

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

JUNE 7, 2005

Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Fruit IPM Agent and David Schmitt and Eugene Rizio, Program Associates in Tree Fruit IPM



Peach

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Timings for TABM control are in the following table, updated since last week.

County Area	Spray Type		
	AM	EM	Intrepid - EM
Southern	1 st 6/8-10, 2 nd 6/13-15	1 st 6/08-12	1 st 6/10-15
Central	1 st 6/9-10, 2 nd 6/14-15	1 st 6/11-13	1 st 6/10-15
Northern	1 st 6/10-12, 2 nd 6/16-18	1 st 6/13-15	1 st 6/13-17

✓ **Catfacing Damage, Stinkbugs (SB) and Tarnished Plant Bugs (TPB):** Overall catfacing pressure remains low; however TPB populations are building as nymphs were found in several samples last week. With the arrival of hot weather plant bugs will become primary targets along with TABM. If using Intrepid or Spintor for TABM, include an effective plant bug material such as Lannate, Imidan (3#/ac) or Diazinon. Diazinon will also control scale crawlers when they begin to emerge.

✓ **White Peach Scale (WPS), San Jose Scale (SJS):** Dr. Peter Shearer reports that the first generation of SJS crawlers began emergence on 6/6 in southern counties. This first generation of crawler emergence will continue for about 4-5 weeks. See the accompanying article on SJS control. No white peach scale crawlers have been seen to date.

✓ **Bacterial Spot (BS):** Several blocks of Lauro and Sugar Giant were found with light to moderate leaf infections last week. We are at least a week away from pit hardening so the potential for significant infections on susceptible varieties still exists. The worst bacterial spot infections seem to be associated with strong winds and wetting. Apply antibiotics anytime severe weather is in the forecast. Antibiotics generally provide 3-5 days protection. Applications made within 24 hours after a potential infection may help to suppress injury. Alternatively, coppers can be used, but should be reapplied frequently.

Apple

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** We are in a critical time period for CM control, with egg hatch still going on. The following chart updates the timings outlined in last week's newsletter.

County Area	Application and Insecticide Type	
	Standard Insecticides	IGR's
Southern	1 st past, 2 nd 6/15-16	1 st past, 2 nd 6/12
Central	1 st past, 2 nd 6/18-6/19	1 st past, 2 nd 6/13
Northern	1 st past, 2 nd 6/20-21	1 st past, 2 nd 6/15

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✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** See peach section.

✓ **Apple Scab and Other Diseases:** Scab is present in only a few of all blocks being sampled in southern counties, and several farms in northern counties. Possible infections are being forecast for 6/10-6/15 in both southern and northern counties. These will probably be the last of the primary season.

Blueberry

✓ **Cranberry Fruitworm (CBFW):** It appears that trap counts have peaked over most farms. During normal years, treatments are timed about 5-7 days after the trap peak, and trap peaks have been fairly low. This year we have seen several farms with counts close to 100 moths per trap, which is very high compared to other years. Surprisingly, several of these counts have been in the Hammonton area. These growers should have 2 applications for CBFW. If the first application has not yet been applied, then it should be applied as soon as possible. Eggs are just starting to hatch, so no injured fruit due to this pest have been seen. Look for sawdust-like frass and webbing over the fruit cluster. Spray options include most of the OP's, Lannate, and Spintor. Esteem and Confirm are also labeled, but should be used as soon as possible, and not at the 5-7 day post trap peak timing.

✓ **Leafrollers and Other Leps:** Larvae are being seen less frequently than the previous week with 15% of samples showing various species of worms. About 58% of samples are showing some level of injury. Most levels are under 0.5% with 2% being the highest injury seen. On the farm with 2% injury, the activity was distributed through a large portion of the acreage with similar damage on the wooded edges as in the middle portion of the blocks. The damaged clusters were easily spotted since there were usually 1 or 2 prematurely blue fruit within the bunch. The damage ranged from mild surface scars to more aggressive chewing. Most of the injury was due to obliquebanded leafroller, but overall, this was an isolated case.

