

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

AUGUST 31, 2005



The asparagus bed to the left (of the little red wagon) was treated with rock salt while the asparagus bed on the right was untreated.

Rock Salt on Asparagus

Joseph Heckman, Ph.D., Specialist Soil Fertility

Over 50 years ago applications of rock salt (NaCl) to asparagus was a common practice for the purpose of providing weed suppression. The salt applications probably also suppressed diseases on asparagus but this benefit was not recognized at the time.

Asparagus plantings are expected to remain profitable for 10-15 years with peak production occurring between 5 to 8 years. However, most asparagus fields begin to decline prematurely due to the ubiquitous disease **Fusarium crown and root rot**. The disease was responsible for the demise of the asparagus industry in the Northeast in the 1960's. Applying fungicides or fumigants has temporary benefits, but reapplication is costly and environmentally undesirable. Research conducted by Dr Wade Elmer at the Connecticut Agriculture Experiment Station indicates that disease suppression in older, declining asparagus fields can be achieved by applying common rock salt.

Although salt is toxic to most plants, asparagus is highly salt-tolerant. Applications of rock salt can rejuvenate declining fields when applied in March at the rate of 500 to 1000 lbs/acre.

Several years ago I wrote a USDA- SARE proposal with the hopes of conducting field demonstrations in New Jersey of salt applications to asparagus. The project was never funded but I did go ahead with a small un-replicated field trial in my backyard on my own asparagus planting of Jersey Giant on a sandy loam soil. Rock salt was applied at the rate of 500 lbs/acre each spring for the past three years. Observations from this mini field trial confirm that rock salt is not toxic to asparagus. Also visual observation suggests that fern biomass appears to be greater where salt was applied. The effect of the rock salt on weed suppression has been very noticeable. The photo to the left, taken August 16, 2005, demonstrates the effectiveness of rock salt on weed suppression. The asparagus bed to the left (of the little red wagon) was treated with rock salt while the asparagus bed on the right was untreated.

References:

- Burr, F. 1865. *Garden Vegetables and How to Cultivate Them*. S. W. Tilton, Boston. 78 p.
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- Elmer, W. H., Johnson, D. A., and Mink, G. I. 1996. *Epidemiology and management of diseases causal to asparagus decline*. *Plant Dis.* 80:117-125. □

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Pumpkins Ready for Harvest?

Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Specialist in Vegetable Pathology and Art Brown, Ocean County Agricultural Agent

The fall is upon us and many pumpkin fields are ready for harvest. The pumpkin season begins shortly after Labor Day and extends through the end of October. For those keeping track that's roughly an eight-week market. The question for many is 'What to do with marketable fruit in the field until it's time for sale?' As long as there is good foliage present, the best place for a pumpkin is on the vine. Foliage helps protect fruit from potential sunscald injury and will help any late setting fruit size. However, keeping foliage around will require additional fungicide applications. If the foliage cannot be maintained, move the mature fruit to a dry, well ventilated area.

Many growers will 'let Powdery mildew' take foliage out a few weeks before they are ready to be harvested. Why? Pumpkins are a lot easier to harvest without dense foliage in the field. Growers should be aware of the drawback to this method, since Powdery mildew can affect handle quality. Once foliage is gone, pumpkins can easily be stored and 'cured' in the field by lopping them off the vine and placing them in un-stacked windrows as long as the weather cooperates. Temperatures of 80 to 85°F with relative humidity of 80 to 85% for 10 days after lopping are ideal. After this, temperatures between 50 to 60°F with 50 to 70% relative humidity will keep respiration and potential weight loss down. Cool, wet and 'frosty' weather will do most of the damage to ripe fruit in the field by slowing down the curing process, exposing fruit to potential fruit rot pathogens and in the case of frosts, cause fruit to melt if temperatures get too low.

