

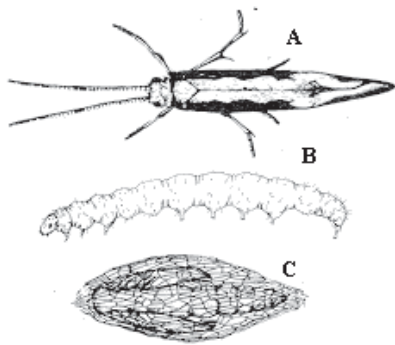
PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

AUGUST 11, 2004

Pest Notes

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



Diamondback moth. A, Adult. B, Larva. C, Cocoon.

✓ **General:** The relatively constant rainfall has been of some benefit to growers by keeping some populations of major pests to low levels. Rainfall helps reduce or destroy populations of **aphids**, **spider mites**, **thrips**, and even **beet armyworms** (especially small, newly hatched larvae). With cooler weather approaching, low levels of these pests may remain at low levels for the remainder of the season.

✓ **Cabbage:** Low numbers of **diamondback moths** are present in cabbage fields, but numbers will likely increase during the next several weeks. As the hurricane storm fronts pass by, it is likely that the numbers of **diamondback moths** and **beet armyworms** will increase. Monitor fields closely for these pests to initiate a management program before the population increases to an unmanageable, high level.

Southern states report that the **harlequin bug**, a brightly colored black, white and orange stink bug, is causing significant damage to collards by feeding on and bleaching white the leaf tissue, destroying entire rows of plants. If bugs are present, use Asana, Baythroid, Capture, Danitol, Fury, Mustang Max, Sevin, Thionex, or Warrior for control. Thorough coverage is important for best results.

✓ **Peppers:** **European corn borer** activity is increasing throughout southern New Jersey. These pests readily attack pepper fruit, often directly entering the fruit without feeding on the foliage. To reduce damage, weekly applications of an effective insecticide should be planned, with thorough coverage of the fruit and foliage. Many materials are effective, but selection of specific pesticides should also be based on harvest dates. Consult the "Days to Harvest" table on page F69 of the *2004 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations for New Jersey* to determine time interval that is needed from spray date until picking.

✓ **Sweet corn:** Good news from the southern states! Virginia has been testing the **corn earworm** for resistance to pyrethroids, and reports that the number of individuals of adult moths with resistance to pyrethroids is low, with less than 3% of the insects with resistance to the low rate of pyrethroid, and less than 1% of the insects with resistance to the high rate of pyrethroids (H. Ames, VPI). Although the moths in New Jersey haven't been tested, it is a certainty that the earworms in Virginia receive significantly more pesticide applications than they do in our area. If resistance is low in that area, it is most likely that resistance to pyrethroids is low in our area also.

SEE PEST NOTES ON PAGE 3

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Vegetable Disease Update

Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Post Doctoral Associate in Vegetable Pathology and Wes Kline, Ph.D., Cumberland County Agricultural Agent

✓ **Tomato - Late Blight** -- Late Blight has now been confirmed in southern (Cumberland County) and northern (Sussex County), New Jersey on processing and fresh-market tomatoes. The weather these past few weeks has brought periods of humid, wet weather ideal for Late blight development. **Growers should continue to scout their fields on a regular basis and continue preventative fungicide application programs.** If Late Blight is suspected in a tomato or potato field, contact Dr. Andy Wyenandt, at 856-455-3100 ext. 4144 or your local county agricultural agent. For more information on control please see the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

Buckeye Rot – Wet weather and wet soils favor the development of Buckeye rot. Symptoms of Buckeye Rot on green fruit include brownish-tan lesions that have a **definitive concentric appearance**. As lesions form the fruit will begin to soften up, this is quite different than Late blight which will cause a dark brownish/black lesion with the fruit remaining somewhat firm. Unlike Late blight, Buckeye rot won't attack the foliage. For more information on control please see the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

