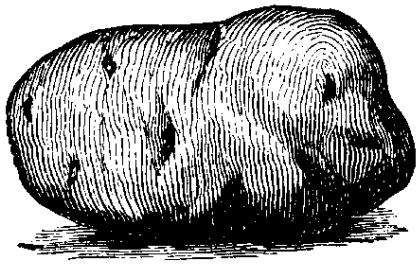
RUTGERS COOPERATIVE RESEARCH & EXTENSION AT THE NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION $1.50 JUNE 14, 2006



INSIDE

Pest Notes

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

✔ **Cole Crops:** Cole crops and related crops have low numbers of **imported cabbageworm**. This pest is relatively easy to manage, and many materials are listed in the *2006 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations for New Jersey* that are highly effective against imported cabbageworm. However, **diamondback moth larvae** were a problem earlier is some fields in southern New Jersey, and many of insecticides that control the cabbageworm are ineffective against diamondback moth larvae. If you find diamondback moth larvae in the field, best management is obtained if you use either Avaunt, a Bt that lists diamondback moth larvae on the label, Entrust/SpinTor, Rimon, or Proclaim. Orthene, if labeled, may also be effective. Because this pest has variable resistance to insecticides, it is suggested to closely monitor the effectiveness 4-5 days after treatment.

Note that Rimon 0.83EC (Chemtura Corp), has received federal approval for use on head and stem brassica crops including cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, Chinese mustard, and kohlrabi for the control of cabbageworms, **cabbage loopers**, diamondback moth larvae, **webworms**, **cutworms**, and other pests. Rimon is an insect growth regulator that is effective against the developing stages of insects by disrupting the molting process. Target the small, developing larvae for best results.

✔ **Potato, white:** The numbers of **potato leafhopper** adults and nymphs are starting to increase in several potato fields. The effectiveness of the at-plant insecticides are diminishing, and with the arrival of warm temperatures, these populations can quickly expand and cause damage. Monitor closely for potato leafhopper, and do not let these pests become unmanageable or to cause damage (once leafhoppers cause damage, the plant health is compromised and yield loss will occur. The amount of yield loss is proportional to the amount of damage). If leafhopper counts exceed 1 adult per sweep, or 1 nymph per 10 leaves, a treatment is recommended. These are relatively low thresholds because this pest has such potential to cause irreversible damage to the crop. For insecticide resistance management, use a non-neonicotinoid-class insecticide for potato leafhopper control, such as a pyrethroid, Lannate, Thionex, or dimethoate (Note: do *not* combine or tank-mix dimethoate with alkaline materials, such as copper fungicides). The use of neonicotinoid-class insecticide, such as Actara, Assail, Venom, or

SEE PEST NOTES ON PAGE 2

Pest Notes from page 1

Provado, at this time will increase the potential for the development of insecticide resistance to this class of insecticides by the **Colorado potato beetle**.

Also, the number of Colorado potato beetle adults and eggs are slowly increasing in most potato fields, again indicating that the at-plant insecticides are dissipating, which is normal for this time of the year (especially considering rainfall thus far). As mentioned above, avoid the use of a neonicotinoid-class of insecticide in potatoes at this time. When small larvae reach the threshold (200 small larvae per 50 stems), a treatment is recommended. Use either Agri-Mek, Avaunt plus PBO, azadirachtin, Bt, cryolite, Entrust/SpinTor, Imidan, Rimon, Thionex, or Vydate for control of small larvae. Because many newly-hatched larvae remain on the leaf undersides near the egg masses, or move to the lower leaf canopy, thorough coverage of the foliage is recommended for best results. ❑

Vegetable Disease Update

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

✔ **Collard/Turnip – Peppery leaf spot** - Symptoms of Peppery leaf spot include water-soaked spots that turn purplish-brown surrounded by yellow 'halos'. These lesions can be up to 1/8 inch and can join together turning leaves yellow can causing them to drop off. The pathogen can survive in the soil and on debris from previous crops. During cool, wet periods, the disease can become severe and be spread by splashing rain. Best management practices for control include: i) start with clean seed, ii) plant in clean beds, and iii) use proper crop rotation of one year or more. If Peppery leaf spot has been a problem in the past, beds should be sterilized prior to planting.

