you noticed rotting of thinned fruit in either harvested or unharvested orchards? Have insects, other diseases, or splitting caused open wounds in fruit, thereby allowing brown rot infection to take hold?

If you answer "yes" to two or more of these questions, you are at a high risk of brown rot infection. Favorable weather in August will require optimum timing and coverage for your fungicide applications. Research at the RAREC has shown that applications at 18, 9, and 1-2 days before harvest provides excellent protection with fungicides currently available (see the 2003 New Jersey Commercial Tree Fruit Production Guide for choices and rates). This program has provided in excess of 95% disease control under very heavy disease pressure. So, although you may not be able to control the weather, you can certainly assess your risk and take the proper precautions to ensure a healthy crop for 2003. □

## **Another Successful New Jersey Peach Festival**

*Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent*

The New Jersey Peach Festival is an event designed to educate consumers about the peach industry and promote peaches in general. We are trying to execute a good peach public relations program and promote peaches to increase consumption for greater returns to peach marketers and growers. Estimates for this year's attendance are 25,000. While we did not get as much pre-festival publicity we are still working on the opportunity to tell people about the accomplishments of the festival and promote peaches.

Many of you donated peaches not only for the competition but also for peach sales. Through the sales of these fresh peaches, canned peaches, peach pies, peach turnovers, peach ice cream, and other peach products we are able to make some money to cover the cost of operating the festival. This year the amount of money from the Jersey Fresh matching pool was cut \$3500, so we sent letters asking for money and the Steve Smith family worked extra hard to cut corners where possible to save money. Thankfully approximately \$500 was raised. Thank you to those who donated money, peaches and most importantly their time.

Rolf DeCou serves as President of the New Jersey Peach Festival Association. Steve Smith is Vice Chair and Treasurer; Tracy Duffield serves as Secretary. Other members of the Board of Trustees are Betty Anne Huntsinger, and Doug Zee. The Coordinator is Chris Smith. All of these people along with the Smith family, and a long list of volunteers recruited by Chris Smith make the festival work.

Some of the popular events at the festival are the Queen contests. Melissa Caltabiano is the 2003 New Jersey Peach Queen. Diamond C Orchards in Mullica Hill sponsored Melissa. She is the great-granddaughter of the late Alfred Caltabiano, long time grower, peach broker, director of New Jersey Peach Promotion Council, and one of the early participants and backers of the Camden County Regional Peach Festival twenty one years ago. Melissa will be representing your industry at various promotional events.

Heilig Orchards of Richwood, Gloucester County won the New Jersey Governor's Cup. The Heiligs were presented the cup at the kickoff of the Festival on Friday evening July 25. The award-winning box was the yellow-fleshed variety Sentry in the Commercial category 2¼" in diameter class. Other prize winners were Santo John Maccherone, Circle M Farms of Mullica Hill who was first in the Specialty Category for his EasternGlo yellow-fleshed nectarines, and Tom Holtzhauser, Holtzhauser Farms, of Mullica Hill who was first in the Select category for his hand selected box of 2 ½ inch in diameter yellow-fleshed GlenGlo peaches. Heilig's box was a beautiful uniform box. Santo's box had the highest score at 96 points but did not qualify for the cup because it was hand selected. Tom Holtzhauser had 6 boxes of GlenGlo in 6 categories and each had eye-popping color. The following are all the awards:

**SEE PEACH FESTIVAL ON PAGE 3**

**PEACH FESTIVAL FROM PAGE 2**

**Commercial Category** = 1/2 bushel boxes of yellow fleshed peaches as then are packed in commercial packing houses for wholesale sales.

*Class 2 1/4 inches on diameter sized peaches*  
1<sup>st</sup> place - Hailing Orchards, Jersey Fruit label, Richwood, NJ *This box was also best of this category and the Best of Show (Governor's Cup Winner)*  
2<sup>nd</sup> place – Anderson's Rainbow Meadow Farm, Jersey Fruit label, Delran, NJ  
3<sup>rd</sup> place – Summit City Farms, Jersey Fruit label, Glassboro, NJ

*Class 2 1/2 inches in diameter sized peaches*  
1<sup>st</sup> place – Adamucci Farms label, Sunglo Label, Bridgeton, NJ  
2<sup>nd</sup> place – Mt Pleasant Orchards, Jersey Fruit label, Richwood. NJ  
3<sup>rd</sup> place – Fralinger Farms, Cohansey Valley label, Bridgeton, NJ

