

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

JULY 26, 2005



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Peach Varieties Ripening Before Sentry

Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent

We are currently beginning the Redhaven harvest on July 26 in southern New Jersey. It appears we are still about 5 days later than a normal harvest. Fruit size has been good on most early varieties but split pits are higher than normal due to all of the factors mentioned in the article by Kathy Taylor of Georgia from the Southern Peach Growers Handbook. The following are varieties harvested before Sentry.

Raycrest, a yellow-fleshed clingstone, was the first variety ripening on June 28. Raycrest averaged 61% 2 1/2 inch peaches with very few ups and 8% split pits. Raycrest had a moderately heavy crop and the fruit is somewhat uneven in shape. The flavor is average, acid, with an average of 9.3% SSC.

Queencrest, another yellow-fleshed clingstone, ripens just after Raycrest. The size and shape are more uniform than Raycrest and the peach is more attractive. Fruit size was 58% 2 1/2 inch with few ups. Queencrest had the same crop load as Raycrest with 1% split pits. The flavor was fair, acid with 8.7 % SSC.

Spring Snow is the first ripe white-fleshed peach. It had a medium crop with excellent size and attractive full pinkish red skinned fruit. The average of 3 picking dates on two sites was July 7. Fruit size was 90% 2 1/2 inch and up with 28% 2 3/4 inches. The firm crisp flesh has a good, low acid flavor. It averaged 9.9% SSC. On three pickings on two sites Spring Snow averaged 3% split pits.

Spring Flame in my test block is Burchell D2-102. This is the most beautiful peach in this early season with a full scarlet red skin color and yellow firm clingstone flesh. The tree is very susceptible to bacterial spot which probably influences its size. The average ripening date was July 4. Fruit size averaged 58% 2 1/2 inches with few ups on trees with a medium crop. There were no split pits. Flavor was good with an average of 9.3% SSC.

USDA BY 87P285, a yellow-fleshed clingstone has been in my test block for about 8 years and never distinguished itself because of small size. This year the fruit ripened on July 6. Fruit sizes on trees with a medium crop were 100% 2 1/2 inch with 42% 2 3/4 inches. Split pits averaged 5%. Flavor was good, acid, with 10.2% SSC. The fruit has always been attractive with a full crimson red overcolor.

SEE PEACH VARIETIES ON PAGE 2

PEACH VARIETIES FROM PAGE 1

Sunbrite is a firm, yellow-fleshed, clingstone with an average ripening date of July 7 this year. The skin is a light scarlet red splashed over a yellow undercolor, very pretty. Sunbrite averaged 70% 2½ inches with few ups. Unfortunately 19% had split pits on a tree with a medium heavy crop. Flavor was good, acid and averaged 9% SSC.

Flamin Fury PF 1 and Flamin Fury PF 5B both ripened on the average about July 9. I no longer have these in my test block but evaluated the influence of cable girdling on these two varieties in commercial orchards. No influence was noted on any characteristics. I have never been much of a fan of FF PF 1 because it has soft seams, and a greenish yellow undercolor with fair flavor. Fruit averaged 8.9 % SSC. Fruit size was excellent with 98% 2½ inches and up and 40% 2¾ inches. FF PF 5B is more attractive but slightly smaller with 76% 2½ inches and up and 30% 2¾ inches. However, FF 5B had only 3% split pits while PF 1 had 15% split pits. FF PF 5B averaged 9% SSC. The grower of FF PF 1 told me these were the nicest FF PF 1 he has ever had. The crop load was heavier on the FF PF 1 than the FF PF 5B.

Manon is a very firm, attractive, white-fleshed variety ripening on July 10. The flavor is low acid with an average of 10.2% SSC. The fruit was large for a tree with a very light crop.

The first picking of Harrow Dawn was July 13 followed by Sentry, July 14 and Glenglo on July 15. Many of these peaches will be on display at the New Jersey Peach Festival this week.

Split Pit

Kathryn C. Taylor, Department of Horticulture, University of Georgia

Split pits are openings or splits of the pit at the stem end of the fruit. This split becomes evident during final swell, the third stage of fruit growth. The actual weakening of pits, which leads to openings at the stem end, probably occurs in the latter stages of pit hardening. Immature fruit that have abnormal shapes or sutures often manifest split pit symptoms during final swell. Split pits are a long-recognized problem in peach production.

