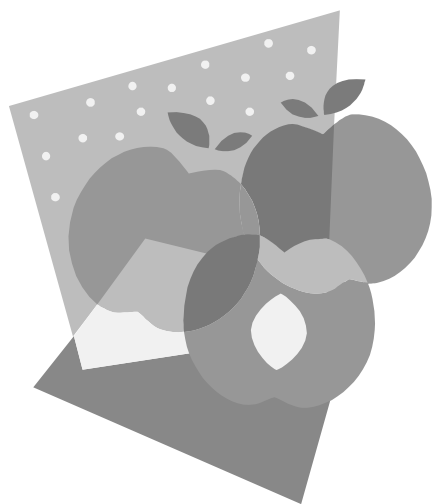


PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

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Peach and Nectarine Variety Report 2004

Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent and Gail Lokaj, Program Associate, Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Sentry was difficult to handle this season. It is a nice 2½ inch and up peach, but we're trying to make it larger. We saw many blocks where we were trying to get size and color, and then with the heat it got soft before it could be harvested. We still believe it is the best peach in its season, but we are not going to be able to grow it only as a 2¾ inch peach. We have no other peaches that size better than **Sentry** in its season except a few California selections that don't crop well and are highly susceptible to bacterial spot. We also saw blocks of **Glenglo**, and **Garnet Beauty** that got soft. We cannot expect to make genetically medium sized peaches large, and except for a few cultivars, expect them to stay firm. We know that in most instances large peaches of the same cultivars have less firmness and sugar than smaller peaches at the same stage of maturity. **Summer Serenade** has better firmness of the three cultivars mentioned, but just doesn't have the attractiveness. **Flamin Fury PF#7** is not as attractive as **Glenglo** and **Sentry** and lacks their consistent size. **Harrow Dawn**, while large and tasty, is not as firm or with as much red skin color as **Glenglo**, **Summer Serenade**, and **Sentry** (maybe not this season). **Britanny Lane** is a beautiful, dark red, firm fleshed peach with good size in this season. It blooms ahead of everything else (400 hours chilling) but is susceptible to bacterial spot.

We believe **GaLa** is the best peach in the season between **Redhaven** and **Sentry**. It is a very pretty, complete red, round peach but will be a challenge to produce 2¾ inch fruit. **Summerprince** is in this season, but again is not consistently above 2½ inches in diameter. **Sweet Scarlet** is a beautiful peach with a sweet to mild subacid flavor. We think you will have no problems producing large fruit if you can keep your leaves healthy and free of bacterial spot. It is highly susceptible, and because it originated in central California, we would question its winter hardiness and consistency in production. **General** is the biggest peach in this season but we believe it does not have the color and firmness for shipping. **Sureprince** is a beautiful dark red, round peach but we have never been able to get acceptable 2½ inch size.

We have adjusted our priorities for peaches during and after **Redhaven**. Peaches must consistently produce a high percentage or all

SEE PEACH VARIETIES ON PAGE 2

Strawberry Update

Pete Probasco, Agricultural Agent

Remember when propagating your strawberry tips to not over water them. Last year, we lost many of our plugs from **Phytophthora** disease. Low volume mist nozzles should be used during propagation. The mix should be 50% or more made up with vermiculite to lighten the mix. After they root, cut down on the watering and grow them out on the dry side. Most growers are switching from plastic greenhouses to fine mesh shade cloth-like window screening of 30-50% shade. We feel you get better air movement and lower temperatures with the screen houses. Spray fungicides on your tips in the evening when the misting nozzles are off (7 pm). A Captan/Rovral combination or Captan/Ridomil combination should be alternated every three days until they are rooted. Pick off yellow dead leaves while you are waiting for them to root. □

MATURITY TESTING FROM PAGE 4

background color on this cultivar. Fruit should be harvested for optimum long-term storage quality when the background color of the fruit is changing from a green to yellow color. After that, the background color changes from yellow to cream. It is at this stage that the fruit is ready for immediate sales or short-term storage. Galas will require multiple pickings for optimum fruit quality. Background color is also a good indicator of maturity for Fuji.