Anthracnose – or red fruit rot is now showing up on mature tomato fruit. Symptoms of Anthracnose are easily diagnosed. Symptoms on ripe fruit appear as water-soaked circular lesions that often have a lighter colored tan center. Black fruiting bodies are often visible in the center of Anthracnose lesions. Control of Anthracnose begins with preventative fungicide applications. Fungicides labeled for other important foliar and fruit diseases of tomato will help control Anthracnose. If fruit ripening agent has been used, additional fungicide applications may be necessary to help control Anthracnose. For more information on control please see the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **Lettuce – Bottom Rot/Drop** – Transplanting of fall lettuce is beginning and growers should take precautions to control Bottom rot and Drop which were both present in some spring plantings. For Bottom Rot, Endura 70W at 8 to 11 oz/A, or Rovral 50WP at 1.5 to 2 lb/A or OLF should be applied one week after transplanting or thinning and 10 and 20 days later. For Drop, the biological Contans 5.3WG at 2 to 4 lbs/A pre-plant can be incorporated at a depth of 1 to 2 inches; or Ronilan 50DF at 1 to 2 lbs/A or OLF, or Rovral 50WP at 1.5 to 2 lb/A beginning one week after transplanting or thinning and again at 10 and 20 days later. For more information on control of Bottom Rot and Drop and other important

diseases of lettuce please see the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Cucurbits – Bacterial Wilt** – Symptoms of Bacterial wilt are beginning to show up in Cucurbit crops. Symptoms of Bacterial wilt will vary depending on crop. In general, plants may wilt during the day in hot weather and 'recover' during cooler parts of the evening and morning. Margins and interveinal areas of leaves become necrotic and cause leaves to 'scorch' and collapse. Eventually, whole plants may collapse and die exposing fruit to potential sunscald. Control of Bacterial wilt begins with controlling **striped and spotted cucumber beetles** which vector the pathogen early in the growing season as plants emerge. Late-season beetle control will remain important as fruit begins to mature. Late-season beetle feeding may cause injury to stems ruining aesthetic quality. For more information on cucumber beetle and Bacterial wilt control please see the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

Powdery mildew – Powdery mildew has now been identified in southern and northern New Jersey on a variety of winter squash and pumpkin. Powdery mildew typically occurs from mid-July until the end of the season. Powdery mildew can cause 100% defoliation very quickly if not controlled properly. The diagnostic characteristics of Powdery mildew are pure white 'fuzzy' growth on the upper and lower leaf surface, petioles and stems. Symptoms typically begin on older, lower leaves and can develop and spread rapidly under dry, humid conditions. Control of Powdery mildew begins with regular scouting for symptoms and weekly fungicide applications. Fungicide resistance management of the fungus which causes Powdery mildew is critical. For more information on control of Powdery mildew and other important diseases of cucurbits please see the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

Downy Mildew – Downy mildew continues in cucurbit plantings. In some fields Downy mildew has caused 100% loss. Growers should take great precautions to keep Downy mildew under control. If Downy mildew has been a problem in fields, growers should scout and continue on a weekly fungicide maintenance program. There are a number of fungicides labeled for control of Downy mildew and many will help control other important diseases in cucurbits. For information on control of Downy mildew and other important diseases of cucurbits please see the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Peppers - Bacterial Spot** – Symptoms of Bacterial spot on pepper leaves include small, brown water-soaked lesions that turn brown and necrotic in the centers. Spots may coalesce and form large blighted areas on leaves

SEE DISEASES ON PAGE 3

Late Blight in New Jersey

Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Post Doctoral Associate in Vegetable Pathology and Wes Kline, Ph.D., Cumberland County Agricultural Agent

