

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

JUNE 20, 2006



Early Peach, Plum and Apricot Varieties on Display at RAREC on June 28

Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent

Our peach season has started about 7 days early in southern New Jersey. The first Ray Crest peaches were harvested on June 19 in Bridgeton. The following peach varieties should be on display with some early season apricots, plums and nectarines.

Queencrest - A very early yellow-fleshed clingstone peach ripening most years in late June in southern New Jersey. While the fruit size is only medium it has been productive with few split pits. It is also attractive with a scarlet red overcolor over 70-80% of the surface. Ripens June 30- July 5. The tree is upright spreading, vigorous, large, and productive with moderate susceptibility to bacterial spot.

Spring Snow - A firm, medium sized, white-fleshed peach ripening June 30 to July 7 but will hang for a week. A pinkish, purple red skin color covers 80-90% of the surface making it attractive. The flavor is sub-acid and good for this early in the season. It will produce split pits. The tree is vigorous, moderately productive, with high susceptibility to bacterial spot.

Sunbrite - It ripens just after Queencrest but may have better size. While the skin color is only slightly less complete the fruit seems more uniform with firmer yellow-flesh. Sunbrite is a pretty peach with low susceptibility to bacterial spot.

SpringFlame - This early season variety previously identified as Burchell D2.102 ripens with Sunbrite or from June 29 - July 5. It has an attractive scarlet red overcolor completely covering the skin. Pubescence is light; fruit size is very good for this season with mostly 2 1/2 inch fruit. The flavor is good, the flesh is very firm and semi clingstone. Developed by Burchell Nurseries in Oakland, California the tree is vigorous, moderately productive, with high susceptibility to bacterial spot. I notice in their catalog SpringFlame is a trademarked name that is used for a number of generic varieties.

Flamin Fury PF 5B- An attractive, firm, medium sized, yellow-fleshed clingstone peach ripening on July 4-10. The tree is vigorous, very productive, with low susceptibility to bacterial spot. Size is the main problem with this attractive cultivar.

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Dual Magnum Label for Peaches Withdrawn

Bradley A. Majek, Ph.D., Specialist
in Weed Science

Syngenta has withdrawn support for the Dual Magnum 24C Special Local Needs label for peaches. New Jersey growers have had this label available since the 1990's, first as Dual 8E and later as Dual Magnum. Due to this action, Dual Magnum should **not** be used on peaches in New Jersey. The reason provided for withdrawal of support was concern about crop injury, and an incident in California was cited that dated back before our label was issued. No reports of Dual injury have been reported in the decade of Dual use on peaches in New Jersey.

Unfortunately the trend in corporate management seems to have shifted toward limiting crop damage liability by not labeling herbicides for "minor crops" that have a high per acre value and are grown on relatively few acres nationwide. Another example was the loss of the Stinger label for asparagus in 2005. This label was lost in response to a crop injury lawsuit in the Pacific Northwest, and seems to represent the growing corporate response, even when crop damage is not consistent with the injury symptoms caused by herbicide. Manufacturers do not have expertise in many "minor crops", and do not want to deal with the issue. □

VARIETIES FROM PAGE 1

Empress – This attractive bright red-skinned, clingstone variety ripens after Sunbrite July 4 – 10. Empress has very firm yellow flesh. The tree has not been consistently productive but it is sitting in a lower area of our variety block in Richwood, which increases its exposure to lower temperature. The tree is moderately vigorous, upright spreading, medium large, with moderate susceptibility to bacterial spot.

The following less exciting varieties may be on display:

Raycrest - A yellow fleshed clingstone peach ripening on June 21 - 27. This is not much of a peach but then what do we expect this early in the season.

Crimson Lady – A large, attractive, firm yellow-fleshed variety with 70-85% of the surface covered with a crimson red blush. It ripens on June 30 – July 6. The tree is spreading, medium vigorous, medium large, lightly productive with low susceptibility to bacterial spot. Interesting because of its excellent size for this season.

