

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

MAY 23, 2006



Timing Oriental Fruit Moth Mating Disruption Products in Peach Orchards

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

Growers that decide to use mating disruption (MD) for managing **oriental fruit moth** (OFM) populations in their peach orchard have some flexibility as to when to deploy the various types of products available. Labels on the various products often indicate that OFM MD products should be applied before the male moths start to fly in the beginning of the season. In peaches, this starts around bloom. However, we often indicate to growers to delay MD deployment until the start of the 2nd flight (first summer generation) for several reasons including that typical early season sprays applied against **catfacing insects** and **plum curculio** often control OFM. Additionally, if growers are using hand-applied dispensers and put them out early, there is a chance that some dispensers may be pruned off. Another reason to delay deployment, especially when using hand-applied dispensers that have time-limited effectiveness, is putting the dispensers out just before the 2nd flight extends the length of control later into the season.

So, when do you need to have your MD products out by to control the 2nd and subsequent flights? We can use the same degree-day methodology to time MD deployment as we use to time insecticide sprays. In this case, we calculate daily heat units at a certain threshold temperature to model insect development in the field. To start the model, we use the first sustained trap catch to set "Biofix", which is the biological fix point to initiate the model. Average daily temperatures are put into the model and the resultant heat units (Degree Days) then provide a reasonable estimate as to the development of the OFM in the field. For example, we know that once we reach about 150-170 DD, OFM eggs are starting to hatch and its time to start spraying to control OFM in the orchard.

The estimated timing to have MD in place in your orchard to control the 2nd flight is about 900 DD. If you are using hand-applied dispensers, you need to allow enough time to have them in your orchard by 900 DD. If you are using sprayable pheromones, it's easier as all you need to do is time your spray so the product is out on the trees at around 900 DD. Based upon this year's weather data and projected DD accumula-

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Brambles Tested in Cape May County

Warren Stiles, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus,
Cornell University

Presented at Twilight Fruit Meeting on May 26, 2006.

Spring Bearers

Lauren [CDH-1] large, good flavor, very early, very vigorous and productive, but short chilling requirement has resulted in severe winter cold damage at our location. It is also susceptible to root rots.

Emily [JAM-1] very vigorous, very susceptible to winter cold damage at our location, therefore not very productive.

PCS-1 vigorous (4-7 ft), very productive, medium to large fruit, firm, with very good flavor.

Prelude planted in 2005; first year observations are impressive: vigorous, winter hardy, reported to be earliest summer red, good fruit size and flavor. It bears most of crop in spring, also fall-bearing.

K81-6 planted in 2005. Our first year observations show it to be impressive: vigorous, upright, large fruit, good flavor, and firm. It is selected because of reported tolerance to fluctuating winter temperatures and cold tolerance.

Primocane fruiting reds (we are double cropping these because of our market needs)

Caroline (JCR-F1) 4-6-ft upright, very high yields, medium size, firm, excellent flavor, hardy. About 20% of crop in the spring, with the rest in August and September, 2 weeks earlier than Heritage, low to medium suckering.

Jaclyn (QEG-F-1) early, 4-ft upright, very high yields, large dark red conical fruit, very good firmness, excellent flavor, hardy, season similar to Caroline, hard to pick until nearly full-ripe.

Josephine (JEF-F1) 5-6 ft upright, mid-season, good yields, very large fruit, excellent firmness, medium flavor, fruit may tend to break apart unless ripe.

Deborah (ND-F1) late, 5-7 ft m upright, medium yield, very large fruit, med firmness, very good flavor, hardy.



Caroline



Josephine

Fall yellow

Anne (JEF-B1) early, 4-ft med upright, very large fruit, firm, excellent flavor, very susceptible to Botrytis sp, sunburns, suckers sparingly.



Anne

Black Raspberry

Jewel fruit tends to be soft, short shelf-life in markets.

Royalty too dark for our market, virus infected plants. Tried and discarded.

GF-B1 spring black, too dark for our market, very vigorous. Tried and discarded.

GDE-1 wyeberry (raspberry-blackberry hybrid) vigorous, red-fruited, mid-season, not recognized/accepted in markets. Tried and discarded.