✔ **Cucumber/Pickles – Angular leaf spot has been detected in some fields over the past week**. Symptoms are distinct and easily diagnosed. Small water-soaked lesions develop on leaves and expand until they are delimited by larger secondary veins in leaves resulting in angular lesions. After time these lesions turn brown and infected tissue drops-off resulting in 'shotholes'. Angular leaf spot can be spread by splashing rain, insects, on the hands of workers and on farm machinery. Working in the field when the foliage is wet favors the spread of the disease. The disease can also be spread by blowing wind and in irrigation water. Best management of Angular leaf spot begins with clean-seed and planting in fields that have been out of cucurbit production for at least 2 years. Cultivating when foliage and soil are wet and irrigating with pond water should be avoided. There are cucurbit varieties with resistance. Add label rate of fixed copper + mancozeb to fungicide maintenance program and repeat applications every 7 days.

✔ **Lettuce – Bottom Rot/Drop – Reports of lettuce drop have increased this past week**, growers should take precautions to help control Bottom rot (*Rhizoctonia*) and Lettuce drop (*Sclerotinia*) which may cause potential problems. For Bottom Rot, Endura 70W (boscalid, Group 7) at 8 to 11 oz/A, or Rovral 50WP (iprodione, 2) at 1.5 to 2 lb/A or OLF should be applied one week after transplanting or thinning and 10 and 20 days later. For Lettuce drop, the biological Contans 5.3WG at 2 to 4 lbs/A pre-plant can be incorporated at a depth of 1 to 2 inches; or Rovral 50WP at 1.5 to 2 lb/A beginning one week after transplanting or thinning and again at 10 and 20 days later. For more information on control of Bottom rot and Lettuce drop and other important diseases of lettuce please see the *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✔ **Lightning Strike –** At least one lightning strike was confirmed in a potato field last week. Lightning strikes leave distinct round circles of varying diameters in areas hit. Plants will begin to wilt and slowly die out and be attacked by secondary pathogens. To determine a lightning strike pull a few plants from around the margins of the strike and pull stems apart. Vascular tissue will have a distinct 'ladder' or rung appearance. Plants affected by strike should be pulled or hit with gramoxone to prevent pathogens from developing a source or point for disease development.

✔ **Parsley – Septoria Blight/Bacterial blight –** Leaf spots caused by Septoria blight are easily distinguished by small, angular to round leaf

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DISEASE UPDATE FROM PAGE 2

spots with grayish-brown centers with a definitive dark, brown margin. Numerous black fruiting bodies develop and are visible in the center of lesions. Spread of Septoria blight is by wind-driven rain, heavy dews and overhead irrigation. Workers and equipment may also spread the disease during wet conditions. Best management practices include: i) proper crop rotations of at least 2 years and by using clean or treated seed, ii) scout fields early for symptom development, iii) keeping workers and equipment out of fields with wet foliage, and iv) plowing under residue of harvested crop and avoid planting in fields adjacent or near previously infected fields. Applications of azoxystrobin (Amistar or Quadris) and fixed copper can be alternated every 7 days for control. Bacterial leaf spot (*Pseudomonas syringae*) of parsley shows up at the same time as Septoria blight. Leaf spots caused by Bacterial blight appear as small brown to black spots on the leaves. It does not have the grayish brown centers or brown margins like Septoria. The pathogen can be soil or seed borne and develops during cool, moist weather. The disease spreads during cool rainy periods or under sprinkler irrigation; and a high plant density. The same control measures listed for Septoria will assist in preventing the spread of Bacterial leaf spot as long as fixed copper is included with azoxystrobin. If Oxidate is used, follow the label carefully.

✔ **Pepper – Phytophthora blight –** The first cases of Phytophthora blight were found last week. Heavy rains these past few weeks have made conditions in some areas ideal for development.