For information on how to mix the Starch Iodine solution or where to buy it from see last week's August 3rd, Plant and Pest Advisory Fruit Edition article by Dr. George Green, *How to Make Starch Iodine Solution*. □

PEACH VARIETIES FROM PAGE 1

of their fruit above 2¾ inches in diameter without over thinning. For example, **Redhaven** will not do this. **John Boy** comes close to meeting these criteria. **Flavorcrest**, **Flamin Fury PF#15A**, **Flamin Fury PF#14 Jersey**, **Starfire**, **Redstar**, **Flamin Fury PF#12A**, **Early Loring**, and **Flamin Fury PF#12B** are probably not large enough to consistently produce most fruit larger than 2¾ inches. **Blazing Star**, **Salem**, **Bellaire**, **Topaz** and **Jim Dandee** are all close to producing large enough fruit. **NJC120** is an interesting variety in this season. It produces large to very large fruit, has an attractive golden orange-yellow undercolor and firm, non-melting flesh, which has that spicy sweet flavor.

Fruit flavor and sugar levels were excellent early in the season. Heavy rains came in mid July and sugar levels have stabilized and flavor has flattened in peaches from most test sites. Most of our varieties with exquisite flavor are still recording higher sugar levels. For example, the flat peaches **Saturn**, **NJ D51-270**, **NJ D91-134**, **NJD91-128**, and **NJ D91-120** have all had exceptional flavor and high sugar levels. We have a few new, very firm, melting, flat peaches with nice flavor. The flavor in the **USDA flat peaches** has been variable because of all the rain at the site where they are planted near Daretown.

The finish on nectarines has been exceptional. Brown rot pressure has been heavy because of the rain, giving us the opportunity to sort out the best. **Arctic Star** (Sentry season), **Arctic Sweet** (a week later) and **Arctic Jay** (Redhaven season) have all been beautiful and medium-large with fruit over 2½ inches. They all have white, low acid flesh, and are quite susceptible to brown rot. **Arcticglo** has been beautiful, but is an acidic, white-fleshed variety that should probably not be planted. **NJ K56-4** is a firm, acidic, white-fleshed nectarine ripening in **Arcticglo** season. It is comparable in size, but has better flavor and higher sugar. It is not as firm as **Arcticglo**, but the tree is tolerant to bacterial spot and more productive. **Jade** is a medium-large, acidic, white-fleshed nectarine ripening with Arctic Star. It has good firmness and the vigorous tree is not as susceptible to bacterial spot as the Arctic series. However, it is not as pretty as the Arctic varieties. **Easternglo**, yellow-fleshed, was also beautiful and with the great size and good movement for nectarines was a star in its season. **Honeyblaze**, ripening with **Easternglo**, is darker and not quite as attractive, but has acceptable 2½ inch size. Its big advantage is its sweet, subacid flavor, which is a great improvement over **Easternglo**. **Honeykist**, ripening with **Honeyblaze**, has similar color and flavor. Both are quite susceptible to bacterial spot and brown rot. **NJ K56-17** is a firm, yellow-fleshed nectarine, ripening with **Easternglo** and **Honeyblaze**. It is a moderately acid nectarine, comparable in flavor to **Honeyblaze** and **Honeykist** but with better size, and has better flavor than **Easternglo**. **NJ K56-17** is more productive and has tolerance to bacterial spot, unlike **Easternglo**, **Honeykist**, and **Honeyblaze**.

Growers have asked us to find a variety to replace the yellow-fleshed cultivar **Summer Beaut**. Most all of the nectarines we have tested from California in this season have problems with productivity, bacterial spot, and brown rot. **Summer Beaut** has problems with these characteristics as well, and can also split pit in some seasons. Both **Harblaze** and **Harflame** are nice highly colored nectarines with consistent 2½ inch size, with some reaching 2¾ inches. I have always felt they lacked firmness for shipping, but they have better flavor and not all of the other problems mentioned.

Those of you who attended our fruit research meeting and have read previous newsletters, have heard us talk about **Burchell D2-102**, a peach which has now been named **Springflame**. We suggest for those wanting a very early peach, just before **Sentry**, look at this variety. It has good size, beautiful bright red color, very firm flesh, and good flavor. It is susceptible to bacterial spot, peach scab and is not a heavy producer. □

Delaying Harvest Maturity and Current Market Conditions for Peaches

Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent

As mentioned in a recent newsletter, we have received a new federal label for Retain on peaches. Dr Bob Belding and Gail Lokaj have shown that Retain is effective in delaying maturity 4-5 days on the varieties they tested. We have not had experience with some of the other claims on the label. Retain has proven to be a cost effective material to assist apple growers improve quality and delay harvest. The question remains whether it is cost effective on peaches. This does not mean it may not work, but more importantly, do we have anything to gain by delaying maturity?