Knowing your market, your crop and keeping an eye on the weather will help go a long way in having a successful pumpkin season. □

Vegetable Disease Update

Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Specialist in Vegetable Pathology and Wesley Kline, Ph.D., Cumberland County Agricultural Agent

✓ **Cucurbits – Powdery mildew – Powdery mildew starting in on cucurbits in south Jersey.** Powdery mildew typically occurs from mid-July until the end of the season. Unlike Downy mildew, the diagnostic characteristics of Powdery mildew are pure white 'fuzzy' growth on both 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. Fungicides with a high risk for resistance development such as the strobilurins (Cabrio, Pristine, Flint, Amistar, Tanos, Group 11) should be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide such as Bravo (M4) or Sulfur (M1) and rotated with fungicides of a different chemistry such as Bravo (chlorothalonil, M4 + Nova or Procure (Group 3). Group 3 fungicides are also high-risk and should never be applied alone. Growers need to read and follow restrictions on labels carefully. For more information on control of Powdery mildew and other important diseases of cucurbits please see the *2005 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Cucurbits – Downy Mildew – Downy mildew continues in all 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 *2005 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 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 *2005 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.**

✓ **Tomato – Anthracnose – 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 *2005 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*. □**

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

Sweet Corn

Adult **European corn borer (ECB)** activity is still declining in the northern counties. Throughout central and southern counties, however, adult catches have increased (see ECB map). This activity indicates the onset of another ECB flight. Be sure to check all remaining whorl and pretassel stage sweet corn plantings for signs of ECB damage. Check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations. Look for the "shot-hole" type injury on leaves and discolored sections in the emerging tassels. Consider treating when 12% or more of samples plants show fresh feeding signs. Additionally, be sure to treat these early sweet corn plantings as they go to full tassel and first silk. This application will help eliminate remaining ECB larvae before they can re-enter the plant near the developing ear. Current **corn earworm (CEW)** adult numbers require silk spray schedules that will be sufficient to prevent ECB damage to developing ears by larvae that have been deposited on or near the ears themselves. The highest average nightly ECB blacklight catches are:

| | | | | | |
|--------------|----|--------------|---|----------------|---|
| Shirley | 57 | Indian Mills | 8 | Sergeantsville | 5 |
| Tabernacle | 46 | Phillipsburg | 7 | Sewell | 5 |
| Elmer | 16 | Belvidere | 6 | Chapel Heights | 4 |
| Jones Island | 15 | Cedarville | 5 | Beckett | 3 |

As of the weekend, CEW moth catches have increased sharply throughout the state. This increase would seem to be the result of migrants traveling to New Jersey on prevailing southerly breezes. Although this recent increase is not yet as severe as at this time in other years, it still represents a population that requires strict silk spray schedules to manage. **Areas of higher activity have been found in parts of Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties (see CEW map).** On the map, crosshatched areas (green on the web version) <http://www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/IPM/Vegetable/Pest%20Maps/maparchive.htm> warrant a 3 day silk spray schedule. Black areas on the map (red on the web version) indicate a 2-3 day spray schedule. The highest average nightly CEW blacklight catches are:

| | | | | | |
|----------------|----|--------------|----|--------------|---|
| Shirley | 28 | Elmer | 10 | Medford | 8 |
| Chapel Heights | 22 | Jones Island | 10 | Newton | 8 |
| Cedarville | 15 | Tabernacle | 10 | Pedricktown | 8 |
| Beckett | 14 | Little York | 8 | Hackettstown | 8 |

Fall Armyworm (FAW) is active throughout the state, with infestations now common. Infestations are quite high in some cases. This pest will lay eggs on all stages of sweet corn, including large seedlings. As a result, it now becomes critical to include seedling stage corn in scouting activities. Initial injury to sweet corn appears as "window-pane" type feeding on leaves, with damaged areas progressing down toward the whorl. As the larvae increase in size, they begin to chew large, ragged holes in the leaves, and their brown droppings are quite obvious. Consider treating when 12% or more plants are infested with FAW alone, or in combination with ECB.

General Silking Spray Schedules*:

- North - 3 days
- Central - 3 days
- South - 3 days

SEE IPM ON PAGE 4

Pest Notes

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

✓ **Bean: European corn borer** population counts are decreasing, based on blacklight and pheromone traps. For more information concerning European corn borer control in beans, refer to page F8-F9 of the *2005 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*. Suggested spray schedules and recommended materials are listed.

✓ **Corn (sweet): Corn earworm and European corn borer** moths are still active, although low numbers are being caught in the blacklight and pheromone traps. Monitor the population levels of these moths, as well as the **fall armyworm** moths, in your area to obtain a clear picture of the insect pressure close to your corn fields. Remember that different materials may be recommended for the different worm pests in sweet corn, so proper identification of the pest is critical.