Blackberries

Apache thornless, large size, high yields, very good flavor.

Chesapeake thorny, very large size, also large thorns.

Kiowa thorny, largest fruit (average 20 per 1/2-pt till). Early.

Triple Crown thornless, medium size, excellent flavor when ripe.

Chester thornless, large fruit, vigorous, good flavor when ripe. Latest and longest season. Highest yields so far in our planting.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

MATING DISRUPTION FROM PAGE 1

tions for the future, 900 DD should happen during the early part of the first week of June. We should have a more accurate prediction in next week's newsletter.

In a similar note, research conducted by some of my colleagues and my lab indicate that one can apply low label rates of sprayable OFM MD products with alternate row middle sprays. Repeat the application 10-14 days later. This works as well as 1 solid spray and actually hedges against rain washing off the sprayable pheromone. □

Last Minute Thoughts on Apple Thinning for 2006

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent

First item - how many of you get this newsletter by e-mail? I would urge all of you that can subscribe to the Plant and Pest Advisory by e-mail or fax; if it is mailed it can take 4-5 days to reach you and be old news.

Cool temperatures have persisted in Northern New Jersey all week with 60's during the day and 40-50's at night. Fruit size barely grew 3-4mm in one block we are monitoring of Goldens. Last night with scattered frost warnings we had 38°F at the Rutgers Snyder Farm. At 10:30 am Tuesday it is still 53°F. The good news is there is a warming trend forecasted for tomorrow, 70's moving into 80's by the end of the week.

After visiting orchards to look at this past Saturday, Sunday and Monday in Morris and Hunterdon Counties, some growers will still need to get some fruit off. What we did observe is that thinning applications made 12-15 days ago were just starting to work. The cold temps have delayed being able to see what is coming off, it usually takes 8-10 days to see the results but this spring it is up to 12-15 days in some cases.

Last Minute Suggestions

- Today, Tuesday, evaluate all blocks if you have not done so already for set and thinning results to date.
- Consider applying a last thinner application Wednesday the 24th to catch the warming trend this week.
- If your average fruit size is greater than 15mm, your only choice of thinning is 6-Ba material (Maxcell).
- If less than 15mm the standard thinning materials will work.
- In the 10-15 mm size range, NAA, Sevin or 6-Ba alone will not be very effective. Sevin and 6-Ba will be your best choice in combination.
- Please review the information and warnings on Ethephon in last week's Plant and Pest Advisory before using.

Ethephon for Late Thinning. Ethephon has been effective for many apple growers as a late rescue treatment for thinning in the 15-25MM window. Ethephon is marketed by Micro Flo Company as Ethephon 2 and also by Bayer Crop Science as Ethrel® brand Ethephon.

- Ethephon effectiveness is temperature dependant.
- Ethephon can defruit trees especially if temperatures warm to mid 80's or higher.
- Response may be less than ideal.
- Return bloom enhanced ~ 30-50%.

Please call or e-mail me at cowgill@aesop.rutgers.edu and discuss if you have any questions; talking it through is a good approach. □

Controlling Leather Rot of Strawberry

Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Specialist in Vegetable Pathology

The cool, wet weather this past week has made conditions favorable for the development of **leather rot** in strawberry plantings. Leather rot is caused by *Phytophthora cactorum* and can be extremely damaging if left uncontrolled, especially if wet soil conditions and rainy weather persist for extended periods. Weather conditions which favor **Gray mold** development may also favor Leather rot. *Fungicides effective against Gray mold are not highly effective against Leather rot* (i.e. Captan, Topsin-M).

Symptoms of Leather rot begin to develop as green fruit begins to develop and mature. On green fruit, infected areas often turn a dark brown. As infection spreads, entire fruit main turn dark brown and become 'leathery'. However, some fruit may remain mostly green with only dark brown margins developing around point of infection. Importantly, infection may cause fully mature to turn reddish-brown to dark purple or *cause no distinct symptoms*. These 'healthy-looking' fruit have a very unpleasant taste and may be unintentionally harvested for sale. For control of Leather rot in:

New Plantings:

Aliette (fosetyl-Al, 33) at 2.5 to 5.0 lb 80WDG/A. Begin 14 to 21 days after planting and continue on a 30 to 60 day interval as long as favorable disease conditions occur, or

Ridomil Gold (mefenoxam, 4) at 1 pt 4E/A. Make one application at transplanting plus an additional application at fruit set or 30 days before harvest.