Flamin Fury PF 1 – A yellow-fleshed peach ripening on July 2-8. There are two cultivars with this name; one is small and soft and one is larger and brighter. Some of the commercial blocks looked better in 2005. I'd rather grow FF PF#5. No longer in test block.

Spring Lady - A firm yellow-fleshed attractive peach ripening on July 2-9. Tree is weak, not productive and very susceptible to bacterial spot. No longer have trees in test block.

USDA BY 87P285 – A small to medium size, attractive, firm yellow-fleshed clingstone peach ripening on July 6-12. Size is always a challenge on this variety.

If you haven't registered for the June 28 twilight meeting, tour and picnic please call me at 856-307-6450 Ext 1 or by e-mail Frecon@aesop.rutgers.edu. The full program and directions to the meeting are available at <http://gloucester.rcrc.rutgers.edu>



Flamin Fury



SpringFlame

EPA Announces Proposed Changes for Phosmet (Imidan®) Use on Peach

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

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently announced proposed changes to how phosmet (Imidan®) can be used on peaches (see: Federal Register: Title: Azinphos-methyl and Phosmet Proposed Decisions; Notice of Availability. Date of publication: June 9, 2006 Citation: Volume 71, Number 111, Page 33448-3 <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2006/June/Day-09/p8929.htm>). Specifically, the EPA wants to raise the re-entry interval (REI) from 3 days to 7 days. The 14 day pre-harvest interval (PHI) will remain the same. The main reason for the increase in the REI is to protect workers against exposure to levels of phosmet residues that result in cholinesterase depression - a precursor of adverse neurological effects. In addition to increasing the REI, the EPA is proposing the following mitigation and follow-up:

- issue a data call-in for a confirmatory biomonitoring study of workers,
- require label amendments for buffer zones around houses and occupied dwellings,
- require label amendments to eliminate phosmet use in "pick-your-own" operations, and
- require label amendments to eliminate aerial application.

The EPA recognizes that extending the REI beyond 7 days would negatively impact thinning practices and that available alternatives are more costly, likely to require more than one application, and could result in additional sprays for secondary pests that might arrive.

We are now in a 60-day public comment period. As a grower, you have the opportunity to voice your opinion about these proposed changes by submitting your response to the EPA in several ways on or before August 8, 2006: ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2002-0354 for phosmet, by one of the following methods:

- Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.
- Mail: Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001.
- Delivery: OPP Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. S-4400, One Potomac Yard (South Building), 2777 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA.

For additional information, contact: Tom Myers, Special Review and Reregistration Division (7508P), telephone number: 703-308-8589, fax number: 703-308-8041; e-mail address: myers.tom@epa.gov. □

Pre-Harvest Checklist for Strawberry Pick-Your-Own

David Handley, Specialist in Vegetables/Small Fruit, University of Maine Extension

Reprinted from Vermont Vegetable and Berry News, June 21, 2006, University of Vermont Extension.

Review the following items to evaluate your farm's customer readiness: Signs to the farm are neat and easy to read. There's easy access to the fields and plenty of parking. Someone is ready to greet customers and offer parking instructions and directions to the field. Access to the field is free of hazards. Transportation is provided for the elderly and disabled. The rules regarding picking are clearly posted. Someone is in the field to show customers where to pick and to answer questions. There are plenty of picking containers available. Clean restroom and hand washing facilities are available. Someone is available to help customers carry fruit out of the field. The checkouts are fast and efficient. Beverages are available. Shade and seats are available for customers wanting to rest. The help are friendly and knowledgeable. Remember: a friendly, clean, and organized atmosphere will leave a lasting impression on your customers, encouraging them to come back and to recommend your farm to their friends. □

FLY BALL-Apple Maggot Control in Apple

Art Agnello, Ph.D., Professor and Extension Tree Fruit Entomologist and Harvey Reissig, Ph.D., Professor Entomology, NYAES at Geneva