✓ **Cucurbits: Spider mite** populations were increasing in cucurbits, but with the upcoming rains expected to fall in New Jersey this week, it is most likely that the spider mite population will fall to low levels. After the rains pass through (in 3-4 days) it would be best to monitor the cucurbit fields for spider mite population level or mite damage to the leaves.

✓ **Pepper: European corn borer** moths are still active throughout the state, but the population levels are declining. If moths are still active in your area, and you are continuing to harvest peppers, sprays may still be needed on a 5-7 days schedule, depending on population pressure and material selected. There is no documented resistance of the corn borer to any of the pesticides recommended, so if control has not been the best, the reason is most likely other than resistance. It could be spray timing, sprayer application, coverage, weather, etc., or even a misidentified pest. □

*Note: These are general recommendations. Local trap catches may indicate some variation in the frequency of insecticide applications to silking sweet corn.

Pumpkins

Cucurbit downy mildew (DM) should be considered present on vine crops in all areas of the state. DM symptoms often begin as sharp yellow spots on the upper surface of leaves. Observation of the lower leaf surface will typically show that the lesion is associated with veins. As the infection progresses, dark spores will be apparent on the lower leaf surface during periods of high humidity. Under warm, wet conditions, rapid defoliation of leaves can occur if regular control is not undertaken. Check fields weekly to assess control. If DM is causing increasing defoliation of the field, a shorter schedule or change of fungicidal materials may be warranted. All pumpkin and winter squash fields should be treated regularly for both DM and powdery mildew (PM). Regarding PM, look for small, powdery spots on either surface of older leaves. Be sure to check leaves within the canopy as well. In order to protect fields against both pathogens, it is necessary to be on a weekly fungicide program that includes both protectant materials and a product that targets fungi similar to DM. For labeled fungicides, consult the *2005 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*. Any field that has not been scouted recently should be checked for PM and DM.

Phytophthora fruit rot has increased in a number of fields over the past week. This disease, which also affects crowns and foliage, is easily identified by the white, yeast-like growth on pumpkin fruit prior to complete collapse of the affected fruit. Although there are fungicides labeled for its control, these are more effective at limiting the foliar phase than at controlling fruit rot. Because the fungus often infects fruit where there is soil contact, coverage with a fungicide is difficult. Adequate field rotation (4-5 years) should be observed to avoid future loss to this type of organism. For the present, maintain the necessary foliar program to minimize losses to the mildews on plants that are not affected by any crown rot. Consider early removal of healthy fruit in the field if there are signs of fruit rots. To avoid spreading fruit infections, do not stack fruit after removal from the field.

Now is the time to monitor fields frequently for the return of **cucumber beetles**. These insects often feed on maturing fruit late in the season, causing scarring on the rinds. This injury is more severe on large varieties like 'Atlantic Giant' and 'Prizewinner', where the beetles frequently bore into the flesh, causing rot to set in. Check 100 fruit at random at least weekly. If cucumber beetles or fruit injury are seen in more than one area of the field, consider treating to limit further damage.

Tomatoes

Brown stinkbug (*Euschistus spp.*) nymphs are active and feeding on host crops like tomatoes. These insects

will feed directly on tomato fruit, causing a pale, diffuse blotch on green fruit that turns bright yellow as the fruit matures. In general, damage is worse during dry periods, because stinkbugs seek more succulent irrigated hosts as non-crop hosts dry up. The incidence of stinkbug injury is higher this season than last, as we have had a prolonged stretch of hot dry weather. Adult stinkbugs are difficult to detect in tomatoes because they hide or drop to the ground when approached. The nymphs may be easier to spot, as they remain in a group for some time after egg hatch. Check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations in the planting. Look at two complete leaves and two fruit per plant. If adult stinkbugs or nymphs are found in more than one sample, or if fruit injury is increasing in field samples or in picked baskets, consider applying a labeled insecticide. **Thrips** are favored by dry weather as well, and can cause a small, gold colored spots on the surface of fruit. Check for flower thrips by tapping fresh blossoms over an index card. If thrips are increasing in samples, consider treating. Additionally, consider treating if thrips are found on leaves, or injury is increasing on harvested fruit.