For control of the crown rot phase of blight:

Apply 1 pt Ridomil Gold 4E/A or 1 qt Ultra Flourish 2E/A (mefenoxam, 4). Apply broadcast prior to planting or in a 12- to 16-inch band over the row before or after transplanting. *Make two additional post planting* directed applications at 1 pint Ridomil Gold 4E or 1 qt Ultra Flourish 2E per acre to 6 to 10 inches of soil on either side of the plants at 30-day intervals. Use formula in the "Calibration for Changing from Broadcast to Band Application" section of Calibrating Granular Application Equipment to determine amount of Ridomil Gold needed per acre when band applications are made.

When using polyethylene mulch, apply Ridomil Gold 4E at the above rates and timing by injection through the trickle irrigation system. Dilute Ridomil Gold 4E prior to injecting to prevent damage to injector pump.

For prevention of the stem and fruit rot phase of blight:

Apply the following on a 7- to 10-day schedule:

Fixed copper at 2 lb 77WP/A or OLF, or

Ridomil Gold Copper (mefenoxam + copper, 4 + M1) at 2.5 lb 65WP/A. Make three to four applications at 10- to 14-day intervals. (Only apply Ridomil Gold 4E at planting and 30 days later. The third application of Ridomil Gold 4E cannot be made when Ridomil Gold Copper is applied.)

The following materials are labeled for Phytophthora on peppers, but there is little information on efficacy in the Mid-Atlantic region. For best results tank mix with a copper containing fungicide.

Forum (dimethomorph, 40) at 6.0 oz 4.18SC/A, or

Tanos (famoxodone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) at 8-10 oz 50W/A

✔ **Potato/Tomato – Air pollution - Ozone injury has been found on the research farm on both potato and tomato.** Symptoms of ozone injury include small, irregular blackish-brown lesions on top and bottom of leaves. Lesions on bottom of leaf appear slightly sunken. Leaves on top of plant may be damaged while bottom leaves remain healthy. Length of frequency of exposure, cultivar, stage of plant growth and foliage density all influence extent of injury. Ozone injury can predispose leaves to infection by other potential pathogens.

✔ **Tomato – Bacterial spot, speck and canker –** Bacterial diseases can cause serious problems in the field if infections are allowed to spread. Apply Actigard (P) at 0.33 oz 50 WG/A, or fixed copper (M1) at 1 lb a.i./A *plus* a mancozeb (Dithane, Manex II, Manzate, Penncozeb, M3) at 1.5 lb 75DF or OLF, or ManKocide (M1 + M3) at 2.5 to 5.0 lb 61WP/A, or Cuprofix MZ (M1 + M3) at 1.75 to 7.25 lb 52.5DF/A on a 7 day schedule.

✔ **Tomato - Stem Rot/Pith Necrosis** – Both bacterial diseases have shown up in isolated areas over the past week. Symptoms begin to develop as green fruit begins to mature. Both bacteria are most likely ubiquitous to tomato fields and develop when weather conditions and cultural practices lead to favorable conditions for disease development. Symptoms include the development of irregular brown lesions on main stems and branches. Late pruning (suckering) can provide entry points for both bacterial diseases, especially during wet conditions. Internally, stems will become brown and mushy. High humidity is necessary for disease development in both cases. High nitrogen and low night temperatures are associated with Pith Necrosis development. Control of both begins with cultural practices such as avoiding working in fields with wet foliage, avoiding late pruning and watching the amount of N applied to plantings. ❑

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

Note: No corn earworm or European corn borer maps will be published in the June 21, and 28 issues. Maps will resume in the July 5 issue.