Fruit with visible split pits are highly undesirable. Split pit fruit are often misshapen and detract from the overall quality of the pack. Grade standards may exclude visible split pit. They are quite prone to rot problems, and rots can spread rapidly from split pit fruit to sound fruit in the packinghouse.

Breeding programs focus on developing new varieties with fewer split pit problems. Some level of split pit must be accepted, especially in early selections. Fruit having visible split pits are eliminated as culls during grading. Varieties such as Candor, Camden, or Springold may have in excess of 20 percent split pits, especially if overthinned.

Shattered Pit-Gumming Problem

Pits can also shatter with no attendant opening. Internal gumming is often associated with shattered pits. Gumming, shattered pits are deemed an internal defect. Fruit with pits broken into more than three pieces plus gum deposits near the shattered pit-gumming condition is internal and can be present in an otherwise normal-appearing fruit. Fortunately, pit fracturing and internal gumming are more common in malformed fruits that are fairly easily removed from the packing line. However, even the trained eye cannot detect internal pit breakage that occurs in fruit that appear normal.

Shattered pits occur primarily at the blossom end (bottom) of the fruit. Visible split pits develop at the stem end. Internally shattered pits cause the greatest problems as they are, of course, more difficult to grade out. Internal gumming increases as the pit fractures into more pieces. Gumming is generally confined to the pit cavity, but some contact with the flesh may develop. Fruit inspectors are particularly concerned when pit pieces detach from the main pit structure and when gum deposits contact the edible flesh.

Causal Factors

The causes of pit breakage are poorly understood. Cold or freeze damage during flowering and early fruit development seems to promote split pits. Shattered pit-gumming

SEE SPLIT PIT ON
PAGE 3



Left to Right - Flamin Fury PF 1, Flamin Fury PF 5B, Spring Snow, Spring Flame. Note the greenish undercolor on PF 1 and the excellent color on Spring Snow and Spring Flame

problems are much less common in fruits with viable seeds. It is not known if the pit shatters because of seed death or if a breakage of the pit actually causes the seed death. Internal pit fracturing and gumming is a consistent problem for varieties that ripen 45 or more days ahead of Elberta. Many of these varieties struggle to produce a high percentage of fruit with mature, functioning seeds.

Early peach varieties frequently enter their final swell of growth before complete hardening of the pit has occurred. Rapid fruit enlargement causes, or exacerbates, much of the pit fracturing that occurs. Most early varieties are clings, so the strong attachment of flesh to pit probably contributes to the problem. In mid- and late season varieties, pits have more structural integrity because they have properly lignified and hardened before pressure is exerted by the flesh during the final growth stage.

In general, cultural practices that enhance fruit size (thinning, good nutrition programs, irrigation), increase the level of split pit and shattered pit damage. However, recent studies suggest that girdling (and possibly scoring) may enhance fruit size and yield without appreciably aggravating the well-known split pit/shattered pit problem of varieties such as Camden and Springgold.

When freezes excessively reduce fruit loads, pit shattering generally increases. This occurs with some varieties in some peach-producing regions of the country nearly every year. Excessive rainfall in the latter stages of fruit growth is another uncontrollable variable that aggravates pit breakage problems.

Control Measures

Cultural options to minimize pit breakage problems are limited. Development of varieties less prone to the problem is the best approach. However, superior varieties are not available to replace early, split pit prone varieties.

With Junegold and Camden, growers have reduced pit breakage problems by leaving heavier crop loads. In so doing, they settle for smaller fruit. Markets reward large fruit, so growers must balance between larger, more profitable fruit and losses associated with increased split pit-shattered pit problems.

The following is a brief summary of steps growers should consider to minimize shattered pit-gumming problems.