Established Plantings:

Aliette (fosetyl-Al, 33) at 2.5 to 5 lb 80WDG/A, or
Ridomil Gold (mefenoxam, 4) at 1 pt 4E/A. Apply in spring before first bloom and repeat once in the fall. □

Fruit IPM

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

Peach

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Treatments for TABM should be focused where TABM is a known problem. This includes most areas of the state Mercer County and south. Degree day (DD) timed treatments are outlined for either alternate middle (AM) applications where 4 sprays are needed per generation, full cover every middle (EM) applications where 2 sprays are needed per generation, or with the insect growth regulator (IGR), Intrepid, which should be applied full cover with 2 sprays per generation. Timings for these sprays, unless the prediction is too far in the future, are as follows:

County Area	Spray Type		
	AM	EM	Intrepid-EM
Southern	1 st 6/1-3, 2 nd 6/7-9	1 st 6/4-6	1 st 6/3-9
Central	1 st 5/31-6/1, 2 nd 6/5-7	1 st 6/1-3	1 st 5/31-5
Northern	About 6/6-8	About 6/10-12	About 6/10-14

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** OFM trap counts have dropped to very low numbers in most orchards although a few spots have trap captures above the provisional treatment threshold of six moths/trap. If 4 alternate middles or 2 complete insecticide sprays have been completed then OFM should not be treated as a primary target. Trap counts are close to bottomed out in the southern region. Growers who employ mating disruption should place ties in the orchard or begin applying

sprayable pheromone just as the second OFM flight is set to start, or about the end of the month to the first few days of June. Checkmate OFM-F (Suterra) is the only sprayable product available on the market, since the 3M product has been dropped. Checkmate can be applied at the lowest rate of 1.32 oz. acre. Please see accompanying article by Peter Shearer on mating disruption for timing and rates.

✓ **Stink Bugs and Other Catfacing Insects:** Stinkbug activity was noted in a few blocks last week, and will increase once a warmer weather pattern is established. Tarnished plant bug nymphs also were seen in sweep net samples. Overall catfacing pressure has been low statewide.

✓ **Thrips:** Thrips activity continues to be non-existent. If thrips are known to be a problem then the use of Spintor for TABM covers will also control thrips.

✓ **Rusty Spot:** Rusty spot lesions are now appearing on sensitive varieties. Continue applications of effective fungicides until pit hardening (about mid-June).

Apple

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** The first catch or biofix points have been reached in all areas of the state. Timing for the first of 2 sprays for the 1st generation is set at 250DD₅₀ and again at 550DD for standard insecticides OPs, carbamates and pyrethroids, and the newer chemistries Assail and Calypso. The timings for the IGR's Intrepid and Esteem are at 150DD and again at 450DD. The following chart outlines these times for southern, central and northern counties. Growers should try to time sprays the best way possible and not cut insecticide rates. The 2nd complete spray timing for CM generally coincides with timings for TABM. Materials used for TABM should also be very effective for CM.

SEE IPM ON PAGE 5

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	2006 Observed Date
TABM Biofix	5/4 +/-10 days	May 6
CM Biofix	5/4 +/- 6 days	April 30
GAA colonies	5/5 +/-17 days	May 5
1ST WALH	5/6 +/-22 days	May 12
Blossom Blight Symptoms	5/8 +/-10 days	May 5
375 DD OFM	5/10 +/- 8 days	May 4
Rusty Spot	5/12 +/-10 days	May 15
OFM Flagging	5/13 +/- 2 days	May 19
first bacteria leaf	5/15 +/-21 days	Not yet observed
CM 1st gen 150 DD target	5/19 +/- 3 days	May 15
WPS Crawlers	5/26 +/-11 days	Not yet observed
CM 1st gen 250 DD target	5/28 +/- 7 days	May 23
2nd Pear Psylla hatch	6/1 +/- 0 days	Not yet observed

