

# PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

AUGUST 16, 2006

## Pest Notes

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



✓ **General:** **Corn earworm** and **European corn borer** moth flights are high throughout the mid-Atlantic region. Corn, tomatoes, peppers, snap beans and other crops are at risk when the populations of these moths are high and the weather is favorable for their development.

Also, the hot, dry weather of the past several weeks has led to **spider mite** outbreaks in several crops. The hot weather actually accelerates their reproduction and development, and reduces spider mite mortality from natural causes (biological agents and pathogens). Rainfall also helps reduce mite populations, and the lack of rainfall enables the population to rapidly develop. Monitor crops closely for the associated leaf stippling, or off-color (yellowish) foliage starting to appear. Look on the leaf undersides to detect spider mites. Control these pests before the leaf curling and webbing is found, as it is much more difficult to reduce mite populations after this happens. In vegetables, depending on crop, the most effective miticides are Agri-Mek, Acramite, dimethoate, Kelthane, and Oberon. Pyrethroids such as Baythroid, Danitol, bifenthrin, Warrior, Mustang MAX, etc. will *suppress* spider mites early on, but continued use of these products generally leads to a spider mite population resurgence, usually with the development of resistant mites. Do *not* overuse the pyrethroid insecticides on vegetables, especially during these hot, dry weather conditions.

✓ **Beans (snap):** The higher **European corn borer** flights make beans at high risk of borer contamination. IPM specialists state that first application should be made at bloom, and another at pin stage. If the population of borers continues to increase, applications on a 5-7 day schedule may be necessary as pods mature. Use Asana, bifenthrin, Entrust/Spintor, Lannate, Mustang MAX, Orthene, Proaxis, or Warrior for effective control of the corn borer. Refer to pages F8-F9 of the *2006 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations for NJ* for more information on timing and treatments for snap beans.

✓ **Corn, sweet:** There have been several reports of **sap beetle** damage in sweet corn ears, and it is suspected that neither diazinon nor Warrior have been effective. Other states (Virginia, Delaware) report that Warrior is one of the most effective treatments for sap beetle control. Timing of the sprays is critical, and the spray must be made before the beetles enter the ear tip to deposit eggs on the kernels. If the spray is late, or does not cover the silk completely, the beetles have an

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entry into the ear. The most effective treatments include Warrior and Penncap-M. Lannate and diazinon are also labeled, but there have been no reports on the effectiveness of these materials.

With the high populations of **corn earworms** throughout the region, remember to follow the guidelines in the recommendation book for most effective control of this pest. Use any of the labeled pyrethroids, Entrust/SpinTor, or Larvin on the spray schedule recommended by the IPM specialists.

✓ **Pepper:** J. Mahar, IPM specialist in vegetable entomology, reported that the **marmorated brown stink bug** was found on bell peppers at the Rutgers Snyder Research Farm, in northern New Jersey. This is the first report of marmorated stink bug on vegetables. This stink bug is new to this area, and is suspected of being able to feed on most vegetables, including beans, tomatoes, corn, peppers, etc.

Because **European corn borer and corn earworm moth** flights are increasing, it is important to monitor the activity of these pests in your specific area to know exactly what is occurring. Weather conditions are favorable to the moths, and IPM specialists report that if at least 1 moth per night is trapped, a weekly spray will be necessary to limit fruit infestation. Many options are available for European corn borer control in peppers, but if corn earworms are the target, the most effective materials are limited to a pyrethroid (Asana, Baythroid, bifenthrin, Mustang MAX, Proaxis, or Warrior), or either Proclaim or Entrust/SpinTor. Consult label for all directions, rates and restrictions before using any pesticide. □