Sweet Corn

Catches of **European corn borer (ECB)** adults have declined in many areas, with most activity in the northern counties (See ECB map). Over the past week, the highest adult ECB activity has occurred in Hunterdon and Sussex Counties. ECB moth activity should continue to decline for the next few weeks. As adult catches decline, feeding will increase. Sweet corn plantings in the whorl and pretassel stages are now showing signs of significant feeding. This week, whorl stage plantings as far north as Morris County have been found with feeding in the 50-60% plants infested range. Scouting should be undertaken at least weekly, particularly on whorl and older plants. Check 5 consecutive plants in each of 10 random locations in the planting. Look for the "shot-hole" type feeding on the leaves that indicates larval ECB infestation. Early in the season, these holes will be very small, and will be present on consecutive leaves as the larvae ate through them to get inside the plant. Consider treating when feeding signs are present on 12% or more of the plants. Where plantings are approaching full tassel/first silk, consider that an insecticide treatment at this stage is very useful in eliminating any ECB larvae that may be moving from the opening tassel down to the area where the ear and stalk meet. ECB adult pressure is still high, and silking sweet corn should be treated at least weekly to prevent ECB injury from larvae resulting from eggs laid on the ears. Local corn earworm catches (see below) may necessitate tighter silk schedules.

The highest nightly ECB catches for the previous week have occurred at:

Califon	4	Hackettstown	2	Georgetown	1
Freehold	4	Centerton	1	Hammonton	1
Sergeantsville	3	Cohansey	1	Long Valley	1
Beemerville	2	Denville	1	New Egypt	1

Over the past week, **corn earworm (CEW)** adult catches have declined. A few are still being captured in Burlington, Ocean and Monmouth County blacklight traps (see CEW map). Additionally, several significant catches have occurred in pheromone traps in the Salem and Gloucester County growing areas, indicating a threat to silking sweet corn in that area as well. Silk spray schedules must be strictly observed to prevent CEW damage. On the CEW map, the shaded area represents a population that translates to a 4-5 day silk spray schedule, while the cross hatched area indicates a 3 day silk spray schedule.

Silking Spray Schedules*:

North – 7 days
Central – 5-7 days
South – 4-6 days

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

The highest nightly CEW catches for the previous week have occurred at:

Indian Mills	2
New Egypt	1
Cohansey	1
Freehold	1
Georgetown	1

Cole Crops

Imported cabbage worm (ICW) infestations are common now, and **diamondback moth (DBM**) larvae are mixed in as well. In heading type cole crops like cabbage and broccoli, check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations. Look on the undersides of leaves and on the youngest leaves at the center of the plant. Consider treating if 10% or more plants are infested while in the 0-9 true leaf stage. The threshold may increase to 20% from 9 true leaves to the early head stage. Once heads form, the threshold becomes a more conservative 5%, in order to protect the marketable portion of the plant.

While scouting for caterpillar pests, note the presence of **crucifer flea beetle**, especially on new transplants or recently emerged plants. This pest can be very destructive, particularly to newly emerged seedlings. Consider treating if 50% or more plants have flea beetles on them, and damage is visible.

Tomatoes

In some tomato plantings (including those in high tunnels) **aphids** have begun to appear. When deciding whether or not to initiate control of these pests, consider the growth stage of the plants and the presence or absence of natural controls. Aphid populations are often controlled by parasitic wasps and certain predators. When checking plants, note the presence of bloated, golden colored aphids (indicating the activity of parasitic wasps), or the presence of colorful maggots among the aphids (larval syrphid, or flower flies). These antagonists can manage aphid populations, allowing control to be delayed as long as fruit are not affected by aphid droppings. Later in the life of the planting, aphid colonies can adversely affect quality as their droppings cause fruit to become sticky and discolored. Be sure to check underneath two complete leaves each on 5 consecutive plants in 10 random locations. Note the presence of aphids as well as predators or signs of parasitism. If fruit are present and aphid droppings are being deposited, consider treating.