- (1) Leave heavier crops on problem varieties.
- (2) Avoid excessive nitrogen applications, especially close to harvest time.
- (3) Use stricter packinghouse grading for problem varieties to remove questionable or misshapen fruit. These fruit are most at-risk for split pits.
- (4) Plant superior selections of the same ripening season as they become available, while eliminating plantings of the more troublesome varieties.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

Managing Peach Harvest with ReTain® in 2005

Win Cowgill, Area Fruit Agent

Source: UGA Entomology Network, Univ. of Georgia

New Jersey growers must focus harvest management strategies for optimum fruit quality. Consumer demand, market demand, storage requirements and labor availability all influence harvest decisions. In 2004 ReTain® received a full national label for peaches in the US. ReTain can be a tool for peach growers to manage peaches. Retain has been evaluated on multiple peach varieties over multiple years. In general ReTain is a harvest management tool that slows the fruit maturation process.

ReTain works by retarding the development of ethylene, the chemical that causes ripening. The active ingredient is a natural occurring product aminoethoxyvinylglycine (AVG), which is produced by fermentation. The fermentation process required to produce AVG is very difficult and very expensive. As a result, ReTain retails for \$200 - \$240 per acre. Because of this, ReTain should only be used in high value varieties with a large crop of unblemished fruit.

Benefits on peach include:

- Allows you to let peaches hang on the tree longer, allowing greater color development.
- Allows you to stagger harvest of a particular variety if needed, delaying harvest up to four days.
- Increased fruit firmness at harvest across most varieties tested, allowing you to pick more mature fruit that is still firm when handled.
- Increased fruit firmness in cold storage over several weeks time.

ReTain works slightly different on each variety; you will need to evaluate it on a variety-by-variety basis. On a few cultivars there is very little effect, Redhaven is the most notable example.

ReTain must be applied 7-14 days prior to anticipated harvest to be effective, therefore it is essential growers carefully project ripening dates of each individual block which they plan to use ReTain this season. There is a 7-day PHI on ReTain with peaches and nectarines.

Important considerations to follow with ReTain applications on peaches in NJ

- Use the full rate of ReTain^o (1 pouch or 333 grams/Acre of formulated product) for peaches and nectarines.
- Apply 7-14 days before normal anticipated harvest (when harvest would be expected if not treated with Retain).
- Use of organosilicone surfactant is not required on stone fruits but may be beneficial.
- If desired use an organosilicone surfactants such as: Silwet L77 at 6.5-13 fluid ounces per 100 gallons, or Sylguard 309 at 6.5-13 fluid ounces per 100 gallons. When high temperatures prevail, the lower rate of surfactant is recommended.
- Non ionic surfactants may also be used.
- ReTain should be applied with a sufficient amount of

SEE RETAIN PEACH ON PAGE 4

ReTain® for Apple: PYO and Summer Considerations

Win Cowgill, Area Fruit Agent

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

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

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

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

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

If you have a specific question on use of ReTain feel free to contact me directly at cowgill@aesop.rutgers.edu or 908-788-1339. □

RETAİN PEACH FROM PAGE 3

water to ensure thorough wetting of the fruit and foliage while avoiding spray run-off. Adjust water volume based on tree size and spacing. No alternate row spraying. 100 gallons per acre at 2x has shown to be effective.

- For optimum results apply during periods of slow drying weather conditions. No rainfall or irrigation should occur within six hours of ReTain application.
- Do not apply ReTain to trees under stress. They may not respond to the benefits of ReTain^o.
- Tank mixing ReTain with other agricultural products has not been fully evaluated.

Note: read the label completely to fully understand the use of ReTain on stone fruit, there are significant differences in use as compared to apple.

If you have specific questions regarding the use of Retain on peaches do not hesitate to contact me at cowgill@rce.rutgers.edu or 908-788-1339. □

Prune Cherries Right after Harvest

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent

Bacterial Canker is a serious bacterial disease of cherry in New Jersey and all other regions where the climate is humid. Bacterial canker has been very active this season in New Jersey in both sweet and tart cherry blocks.

We learned from the Europeans that the first line of control for this disease is to **prune** immediately following harvest. Avoiding dormant pruning lessens the chance of infection in the pruning wounds. On infected branches, **leave stubs** of 6-8", this will prevent the canker from entering the trunk and scaffolds. The canker will not move down the stub. See the other control measures outlined below.

Bacterial canker or bacterial gummosis of sweet cherry is caused by several *Pseudomonas* bacterium. This disease infects flower buds and spurs. It can completely kill new spurs and leaves and then move into the trunk on cherry. This is especially problematic with our new Geslia Dwarf cherries as losing a scaffold or getting infection into the trunk will limit production as the tree rapidly declines.