✓ **Aphids:** Aphid counts have increased over the last week. While most aphids are found in the lower growth at this time of year, they are being found in the upper

sections of the bush on some farms. About 84% of samples are positive and 23% are over the 10% infestation level. Colonies range in size from individual insects to 15 or more on a terminal. Early sprays with Diazinon will suppress aphids and also control other pests. Lannate will do a better job at controlling aphids while also controlling fruitworm and other Leps. Higher populations of aphids will require the use of Provado. However, on many farms it still too early to use this as the main insecticide, since CBFW still needs to be controlled. If growers do not have a fruitworm issue, aphids are high, and this is the last opportunity for a ground application, then Provado could be considered.

✓ **Thrips:** Numbers remain very low. We rarely find any thrips in our tray samples and when we do the numbers are very small. We do on occasion see spring-tails in our samples, which may look similar to thrips.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** About 14% of our tray samples have been positive for PC adults. This represents a slight increase since the previous week. About 43% of fruit samples have some level of damage. This is double the level found the previous week, however most of the damage levels are about 1 or 2 scars per 1000 fruit. About 10% of our samples are at 1% or higher (10 per 1000 fruit). So far this season, our highest level of injury seen has been 7.5% damage. Some scars seen this past week are fresh. Therefore adults are still active, and fruit injury can still occur. The most seen at a single site this week has been 3 adults per bush. The best materials for PC control include Guthion, Diazinon, and Imidan.

✓ **Fall Webworm:** This is about the time that this pest started showing up last season. Most of the activity was along wooded edges, and injury was highest in Burlington County. The worm colonies build a webbed shelter around foliage and fruit and consume all that is within the shelter. The shelter is then extended to consume more of the bush, and if left unchecked will cause extensive loss. As of May 6 there have not been any signs of Fall Webworm.

✓ **Oriental Beetle (OB):** Oriental Beetle adults are starting to be caught in recently placed can traps. Levels will increase over the next several weeks. More about control in the next newsletter.

SEE BLUEBERRY ON PAGE 3

Scouting Calendar

The following table is intended as an aid for orchard scouting. It should *not* be used to time pesticide applications. Median dates for pest events and crop phenology are displayed. These dates are compiled from observations made over the past 5-10 years in Gloucester County. Events in northern New Jersey should occur 7-10 days later.

Pest Event or Growth Stage	Approximate Date	2005 Observed Date
Oriental Fruit Moth – Shoot Flagging	May 13 +/- 2 days	Not yet observed
White Peach Scale Crawlers	May 19 +/- 4 Days	Not yet observed
TABM 1 st generation 475 DD Timing	June 1 +/- 6 Days	June 8
San Jose Scale Crawlers	June 3 +/- 7 days	June 6
Peach – Pit Hardening	June 16 +/- 8 days	

BLUEBERRY FROM PAGE 2

✓ **Mummy Berry:** Infected fruit has been seen at only one location of Weymouth. Primary leaf strikes were numerous in this field.

✓ **Anthraco-nose:** 'Duke' is out of the woods, and no further sprays should be needed on that variety. Anything earlier should also be past fungicide sprays. If the heat continues, additional sprays may be needed for 'Bluecrop.' Reserve the strobilurins for post harvest control (Cabrio, Pristine, and Abound). Ziram at this date (2 wks PHI) will cause too much residue. This leaves the judicious use of Captan (72 hr PHI).

✓ **Botrytis:** Some very sparse findings of botrytis were made last week. This is not a disease of concern at this time, and should not be an issue for the remainder of the season. The amount seen was very small and probably the result of the consecutive wet days that we had during the past 2 weeks.

Insect Trap Counts

Tree Fruit Southern Counties

Week ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
5/13/05	102	0	10		68		8	0	7	0
5/20/05	107	8	5		29	1	10	14	51	0
5/27/05	1	4	4		13	0	1	8	58	0
6/05/05	18	11	2		6	6	2	15	80	2

Northern Counties

Week ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
5/13/05	357	1	2		0		37	1		
5/20/05	122	3	3		0		24	7		
5/27/05	6	9	1		0		14	7		
6/05/05	13	16	2		0		7	15		

Key: STLM = Spotted Tentiform Leafminer, TABM = Tufted Apple Budmoth (A – apple, P – Peach), CM = Codling Moth, AM = Apple Maggot, OFM = Oriental Fruit Moth (A – apple, P – Peach), LPTB = Lesser Peachtree Borer, PTB = Peachtree Borer