Our peach season is about 1 week earlier. For the past three years we have had more difficulty marketing all our peaches in a timely manner in September. The market has been disappointing all summer. Will it get any better if we delay maturity similar to what we

experience in our normal growing season? It may be an advantage for direct marketers. According to recent USDA Market News Shipping reports and Charles Walker of the National Peach Council, Georgia is, practically speaking, finished for the season as their shipments have now slowed to a trickle. South Carolina's shipments will be there for a while, but they will also start slowing. California is early with their varieties. California shippers tell us that California would be out of fruit by August 20 (again, practically speaking because we know that they have many other varieties). Elegant Lady in California came in about 400,000 cartons short of its estimate. They believe that O'Henry is going to come in short by some 400,000 or 500,000 packages. Daily packout of O'Henry has already peaked, and daily packout for August 5 was only 44,500 packages which brings the total packout to date for O'Henry to 1,102,000 packages, compared to its estimate of 1,700,000.

All of this information is important if wholesale prices are dependent on supply from California and the southeast, or if the power and needs of the large retail buyer are the only things that determine price. □

Plum Pox Survey 2004

*Linda Schepers, Division of Plant Industry, NJ Department of Agriculture
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Weekly Sampling Results, Week Ending: August 6, 2004 STATE: New Jersey

Date Sampling Began	Date Sampling Completed	Laboratory Doing The Analysis	Cumulative Total of Field Samples Collected*	Cumulative Total of Lab Samples Processed*	Sampling Results
5/10/04	7/9/04	NJDA	5,951	23,800	negative
7/2/04	8/6/04	NJDA	2,479	7,388	negative

* 1 quadrat field sample contains 4 lab samples per USDA sampling protocol.

* 1 quadrat fruit sample contains 4 lab samples.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

Painless and Efficient Apple Maturity Testing

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent and Jon Clements, Fruit Specialist, University of Massachusetts

Starch iodine testing is the best and easiest indicator of apple maturity that a grower can use to plan their harvest and storage regimes. Our observation has been that few growers utilize the Starch Index (SI) method of determining harvest maturity. Perhaps SI testing is perceived as time consuming and difficult to properly judge.

Why is it important to perform SI testing? First, as mentioned, the SI method is probably the best way to judge fruit maturity without expensive equipment. The SI technique, wherein the starch to sugar ratio is measured, is correlated with ethylene evolution. In fact, ethylene synthesis occurs as fruit ripens. Therefore, the SI index is an inexpensive way to assess the degree to which fruit has converted starch to sugar, and is indicative of the onset and progress of ethylene production.

Secondly, because SI is a reliable indicator of relative fruit maturity, SI testing can help you determine if harvested fruit should be placed in early CA, late CA, or regular cold storage. Remember that as a rule fruit with SI readings of 3-4 are suitable for late CA, apples measuring 4-6 on the SI scale are best for early CA, and any fruit reading 6 or above should be placed in regular cold storage or marketed immediately. Of course, reliability in using the SI method for determining apple maturity is predicated on good sampling techniques, i.e.; looking at fruit that has sufficient size and color. Or, in other words, sample apples that you expect are approaching harvest readiness.

Note: Apples going into late CA (available in April-June, etc.) should not average less than 15 lbs. firmness.

Dr. George Green, Penn State University has more details on harvest maturity in the PA Tree Fruit Production Guide (page 221). The can be found online at: <http://tfpg.cas.psu.edu/part6/part61a.htm>

He also offers the following, "Over the years charts have been developed for many varieties but some charts went from 1 to 5 while others went from 1 to 7. There was much confusion so the postharvest physiologists at Cornell University have developed a more universally accepted chart that is useful for all varieties. It is being used by researchers in over 20 states in the national apple cultivar-testing program. Cornell has an excellent publication available to help you use the starch-iodine test and to develop an apple maturity program. The publication also contains a laminated starch iodine chart to aid in interpreting the tests. I strongly suggest that anyone seriously interested in harvesting high quality

apples with good storage potential buy a copy of this publication, "Predicting Harvest Date Windows for Apples (1992)" Information Bulletin 221.