*Class 2 3/4 inches in diameter peaches*  
1<sup>st</sup> place – Anderson's Rainbow Meadow Farm, Jersey Fruit label, Delran, NJ  
2<sup>nd</sup> place – DeCou Hilltop Orchards, Jersey Fruit label, Shiloh, NJ  
3<sup>rd</sup> place – Holtzhauser Farms, Holtzhauser Farms label, Mullica Hill, NJ

**Select Category** = 1/2 bushel boxes of yellow fleshed peaches hand selected for the peach pack competition at the festival

*Class 2 1/4 inches in diameter sized peaches*  
1<sup>st</sup> place – Holtzhauser Farms, Holtzhauser Farms label, Mullica Hill, NJ  
2<sup>nd</sup> place - Mt Pleasant Orchards, Jersey Fruit label, Richwood, NJ  
3<sup>rd</sup> place – JerZee Orchards, JerZee label, Richwood, NJ

*Class 2 1/2 inches in diameter sized peaches*  
1<sup>st</sup> place – Holtzhauser Farms, Holtzhauser Farms label, Mullica Hill, NJ. ***This box was also the best of the select category***  
2<sup>nd</sup> place – JerZee Orchards, JerZee label. Richwood, NJ  
3<sup>rd</sup> place – Zee Orchards, JerZee label. Richwood, NJ

*Class 2 3/4 inches in diameter sized peaches*  
1<sup>st</sup> place – Larchmont Farms, Jersey Fruit label, Elmer, NJ  
2<sup>nd</sup> place - Fralinger Farms, Cohansey Valley label, Bridgeton, NJ  
3<sup>rd</sup> place – Holtzhauser Farms, Holtzhauser Farms label, Mullica Hill, NJ

**Specialty Category** – 1/2 bushel boxes of white-fleshed peaches and nectarines, yellow fleshed nectarines and the individual largest peaches in the competition.

*Class white-fleshed peaches*  
1<sup>st</sup> place – Larchmont Farms, Jersey Fruit label, Elmer, NJ  
2<sup>nd</sup> place – Circle M. Farms, Circle M label Mullica Hill, NJ  
3<sup>rd</sup> place – John Maccherone, Circle M label, Mullica Hill, NJ

*Class white and yellow-fleshed nectarines*  
1<sup>st</sup> place - Circle M Farms, Circle M label, Mullica Hill, NJ  
This box was also the best in the specialty category  
2<sup>nd</sup> place – DeCou Hilltop Orchards, Jersey Fruit label, Shiloh NJ  
3<sup>rd</sup> place – Larchmont Farms, Jersey Fruit label, Elmer, NJ

*Class largest peach by weight*  
1<sup>st</sup> place – DeCou Hilltop Orchards, Jersey Fruit label, Shiloh, NJ  
2<sup>nd</sup> place Springdale Orchard, Jersey Fruit label, Shiloh, NJ  
3<sup>rd</sup> place – Zee Orchards, JerZee label. Richwood, NJ

Each award winner receives a ribbon and plaques. The best of each category also receives a gift certificate to a restaurant for two.

Other popular events were the Peach Bakeoff and Peaches on Parade. Any exotic array of cooked and raw peach product were tasted and evaluated by a panel of three outside judges on Saturday morning. Each contestant had to provide the recipe so a compilation of all recipes will be published.

Of course a Growers' and Friends' Reception was held on Friday evening in the peach tents. This year's educational displays in the tent included: a) the Rutgers peach breeding programs b) the Rutgers peach research and extension program at the Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center; c) The Rutgers Cooperative Extension Peach IPM program; d) The Rutgers Cooperative Extension Peach and Nectarine evaluation program; e) the New Jersey Peach Promotion display; f) displays from the Gloucester County Soil Conservation District, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Farm Service Agency. □

## Early Season Peach Varieties

*Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent*

For a number of years we have been trying to select a good variety ripening in Jerseyland season between Garnet Beauty and Redhaven. The following are some that we have suggested.

1) **Sentinel** is one of the parents of Sentry with a drop off in red color in comparison to Sentry but more like Red haven. Size and firmness are good and it seems to crop better than Sentry and it is resistant to **bacterial spot**.

2) **Flavorcrest** is the standard for peach quality in this season. While size can be a challenge, Flavorcrest is very red, firm and hangs on the tree well into Redhaven season. Flavorcrest is also one of the best-flavored early peaches. Unfortunately, Flavorcrest is not a consistent cropper and is susceptible to **bacterial spot**.