Reprinted from *SCAFFOLDS Fruit Journal*, Geneva, NY, June 19, 2006 Volume 15, No. 14

Once again, it is nearly time to expect the first appearance of **apple maggot** (AM) flies in volunteer apple stands and abandoned orchards, particularly in eastern NY; western NY could be about a week later, or not, depending on what kind of temperatures we get over the next week or so. Crop scouts and consultants have been using traps to monitor AM populations for a long time, but this tactic, useful as it is, nevertheless is not recommended in all cases. Some orchards have such high or such low AM populations that monitoring for them is a waste of time. That is, sprays are needed predictably every season in some blocks, and on a calendar basis; conversely, they are rarely needed at all in other blocks. However, most commercial NY orchards have moderate or variable pressure from this pest, so monitoring to determine when damaging numbers of them are present can reduce the number of sprays used in the summer with no decrease in fruit quality.

Sticky yellow panels have been in use for over 30 years, and can be very helpful in determining when AM flies are present. These insects emerge from their hibernation sites in the soil from mid-June to early July in New York, and spend the first 7-10 days of their adult life feeding on substances such as aphid honeydew until they are sexually mature. Because honeydew is most likely to be found on foliage, and because the flies see the yellow panel as a "super leaf", they are naturally attracted to it during this early adult stage. A few of these panels hung in an orchard can serve as an early warning device for growers if there is a likely AM emergence site nearby.

Many flies pass this period outside of the orchard, however, and then begin searching for fruit only when they are ready to mate and lay eggs. That means that this advance warning doesn't always have a chance to take place — the catch of a single (sexually mature) fly then indicates a spray is necessary immediately to adequately protect the fruit. This can translate into an undesirable risk if the traps are not being checked daily, something that is not always possible during a busy summer.

To regain this time advantage, researchers developed newer traps that have the form of a "super apple" — large, round, deep red, and often accompanied by the smell of a ripe apple — in an attempt to catch that first AM fly in the orchard. Because this kind of trap is so much more efficient at detecting AM flies when they are still at relatively low levels in the orchard, the traps can usually be checked twice a week to allow a one- or two-day response period (before spraying) after a catch is recorded, without incurring any risk to the fruit. In fact, research done in Geneva over a number of years indicates that some of these traps work so well, it is possible to use a higher threshold than the old "one fly and spray" guidelines recommended for the panel traps. Specifically, it has been found that sphere-type traps baited with a lure that emits apple volatiles attract AM flies so efficiently that an insecticide cover spray is not required until a threshold of 5 flies per trap is reached.

The recommended practice is to hang three volatile-baited sphere traps in a 10- to 15-acre orchard, on the outside row facing the most probable direction of AM migration (towards woods or abandoned apple trees, or else towards the south). Then, periodically check the traps to get a total number of flies caught; divide this by 3 to get the average catch per trap, and spray when the result is 5 or more. Be sure you know how to distinguish AM flies from others that will be collected by the inviting-looking sphere. There are good photos for identifying the adults on the Apple Maggot IPM Fact Sheet (No. 102GFSTF-I8); check the web version at: <http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/treefruit/pests/am/am.asp>. In home apple plantings, these traps can be used to "trap out" local populations of AM flies by attracting any adult female in the tree's vicinity to the sticky surface of the red sphere before it can lay eggs in the fruit. Research done in Massachusetts suggests that this strategy will protect the fruit if one trap is used for every 100-150 apples normally produced by the tree (i.e., a maximum of three to four traps per tree in most cases), a density that makes this strategy fairly impractical on the commercial level.