See IPM on page 5

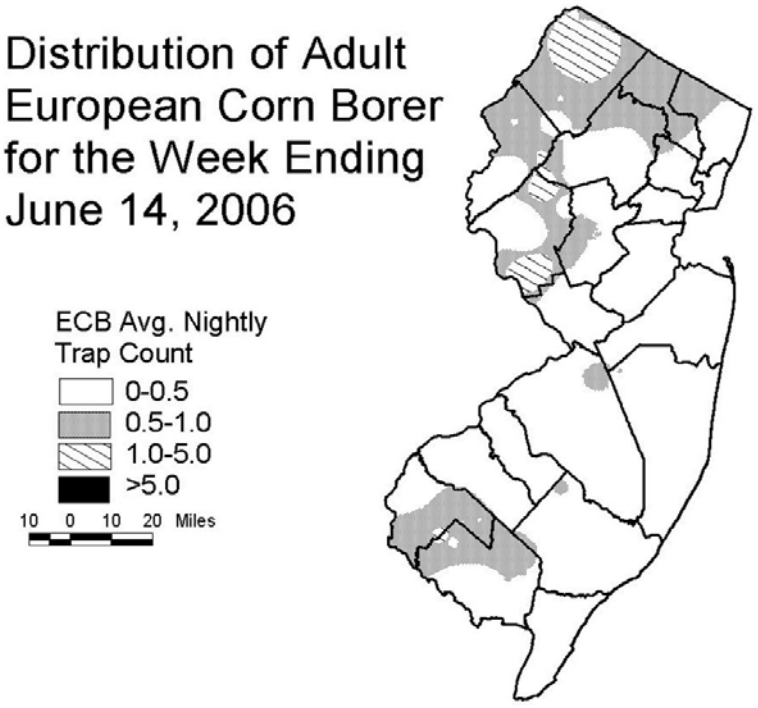
IPM FROM PAGE 4

Bacterial infections are becoming more frequent on tomato at this time. Symptoms include black margins on older leaves, with necrosis around injured areas on leaves as well (especially where hail has damaged leaves). Dark blisters on fruit (bacterial speck), dark scabby lesions on fruit (bacterial leaf spot), or pale blisters (bacterial canker), may be found depending on the pathogen. It is a good idea to place buckets of water with chlorine (minimum 5% Clorox or other brand) at the end of row when tying or pruning is to occur. Tying wands or pruning implements should be switched with ones soaking in the chlorine solution at the ends of each row to prevent spreading infections across rows. The later the plants become infected, the less likely it will be for economic injury to happen. If possible, avoid working in fields when plants are wet.

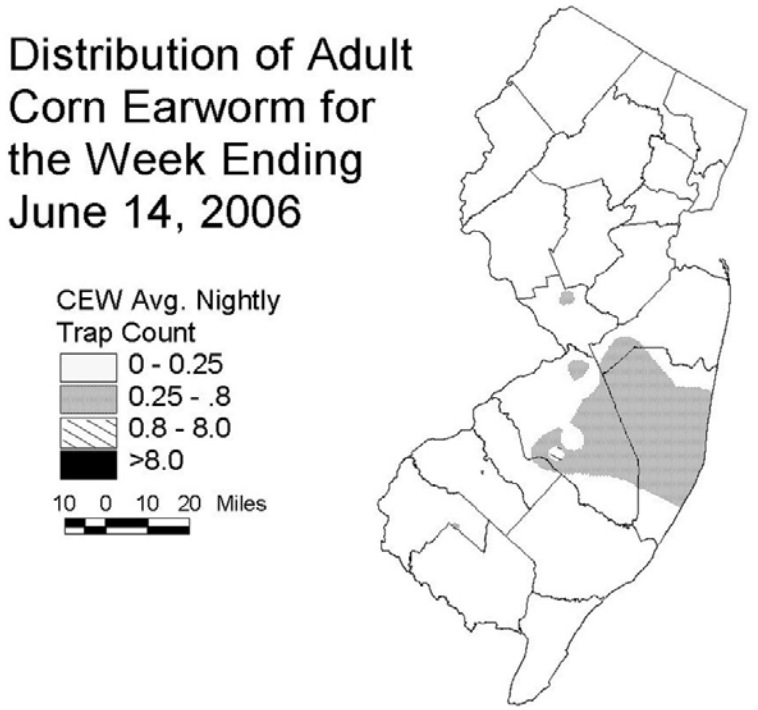
Peppers

With the increase in **ECB** activity, it is important to begin monitoring newly transplanted pepper fields for this pest. Check 2 leaves each on 5 consecutive plants in 10 random locations (top and bottom of all leaves). Look for the flat, waxy ECB eggmasses. Consider treating if 2 or more eggmasses are found in the 50 plant sample. The larvae will bore into the central stem of the young plants, killing the top portion of the plant and resulting in the loss of early fruit from affected plants. Later, as fruit develop, ECB larvae will bore in under the caps of the fruit.