3) **GaLa** is a cooperative introduction from Georgia and Louisiana, thus the name GaLa. This is a beautiful peach with a bright attractive undercolor and red overcolor. The fruit is firm with a light pubescence. It is resistant to **bacterial spot** and the tree to date has been productive. The fruit reminds me of Harrow Beauty because it is round, bright and smooth. I am concerned about its sizing potential.

4) **Sureprince** - This dark red skinned, firm, yellow-fleshed peach is very attractive but seems to be a challenge on size. The tree is resistant to **bacterial spot**, but I am concerned about productivity because of my experience with other introductions from the USDA program in Byron, Georgia

**Golden Monarch** and **General** are both in this season with some unique features, but I find no nurseries selling them at this time. All of the above peaches are yellow-fleshed semi-clingstones to semi-freestone. □

## Managing Apple Harvest with ReTain™ in 2003

*Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent*

The cool cloudy weather during bloom and the weeks following has delayed tree fruit maturity significantly in Northern New Jersey. Summer apples (JerseyMac, PaulaRed) are running a week or more behind schedule. I anticipate that this will continue to hold true for the Gala cultivars and Macintosh, with harvest running three to five days later than normal.

New Jersey growers focus management strategies on harvesting a crop of optimum fruit quality. Consumer demand, market, storage requirements and labor availability all influence harvest decisions. One tool that allows for increased flexibility in management decisions is the ReTain™ Plant Growth Regulator from Valent BioSciences.

ReTain™ is a harvest management tool that slows the maturation process. It is an excellent stop drop material that can delay fruit maturity from 7-10 days and give growers a longer picking window on many cultivars. ReTain<sup>o</sup> works by retarding the development of ethylene, the chemical that causes ripening. ReTain<sup>o</sup> will increase fruit firmness, decrease watercore and allow for longer cold storage. ReTain<sup>o</sup> may also indirectly enhance fruit size and color by allowing the fruit to remain on the tree longer.

The active ingredient is a naturally occurring product aminoethoxyvinylglycine (AVG), which is produced by fermentation. The fermentation process required to produce AVG is very difficult and very expensive. As a result, ReTain™ retails for \$200 - \$240 per acre. Because of this, ReTain™ should only be used in high value blocks with large crops of unblemished fruit.

Fruit treated with ReTain<sup>o</sup> can be picked during the normal harvest period for enhanced retention of firmness in regular cold storage, or harvest may be delayed, allowing the fruit to continue to grow and develop red color for an extended time. Our experience in New Jersey is that ReTain™ reduces preharvest drop on McIntosh from 10-30%.

Research also indicates that stem-end split (SES) and internal ring crack (IRC) may be reduced on susceptible varieties, such as Gala and Fuji, with the use of ReTain™. Although these disorders will not be eliminated with its use, ReTain™ reduces the stress fluctuations that are thought to cause these disorders.

ReTain™ must be applied four weeks prior to anticipated harvest, therefore it is essential growers carefully project ripening dates of each individual block which they plan to use ReTain™ on this season.

Important considerations to follow with ReTain™ applications in New Jersey

- Use the full rate of ReTain™ (1 pouch or 333 grams/Acre of formulated product) with an organosilicone surfactant at 0.05% to 0.10 % (v/v).
- ONLY use one of the approved organosilicone surfactants such as: Silwet L77 at 6.5-13 fluid ounces per 100 gallons, or Sylguard 309 at 6.5-13 fluid ounces per 100 gallons. When high temperatures prevail, the lower rate of surfactant is recommended.
- Apply 4 weeks before anticipated harvest (28 day PHI), it is better to apply slightly earlier rather than later, i.e. up to five weeks pre harvest.

**SEE ReTAIN ON PAGE 5**

#### RETAIn FROM PAGE 4

- ReTain™ should be applied with a sufficient amount of water to ensure thorough wetting of the fruit and foliage while avoiding spray run-off. Adjust water volume based on tree size and spacing. No alternate row spraying.

- For optimum results apply during periods of slow drying weather conditions. No rainfall or irrigation should occur within six hours of ReTain™ application.

- Do not apply ReTain™ to trees under stress. They may not respond to the benefits of ReTain<sup>o</sup>.

- Do not tank mix ReTain™ with other agricultural products.

- NAA may be used according to label directions after the use of Retain if very long drop control is desired, or fruit begins to loosen. Be aware that NAA may accelerate fruit maturation.

- The interaction of ethephon products with ReTain™ is not well understood but research continues.