A variety of traps and lures are currently available from commercial suppliers; among them: permanent sphere traps made of wood or stiff plastic, disposable sphere traps made of flexible plastic, and sphere-plus-panel ("Ladd") traps. The disposable traps are cheaper than the others, of course, but only last one season. Ladd traps are very effective at catching flies, but are harder to keep clean, and performed no better than any other sphere trap in our field tests. Brush-on stickum is available to facilitate trap setup in the orchard. Apple volatile lures are available for use in combination with any of these traps. These tools are available from a number of orchard pest monitoring suppliers, among them:

SEE APPLE MAGGOT ON PAGE 5

Fruit IPM

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

Peach

✓ **Bacterial Spot (BS):** Fruit and leaf injury from bacterial spot infections continue to appear in new locations in southern counties. The symptoms that are appearing now are from infections that occurred 2 or more weeks ago. The period in which large scale epidemics occur is passing and fruit will soon develop some resistance to new infections. Even so, coppers should be kept in the mix and antibiotics should be applied any time severe weather occurs.

✓ **Brown Rot:** Some small pockets of brown rot are present in scouted orchards. Please remember that a switch from sulfur to more active brown rot materials is suggested 2-3 weeks before the first picking.

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** Degree day spray timings are as follows for the second generation:

OFM Spray Timing		
County Area	Application and Insecticide Type	
	Standard Insecticides	Intrepid
Southern	1 st trt 6/15-16, 2 nd trt 6/24-25	1 st trt 6/12-14, 2 nd trt 6/23-24
Central	1 st trt 6/16-18, 2 nd trt 6/25-27	1 st trt 6/14-6/16, 2 nd trt 6/24-26
Northern	1 st trt 6/23-25, 2 nd trt 7/5-8	1 st trt 6/21-23, 2 nd trt 7/3-7

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Timings for TABM control are in the following table, updated since last week. Larvae are 90% hatched in southern counties, and about 40% hatched in northern counties. Injury from first generation larvae was found between clustered fruit in one orchard in a southern county. Injury from first generation larvae is more likely to occur in blocks which have not been thinned. Treatments for TABM first brood should now be completed in southern and central counties.

TABM Spray Timing			
County Area	Spray Type		
	AM	EM	Intrepid - EM
Southern	4 th trt 6/18-19	2 nd trt past	2 nd trt past
Central	4 th trt past	2 nd trt past	2 nd trt past
Northern	2 nd trt 6/13-15,	1 st trt 6/9-12,	1 st trt 6/8-16,
	3 rd trt 6/19-20,	2 nd trt 6/21-23	2 nd trt 6/21-22
	4 th trt 6/24-25		

✓ **Thrips:** Thrips populations are building in clover and other blooming groundcovers. Susceptible varieties like Easternglo, PF-5, and Sentry should be scheduled to receive a thrips treatment. Spintor @ 6-8 oz. is suggested for control at 2 weeks prior to harvest on peaches, and 1 to 2 weeks prior to harvest on nectarines (PHI 14 days on peach and 1 day on nectarines). Spintor will also control TABM if applied at the above timings.

✓ **European Red Mites (ERM):** The first mite populations were seen on peaches in southern counties last week. Overall populations are very low. Make sure to evaluate your own situation before deciding to use a miticide.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** Late activity and fresh egg scars were

SEE IPM ON PAGE 6

Twilight Fruit Research Meeting, Tour and Picnic

Speaker: Agents and Specialists from Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension

Date: 6/28/2006

Time: 5:15 PM - 9:30 PM

Location: Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center, 121 Northville, Road, Bridgeton, NJ

Cost: Free

Sponsors: Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension and The New Jersey State Horticultural Society