In our humid climate in New Jersey the cankers can continue to develop in lateral branches and the central leader. In some cases the cankers have grown to girdle and kill two-year wood. I have observed central leader dieback as a result. In older wood the canker looks very much like a fire blight canker in apple. In most cases the canker begins to ooze a brown to amber exudate. It appears that under our humid conditions this disease is very hard to control and can be devastating if control measures and the proper horticultural practices are not followed.

The source of inoculum may come from wild cherry trees in our hedgerows, Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina* may be one source of inoculum for the *Pseudomonas* during wind and rainstorms in the spring and summer months. Removal may be beneficial.

Overall, the best information on this disease is from a fact sheet from Ontario, Canada written by W.R. Allen "Bacterial Canker of Sweet Cherry" NO. 88-0886. You can find it online at <http://www.gov.on.ca/OMAFRA/english/crops/facts/88-086.htm>. It has good color plates and lists control measures, however, it appears that under our humid conditions this disease is very hard to control and can be devastating. This bacterial disease is most troublesome in young plantings where it can cause losses of up to ten percent of the trees. On mature trees it can reduce yields from 10-50%.

Control

Cankers get started mainly in the fall after most of the leaves have fallen and the trees are beginning to go

SEE CHERRIES ON PAGE 5

dormant. The only effective way to control this disease is to reduce the number of bacteria before the trees enter their susceptible period, avoid large, dormant pruning cuts, and use summer pruning to minimize the impact of the disease. The bacteria that start these cankers are found on the surfaces of mature leaves and other green tissues, and *do not* come from existing cankers.

First, only prune in the summer immediately following harvest.

Second, the only successful control we have found is repeated applications of the old Bordeaux mixture in September, October, and November and repeated again in the spring. Bordeaux Mix consists of Hydrated lime and Copper Sulphate. The rates and methods of mixing are important. We began our sprays the first week in September. Note however that sprays of Bordeaux applied to green leaves must be *softened* with vegetable oil to avoid burning the foliage. Four additional sprays 14 days apart will be applied. Bordeaux mix will also be applied in the spring with several applications before bud break.

It would be my recommendation that in all cherry blocks a program of Bordeaux Mix applications should be made this September. Careful observation and scouting of older blocks should be done now to determine if this bacterial disease is present and control warranted. It is my observation to date that if any Bacterial Canker is observed in sweet cherry I would plan a spray program of Bordeaux mixture.

Other Coppers

In a research trial at the Rutgers Snyder Farm, *Champ Flowable* copper was also evaluated against Bordeaux mix for phytotoxicity on cherry. The oil equally softened Champ as it did Bordeaux.

For additional information please do not hesitate to contact me at Cowgill@aesop.rutgers.edu or 908-788-1339.

Fact sheets on Bacterial Canker

There are numerous fact sheets online for Bacterial Canker; many include color photographs for reference. Below are the listings for several:
Ontario Canada written by W.R. Allen "Bacterial Canker of Sweet Cherry" NO. 88-0886.
<http://www.gov.on.ca/OMAFRA/english/crops/facts/88-086.htm>

West Virginia University
http://www.caf.wvu.edu/kearneysville/disease_descriptions/bactcank.html

Comparison of healthy trees vs. diseased trees:
http://www.caf.wvu.edu/kearneysville/disease_descriptions/disease_images/fig129c.jpg

University of California
<http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/r105101511.html>. □

Fruit IPM

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

Peach

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** Trap counts indicate a continued low pressure on the average farm, but there are few orchards with sizable populations where fresh flagging has been seen. The 3rd brood has just begun to hatch in southern counties and will begin to hatch around the end of the week in northern counties. The second treatment for the 3rd brood will be due in southern counties on or about 7/31. If growers are using Intrepid, then the timing should be moved up a little earlier to 7/29. The first of two treatments is now due in northern counties. Degree day spray timings are as follows, updated since last week:

County Area	Application and Insecticide Type	
	Standard Insecticides	Intrepid
Southern	1 st spray for 3 rd gen. past, 2 nd spray – 7/31-8/1	1 st spray for 3 rd gen. past, 2 nd spray – 7/29-7/31
Central	1 st spray for 3 rd gen. past, 2 nd spray – 8/3-8/5	1 st spray for 3 rd gen. past, 2 nd spray – 8/1-8/3
Northern	1 st spray for 3 rd gen. 7/27-29, 2 nd spray – 8/9-8/11	1 st spray for 3 rd gen. 7/25-27, 2 nd spray – 8/9-8/11

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** So far the pressure is very low as indicated by trap counts. The 1st sprays will be due in early August in southern counties. See table below for timings, and the TFGP for materials. Every effort should be made to use adequate spray volume, since egg masses need to be covered, as well as emerging larvae. Larvae will spin down and find protected areas in which to feed shortly after emergence, and therefore are very difficult to reach with spray volumes concentrated below 80 to 100 gal/Ac. If using alternate middle sprays, do not stretch the spray interval, and apply insecticides no more than 7 days apart. Timings are updated in the table on the next page.

✓ **Japanese beetles and June Bugs:** JB are still present in most southern orchards. Good results have been reported with Provado @ 4-8 ozs./ac. Provado has a 0 day PHI, whereas Sevin has a 3 day PHI.

Apple

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** CM larvae are about 60% hatched in southern counties, and are about 20% hatched in northern counties. Assail, Calypso and Intrepid timings are slightly earlier than standard OP's, Carbamates and Pyrethroids. The following chart updates timings outlined in last week's newsletter.

SEE IPM ON PAGE 6

TABM Timings - Application and Insecticide Type – Brood 2			
County Area	OP's, Carbamates, Spintor, Pyrethroids (Conv.)		Intrepid
	4 alt mid sprays	2 complete sprays	2 complete sprays
Southern	1 st – 8/3; 2 nd – 8/10	1 st – 8/5-8; 2 nd – 8/18-21	1 st – 8/8-11; 2 nd – 8/18-21
Central	1 st – 8/4-5; 2 nd – 8/11	1 st – 8/3-5; 2 nd – 8/20-22	1 st – 8/5-6; 2 nd – 8/20-22
Northern	1 st – 8/9-10	1 st – 8/11-14	1 st – 8/14-8/17

Application and Insecticide Type - 2 nd Generation		
County Area	OP's, Carbamates, Pyrethroids, Avaunt	Assail, Calypso and Intrepid
Southern	Past	Past
Central	Past	Past
Northern	Past; 2 nd application due 7/29	Past; 2 nd application due 7/27

IPM FROM PAGE 5

✓ **Diseases:** Sooty blotch and flyspeck, as well as the summer rots are all concerns, especially with potential heavy rains in the forecast, and continued humid weather marked by heavy morning dews. Make sure not to stretch spray intervals too far, especially on fresh market fruit. Summer disease symptoms are starting to appear in areas that receive poor spray coverage such as fruit clusters and inside thick canopies.

✓ **Mites (Primarily European Red Mite – ERM):** Miticides have worked well in most orchards; however we have seen a control failure on one farm. Do not use the same material in repeated applications, since this practice can help build resistance. In fact some materials restrict seasonal use to only one application. Miticides should be alternated to avoid the occurrence of resistant strains. On the other hand, populations of mite predators have been more common. If you have already treated once or twice, and predators are present accompanied by low numbers of mites, try letting the predators build up and do their job. For all practical purposes, mites will be a concern for only the next couple of weeks

Blueberry

✓ **Leafroller Larvae and Fruit Injury:** The incidence of larvae has not changed since last week. About 7% of our samples have been positive for worms and levels seen are in the 1 per 1000 cluster range. The incidence of fruit injury is extremely low, but present in 45% of our samples, 20% of samples showing fresh injury.

✓ **Aphids:** Populations are on the way down, and are lower this week. About 57% of the samples are positive and only 5% of samples are over the 10% infestation level.

✓ **Japanese Beetles, Oriental Beetles and Other Scarabs:** All treatments should now have been applied for Oriental Beetles. For those adults feeding on fruit and foliage (mostly Japanese Beetles), only occasional adults are being seen, and not to the extent that would require treatment. About 21% of our fruit samples show some sign of beetle damage, and in those areas, levels are in the 2 per 1000 berry range.