## Vegetable Disease Update

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

✓ **Carrot – Leaf Blights** - *Alternaria* and *Cercospora* are two soil-borne fungal pathogens that may cause early defoliation in carrots reducing yields and making harvest difficult. Both pathogens produce distinct symptoms on carrots. Symptoms of *Alternaria* include irregular, dark brown to black spots which typically show up on older leaves first. *Cercospora* leaf spots are round, grayish-brown and are more prevalent on younger foliage. Both leaf blights typically start at the margins of leaflets and as more spots develop leaflets begin to wither and die. Symptoms similar to leaf infections can develop on stems and petioles. Control of both diseases begins with regular scouting and preventative fungicide applications on susceptible varieties. Apply Amistar 80WDG (azoxystrobin, 11) at 3 to 5 oz/A or OLF, or Cabrio 20EG (pyraclostrobin, 11) at 8 to 12 oz/A, or Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 +7) tank-mixed or alternated with Bravo, Echo, Equus (chlorothalonil, M4) at 1.5 to 2 pt/A or OLF, or Endura 70W at 4.5 oz/A. Apply Rovral 50WP (iprodione, 2) at 1 to 2 lb/A or Switch (cypridionil, 9) at 11 to 14 oz/A for *Alternaria* only. Do not make more than one sequential application of Amistar, Pristine or Cabrio (Group 11) before alternating with another fungicide chemistry. Several carrot varieties exhibit leaf blight tolerance and should be grown where adapted. For more information on tolerant varieties and control please see the *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **Cucurbits - Downy mildew** - Tank mix one of the following products from the list below with a protectant such as Bravo, Echo, Equus (chlorothalonil, M5) at 1.5-3 pt 6F/A (0 Day PHI) or Gavel (zoxamide + mancozeb, 22 + M3) at 1.5 to 2.0 lb 75DF/A (5 Day PHI)(some muskmelon may be sensitive, not for use on pumpkin). Ranman (cyazofamid, 21) at 2.1 to 2.75 fl. oz. 400SC/A (0 Day PHI), or Previcur Flex (propamocarb HCL, 28) at 1.2 pt 6F/A (3 Day PHI), or Curzate (cymoxanil, 27) at 3.2 oz 60DF/A (3 Day PHI), or Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 + 7) at 12.5 to 18.5 oz 38WG/A (0 Day PHI), or Tanos (famoxodone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) at 8 oz 50WDG/A (3 Day PHI), or Cabrio (pyraclostrobin, 11) at 8 to 12 oz 20WG/A (0 Day PHI) Remember that materials with similar modes of action (i.e. same FRAC group) should be alternated and tank mixed with a protectant fungicide to reduce the chances for resistance development.

✓ **Cucurbits – Bacterial Wilt** – Symptoms of Bacterial wilt are beginning to show up in Cucurbit crops. Symptoms of Bacterial wilt will vary depending on crop. In general, plants may wilt during the day in hot weather and ‘recover’ during cooler parts of the evening and morning. Margins and interveinal areas of leaves become necrotic which cause leaves to appear ‘scorched’. Healthy green plants turn chlorotic with time and infected plants eventually collapse and die exposing fruit to sunscald injury. Cutting through stem tissue at the base of infected plants often reveals a coppery-tan color where the bacterium causes the vascular tissue to ‘plug up’. Control of Bacterial wilt begins with controlling **striped and spotted cucumber beetles** which vector the pathogen

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early in the growing season as plants emerge. Late-season beetle control will remain important as fruit begins to mature. Late-season beetle feeding may cause injury to stems ruining aesthetic quality. For more information on cucumber beetle and Bacterial wilt control please see the *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Cucurbits – ‘White speck’ of Pumpkin** – also known as *Microdochium* or *Plectosporium* blight causes small, distinct lesions on infected vines, petioles, leaves, handles and fruit (see VDOW). Symptoms include light tan to pure white ‘spindle-shaped’ lesions that have a dry, scabby appearance. These small ‘white specks’ often coalesce to form large, dry scabby whitish-tan areas on infected plant parts. Heavy vine infection can lead to complete defoliation and handle and fruit infection can ruin aesthetic fruit quality. Control of White speck begins with proper rotations with crops other than cucurbits. Maximum coverage with fungicide applications is necessary for control of White speck. For more information on control please see the *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **Cucurbits – Powdery mildew** – 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 strobilurin (Pristine, Group 11) should be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide such as Bravo (M5) or Sulfur (M1) and rotated with fungicides of a different chemistry such as Bravo (chlorothalonil, M5) + 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 *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Lettuce – Bottom Rot/Drop** – For Bottom Rot, Endura 70W (boscalid, 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 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 (iprodione, 2) 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 Drop and other

important diseases of lettuce please see the *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Pepper – Anthracnose** - Symptoms of fruit infection include sunken, circular spots which develop blackish-tan to orange concentric rings as lesions develop. Lesions on stems and leaves appear as grayish-brown spots with dark margins and can easily be overlooked. Control of Anthracnose begins with using clean-free seed and/or transplants. A three-year crop rotation with non-solanaceous crops is recommended. After the harvest season, pepper fields should be disced and plowed under thoroughly to bury crop debris. Beginning at flowering, alternate one of the following: azoxystrobin (FRAC group 11, Amistar 80WDG at 2 to 5 oz/A or Quadris at 6.2 to 15.4 fl oz 2.08F/A), or Flint (trifloxystrobin, 11) 50WDG at 2 to 4 oz/A, or Cabrio (pyraclostrobin, 11) 20EG at 8 to 12 oz/A with Maneb (M3) 75DF at 1.5 to 2 lb/A or OLF.