Full-color plates show how to use and interpret the starch-iodine test for determining maturity and the best harvest dates for quality, especially important for apples going into storage. It covers McIntosh, Cortland, Empire, Delicious, Mutsu/Crispin, and Idared; dates for other varieties can be interpreted from the information presented. 20 pages. Cost \$6.00. This publication can be ordered directly from Cornell University by calling 607-255-2080 and using a Master Card or VISA credit card to pay for the pub. Win Cowgill also maintains a supply in his office (cowgill@aesop.rutgers.edu or 908-788-1339).

Specific starch charts have also been developed for Gala, Empire, and Liberty. On the West Coast they have also been developed for Fuji. We have posted these charts on the web that can be downloaded and printed for your use at: <http://www.umass.edu/fruitadvisor/clements/articles/sitest.htm>.

Having tested tens of thousands of apples over the years, per numerous experimental protocols, we can now suggest a simple, quick and efficient method for evaluating orchard-by-orchard or block-by-block SI apple samples. Here is our quick and simple testing technique:

Equipment consists of a one quart hand-operated spray bottle filled with SI solution, a pocketknife, and a Starch Index chart. The most important thing is to just use the chart and begin sampling and testing the fruit two weeks before anticipated harvest to get a baseline on the maturity.

The procedure is simple—pick a sample of apples that appear ready to harvest, based on size, color, days after full bloom, and taste. Spray the SI solution on longitudinally halved fruit, wait one to one and one-half minute and make your readings based on the SI chart. The whole process is portable, quick, simple, and saves SI solution compared to dipping individual apple in a solution filled pan.

It is important to keep good records on your maturity determinations by cultivar and block. You will start to build a good database of harvest maturity information for your orchard.

Cultivars That Do Not Respond to SI

Although the SI test is a reliable gauge of many cultivars such as McIntosh, Empire, Jonathan, Golden Delicious and Macoun, some cultivars *do not respond as well* to the SI test, and should be monitored using other methods. Maturity of cultivars such as Gala, Fuji and Honeycrisp should also be gauged using background color, soluble solids, and flesh firmness.

Background color is a particularly good maturity indicator on Gala and will provide the grower with an accurate maturity reading. Red skin color, flesh firmness and SS content are not as reliable of indicators as

SEE MATURITY TESTING ON PAGE 2

Apple Maturity Alert for North-Central New Jersey

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent

Growers should be observant as we approach Gala and McIntosh harvest in North-Central Jersey. Apple maturity appears to be running 12-14 days ahead of last year's harvest dates. For traditional summer apples like JerseyMac harvest is already complete and began August 1st in one Warren County orchard. Paulared harvest is underway in Hunterdon County and will begin by the weekend in Warren County. At the Rutgers Snyder Farm the new early cultivar from Minnesota, Zestar® was harvested on August 4th along with GingerGold and Sunrise. Both of these were a full two weeks earlier than last year.

From observations and maturity tests on the below selected cultivars conducted Monday August 9th, we will continue 14 days ahead unless the average daily temperatures drop dramatically.

Peach cultivars harvested to date have been running 10-14 days ahead of last year's dates.

Three days of near record low nightly temperatures in the high 40's and low fifty's this past week have stimulated excellent red color development on Gala, Macs, Jonathans and Honeycrisp.

Summer Apples

McIntosh

Rogers Red McIntosh was tested from the Rutgers Snyder Farm in Hunterdon County. It has colored nicely and is running 14-18 days early

Hunterdon-Snyder Farm	Pressure	Brix	Starch-Iodine
Rogers Red Mac (non Retain)	14	11.5%	2.3

Growers in Central and North Jersey should watch their Mac's closely for early maturity development and drop. It may be too late to treat some MacIntosh blocks with Retain®, 21 day PHI must be observed and it works best applied 4-5 weeks before anticipated harvest. Applications of NAA can be used instead for stop drop.

Gala

Background color has historically been one of the best indicators of maturity for Gala. Fresh market Galas should be harvested when the background color is turning from a yellow to a cream color. SI index with the Gala Starch chart can be a guideline as well.

Some strains are already showing some cream color and good sugar development (10&11%). These brix numbers are 2% higher on Aug. 9 this year as compared to Aug. 26 in 2003.