Contact: Jerry Frecon, 856 307-6450 Ext 1

More Info: www.events.rutgers.edu/pdfs/2006-0628-fruit-mtg.pdf

APPLE MAGGOT FROM PAGE 4

- Gempler's Inc., 100 Countryside Dr., PO Box 328, Belleville, WI 53508; 608-424-1544, Fax, 608-424-1555
- Great Lakes IPM, 10220 Church Rd. NE, Vestaburg, MI 48891; 800-235-0285, Fax 989-268-5311
- Harmony Farm Supply, 3244 Gravenstein Hwy, No. B, Sebastopol, CA 95472; 707-823-9125, Fax 707-823-1734
- Ladd Research Industries Inc., 83 Holly Court, Williston, VT 05495; 800-451-3406, Fax 802-660-8859
- Olson Products Inc., PO Box 1043, Medina, OH 44258; 330-723-3210, Fax 330-723-9977
- Scenturion Inc., P.O. Box 585, Clinton, WA 98236; 360-341-3989, Fax 360-341-3242

By preparing now for the apple maggot season, you can simplify the decisions required to get your apples through the summer in good shape for harvest.

Technical Editor's Note- Apple Maggot can be a serious pest of apple in Northern NJ. Timing is very similar to Hudson Valley, NY area.

Submitted by Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent and Dean Polk Fruit IPM Agent. □

observed last week in North Jersey. Similar activity was observed about 10 days ago in blueberries in Burlington County. In the North Jersey peach orchard, the planting was exclusively treated with Asana. This insecticide should not be used alone in repeated applications; nor should it be used at low rates for PC control. While PC activity should be done for the season, repeated use of pyrethroids can increase mite populations, and stimulate populations of other insects such as woolly apple aphid in apples (see below).

✓ **Green Peach Aphids:** Populations are present at low levels in some North Jersey orchards. Since these insects normally find alternate hosts at this time of year, aphids should not develop into much of a problem in northern counties.

Apple

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** Degree-day based spray timings are now past throughout all areas of the state. However additional sprays may be required on individual farms. If trap counts exceed 5 moths per trap after 7 – 10 days since the last spray, then an additional application is justified. Some farms in northern counties continue to have trap counts in excess of 5 males per trap.

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

✓ **Aphids: Spirea and Apple (green) Aphids:** Populations continue to build, and are below or at treatment levels in many orchards statewide. Our treatment threshold is set at 50% of the terminals infested with healthy colonies. Predation by midges and lady beetles is occurring in many blocks. In most cases biological control is possible if 20% or more of the infested terminals have beneficial insects actively feeding. Midge larvae are small orange maggots and can be found feeding amidst aphid colonies. Terminals are beginning to stop growth and harden. This will also lower aphid populations.

✓ **Woolly Apple Aphid (WAA):** Woolly aphid colonies are now appearing in many apple blocks in southern counties. This secondary pest has become more of a problem in recent years. Woolly aphids will feed on pruning wounds; one year old wood; and suckers. They

cause injury by secreting honeydew onto developing fruit. Sooty mold eventually grows on the honeydew making the fruit unmarketable. Beneficial insects will usually control WAA in orchards that are on “soft” insecticide programs. Treatable populations often develop in orchards relying on pyrethroids. Where control is needed, Thiodan 50W applied at 3#/ac will provide control if good coverage is achieved. Thiodan applied at this time may also suppress GAA.

✓ **European Red Mite (ERM):** Mites are present in a few apple blocks statewide. Most are below the treatment threshold of 5 mites/leaf for late June through mid-July. See the *New Jersey Tree Fruit Production Guide* for treatment suggestions.

✓ **Leafhoppers and Leafhoppers and Fire Blight:** Leafhoppers (both white apple - WALH, and potato leafhoppers - PLH) have been present in apple orchards for several weeks. Whereas we can normally tolerate up to 3 leafhoppers per leaf (combined species), we cannot tolerate PLH in young orchards or in orchards where fire blight is present.

Blueberry

✓ **Leafrollers and Larvae:** Larvae are present, but at low numbers. About 4% of shoot terminals sampled show larvae (slightly less than last week). Total injured fruit is showing up in 58% of samples. Please remember that a sample consists of about 200 fruit clusters, and each cluster may contain 10 or more berries, or roughly 2,000 individual fruit. If one berry in one cluster is injured, then that cluster is defined as an injured cluster, so most injury levels are in reality very low. The stated injury level is also total injury, or cumulative, so any injured fruit from the bloom period will also show up in this data. About 8% of samples have over 1% of clusters injured.