Note: No corn earworm or European corn borer maps will be published in the June 21, and 28 issues. Maps will resume in the July 5 issue.



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



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

Drip Irrigation Tape Recycling Program Continues as Mulch Film Program Closes

New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture Charles M. Kuperus announced that New Jersey farmers may continue to recycle drip irrigation tape at the Cumberland County Solid Waste Complex, however, the mulch film, silage bags, peat moss bags and crop cover recycling program has been eliminated.

"The agricultural plastics recycling pilot project was an example of the Department's efforts to expand recycling opportunities for farmers in the hopes of keeping these plastics out of the waste stream, further protecting the environment and possibly defraying farmers' disposal costs," said Secretary Kuperus. "We will continue to search for new recycling opportunities and promote recycling in the agricultural industry."

According to Steve Wymbs, Executive Director of the Cumberland County Improvement Authority, the market for plastics is extremely strong, yet after shipping numerous test loads none of the vendors were interested in the mulch film, silage bags, peat moss bags and crop cover.

"The mulch film, silage bags, peat moss bags and crop cover had too much foreign material and it was impossible for the plastics recycling vendor to get a high enough return out of the material," said Wymbs. "The farm community did an excellent job in trying to prepare the material for recycling, but it is difficult to remove the dirt and plant material."

Growers who generate mulch film and other soiled agricultural plastics must now take their material to an authorized solid waste disposal facility. Under New Jersey solid waste regulations, the material cannot be stockpiled on the farm.

In the fall, the Cumberland County Solid Waste Complex will continue to accept farmers' drip irrigation tape, but it cannot contain any foreign materials. Farmers must pay a fee of $30 per ton, an

See Recycling on page 7

NOFA-NJ Summer Twilight Meeting Schedule

Wednesday, June 21, 5:00pm - Organic Tree Fruit Production
Terhune Orchards, Princeton, NJ.
Join us for a tour of Terhune Orchards and expert discussion of what it takes to grow tree fruit organically in the Northeast. Host Gary Mount will share his experience growing apples, peaches and pears conventionally and discuss the challenges of going and growing organic. Learn the latest of what works and what doesn't to grow high quality organic fruit from experts Emily Brown-Rosen of Organic Research Associates, JimTravis, Penn State Plant Pathologist and Don Jantzi from The Rodale Institute. To register: call NOFA-NJ at (609) 737-6848 or email mazzara@nofanj.org. For directions: www.terhuneorchards.com

Monday, July 17, 5:00pm - Bio-diesel and Waste Vegetable Oil as Fuel.
North Slope Farm, Lambertville, NJ.
Thinking about alternative fuels for your personal vehicle or farm? Come learn about converting a diesel engine to run on waste vegetable oil. Dave Rosenstrauss of Fossil Free Fuel will share 4 years of experience converting diesel engines and collecting and filtering used oil. We will look at a converted car and talk about how to apply the system to tractors and other diesel engines to save money and reduce pollution. To register: call NOFA-NJ at (609) 737-6848 or email mazzara@nofanj.org. For directions: www.nofanj.org

Thursday, August 3, 5:00pm – A Behind the Scenes Look at Managing a Large CSA
Honey Brook Organic Farm, Pennington, NJ
Join Farm Managers Jim Kinsel and Sherry Dudas of Honey Brook Organic Farm as they discuss the nuts and bolts of managing a large CSA program in Central New Jersey that includes Boxed Share distribution as well as on-farm pick up. Topics to be discussed include mailing/membership list database management, public relations, marketing, farm market and harvest management, equipment upgrades and employee management and recruitment. If time allows, farming techniques will also be discussed, but this is primarily a discussion of practices not related to production. Please bring a lawn chair or blanket.
To register: call NOFA-NJ at (609) 737-6848 or email mazzara@nofanj.org. For directions: www.honeybrookorganicfarm.com