Hunterdon- Snyder Farm	Pressure	Brix	Starch
Treeco-42 Gala (non Retain)	22	10%	1
Buckeye Gala(non Retain)	24	11%	1

Gala strains traditionally come into maturity around Labor Day for North-Central New Jersey growers but we appear to be 12-14 days ahead of last season. Growers need to be conscious of gala maturity this year if they have plans to hold it for any length of time. Multiple pickings must be used on Gala to get consistent fruit quality and size.

Hunterdon- Snyder Farm	Pressure	Brix	Starch
Honeycrisp (non Retain)	24	11.5	1

Honeycrisp is beginning to develop red color, it maybe a good color year for New Jersey Honeycrisp. Growers should note that the New England growers were demanding \$40 a box wholesale in 2003 and received it. The apple commanded \$2.00 per pound retail last season. Do not sell this apple too cheap; ask the premium price for it. □

High Density vs. Super High Density Apple Orchards

Terence Robinson, Stephen Hoying and Alison DeMarree, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Dept. of Horticultural Sciences

Reprinted from Fruit Notes, Volume 04 Issue 16, Lake Ontario Fruit Program, Cornell Cooperative Extension

Over the last 50 years planting densities for apple have increased as improved management systems have been developed and the need for earlier production has become critical. However, there is great disparity of opinion on the optimum density. Some growers are planting densities above 2,000 trees/acre while other growers plant densities of only 200 trees/acre. The majority of growers in New York State are planting densities between 400 and 1,000 trees/acre.

In this trial our objective was to determine the optimum planting density for the New York climate by measuring horticultural and economic profitability and long term manageability of various planting densities and to compare both V shaped canopies and conic shaped canopies over the range of common densities in North America. Feathered Empire, Fuji, Gala and McIntosh apple trees were planted in 1997 into an orchard systems trial. Eight densities were used (242-2,178 trees/acre). At each density, trees were trained to either a conic shape or a V-shape. After 7 years there has been a very strong influence of density on yield. The cumulative yield per acre of the highest tree density was 3X greater than the lowest density. The very high tree densities achieved a high yield of 1,000 bu/acre by the fourth year. As density increased tree size has also been limited such that the super spindle trees on M.9 at 2,178 trees/acre have trunk areas almost half those of M.9 planted at wider spacings. There was no significant effect of tree shape on yield but there was a significant interaction with tree density.

SEE ORCHARD DENSITY ON PAGE 6

ORCHARD DENSITY FROM PAGE 5

At high tree densities the V shape was inferior to the conic shape while at lower tree densities the V shape was superior to the conic shape. In the last 3 years the highest density systems have required significant pruning. The excessive pruning was reflected in lower yield efficiency with the high tree densities.

We performed an economic analysis of the orchard planting systems using average costs and fruit returns from commercial fruit farms in New York. The systems varied in costs of establishment from a low of \$16,530/ha for the Slender Pyramid system to a high of \$42,300 for the Super spindle system. The large differences in establishment costs were largely related to tree density. All of the systems had a positive internal rate of return (IRR) after 20 years which ranged from a low 7.1% for the Slender Pyramid system to a high of 10.2% for the Tall Spindle system. In general, the higher density systems had the highest IRR with the exception that the super spindle system did not exceed the slightly lower density Tall Spindle system. The number of acres required to produce a \$50,000 annual NPV profit to the business was 313 for the slender pyramid system and 100-120 acres of the three best systems (Super Spindle, Tall Spindle and Tall Axis). Efforts to control establishment costs can substantially increase lifetime profits. The primary establishment costs are land, trees and support system. The super spindle was not the most profitable system unless tree and trellis costs were very low and fruit prices were high.

Based on this work and our assessment of the economics of orchard systems, we currently recommend a minimum density of 400 trees per acre and a maximum of 1,500 trees/hectare. For most New York fruit growers the vertical axis and the tall spindle training systems offers the best potential to achieve high yields and excellent fruit quality. For good soils the trees should be planted on M.9, B.9, G.16 or G.41 while on poorer soils either M.26, G.11, G.935 or G.30.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

Training and Pruning Young Sweet Cherries

Steve Hoying, Terence Robinson, and Robert Andersen, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Dept. of Horticultural Sciences

Reprinted from Fruit Notes, Volume 04 Issue 16, Lake Ontario Fruit Program, Cornell Cooperative Extension

Traditionally sweet cherries receive little training and pruning for the first five years. However, with high density orchards, an investment in planting the right tree and in proper tree training pays dividends. Our trials with sweet cherries have shown:

1. Trees were planted on 12" high berms to control winter damage associated with excessive soil moisture grow significantly better than without berms. This is likely due to better soil oxygen levels and to reduced waterlogging in the fall and in the spring. In our plots we installed a subsurface tile line in the center of each tractor alley to remove excess moisture in the spring and during heavy rainfall before harvest.