In the past two weeks there have been two confirmed cases of **Late blight** in New Jersey. One reported case in a processing tomato field in southern (Cumberland County) and one in a fresh-market tomato field in northern (Sussex County). Late blight is not uncommon, and like many other vegetable diseases, has the potential to cause problems every growing season. Unfortunately, the weather these past few weeks has brought periods of humid, wet weather ideal for Late blight development in many areas. Now that late blight has been confirmed in the state it will pose a 'threat' to tomato and potato crops until the end of the growing season. Fortunately, processing tomato and potato crops are currently being harvested in the southern part of the state with the north to follow soon afterwards, so the 'threat' of Late blight should diminish as quickly as crops are harvested. □

PEST NOTES FROM PAGE 1

Corn earworms, Fall armyworms and European corn borer moths are present and active throughout New Jersey. This activity varies from location to location, partly because of the very different weather patterns (storms, rainfall, wind patterns) from county to county. Monitor each of these pests in your area by following the trap catches in local blacklight or pheromone traps, or by following trap counts in the IPM newsletters. For more information and suggestions on spray materials, spray timings, threshold limits and decision making, consult pages F102 thru F104 of the *2004 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations for New Jersey*.

✓ **Tomatoes: Stink bug** activity is still relatively high in many areas. If damage is increasing, or bugs are easily observed, use Actara, Baythroid, Fury, Mustang Max, Monitor, Thionex, or Warrior for effective control. Obtain thorough coverage of foliage for best results using high pressure to force the spray material into the foliage.

For control of **tomato fruitworm**, which is also called the **corn earworm**, see the resistance discussion under sweet corn above. Pyrethroids such as Asana, Baythroid, Danitol, Fury, Mustang Max, and Warrior are labeled on tomatoes and are still effective against corn earworm. □

Strawberry Update

Pete Probasco, Salem County 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. □

DISEASES FROM PAGE 2

and premature defoliation can occur. On fruit, brown lesions can form which have a roughened, cracked wart-like appearance. High temperatures, high relative humidity and rainfall favor Bacterial spot development. Loss from Bacterial spot can be reduced somewhat by maintaining high levels of fertility, which will stimulate new growth. For more information on control of Bacterial spot of pepper please see the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **Peppers, Cucurbits - Phytophthora blight** continues to be a problem in many pepper and cucurbit fields. To control the crown rot phase apply mefenoxam (1 pt Ridomil Gold 4E/A or 1 qt Ultra Flourish 2E/A) through the drip system. Additionally, the fruit rot phase will continue to be a problem, especially with the warm and moist weather conditions seen this week. Protect the upper portion of the plant with fixed copper sprays or Ridomil Gold Copper sprays. Make 3 to 4 applications at a 10-14 day intervals. See page F70 of the *2004 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for more details. □

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Program Associate in Vegetable IPM

Sweet Corn

European corn borer (ECB) activity is still moderate to high in northern counties of New Jersey, and has declined significantly in southern counties. High catches are still occurring in Hunterdon and Warren Counties (see ECB map). There is no catch information from Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean Counties this week, so available data have been stretched to cover those areas on the maps. As the second ECB flight declines throughout the state, feeding will increase in all areas. Continue to check all plantings weekly for the presence of ECB and other pest injury both in the tassels and on the leaves. If feeding exceeds 12% in a 50 plant sample, consider treating. As plantings progress to full tassel, it is still wise to treat for ECB if larvae are present. The highest average nightly **ECB** blacklight trap catches are:

Shirley	6	Croton	2	Springdale	2
Little York	5	Milford	2	Califon	1
Burlington	4	Seeley Lake	2	Flanders	1
Phillipsburg	3	Sergeantsville	2	Morristown	1

Fall armyworm (FAW) continues to infest whorl stage sweet corn plantings in all counties. In the northern counties, feeding is not excessive, but threshold levels are reached periodically. Typically, FAW infestations are heaviest in coastal areas, and infestations of over 70% in pretassel stage sweet corn have been reported by Garden State Pest Management in eastern Monmouth County. Look for heavy "window-pane" type feeding on whorl and seedling corn. This feeding is caused by young FAW. As the larvae grow, the feeding becomes more ragged, with large holes and accumulations of droppings in the whorl. When FAW is present, thorough spray coverage is critical. Be sure to use as much water with the spray material as possible, and increase pressure to permit the insecticide to penetrate the layer of caterpillar droppings.