County Area	Application and Insecticide Type	
	Standard Insecticides	IGR's
Southern	1 st 5/23 2 nd 6/9	1 st past; 2 nd 6/6
Central	1 st 5/22 2 nd 6/9	1 st past; 2 nd 6/6
Northern	1 st 5/22 2 nd 6/9-10	1 st past; 2 nd 6/6-7

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

✓ **Apple Scab:** Scab has been found in several blocks in southern counties. Foliar infections have been very low to date. Where scab is present, spores have to be either deactivated or burned out. Several applications of Flint, Sovran, or an SI at high rates will serve to suppress lesions.

✓ **Aphids (Spirea and Apple Aphids, and Rosy Apple Aphids):** Apple aphids are increasing but are well below threshold in most blocks. Colonies are also very small and are not yet producing honeydew. For green apple aphid, a threshold of 50% terminals infested should be used to determine the need for treatment. Use an average of 1 colony/tree for a rosy aphid treatment level. If predators are present with some colonies, treatment can be delayed unless populations are very high.

Blueberry

✓ **Leafrollers and other Leps. or "worms":** About 13% of samples have produced low levels of larvae, mostly green fruitworm and gypsy moth larvae. Occasionally, larvae are also being seen tightly sheltered in rolled foliage. When present, these seem to be concentrated in the lower part of the bush. About 40% of samples show injury on the fruit. Typical injury levels are in the .3% (of injured fruit clusters), but occasionally, up to 1% of clusters have injury marks.

This is an "on" year for gypsy moth. Larvae continue to be found, and were present during the past week in 30% of our beating tray samples show larvae with 5% of fields over threshold and needing treatment. In addition, many larvae are being seen in young new plantings and in mature bushes in new shoots near the crown.

✓ **Aphids:** Aphids are increasing rapidly now that the

Insect Trap Counts

Tree Fruit Trap Counts – Southern Counties

Week Ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
5/6/06	29	0	12		7		18	0	28	
5/13/06	41	0	6		24		13	4	57	
5/20/06	26	4	13		8		7	8	98	1

Tree Fruit Trap Counts – Northern Counties

Week Ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
5/6	580	1.8	1				36.7	2		
5/13	10	1.9	1				8.25	3.3		

Blueberry Trap Counts – Atlantic County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
5/6		30				
5/13	6.4	10				
5/20	6.8	2.4	0			

Blueberry Trap Counts – Burlington County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
5/6		22				
5/13	19.8	4				
5/20	37.0	0.6	0			

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

weather is warming up and more tender growth is present. Developing colonies have been seen in about 68% of samples, with 30% over the 10% infestation level. All of our samples are being taken from the lowest young shoots near the crown.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** Adults continue to be active, and were present in 14% of beating tray samples over the last week. The number of adults being seen is very low, but fresh injury is still visible. While about 33% of our samples have low levels of injury, a typical level is 1 or 2 scars in 1000 berries (0.2% injury). About 9% of our samples are over the 1% injury level. (10 scars in 1000 berries). Growers who have a history of PC injury in fields with hedgerow or woods borders, should be looking for injury signs and using an insecticide that is effective for PC adults.

✓ **Gall Midge:** Larvae are now present in some areas, and can be seen in developing shoot tips. This insect may have up to 5 generations per year. Infested tips will have dried leaf tissue that turns dark brown to black. Very small maggot like larvae may be seen when pulling apart an infested tip.

✓ **Cranberry Fruitworm (CBFW):** The adult flight appears to be reaching a peak in some areas. Populations also vary a great deal from farm to farm, with some locations having over 100 moths per trap. Given this week's averages (see below), anything over 20 to 30 moths per trap represents a high population, compared to the "average." From past experiences, growers who have had populations that peaked in excess of 30 to 40 moths per trap, and used only one application at the beginning of June, still stood a good chance of having CBFW injury. Therefore those growers with high populations are advised to treat as soon as possible, and possibly again just after Memorial Day. The 400DD timing mentioned in the last newsletter for Confirm use, should only be used as a rough guideline, and should occur around Memorial Day. Growers who have high populations and wish to use Confirm should do so this week.