Blueberry Trap Counts – Atlantic County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
5/13	0	32				
5/20	1.5	4.8				
5/27	1.3	3.6				
6/4	7.6	0.7	0.3			

Blueberry Trap Counts – Burlington County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
5/13	0.1	10				
5/20	0.3	14				
5/27	1.3	2.2				
6/4	2.6	0	0			

Key: CBFW = Cranberry Fruitworm, RBLR = Redbanded Leafroller, OBLR = Obliquebanded Leafroller, SNLH = Sharpnosed Leafhopper, OB = Oriental Beetle, BBM = Blueberry Maggot

San Jose Scale: Tree Killer

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

San Jose scale has reached epidemic proportions in several southern New Jersey peach orchards. This pest has killed or severely injured hundreds of trees in these sites. These orchards, as well as other orchards that had San Jose scale injury on fruit last year (characteristic red spots) should be treated soon.

Timing for scale crawler control depends upon which materials one decides to use. Crawlers can be present for 4-5 weeks at this time of year so it is important to time sprays for maximum effect. If using Diazinon 50WP (3 lb/A), apply the first of two sprays by this weekend. Put on the second application 14 days later. If using either Esteem 35WP (4-5 oz/Acre) or Centaur 70WDG (34.5 oz/Acre), make a single application at peak crawler emergence which is anticipated to be some time around June 16. If population levels are extreme, consider 2 applications of either Esteem or Centaur applied 14 days apart. Put the first of these sprays on this weekend. Be forewarned; a two spray program of either Esteem or Centaur is very expensive. With all the above products, coverage is important. Use at least 100 gallons of water per acre as complete sprays to achieve this. If you want good control, use high volume sprays.

Diazinon has a 24-hour re-entry and 21-day pre-harvest interval while both Esteem and Centaur have 12-hour re-entry and 14-day pre-harvest intervals. Always read and follow the label. ☐

Foliar Calcium Benefits in Apple

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent and Jeremy Compton, Fruit Grower

It is time to consider adding foliar calcium to your apple cover sprays in fruiting blocks. With the light apple crop in many blocks, remaining fruit is more susceptible to calcium deficiencies.

Calcium-related disorders such as **cork, bitter pit** and **senescent (internal) breakdown** are common in New Jersey. These disorders cut into grower returns by making the affected fruit unsaleable. Some cultivars, such as Jonagold, Cortland, Enterprise and most early season varieties can be highly sensitive to calcium deficiencies in the fruit.

Correction of calcium deficiencies begins with maintaining adequate soil calcium levels through regular liming with high calcium lime only. However soil applied calcium does not easily translocate within the tree, and many factors, such as nutrient imbalance, soil moisture, pH, crop load and pruning may all effect how well the tree utilizes the calcium that is available in the soil. The quickest and most effective short-term corrective treatment for the control of these calcium-related disorders is the implementation of a foliar calcium spray program.

Calcium sprays have been a hot research topic over the past three decades. And although major advancements have been made in the reduction of calcium related disorders, no universal "cure" has been found. The most important aspect of a foliar calcium program is the total amount of calcium that ends up in the orchard. Pennsylvania recommends 4 to 14 pounds of total calcium per acre per season, while Massachusetts recommends their growers apply between 21 and 22.5 pounds of actual calcium per season, with up to 10 lb/spray of calcium chloride (CaCl₂) later in the season.

The cooler climate of the New England states allows them to apply such an intensive spray schedule without any significant leaf burn. In work conducted at the Snyder Research Farm over the past 7 years on Enterprise, we have sprayed over

SEE FOLIAR CALCIUM ON PAGE 6

Gray Mold Gains Foothold in Strawberries at Bloom

Annemiek Schilder, Extension Agent, Michigan State University

Reprinted from Michigan Fruit Crop Advisory Team Alert, Vol. 20, No. 6, May 17, 2005, University of Michigan.

Gray mold, caused by the fungus *Botrytis cinerea*, is one of the most important fruit rot diseases affecting strawberries. Wet weather and moderate temperatures are conducive to development of this disease. Typical symptoms include a brown discoloration of the fruit and the presence of a gray fuzzy mold, which can rapidly develop and spread to neighboring healthy berries. Even if berries look perfectly healthy at harvest, they can start to show rot within several days in cold storage or the refrigerator.