✓ **Peppers - Bacterial leaf 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 *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*. □

# IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

## Sweet Corn

Catches of **European corn borer (ECB)** adults are at low to moderate levels in many areas, (see ECB map). Catches have been somewhat depressed by cooler evening temperatures, and may rebound if warmer weather returns. ECB larval feeding is present on whorl stage corn at this time. Scouting should still be undertaken at least weekly. 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, or discolored sections in emerging tassels. 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. The highest nightly ECB catches for the previous week have occurred at:

Wall	4	Elmer	2	Phillipsburg	2
Elm	3	Folsom	2	Sergeantsville	2
Hammonton	3	Indian Mills	2	Shirley	2
Califon	2	Newton	2	Tabernacle	2

Adult **corn earworm (CEW)** adult catches increased over the past week, although the bulk of the catches occurred just the last few nights in advance of yesterday's frontal system. Activity is moderate to high in southern counties (see CEW map), and is generally low to moderate in central and northern counties. At this time of the season, large increases are to be expected when southerly breezes dominate. This type of weather event occurs as frontal systems approach from the west. As fronts pass and northwest winds bring cooler and drier weather, CEW numbers may be suppressed temporarily. In general, activity is becoming more consistent. The current New Jersey population is capable of causing significant injury to silking sweet corn. Silk spray schedules must be strictly observed to prevent CEW damage. On the CEW map, the shaded area (blue on the web version) represents a population that translates to a 4-5 day silk spray schedule, and the crosshatched area (green on the web version) represents a 3-day spray schedule.

## Silking Spray Schedules\*:

- North – 4-5 days
- Central – 3-4 days
- South – 3 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:

Elmer	9	Centerton	4	Green Creek	3
E. Vineland	6	Cohansey	4	Indian Mills	3
Shirley	5	Woodstown	4	New Egypt	3
Cedarville	4	Eldora	3	Seeley Lake	3

The occurrence of **fall armyworm (FAW)** larval feeding is increasing everywhere in whorl and pretassel stage sweet corn. This week, feeding has exceeded 40% in whorl stage corn in many areas. Northern counties have damaging populations in whorl corn as well. In southern and coastal areas, this feeding should be quite heavy now. Seedling stage sweet corn is at risk of FAW infestation, especially in coastal areas. FAW often attack young plants, so these must be scouted at least weekly. For those growing B.t. modified sweet corn varieties, remember that FAW is less affected by this toxin than are ECB and CEW. Some FAW injury will occur on these varieties. Look for damage that is initially similar to heavy ECB injury. As the larvae grow, damage becomes more severe, with ragged holes appearing in the whorl and lots of visible caterpillar droppings. This pest can kill small plants if untreated. Consider treating when 12% or more plants are infested with FAW alone or in combination with ECB.

## Tomatoes

**Brown stinkbugs** remain active in many areas now. Adults are regularly appearing in blacklight catches. This is the time of year when adults are present and moving around in search of food and egg laying sites, and stinkbugs have been observed in many tomato fields over the past week. Feeding is increasing in field tomatoes in all counties, although not as high in northern areas. Now is the time to pay attention to fruit in the field for signs of feeding. Stinkbug feeding on tomatoes first appears as a diffuse whitish blotch on green fruit. The spot changes to bright yellow as the fruit matures. If this feeding is on the increase in the field or in harvested fruit, consider treating to suppress the population.

Check fields for **aphids** and **two-spotted spider mites (TSSM)**. Look at 2 complete leaves each on 5 consecutive plants in 10 random locations. Note the presence of aphid colonies on the undersides of the leaves, as well as the presence of TSSM. Increasing aphid populations are often detected by the presence of their cast skins, which adhere to the sticky droppings they produce. If colonies are increasing over several scouting visits, especially if aphid droppings are accumulating on fruit, consider an insecticide to reduce the population. TSSM feeding results in a whitish pin spot, or stipple, on the upper surface of the leaflet. The mites will be on the underside of the leaf until colonies become large. At this point, they will make webs and travel between leaves. Note the number and location of sites with TSSM. Consider spot treating to prevent further spread into the field.