Corn earworm (CEW) populations are at damaging levels throughout New Jersey now, with most locations recording catches. Cooler evening temperatures over the weekend suppressed catches somewhat, but these should rebound with warmer nights. The highest catches are presently in southern and central locations, with localized higher activity in Mercer and Morris Counties (see CEW map). Tighter silk spray schedules are required in all parts of the state. North Carolina IPM is recording high catches, although their peak appears to have occurred last week. Delaware IPM and Maryland Dept. of Ag. are recording increasing catches in their light trap networks. With southerly surface winds prevailing for the remainder of the week and the potential for remnants of tropical storms reaching us over the weekend, we can

expect increasing CEW activity in our area shortly. It is important to monitor local blacklight trap catches now, as CEW adults can increase quickly and will cause considerable injury to silking sweet corn. The shaded area on the CEW map (blue on the web) represents a population requiring a 5-6 day silk spray schedule and the crosshatched areas (green on the web) represent a 3-4 day silk spray schedule. The highest average nightly **CEW** blacklight trap catches are:

Burlington	10	Hammonton	4	Downer	2
Springdale	6	Hopewell	3	Lawrenceville	2
Medford	5	Allamuchy	2	Mannington	2
Seeley Lake	5	Cohansey	2	Tabernacle	2

General Sweet Corn Spray Schedule

Silking Corn:	North	4 days
	Central	3 days
	South	3 days

Corn leaf rust continues to be found on sweet corn, particularly as it passes into the late whorl and pretassel stages. Some varieties are susceptible to this pathogen. While scouting for insects, be sure to look at lower leaves for pustules on the surface. As pustules mature, they will burst, releasing reddish colored spores. If this disease is first found in the seedling or whorl stage, consider a fungicide application to limit spread on plants. Rust infections, if allowed to progress on susceptible varieties, can stress plants and reduce ear size.

Tomatoes

Late blight has been confirmed in Sussex County on fresh market tomatoes recently. With the previous infection reported by Dr. Wyenandt from Cumberland County, we now have the organism confirmed at both ends of the state. It is critical that all tomatoes be on regular protectant fungicide programs now. If symptoms should appear in local fields including rapid defoliation of entire leaves (with or without obvious sporulation) or green fruit turning brown but remaining solid for some time, immediately include a fungicide that specifically targets the group of fungi to which late blight belongs. These materials are in the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Recommendations Guide*. Contact Dr. Wyenandt or your county agent to report the occurrence of symptoms consistent with late blight.

Peppers

With **ECB** adult numbers moderate to high in parts of the state, peppers need regular protectant insecticide treatments. On the ECB map, areas shaded in green (web version) or crosshatched (in the newsletter) indicate adult ECB populations that require weekly preventive sprays to minimize fruit injury. Monitor local ECB populations to determine when to begin regular preventive insecticide applications. Be aware that repeated use of synthetic pyrethroid materials are likely to result in increased **aphid** infestations. It is a good idea to rotate materials for ECB control to prevent this from happening.

SEE IPM ON PAGE 5

IPM FROM PAGE 4

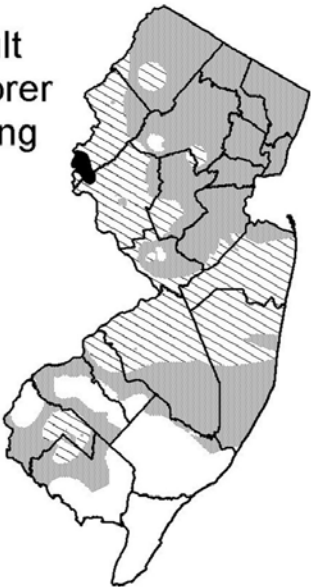
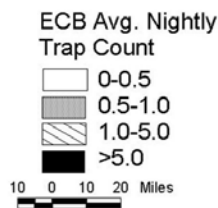
Be aware that high CEW populations (greater than 10 moths per night consistently in local blacklight traps) can result in injury to peppers and tomatoes. If ECB adult catches decline to non-economic levels, it may still be necessary to treat peppers and tomatoes weekly to prevent CEW injury. Be sure to monitor local trap catches to see if CEW populations threaten these crops. Damaging populations would show up as black on the CEW map (red on the web version).