Botrytis cinerea overwinters on old leaves and plant debris and can sporulate profusely on dead plant material. The spores easily become airborne and are usually plentiful in strawberry fields. In strawberries, primary infections take place almost exclusively through the flowers. This is why gray mold control efforts should be focused on the bloom period. If the bloom period is dry and/or good fungicide coverage is maintained, incidence of gray mold at harvest will be low. However, if infections occur at bloom, they remain dormant until the berries start to ripen. As gray mold develops on ripening berries, the emphasis has to be on preventing new infections of the surrounding berries, which become more susceptible as they ripen. Infected berries can easily infect other berries that touch them. Sometimes whole clusters are covered with the gray spore masses.

Where possible, remove sporulating berries from the field and destroy them to limit inoculum availability. During picking, avoid handling infected berries, since spores can be transferred on hands to healthy berries. Timely harvesting and rapid post-harvest cooling may also help to reduce losses to *Botrytis* gray mold.

There are several excellent fungicide choices out there for control of gray mold in strawberries. Elevate (fenhexamid) is a locally systemic fungicide with good to excellent activity against *Botrytis*. Captivate is a pre-mix of captan and fenhexamid and has a broader spectrum of activity than Elevate alone (it also protects against anthracnose and other fruit rots.) Switch (cyprodinil and fludioxonil) and Pristine (pyraclostrobin and boscalid) are also excellent products for gray mold control. Topsin M + Captan is also a good fungicide combination, but remember that Captan is strictly a protectant and can be washed off by rain or irrigation water. Thiram (thiram) is similarly effective by susceptible to wash-off.

Scala (pyrimethanil) is a new fungicide labeled for *Botrytis* gray mold control in strawberries. The active ingredient is related to one of the ingredients in Switch. Scala performed well against *Botrytis* bunch rot in grape trials in Michigan, but has not been tested on strawberries in the state. Cabrio (pyraclostrobin) and Quadris (azoxystrobin) are NOT suitable for gray mold control, but are effective against anthracnose and other fruit rot and leaf spot diseases. All fungicides mentioned above have a 0-day pre-harvest interval, except Topsin M and Scala (1-day) and Thiram (3-days). Remember to alternate fungicides with different modes of action for resistance management purposes.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

Vineyard Update

Mark Chien, Wine Grape Agent, Penn State University Cooperative Extension

Reprinted from Penn State Cooperative Extension electronic newsletter, June 5, 2005.

My extension colleague in the Finger Lakes, Dr. Tim Martinson, who does a lot better job of tracking critical data than me, had some sobering information to share recently. Up by the lakes, as of May 30, they were nine days behind the long term average in degree day accumulation and it has been the third coolest spring in the last 33 years. Anyone who was outside working on May 20 will attest to that fact. Here, it has also been quite dry. Is there any good side to this? It got us through frost season and disease pressure has been pretty moderate so far. Vineyards I have seen have been squeaky clean but beware of what is lurking, especially if the weather changes. Cool and damp is bad for **powdery mildew** but good for **phomopsis**. Tim points out that dead wood an especially bountiful source of phomopsis infection - Wayne Wilcox found lesions on dead canes released up to 1000 times as many spores as those on live tissue, most releases occur before bloom. Keep on top of it with captan and mancozeb applications.

I'll say again that we are probably looking at a late harvest again. Hopefully not as late as 2003. All bets on the quality will hinge on the post-veraison weather pattern in the region. I learned in Oregon that you can suffer pretty crummy weather for the first two thirds of the season and if it dries out after veraison, the grapes can get ripe and come in clean and a good, if not great, vintage can materialize out of what looked like a dismal year. It's all about those last 50-60 days before harvest. So we need dry and warm weather, to be sure, but it's still too early to worry. What we can do now is manage our vines for a late season - rigorous canopy and crop management, good disease and bug control, weed control and talking with the wine makers about what to expect. Jim Law at Linden Vineyards, who you all know I admire and respect, spends upwards of \$3000/ac in canopy management costs alone. These are California-esque type numbers. But if you think about our relative growing conditions, it makes total sense that our cultural costs would be higher than those in an arid climate due to our increased challenges. Jim pays his contracted growers by the acre, upwards of \$9000 for yields of 3-4 t/ac. Again, California size numbers. Makes perfect sense when he is trying to achieve the level of quality and viticulture excellence needed to make fine wine at fine wine prices. The reality is, Jim sells a lot of his wine in the \$15+ range and retail so he can afford to compensate his growers for their considerable efforts. But it is about so much more than just money. It's about long term personal relationships, mutual sustainability and a desire to grow fine wine on the part of everyone involved. You can get to the \$9K in other ways - production grape growing, or lowering input costs, but for my money, if you have a good vineyard site, this is probably the way to go. Jim will tell you that he doesn't have any secret tricks, or even do anything out of viticulture ordinary, he just pays attention to detail, doesn't take shortcuts, expands his knowledge and has good people working