Peppers

Aphids, **TSSM**, and **thrips** are all potential pests of peppers at this time. Monitor fields weekly for the presence of these organisms. Check 2 leaves and 2 fruit per plant on 5 consecutive plants in 10 random locations in the field. Observe the under sides of leaves for aphids and mites. Consider treating if aphid numbers exceed 100 per 100 leaf sample or there are fruit on the plants that are being disfigured by the sticky droppings of the aphids. Consider treating for TSSM if more than 10% of sampled leaves are infested. (Spot treatments may be useful if the infestation is localized). Observe fruit and leaves for the light or silver-colored streaks caused by thrips feeding. Consider treating if thrips are found on 10% or more fruit, or 10% or more plants or fruit are showing signs of fresh feeding.

With current **ECB** and **CEW** activity throughout the state, it is important for all pepper plantings to be protected against fruit infestation by these pests. Both larvae will penetrate fruit just under or near the cap, resulting in increased incidence of soft rot. Plantings should be treated weekly to minimize injury. Consult the *2005 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for labeled materials. On the ECB map, peppers in any black, shaded or cross-hatched area are at risk for infestation. On the CEW map, areas in black (red on the web version) are at risk from CEW infestation also.

RCR&E Vegetable IPM personnel have deployed **beet armyworm (BAW)** pheromone traps in the southern counties where this pest causes injury to peppers in some years. Many times, low levels of BAW adults are captured without economically significant infestations ever occurring. However, higher adult activity (greater

SEE PEPPERS ON PAGE 5

than 20 per night on average) is considered to be a potential threat to peppers. On the BAW map, the shaded area indicates a light population that is not likely to be injurious at present levels. The crosshatched area represents a moderate population, and scouting of peppers for injury should be undertaken in that area. The black region on the map indicates a potentially damaging population. Fields in this area should be scouted frequently for the first signs of BAW feeding. BAW catches remained high in Cumberland and Atlantic Counties over the past week. High catches over the past week include 162 adult BAW per night near Cedarville and 64 per night near East Vineland in Cumberland County. Initial BAW feeding occurs on leaves near the growing terminals. Foliage has numerous ragged holes, and the small green larvae may be found curled up near the buds. As the larvae enlarge, they begin to damage fruit, and become much harder to control. Scouting is critical to optimizing control of BAW.

Cole Crops

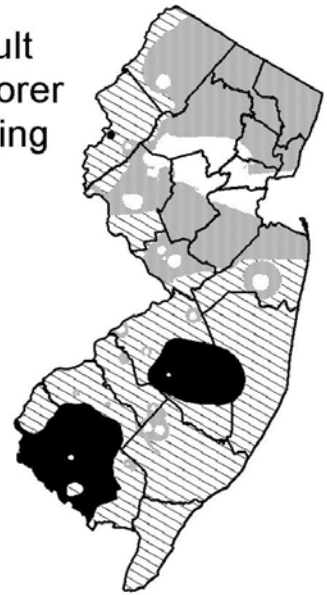
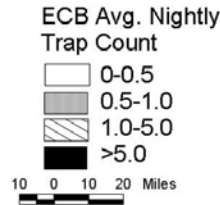
Cabbage looper (CL) infestations are high in many cabbage, broccoli and other cole crop plantings at this time. These caterpillars do considerable damage to the larger leaves before moving onto developing heads as the plants mature. They are capable of causing significant loss on all crops, but especially on collards and kale, where the mature leaf is the saleable portion. Check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations in the field. Consider treating if greater than 20% of heading type cole crops are infested prior to head formation and if greater than 5% are infested when heads are present. For leafy greens, consider treating if 10% or more plants are infested at any time.

Distribution of Adult Beet Armyworm for the Week Ending August 31, 2005



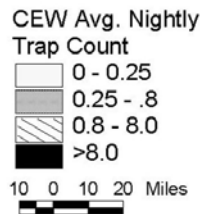
Data collected by Joe Mahar and processed by Kris Holmstrom
Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending August 31, 2005



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

Distribution of Adult Corn Earworm for the Week Ending August 31, 2005



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

National Farm Safety & Health Week

National Farm Safety & Health Week this year is September 18th to 24th; this year's theme is "Harvesting Safety and Health". In New Jersey, Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension (RCRE) serves the farm community with outreach events, training, publications and media, and web resources in safety and worker protection; see the RCRE Farm Safety webpages at <http://www.rce.rutgers.edu/farmsafety/>.