Pumpkins

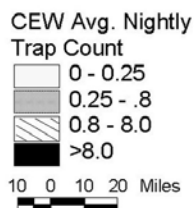
Cucurbit downy mildew (DM) is present on vine crops throughout the state. Growers should be on their regular protectant fungicide programs to limit damage from this disease as well as **powdery mildew (PM)**. If wet weather makes it impossible to maintain a regular 7-

day program, it may be advisable to switch to a material that specifically targets the water molds with the next possible application. Materials like Ridomil Gold Bravo or Tanos fall into this category (See the *2004 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Recommendations Guide* or the mid July edition of the University of Delaware Crop Update <http://www.rec.udel.edu/update04/Issue%2017%202004.htm> for further selections and suggested rotational materials). It is critical to check fields at least weekly for the presence of sharp yellow spots on the upper leaf surface. The veins will be yellow on the underside of the leaf. Shortly after these symptoms appear, dark colored spores will be produced along the sides of veins in infected tissue. This disease can rapidly defoliate fields, and should be treated quickly.

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending August 11, 2004



Distribution of Adult Corn Earworm for the Week Ending August 11, 2004



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

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

Vegetable & Specialty Crops Field Day & Heirloom Tomato Taste Testing

August 19, 2004, 5:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center (RAREC)

121 Northville Road, Bridgeton, NJ

5:00 – 6:30 p.m. Tomato tasting of round, grape, cherry, plum and heirloom tomatoes

6:30 – 7:30 p.m. Wagon tours for the following research plots: Variety trials (Heirloom and round tomatoes, standard and tofu soybeans, sweet corn), cultural practices (grape, cherry and heirloom tomatoes), insect management in peppers and sweet corn, phytophthora pepper research, minor use pesticide screening plots.

7:30 p.m. Question and answer session

New pesticides for insect management, *Gerry Ghidui*

Disease control for fall vegetables, *Andy Wyenandt*

Pesticide Safety on the farm, *Wesley Kline*

Pesticide Recertification Credits – 1 credit in Core, 3 credits each in Category 1A, 10 and PP2.

For additional information contact Wes Kline, Cumberland County Agricultural Agent at 856/451-2800 or Bill Nicholson, Research Farm Director, RAREC at 856/455-3100.

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.

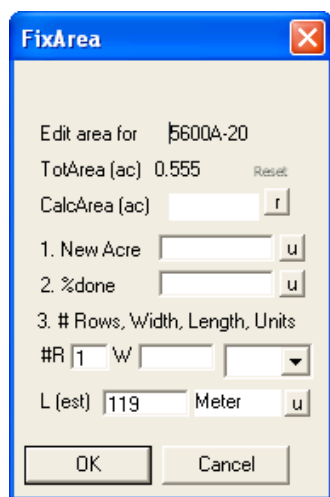
New Jersey growers in our NJ Department of Agriculture funded pilot precision agriculture project challenge us with their unique farming needs, which ultimately make the application more versatile and valuable to more growers. Our project brings cost effective, easy to use precision agriculture applications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

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. □

TOMATO TASTING FROM PAGE 7

We will be at the peak of our growing season and we invite you to celebrate the bounty of the Garden State here in the heart of beautiful Hunterdon County.