✓ **Blueberry Maggot (BBM):** Adult trap catches increased slightly since last week. Since the last of the Bluecrop should come off this week in Hammonton, BBM should not be an issue for those growers with only Bluecrop remaining, unless the berries will still be around for next week. Growers who have trap captures of 1 or more flies per trap, and who have late Bluecrop or Elliott and other late varieties should be treating for BBM.

✓ **Anthracnose:** Infected field samples are being seen often. We have 44% of our samples showing some level of infection. About 25% of our samples are over the 1% level. An infection level of 1% in the field usually means at least double that level when sorted on the belt.

SEE INSECT TRAP COUNTS ON PAGE 7

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
TABM – 2 nd generation 2210 DD target	August 8 +/- 5 Days	

Calendar of Events

July 28, 29, 30, & 31, 2005 – New Jersey Peach Festival at the Gloucester County 4-H Fairgrounds, Rte. 77, Mullica Hill, NJ. For information contact: Jerry Frecon 856-307-6450 Ext 1 or frecon@rcrc.rutgers.edu.

Mite Management for Fruit Crops

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

Mites can become problems on many fruit crops. High populations can damage leaves, reduce yields, irritate pickers, and in some crops like apple, affect return bloom. Fortunately, there are several miticides available to growers to prevent mite infestations from getting out of control and/or to manage mite outbreaks.

There are some things to consider when it comes to managing mite pests. First, try to avoid using products that are toxic to mite predators (predatory mites and the mite-consuming Stethorus beetle) because often predators, if they are present in adequate numbers, can keep pestiferous mite populations under control. Previous studies have demonstrated that products like pyrethroids (Asana^o, Warrior^o, permethrin) and carbamates (Sevin^o, Lannite^o) are quite disruptive to predators of mites.

Secondly, it is important to avoid using the same (or similar) miticides in back-to-back rotations to delay the development of resistance.

There are quite a few effective miticides registered for our fruit crops. The following contains a listing of products for various fruit crops ranked in order of shortest to longest pre-harvest interval (PHI). Miticides registered for use on apple include: Actamite^o and Kelthane^o (7 days), Fijimite^o Kanemite^o, and Vendex^o (14 days), Nexter^o (25 days), Savey^o and Zeal^o (28 days), and Apollo^o (40 days); it is too late to apply Agrimek^o. For peaches and nectarine, the following miticides are registered for use: Acramite^o (3 days), Nexter^o (7 days), Vendex^o (14 days), Apollo^o (21 days), and Savey^o (21 days). For grape, growers can apply Kelthane^o or Nexter^o (7 days), Fujimite^o (14 days), or either Agrimek^o (plus a non-ionic surfactant) or Vendex^o (28 days).

Apply these products in enough water to get thorough coverage. For more information, consult the current *New Jersey Commercial Tree Fruit Production Guide* and/or the *Commercial Grape Pest Control Recommendations for New Jersey* manual. Always read and follow the label.

Insect Trap Counts

Tree Fruit Southern Counties

Week ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
7/1/05	1236	10	1		2	4	2	10	81	4
7/8/05	1201	4	1		9	34	6	3	74	23
7/15/05	235	1	0		9	31	3	1	54	4
7/22/05	237	1	1		8	14	4	4	63	6

Northern Counties

Week ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
7/1/05	121	11	2		0		5	13	0	0
7/8/05	100	4	1	0	0	16	3	5	0	0
7/15/05	90	3	0.5			19	3	3		
7/22/05	67	3	2	0	0	17	5	5		

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
7/1	0.00	120.46	9.67	0.02	1260.05	0.08
7/8	0.15	63.67	9.00	0.00	1295.91	0.04
7/15	0.00	30.75	0.40	0.01	1244.19	0.19
7/22	0.07	5.05	0.67	0.00	804.47	0.22

Blueberry Trap Counts – Burlington County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
7/1	0.49	46.80	12.75	1.67	1142.22	0.42
7/8	0.11	35.80	1.25	0.61	908.75	0.16
7/15	0.00	10.70	0.50	0.38	1150.00	0.05
7/22	0.00	2.40	0.75	0.24	562.78	0.22

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

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