In 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared the third complete week in September as National Farm Safety and Health Week. This year's event marks the 62nd time a United States President has issued a Proclamation. This year's theme is 'Harvesting Safety & Health' **Public Helping Your Fellow Highway Users See You!**

Sam Steel, Ed. D., Agricultural Safety Specialist, National Safety Council

Harvest season always comes with a safety message about important precautions on our rural highways. It's the season when farm machinery and other vehicles use the same two-lane highways. It's also the season when collisions between farm equipment and other vehicles occur more frequently.

These collisions are often the result of the speed differential between farm equipment and cars and trucks. On any rural highway, the closure distance and time between vehicles operating at 55 miles per hour and a farm tractor pulling grain wagons operating at 15 miles per hour can be very short. Many investigations of these incidents have shown that the driver did not allow distance between their vehicle and the farm equipment in order to react quickly enough to avoid the collision.

There are several important ways in which these incidents can be avoided. Slow-moving vehicle (SMV) emblems should be prominently displayed on the back of tractors, wagons and combines using rural highways. They should not be faded or dirty and need to be placed in the line of the sight of vehicle operators. Most farm tractors and combines are equipped with lighting and marking that will make the equipment more visible. It should be used whenever the equipment is on the highway and must be maintained in good working condition in order to be effective.

Vehicle operators should be especially wary of farm equipment that they could encounter at any time. Lower natural light conditions, especially at dusk, are critical times on rural highways. When encountering farm equipment, vehicle operators should be prepared to stop to avoid a rear-end collision or to avoid a piece of machinery that turns left in front of them into a field or farmstead.

Annual Farm Safety Twilight Meeting

The 4th Annual Farm Safety Twilight Meeting will be held hosted by Paul and Barbara Shinn at the Toyland Farm (610 Georgetown-Juliustown Road, Jobstown, NJ) on Wednesday, September 21, 2005, from 6 to 9 p.m.

This meeting is intended for the entire farm family since safety is everyone's concern.

Attendees will hear talks and see demonstrations on subjects such as equipment safety, fire prevention, skin/sun protection, chainsaw safety, and many other topics. We will also have a special breakout session for the children. A special new feature for this year's meeting is a "Personal Protection Equipment Fashion Show", to demonstrate the latest gear for pesticide applicators. The meeting will be **free of charge** to farm families and will include **pesticide credits, a pig roast, spectacular home made desserts, take home safety items**, and much more.

Registration is required by September 14, 2005. Please call Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension of Burlington County at (609) 265-5050 to reserve your seat today! ☐

With a little extra patience, careful driving habits, and the use of emergency marking and lighting, many of the collisions between farm machinery and vehicles could be prevented during this fall's corn and soybean harvest.

Electrocution Can Be a Serious Problem on U.S. Farms

Sam Steel, Ed. D., Agricultural Safety Specialist, National Safety Council

This summer's tragic incident during a national scouting event in Virginia reminds us that electrocution incidents can happen any time in a seemingly safe and tranquil setting. Farms and ranches are no exception! The simple movement of a portable grain auger from one bin to another can have tragic results if the individuals involved are not extremely careful. Tractors with large cabs and antennas and oversized grain wagons can also result in preventable electrocution incidents.

Most farmsteads could use a very careful overhead electrical line visual inspection. Service lines may no longer meet the proper height codes because of age and/or damage to poles and pole guy wires. The sag may have increased over the years, while the height of the machinery being used today may be much higher. Don't be fooled by those birds perching on the overhead lines, or the thought that insulation on the lines could protect you. Always assume that the lines have no

SEE SAFETY ON PAGE 7

Strawberry Update

Peter Probasco, Salem County Agricultural Agent

Propagation of tips is doing well. Reduce fungicide sprays to once/week. A Ridomil (pt/A) treatment at planting should be made for **Phytophthora cactorum** control this fall through the drip. Spray for **leaf spot** control on a 3 week schedule this fall after planting. If you have some of the new Ovation plugs, set them out at a wider spacing (16-18 inches). This variety grows taller and wider than Chandler on plastic. **Gray-mold** can be a problem when Ovation is planted at the 12 inch spacing. A Devrinol and Sinbar spray for weed control between the beds should do a good job on the weeds. Do not use more than 2 ounces /A of Sinbar (80DF) on light sandy soil. □