with him. Not exactly revolutionary business practices. But it works. Jim offers a series of viticulture and enology classes twice a year. If you want insights into his business and methods, outdoors and in, and to learn from Jim himself, I would strongly encourage you to take his two day workshops, see <http://www.lindenvineyards.com/> for information.

I was in southern New Jersey for a twilight meeting last week and had the pleasure to visit five vineyards with Jerry Frecon, the area fruit agent in Gloucester County. Grapes are on the go in New Jersey where the climate has been likened to that of Bordeaux. While there might be climate similarities, the soils couldn't be more different. Even as far west as the Delaware River, the soils in SNJ are predominantly sand mixed with varying amounts of clay. All appear to be very well drained and uniformly low in organic matter. I saw some new vineyards that have vines that are very small. Not a cause for concern unless vine size is being strictly limited by water or nutrient deficiencies. The low OM may be a problem and regulated composting and fertigation may be the long term solution. It is always my preference to build up a vine rather than slow it down. So if the New Jersey sand turns out to be low vigor, a la Long Island, then fine grape culture is probably easily in reach. The key is to create a healthy and balanced vine. This is an area where Rutgers needs to do some research for the growers to determine what, when, why and how adjustments need to be made.

I was pleased to see all of the new vineyards going in with drip irrigation. Four of the five vineyards we visited are diversified farms, the specialty of southern New Jersey where farmers are moving to an array of value added products to secure their future. These growers have a lot of knowledge and work ethic, but not a lot of money or experience. The net result now is some very nice vineyards in the ground that need refinement to produce high quality fruit. Here is where experience can really make a difference and the advice of a good viticulturist can help them to turn the corner. When is a vine too small? It's hard to put it into any kind of numerical terms. It just looks too small. The vine will tell you if it's stressed. In one vineyard, the shoot tips had already begun to slow down and internode length was shrinking. These visual signs are very important. In the case of young vines, supplemental fertilization may be a good idea. Not a lot, maybe 20-30# actual N/ac, but enough to keep the vine moving. Petiole testing should be done early to see if further amendments are necessary. Irrigation scheduling is a unique blend of art and science in arid growing regions using visual cues supplemented by tools such as neutron probes and pressure bombs. Here, we do not have the experience and desperately need help with irrigation scheduling, which will surely be more difficult with intermittent dry and rainy periods. Imagine if they allowed irrigation in Bordeaux. They would have not a clue as to what to do. If a vine gets too big, it's just as easy to see. Bull canes and long internodes are tell-tale signs. I wish there was a silver bullet for regulating vine size but there isn't, at least not in our soggy Eastern growing conditions. It is about learning your soils and climate and making the necessary adjustments. Site selection is the key, if you haven't yet planted your vines.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

FOLIAR CALCIUM FROM PAGE 4

11 pounds of actual calcium per acre per season without any significant leaf burn. Our standard recommendations in New Jersey are to apply 2-3 lb/100 of CaCl₂ per spray before August 1st and 3-5 lb/100 of CaCl₂ per spray after August 1st.

This will allow for sufficient absorption of calcium by the fruit with minimal leaf burn on most cultivars. Research has shown that late season foliar applications of calcium are more effective in reducing calcium related disorders than early season sprays, but total applied calcium by harvest is the most significant factor. Reduced rates of CaCl₂ should be applied if there was no rain between applications, or if we are experiencing hot and humid conditions.

Care should be taken when applications are occurring in temperatures above 80°F. Since foliar applications of calcium do not translocate through the leaves readily, it is important to get thorough spray coverage to allow for calcium to contact the fruit directly. Increased water volume or the addition of a surfactant may provide better coverage and increased absorption while reducing the chance of any leaf injury.