✓ **Cranberry Fruitworm:** While there is no real change since last week in fruit feeding, a few farm locations still had high trap levels. Counts in Atlantic County averaged 2.2 adults per trap, but 3 farms in Burlington County ranged from 50 to 118 adults per trap. This may be indicative of increased feeding damage in the near future.

SEE BLUEBERRY 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	2006 Observed Date
2nd Pear Psylla hatch	5/31+/- 1 days	May 29
SJS Crawlers-first generation	6/3+/- 7 days	May 26
Bacterial Spot-fruit symptoms appear	6/7+/- 20 days	May 30
Pit Hardening	6/16+/- 8 days	June 14
Peach Scab Symptoms	6/14+/-13 days	June 9
3rd Pear Psylla hatch 6/29+/-	0 days	Not yet observed

✓ **Aphids:** Levels are up slightly this week with 62% of samples being positive and 28% above the 10% infestation level.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** No adults were seen this week and no fresh injury is present. As injured fruit continue to drop, we should see “less injury” over the next couple of weeks. While we had 38% of samples positive for some level of damage, this represented a decrease over the previous week.

✓ **Cranberry Weevil:** Weevil activity has declined, but a few adults are being seen in low shoots and tray samples. Old foliar feeding is easy to find in many blocks.

✓ **Putnam Scale:** Some amount of scale is present on packed berries on several farms. Fruit will have one or a number of gray waxy “dots” on them, about 1/16” in dia. Any berry that has scale on it now resulted from crawlers settling on the fruit a few weeks ago. Any grower who notes this on fruit, should record which fields the fruit came from, so that bushes can be examined.

✓ **Mummy Berry Fruit Infections:** Infected fruit are present in about 8% of total samples. In some cases, there are infected berries where few to almost no primary strikes were present.

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
6/3/06	32	22	12		3		3	32	88	5
6/10/06	766	34	5		12		9	42	104	8
6/17/06	1111	21	5		1		11	23	82	0

Tree Fruit Trap Counts – Northern Counties

Week Ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
6/3	148.5	16.5	16.8			19.5	49.1	17.1	73.1	0.0
6/10	357.3	25.5	6.5			20.0	17.9	30.6	33.5	0.8
6/17	665.0	19.7	3.2	N/A	19.5	14.7	18.6	30.4	3.0	665.0

Blueberry Trap Counts – Atlantic County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
6/3	1.6	1.7	31.4			
6/10	2.3	59.7	39.2	0.16	7	0
6/17	2.2	96.3	27	0.27	61.8	0.02

Blueberry Trap Counts – Burlington County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
6/3	10.1	0.2	15.6			
6/10	19.1	4.0	35.3	12.8	11.7	0.025
6/17	25.4	16.9	44.4	6.5	10.3	0

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

Calendar of Events

June 21, 5:00pm - Organic Tree Fruit Production, Terhune Orchards, Princeton, NJ. To register: call NOFA-NJ at (609) 737-6848 or email mazzara@nofanj.org. For directions: www.terhuneorchards.com.

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 17, 5:00pm - Bio-diesel and Waste Vegetable Oil as Fuel, North Slope Farm, Lambertville, NJ. To register: call NOFA-NJ at (609) 737-6848 or email mazzara@nofanj.org. For directions: www.nofanj.org


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.rcre.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.

August 3, 5:00pm – A Behind the Scenes Look at Managing a Large CSA, Honey Brook Organic Farm, Pennington, NJ. To register: call NOFA-NJ at (609) 737-6848 or email mazzara@nofanj.org. For directions: www.honeybrookorganicfarm.com.

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