**Note:** ReTain™ has been given an Experimental Use Permit (EUP) for stone fruits in New Jersey for the 2003 growing season. ReTain™ is currently being evaluated at the Rutgers Snyder Research and Extension Farm for its use benefits on peaches and with selected growers under the EUP. □

## ReTain™ for Apple PYO and Summer Apple Considerations

*Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent*

ReTain™ is a harvest management tool that slows the maturation process. It is an excellent stop drop material that can delay fruit maturity from 7-10 days and give growers a longer picking window on many cultivars. ReTain<sup>o</sup> works by retarding the development of ethylene, the chemical that causes ripening. ReTain<sup>o</sup> will increase fruit firmness, decreases watercore and allows for longer cold storage. ReTain<sup>o</sup> may also indirectly enhance fruit size and color by allowing the fruit to remain on the tree longer.

The downside is it will affect fruit quality by delaying maturity and the onset of sugar development, which will affect eating quality. This is especially true in apple blocks that will be harvested for PYO and apple varieties harvested prior to Macintosh such as Paulared and Gala. A full rate of Retain on Gala cultivars may delay maturity too long on this cultivar to hit the normal marketing window.

New Jersey growers focus management strategies on harvesting a crop of optimum fruit quality. Consumer demand, market, storage requirements and labor availability all influence harvest decisions. One tool that allows for increased flexibility in management decisions is the ReTain<sup>o</sup> Plant Growth Regulator from Valent BioSciences.

To obtain some of the stop drop benefits and fruit firmness enhancements on summer cultivars we have observed some growers using Retain applied at 1/2 the label rate on JerseyMacs with good success. Retain was applied at the normal 30 days before anticipated harvest following all other label directions. At the Rutgers Snyder Farm we have used Retain for three years at one half rate on Gala cv. Treeco#2 without delaying the maturity excessively and gaining fruit firmness.

For PYO blocks growers may consider treating part of a block (cultivar) with Retain and using NAA for stop drop on the other half.

If you have a specific question on use of ReTain, feel free to contact me directly at [cowgill@aesop.rutgers.edu](mailto:cowgill@aesop.rutgers.edu). □

# Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Fruit IPM Agent

## Peach

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** Treatments for the 3<sup>rd</sup> brood are due in southern counties now through 7/30, in central counties from 7/30 – 8/2, and in northern counties from 8/6 – 8/9. A second treatment will be due about a week later. These are full cover timings for conventional insecticides. Applications that target 3<sup>rd</sup> brood OFM can be critical at this time of year, and since many growers are using alternate middle applications, you should make sure you are getting good coverage and DO NOT STRETCH the interval any more than 7 days. If you have any flagging from 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> brood larvae, then applications should be made in a full cover (both sides) spray. Do not reduce the rate of insecticide used. Guthion use should be at a full 1.5 lb and Imidan use should be at 3 lb/A. We are seeing some flagging in a few orchards, particularly if the orchard blocks are near poorly sprayed apples or abandoned orchards.

✓ **Tarnished Plant Bug (TPB) and Other Catfacing Insects:** Adults continue to be present, and are able to move into trees from neighboring weeds, hedgerows, and other crops (hay, beans, etc.). Peter Shearer reports spots of significant feeding in some research blocks. These areas have alternate host plants within or nearby the peach trees. Again, reducing insecticide rates in the presence of adult TPB or stink bugs is not a good idea. Closing in the spray interval and doing a good job treating for OFM should do the job for catfacing insects.

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Trap counts are increasing in southern counties, with some spots showing 60+ moths per trap. This is the beginning of the second flight. If using conventional insecticides, you need to practically eliminate the OPs and Lannate (if using a half rate in combination with an OP). Effective materials in the “conventional class” include Spintor and the pyrethroids (and the B.t.s with very good coverage). The first treatment will be due in southern counties on 8/7-8, and in central counties around 8/13-14. Subsequent applications will be needed about every 6 to 7 days (alt. mid.). If using Intrepid, then complete sprays are suggested, and will be delayed about 5 to 7 days compared to the “conventional” materials – more on this later.

✓ **Rhizopus Rot:** This disease is normally only of minor importance, and usually shows up as a post harvest problem if at all. We are now seeing some Rhizopus Rot in swelling nectarines. During past seasons, the disease has been present in the field following extended periods of wetting, or the type of season we have had up to this point. The disease invades an injury point, which could be blowing sand, a limb rub or other mechanical injury, or insect injury. The disease can be recognized by the presence of white mycelium, later covered by black

spore producing structures. Pushing to the side with your finger will make the skin “slip.” Brown rot is different in that the skin will not slip and appears brown to gray. Botran can be used preharvest, and Allisan can be used postharvest. While many growers are already using Allisan, those who are not may want to include it on the packing line.