Form of Calcium for Foliar Sprays

There are many calcium products promoted by industry as substitutes for Calcium Chloride (CaCl₂). However extensive research and comparison of these products has yet to show an advantage over Calcium Chloride because it is one of the richest forms of calcium at the cheapest price. Calcium nitrate (CaNO₃) can be substituted for CaCl₂ but only on trees that do not contain low nitrogen levels as measured by leaf analysis. Vigorous trees should not receive Calcium nitrate. Growers opting to use CaNO₃ as their calcium source should be aware that CaNO₃ does not contain as much available calcium as CaCl₂, so they should adjust their rates accordingly. □

IDFTA Summer Tour: NJ Diversified Farm Marketing, June 26-28, 2005

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent

The International Dwarf Fruit Tree Association last visited New Jersey in 1984 when we hosted this outstanding group of growers and extension workers for their annual summer tour.

This summer the focus is on direct marketing and Agri-Tourism and how New Jersey growers have capitalized on those trends. New Jersey is home to some of the best direct marketers in the world. The 2005 IDFTA Summer Tour will focus on strategies NJ fruit growers have utilized to diversify and enhance their business opportunities in the most densely populated state in the U.S.

What do we Mean by Diversified Farm Marketing?

Most of our retail growers have adopted multiple avenues to diversify; they utilize retail farm stands, pick-your-own (PYO) and tailgate markets. Tailgate marketing is the fastest growing most profitable segment followed by PYO. There are over 30 locations in NYC Greenmarkets with at least one in each of the five boroughs. In addition there are 35 plus locations in New Jersey operated under the guidance of the NJ Council of Farmers and Communities. Some growers participate in 5 or more of these markets per week.

Union Square Tailgate Market

The first stop will be the Union Square Tailgate market in Manhattan Borough, New York City. While there are over 50 growers at this location, we will visit with 3 New Jersey farm operations: Phillips Farms, Race Farms, and Maxwell Farms. These are very diversified farming operations from large to small with over 75 years of experience between them.

Terhune Orchards

Owned and operated by Gary and Pam Mount, this 200 acre farm was purchased in 1975 from the family of the original owner, Stanley Terhune. At that time, Terhune Orchards had been growing apples, peaches, and pears using pre-1950 agricultural techniques. Since then, the Mounts have replanted the orchards. A long time member of IDFTA and former board member, Gary has incorporated modern orcharding techniques.

High density apple blocks on slender spindle and various trellis systems are now the norm. Dwarf sweet cherries on Gisela stock are covered with bird netting, as are the two acres of high bush blueberries. Numerous soil conservation techniques are utilized, as are state-of-the-art trickle irrigation systems and monitoring equipment.

Today, Terhune Orchards grows over 35 different fruits and vegetables on 300 acres in the Princeton area. Hosting festivals, along with school tours and a Farm Trail, generates a big part of their retail business. A large part of their fruit acreage is harvested with Pick-Your-Own.

Melicks Town Farm

The Melicks' have been a known commodity in Hunterdon County, NJ since colonial times. Spanning nine generations of farmers, the Melicks currently own and operate 350 acres of farmland. Two roadside markets, two PYO operations, and participation in four tailgate markets round out the Melicks marketing mix. The farm operation consists of 50 acres peaches, 40 acres apples, 50 acres pumpkins, 35 acres sweet corn, and the balance is planted in mixed vegetables and flower production. They produce cider and attend 4 tailgate markets held in communities all across New Jersey.

Rutgers Snyder Research and Extension Farm

Upon her death, Melda Snyder left 390 acres of prime farmland to the University. This farm is the crown jewel of the seven Rutgers Research and Extension Farms. There are >18 tree fruit demonstrations and trials covering 12 acres; most is directed by Win Cowgill.

SEE IDFTA ON PAGE 7

Fruit Research Meeting, Tour and Picnic

Wednesday, June 29, 2005 - 5:00 to 9:00 p.m.
Rutgers Agricultural Research & Extension Center
121 Northville Road
Bridgeton, NJ (Upper Deerfield Twp.)

Sponsored by Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension in cooperation with the New Jersey State Horticultural Society

The program below will be followed while the attendees travel throughout the farm observing research trials and plots. A picnic supper will be provided after the tours and demonstrations.