- ❖ Take a Hayride Tour of the Farm
- ❖ Let Rutgers University Cooperative Extension Experts answer your gardening questions
- ❖ Tour the bed of Deer Resistant landscape plants
- ❖ There will be drawings for door prizes throughout the event

Admission is free (a \$3.00 donation is suggested to help cover program expenses)

For directions to the Farm and to RSVP please call **(908) 713-8980**

Snyder Research and Extension Farm is Located 1.5 miles south of Pittstown, NJ at the intersection of Locust Grove Road and Rt. 615 (Pittstown Road). □

14th Annual Great Tomato Tasting!



**The Melda C. Snyder Teaching Garden
Rutgers University Snyder Research and Extension Farm
140 Locust Grove Road, Pittstown, NJ
August 25, 2004, 3:00 PM until dusk (rain or shine)**

Calling all 'Jersey Tomato' lovers !

Join us in our Teaching Garden and sample the more than 130 varieties of delicious vine-ripened 'Jersey Tomatoes' that we are growing this season. It's your once a year chance to taste our annual selections, most of which are heirlooms. This year's selections include 87 tomatoes never previously grown in the Teaching Garden. It's a perfect opportunity to decide which varieties you want to grow in your garden next year, or to find out which tomatoes to look for at your local Farm Stand. Visitors will also be able to sample more than 20 types of basil and many different peppers too.

SEE TOMATO TASTING ON PAGE 6

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged below normal, averaging 69 degrees north, 71 degrees central and 71 degrees south. Extremes were 91 degrees at Hammonton on the 5th, and 48 degrees at Charlotteburg and Belvidere on the 8th. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.27 inches north, 0.51 inches central, and 0.70 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 1.27 inches at Glassboro on the 2nd to 3rd. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 83 percent north, 79 percent central and 61 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 71 degrees north, 74 degrees central and 74 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 8/ 9/ 4

WEATHER STATIONS	R A I N F A L L			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON %FC
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	
BELVIDERE BRIDGE	.44	21.16	.19	91	48	69.	-3	1977	218	84
CANOE BROOK	.00	.00	.00	0	99	0.	0	0	0	0
CHARLOTTEBURG	.08	23.59	1.33	86	48	69.	-1	1851	470	61
FLEMINGTON	.20	29.93	8.58	89	51	70.	-3	2033	228	84
LONG VALLEY	.42	22.54	-.40	82	52	68.	-2	1758	198	76
NEWTON	.19	21.01	.53	89	50	69.	-2	1872	270	79
FREEHOLD	.35	21.99	1.26	89	50	70.	-4	2183	253	67
LONG BRANCH	.05	20.91	.17	85	55	71.	-3	1999	148	61
NEW BRUNSWICK	.31	24.45	3.67	89	53	71.	-3	2156	141	81
PEMBERTON	.00	.00	.00	0	99	0.	0	0	0	0
TOMS RIVER	.01	23.60	2.25	87	50	71.	-1	2246	398	57
TRENTON	1.81	22.86	3.02	88	54	72.	-3	2231	127	78
BRIDGETON	.00	.00	.00	0	99	0.	0	0	0	0
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	1.10	17.80	-.60	87	53	70.	-6	2140	162	55
DOWNSTOWN	.11	19.49	.04	89	52	71.	-4	2307	192	42
GLASSBORO	2.19	34.42	14.00	90	55	72.	-3	2445	357	78
HAMMONTON	.14	20.89	.42	91	54	72.	-3	2389	299	37
POMONA	.16	18.86	.25	89	50	70.	-4	2277	327	64
SEABROOK	.51	24.15	5.41	90	55	71.	-4	2543	421	49
ATLANTIC CITY MARINA	.00	.00	.00	0	99	0.	0	0	0	0
SOUTH HARRISON	0.38	26.04	5.55	89	55	72.	NA	2425	NA	NA
WES KLINE — GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW Last Week 253 (Ending 8/02/04) *correction*										
This Week 217 (Ending 8/09/04)										

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