✓ **Brown Rot:** Brown Rot is present on ripening varieties, more so in northern counties where birds have created injury points for the disease to become established. Keep in mind that during extended wetting periods, brown rot can be more of a problem, and therefore preharvest fungicide sprays may be needed during the last 2 to 3 weeks prior to harvest, and not just 7 days before harvest. Also keep in mind that **Botran** if used for **Rhizopus Rot** (above) **is not an effective material for brown rot.**

## Apple

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Please see peach section above.

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** The second of 2 CM sprays (conventional materials) is due in southern counties from 7/30 – 8/1. Sprays are due 8/3-4 in central counties and about a week later in northern counties. The first treatment is due now in northern counties.

✓ **European Red Mite (ERM) and other mites:** Mites are present at treatable levels on a number of farms. If predators are not present, (as in many cases) and mites have to be treated, try to use full cover applications. Alternate middle sprays have not been consistent. All miticides should be applied in a solid spray when predators are not a factor.

✓ **Apple Scab and Fire Blight:** Additional infection periods are expected from Thursday through Monday. Additional Fire Blight infection periods are also expected during the same time period, and extending into mid-week (8/6).

## Blueberry

✓ **Aphids:** Aphid levels have remained at similar levels as were found during the past 2 weeks. Aphids are present in 60% of samples, and are at over 10% of shoots infested in about 22% of samples.

✓ **Leafrollers:** Injury is being found in about 42% of samples, with actual larvae being found in about 15% of samples. While some larvae are coming across the packing line, populations are not a problem in most areas.

✓ **Anthracnose:** The presence of field anthracnose increased this past week, with the disease present in 17% of samples. The actual percentage of infected fruit remains low.

*SEE IPM ON PAGE 7*

## Who's Scouting Your Crop??

This is the last installment about the scouts who are collecting IPM data from orchards and blueberry fields.

### Tree Fruit – Northern Counties

**Adam Staats** - Adam is a resident of New Brunswick, NJ. He holds an A.S. in Liberal Arts from Champlain College (Burlington, VT). He is currently enrolled in summer classes at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, and in the fall will be entering his senior year majoring in English Literature. Upon graduation, he hopes to procure an internship at a publishing company. Adam enjoys writing (he has already authored a collection of short stories), playing the guitar, hiking, camping and bouldering. The last activity he mastered while attending school in Colorado.

**Bill Zawicki** - Bill is a resident of Freehold, NJ. He grew up on a grape farm in western New York. He holds a B.S. in pomology from Cornell University. After graduation, Bill worked for Chevron Chemical as a sales representative to fruit growers in central Pennsylvania. Later, he was promoted to Specialty Products Sales Representative. In this position, he became an expert in mosquito control, which led him to establish his own business selling chemicals and equipment to government agencies. Presently, he teaches certification courses to county employees for various aspects of mosquito control. Bill is also a certified Master Gardener in Monmouth County and an amateur photographer.

## Insect Trap Captures

### Tree Fruit - Southern Counties

Week Ending	LPTB	PTB	OFM	TABM-P	AM	CM	DWB	OFM-A	STLM	TABM
7/4	48	9	7	25	0	2	18	11	1974	18
7/11	34	6	7	13	0	1	67	7	2784	10
7/18	38	11	10	2	0	0.5	7	8	1370	1
7/25	19	15	14	4	0	1	0	6	1099	2

### Northern Counties

Week Ending	LPTB	PTB	OFM	TABM-P	AM	CM	DWB	OFM-A	STLM	TABM
7/4	2.0	0.5	17.2	21.0		11.6	15.5		1526.4	18.7
7/11	2.7	0.0	12.1	21.1		3.5	30.5		1130.0	15.4
7/18	1.5	0.3	7.0	9.0		2.0	12.5		453.6	8.9
7/25	0.9	0.4	6.1	3.3	0	2.2	4.3		224.8	2.2

### Blueberry - Atlantic County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
7/4	0.98	130.3		0.31	1780	0
7/11	.05	89.7		.28	2952	.24
7/18	.02	46.4		0.23	2265	0.31
7/25	0	9.9		0.22	1306	0.31

### Burlington County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
7/4	0.8	56.6		5.2	377.5	0.13
7/11	0.0	42.5		.86	1244	.24
7/18	1.5	11.3		2.13	855.7	0.14
7/25	0	1.5		0.88	716.6	0.08

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