Agenda

- 5:00 p.m. Welcome and Introduction Dr. Bill Nicholson, Director, Rutgers Agricultural Research & Extension Center and Dr Robert Goodman, Executive Dean of Cook College and Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station (invited).
- 5:10 p.m. All research and extension faculty and their associates in Tree Fruit Entomology, Tree Fruit Pathology and Pomology and Fruit Breeding will display posters and provide educational displays of tree fruit pests and fruit varieties and post-harvest handling in the post harvest building before the tour.
- 5:40 p.m. Current Research in Tree Fruit Pathology by Dr. Norman Lalancette, Specialist in Tree Fruit Pathology, Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension.
- 6:05 p.m. Tree Fruit Insect Management Research by Dr. Peter Shearer, Specialist in Fruit Entomology, Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension.
- 6:30 p.m. The IR-4 Fruit Program and Current Projects by Dan Kunkel, Larry Rossell and Melissa Zimmerman, IR-4 File Researchers Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension.
- 6:50 p.m. Wine Grape Research by Dr. Bill Nicholson
- 7:00 p.m. Orchard Floor Management Research by Dr. Brad Majek, Specialist in Weed Science, Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension.
- 7:20 p.m. Worker Protection Update and other Pesticide Issues by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent, Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension.
- 7:45 p.m. Adjourn and return to building for a chicken/rib barbecue dinner at the RAREC Picnic Pavilion.

Equipment demonstrations may also be available.

PROGRAM WILL GO ON RAIN OR SHINE.

NJ Pesticide Units: Core – 1 Unit, 1A, 3A, PP2 & 10 – 4 Units each.

Please call Jerry Frecon at 856 307-6450 ext 1, or e-mail gloucester@aesop.rutgers.edu. We need to have an approximate count for the meal.

This meeting is not totally accessible to the physically impaired. Please contact Jerome L. Frecon at 856-307-6450 Ext 1 one-day prior to the meeting to make arrangements.

See website for map and directions: <http://gloucester.rce.rutgers.edu>. □

IDFTA FROM PAGE 6

Of interest will be the numerous NC140 apple rootstock trials, the NE183 and other Apple Cultivar Trials, Plant Growth Regulator and Chemical Thinning Trials, and numerous System Demonstrations including slender spindle, tall spindle and French ax. Work on cherry and peach cultivars is also underway.

Wightman Farms

In 1922, Albert Wightman and his wife, Laetitia, purchased the first of the land that was to become Wightman's Farms in Morristown, NJ. . The farming operation encompasses 125 acres within a 3mile radius of the farm market. The primary crops are 20 acres apples and peaches, 40 acres sweet corn, 45 acres pumpkins, and the remainder in mixed vegetables and flowers. The focal point of the farm operation is their unique farm market. They have worked hard at diversifying this retail operation. In addition to offering fruits and vegetables, they also have bakery items, a deli, a gourmet food section, and a wine corner that offers NJ made wine.

Wightman Farms has focused on quality and direct marketing since day one. They have moved into entertainment farming in a big way. In response to popular demand, Ken Wightman converted their orchard into a unique PYO operation in 1999. Ken credits a lot of his success to the location of his farm being 30 miles west of New York City. The location, along with the willingness to diversify the traditional farm, has been the key to success at Wightman's Farms.

Alstede Farms

Kurt and Barbara Alstede farm over 800 acres, mostly on rented ground, except they pay him to farm and maintain it. His family and staff raise over 100 types of fruits and vegetables. The Alstedes have a modern farm market but capitalize on the numerous entertainment farming aspects, including Easter egg hunts in the peach orchard, hayrides, and petting zoo. PYO apples, peaches, strawberries and brambles are important crops.

TOUR HEADQUARTERS will be Forbes College at Princeton University located in the central part of New Jersey. Growers participating in the tour will have an all inclusive registration package that includes meals, bus transportation and housing. See:

<http://www.IDFTA.org> for more information.

New Jersey growers are encouraged to register for the Clambake Dinner on Monday evening June 27th at Terhune Orchards. Join the IDFTA growers for an evening of fellowship and good food. You must pre-register at www.IDFTA.org.

Please contact Susan Pheasant at the IDFTA office if you have additional questions. Phone: 509.665.3812; Fax 509.665.4912; Email: business@idfta.org. □

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