SAFETY FROM PAGE 6

insulation and that they may not be as high as they look. Never undertake the height measurement of the lines without the on-site help of utility company officials. During normal farming operations, maintain at least a 10 ft. margin of safety from the lines. When in doubt, don't operate taller equipment, including tractors and combines with antennas, tractors with their front buckets raised, and large, fold-up cultivators under electrical service lines on your farmstead. Make sure that all family members and workers on your farm are aware of the electrocution dangers.

Where possible, install electrical safety warning signage to prevent equipment and personnel contact with power lines. This will be beneficial to your suppliers who may be making deliveries to your farm. Always keep in mind this message from Iowa State University Extension, "Electricity doesn't allow mistakes. And neither should you." □

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged above normal, averaging 70 degrees north, 73 degrees central and 73 degrees south. Extremes were 90 degrees at several locations on the 23rd, and 50 degrees at Andover on the 26th. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.26 inches north, 0.10 inches central, and 0.26 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 0.81 inches at Downtown on the 27th to 28th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 64 percent north, 50 percent central and 44 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 70 degrees north, 73 degrees central and 73 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 8/29/ 5

| WEATHER STATIONS | RAINFALL | | | TEMPERATURE | | | | GDD BASE50 | | MON %FC |
|---|----------|-------|-------|-------------|----|-----|-----|------------|-----|---------|
| | WEEK | TOTAL | DEP | MX | MN | AVG | DEP | TOT | DEP | |
| BELVIDERE BRIDGE | MISSING | | | | | | | | | |
| CANOE BROOK | .31 | 19.39 | -5.85 | 90 | 54 | 73. | 5 | 2751 | 581 | 68 |
| CHARLOTTEBURG | .25 | 21.66 | -3.84 | 83 | 52 | 69. | 4 | 2271 | 550 | 59 |
| FLEMINGTON | .31 | 24.53 | .22 | 86 | 51 | 71. | 2 | 2584 | 358 | 61 |
| NEWTON | .16 | 18.55 | -5.01 | 82 | 50 | 67. | 1 | 2401 | 434 | 59 |
| FREEHOLD | .29 | 23.54 | -.18 | 89 | 54 | 73. | 3 | 2608 | 239 | 60 |
| LONG BRANCH | .01 | 22.33 | -1.71 | 90 | 59 | 73. | 3 | 2590 | 298 | 29 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | .14 | 23.61 | -.33 | 89 | 55 | 74. | 2 | 2725 | 256 | 67 |
| TOMS RIVER | .04 | 23.72 | -.84 | 89 | 53 | 72. | 1 | 2548 | 272 | 29 |
| TRENTON | .03 | 24.19 | 1.46 | 86 | 56 | 72. | 1 | 2760 | 187 | 38 |
| CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE | .36 | 23.08 | 1.86 | 86 | 57 | 73. | 0 | 2373 | 113 | 48 |
| DOWNTOWN | .81 | 19.79 | -2.66 | 87 | 53 | 72. | 1 | 2626 | 48 | 70 |
| GLASSBORO | MISSING | | | | | | | | | |
| HAMMONTON | .09 | 21.73 | -1.68 | 90 | 54 | 73. | 2 | 2703 | 143 | 34 |
| POMONA | .03 | 20.52 | -1.13 | 90 | 54 | 73. | 3 | 2613 | 226 | 27 |
| SEABROOK | .00 | 22.12 | .66 | 86 | 56 | 73. | 1 | 2917 | 324 | 34 |
| SOUTH HARRISON | .09 | 23.58 | .48 | 87 | 59 | 73 | NA | 2678 | NA | NA |
| *SOME CUMULATIVE VALUES ESTIMATED DUE TO MISSING PAST DATA | | | | | | | | | | |
| WES KLINE — GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW Last Week* 248 (Ending 8/22/05) This Week 226 (Ending 8/29/05) | | | | | | | | | | |
| * February total base 40 equals 32 units | | | | | | | | | | |

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NJ AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION



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Newsletter Production

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