Calendar of Events

May 30, 2006 - 6 to 8:30 pm - Small Fruit and Tree Fruit Twilight Meeting, Terhune Orchards, 330 Cold Soil Road, Princeton, NJ. Farm tour will include a recently installed Haygrove Tunnel over sweet cherries in addition to plastic culture strawberries, caneberries, blueberries, apples, peaches and nectarines. Contact: Bill Tietjen at RCRE of Warren County at 908-475-6505.

May 31, 2006 - 6:00 p.m. - Twilight Wine Grape Meeting, Halpern's Engine One Vineyard, Bridgeton, N.J. Contact Jerry Frecon at RCRE of Gloucester County at 856 307-6450 Ext 1 or go to: <http://gloucester.rcrc.rutgers.edu>.

June 28, 2006 - 5:00 p.m. - Twilight Fruit Research Meeting, Tour and Picnic, Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center, Northville Rd., Bridgeton, N.J. Contact Jerry Frecon at RCRE of Gloucester County at 856 307-6450 Ext 1.

July 27-30, 2006 - New Jersey Peach Festival, 4-H Fairgrounds Rt. 77 South of Mullica Hill, N.J. Contact Jerry Frecon at RCRE of Gloucester County at 856 307-6450 Ext. 1 or go to: <http://gloucester.rcrc.rutgers.edu/fairfest>.

August 3, 2006, 10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. - Agricultural Innovations Day, Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center, Northville Rd, Bridgeton, N.J. Contact Bill Nicholson at RAREC at 856 455-3100.

Wine Grape Twilight Meeting at Halperns Engine 1 Vineyard

Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent


A twilight meeting for wine grape growers will be held on Wednesday evening May 31, 2006 at Halperns Engine 1 Vineyard, Shoemaker Road and S. East Avenue east of Bridgeton. Mike and Robin Halpern have been growing grapes for about 7 years and are looking forward to sharing their experiences. They currently have 6.5 acres of Chardonnay, Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, and Merlot from 4 to 7 years of age. Located in a colder section of South Jersey, their experiences with low temperatures will be of interest. A walking tour of the vineyard with pertinent highlights by specialists and agents with Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension will define the meeting. Mr. Mark Chien of Penn State University Cooperative Extension will also be on hand to discuss canopy management and how growers like Mike and Robin might improve their relationships with winery and other purchasers of grapes.

Agenda

- 6:00 P.M. Welcome and Remarks by Mike Halpern and Jerry Frecon, Agricultural Agent Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension of Gloucester County.
- 6:15 P.M. Timely Canopy Management by Mark Chien, Wine Grape Agent, Penn State University Cooperative Extension
- 6:35 P.M. Grape Insect Management Recommendations by Dr. Peter Shearer, Specialist in Fruit Entomology, Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension.
- 6:55 P.M. Vegetative Management on Weeds in Wine Grape Plantings by Dr. Brad Majek, Specialist in Weed Science, Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension.
- 7:15 P.M. Winery Grower Relations by Mark Chien
- 7:30 P.M. Disease Management and Fungicide Use on Wine Grapes by Dr Peter Oudemans, Associate Professor in Plant Pathology, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Marrucci Center for Blueberry and Cranberry Research
- 7:50 P.M. Timely and Proper Grape Nutrition by Dr. Gary Pavlis, Agricultural Agent, Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension of Atlantic County
- 8:10 P. M. Review and Update of Pesticide Record Keeping by Dr. George Hamilton, Specialist in Pest Management, Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension.
- 8:35 P.M. Wine Grape Research Plans by Dr. Dan Ward, Specialist in Pomology, Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension
- 8:45. Adjourn
- NJ PESTICIDE APPLICATOR CATEGORY 10=2 units, 1A = 3, PP2 =3, AND CORE UNITS = 1 will be provided at the conclusion of the meeting.
- Directions: Engine One Vineyard is southeast of Bridgeton at the intersection of Shoemaker Road and South East Avenue. Take Route 49 east out of Bridgeton and then go right or south on Burlington Road to Shoemaker. Turn right and you will go right by Engine 1. Call RCRE of Gloucester County at 856-307-6450, ext. 1. □

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