2. The optimum tree differs by system. For the vertical axis and slender spindle a large caliper highly feathered tree is the best and requires little pruning and training during the first few years. For the Spanish bush, perpendicular V and the steep leader system smaller caliper whips are better since these 3 systems employ severe heading of the leader at planting.

3. Minimizing heading of the leader results in high early yield. This often results in blind wood. In 2000 (the second year) we compared 3 methods of stimulating lateral branching along the leader. Spraying at bud swell with 5,000 ppm Promalin mixed with diluted white paint or notching above every 3rd bud along the leader with a hack-saw blade at bud swell were not very effective in stimulating lateral branching in the lower and middle sections of the leader. Removal of 2/3 of the buds along the leader (every third bud was left) was very effective and gave a relatively uniform distribution of lateral branches along the shoot. Hedelfingen had the greatest number of lateral branches. Sweetheart had an intermediate number and Lapins the least. The bud removal treatment should prove to be very useful for sweet cherry growers in the Northeast to allow more rapid development of the canopy and earlier production. To reduce the risk of bacterial canker infection from the wounds left by the bud removal technique we recommend the application of a copper sprays immediately before or after the buds are removed.

4. Bending branches flat in the Slender Spindle and the Vertical Axis system using clothespins is quite successful. However, it usually needs to be followed up with additional bending using tying material. Using short pieces of pipe in the ground and avis strap can accomplish limb positioning.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

Precision Farm Management Applications for Double/ Triple Cropped Greens Growers

Aaron Starr, Program Associate in Precision Agriculture and Jack Rabin, Associate Director – Farm Services, NJAES

Bringing precision farm management tools to double/triple cropping New Jersey greens growers who plant partial fields provided intense challenges. Growers and others thought there was no way Rutgers Cooperative Extension could provide a pesticide application record system based on precise field sizes that accommodates partial field applications and multiple crops. But in 2004 we met the challenge and are providing this application to our pilot project growers who farm this way.

New Jersey growers in our NJ Department of Agriculture funded pilot precision agriculture project challenge us with their unique farming needs, which ultimately make the application more versatile and valuable to more growers. Our project brings cost effective, easy to use precision agriculture applications to diversified New Jersey farmers while simultaneously reducing the drudgery of environmental compliance recordkeeping.

One such example is our newest function or ‘module’, called the ‘Fix’ module. The Fix module is designed to allow the grower to track applications on a farm with rapid turnover of crops. The simple interface lets the grower/applicator change the acreage of a field. This allows for more accurate reporting of chemical and fertilizer usage. Let’s take a closer look.

To call up the module, open a map, click the ‘fx’ button and select a field. As you can see by looking at the interface (see picture) the module states the field name and acreage. The function provides 3 equally easy possible ways to enter the desired acreage:

- 1) Enter acreage;
- 2) Enter percentage of field to be treated;
- 3) Enter dimensions and number of rows to be treated.

FixArea

Edit area for 5600A-20

TotArea (ac) 0.555

CalcArea (ac)

1. New Acre

2. %done

3. # Rows, Width, Length, Units

#R 1 W

L (est) 119 Meter

After selecting a method and entering the needed information, click the ‘u’ button to update the acreage to be used in the calculations to follow. Click ‘ok’ to close the form. Repeat these steps to adjust additional fields or record an application by selecting a field or fields, selecting the black arrow and double clicking on a selected field. Growers will see a pop up notification reminding you that a selected field has had the acreage adjusted. When a chemical is applied to the adjusted field, the amount of fertilizer or pesticide will now be calculated by multiplying the rate by the adjusted acreage.

This module has proven particularly useful to greens farmers, who have multiple plantings of different crops of different areas. By being able to easily adjust the area being treated, the farm does not need to be remapped each time a new crop is planted and these growers see all the same benefits of the program as other growers with larger acreages of annual crops. Also, the acreage can be easily reset to the original mapped size by clicking the ‘u’ button next to the text “reset field areas” on the main form. □

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