Tuesday, August 8, 5:00pm – Heirloom Tomato Trials and Tasting
Muth Family Farm, Williamstown, NJ
Bob Muth is growing approximately 20 different heirloom tomatoes varieties this year. Join his CSA members for a blind taste test and practical discussion on production techniques, varying yields, and overall favorites. Special guests include Joe Cavanaugh from the Garden State Heirloom Seed Society, as well as Wes Kline and Peter Nitzsche, both Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension Agents, who will share their experience with over 100 varieties.
To register: call NOFA-NJ at (609) 737-6848 or email mazzara@nofanj.org. For directions: www.nofanj.org. ❑

RECYCLING FROM PAGE 6

almost 50 percent savings in landfill tipping fees.

Farmers interested in recycling their drip irrigation tape can contact the Cumberland County Improvement Authority at 856-825-3700. Prior to delivery of the drip irrigation tape, all growers must call the Cumberland County Improvement Authority to establish an account with the Authority. Growers using a licensed solid waste hauler must inform the Authority prior to delivery in an effort to maintain proper billing and documentation.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has a strong commitment to ensuring compliance with New Jersey's mandatory recycling regulations. The Department has developed and/or facilitated several programs to assist Garden State farmers to recycle the plastic generated on their farm operations and reduce their solid waste disposal fees: nursery and greenhouse film recycling program, the plastic pesticide container-recycling program and the recently announced nursery pot-recycling program. For more information, visit www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/md/prog/recycling.html.

For questions on the drip irrigation recycling program or the other plastics recycling programs sponsored by the Department, contact the Department's recycling coordinator at (609) 292-5536. ❑

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged much below normal, averaging 62 degrees north, 63 degrees central and 64 degrees south. Extremes were 79 degrees at Hammonton and Pomona on the 10th, and 48 degrees at Freehold, Charlotteburg, Toms River and Pomona on the 11th. Weekly rainfall averaged 1.29 inches north, 1.15 inches central, and 0.74 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 1.20 inches at Charlotteburg on the 7th to 8th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 97 percent north, 96 percent central and 84 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 64 degrees north, 66 degrees central and 66 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 6/12/ 6

	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON
WEATHER STATIONS	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	%FC
CANOE BROOK	1.15	10.94	-3.16	76	50	63.	-4	731	237	93
CHARLOTTEBURG	1.56	12.29	-1.78	73	48	60.	-4	557	192	95
FLEMINGTON	1.15	13.17	-.23	77	50	63.	-5	707	191	94
NEWTON *	missing									
FREEHOLD	1.08	12.72	-.55	77	48	62.	-7	713	120	92
LONG BRANCH	1.63	13.31	-.20	77	50	63.	-5	632	96	91
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.17	12.56	-.45	78	49	63.	-6	765	131	94
TOMS RIVER	.98	9.83	-3.37	78	48	64.	-3	702	165	86
TRENTON	.90	11.16	-.87	77	51	64.	-6	791	117	84
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	.37	6.32	-5.35	78	51	64.	-4	723	122	59
DOWNSTOWN	1.24	7.66	-4.27	77	50	64.	-6	772	74	92
GLASSBORO	.55	9.28	-3.53	77	54	65.	-5	899	222	79
HAMMONTON	.98	8.43	-4.04	79	52	65.	-5	827	159	89
POMONA	.56	8.72	-2.79	79	48	64.	-5	739	133	71
SEABROOK	missing									
SOUTH HARRISON	1.09	8.61	-4.09	77	54	65	NA	894	NA	NA

*some past data is missing and therefore cumulative values and departures will be off.

WES KLINE — GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW

LAST WEEK 229 (Ending 6/5/06)

THIS WEEK 167 (Ending 6/12/06)

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Pesticide User Responsibility: Use pesticides safely and follow instructions on labels. The pesticide user is reponsible for proper use, storage and disposal, residues on crops, and damage caused by drift. For specific labels, special local-needs label 24(c) registration, or section 18 exemption, contact RCRE in your County.

Use of Trade Names: No discrimination or endorsement is intended in the use of trade names in this publication. In some instances a compound may be sold under different trade names and may vary as to label clearances.

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