SEE IPM ON PAGE 5

When applying fungicides to limit foliar disease, remember to include a copper product in the rotation if a **bacterial infection** is suspected. Symptoms include necrotic spots or leaf margins (common to **bacterial speck, spot and canker**), as well as stem lesions (canker), dark fruit blisters (speck), dark scabby fruit lesions (spot), and fruit blisters with light halos (canker). Avoid fields when foliage is wet. Always work from the youngest planting to the oldest to avoid introducing bacterial pathogens to the younger plants.

## Pumpkins

**Down mildew (DM)** does not appear to have become more prevalent in northern and central areas over the past week. This is likely due to unfavorably dry weather as well as rigorous fungicide programs initiated by growers. Despite this, the disease should be considered present in all areas of the state, and growers should react accordingly. In addition to the regular protectant fungicide program for **powdery mildew (PM)**, a fungicide with specific activity against the DM organism should be used on a weekly basis. Check the *2006 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide* for effective materials. DM first appears as sharp yellow spots on the upper surface of leaves. If conditions are wet, as with morning dew, dark spores will be produced from the lesion on the underside of the leaf. Lesions are first associated with veins, but will merge quickly to kill entire leaves. When this happens, the petioles remain erect, but the dead brown leaves hang in a "dish rag" fashion. Under conditions of high moisture, defoliation will occur rapidly.

All scouted fields in northern and central areas have surpassed the PM action threshold (2 leaves with lesions per 100 older leaves). Early stage PM infections appear as small circular areas of white powdery material on older leaves. Often the first infected leaves are on the inner part of the canopy. PM lesions may appear on either leaf surface. All fields should be on a protectant fungicide program with the addition of a systemic material for DM control.

## Snap Beans

With higher **ECB** catches, snap beans are at risk for infestation. Monitor local blacklight catches, and if regular ECB catches are occurring, treat beans at bloom and again at pin stage. Consider 5-7 day applications as pods mature if ECB adult catches average 2.5 moths or more per night.

## Peppers

With the second **ECB** flight now active, it is important to monitor local moth catches to determine when to begin a protective program for ECB management. If local blacklight traps are regularly capturing at least 1 moth per night, consider a weekly insecticide application to limit fruit infestation by ECB larvae. On the ECB map,

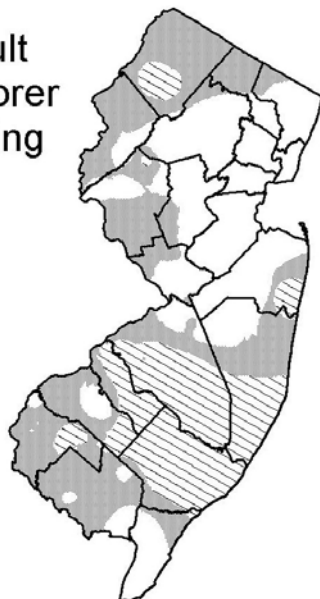
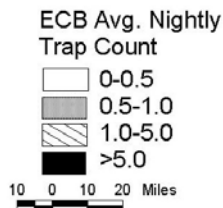
peppers in areas that are shaded or cross-hatched (blue or green on the web version) should be treated preventively for ECB. Fields should be scouted weekly. Check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations. Look at the undersides of 2 leaves per plant for the presence of **aphids, spider mites** and ECB egg masses. Consider treating if aphids exceed approximately 120 per 100 leaves, and if spider mites are found on 10 leaves, and if 2 or more ECB egg masses are found in the sample. Observe 2 fruit per plant for the presence of larval infestation or soft rot. Dramatically increasing soft rot is an indication of a possible ECB larval infestation.

**Beet armyworm (BAW)** pheromone traps have been deployed from Cape May northward through Burlington County. BAW adult catches have increased slightly at a few sites over the past week, but still their numbers are quite low (less than 5/night on average). A few infestations in peppers have occurred recently, and one larva was found in peppers in Hunterdon County last week, although no other damage was seen. It is advisable to scout fields regularly for BAW at this time. First signs of infestation will include foliar damage and droppings near terminal growth. As larvae enlarge, they will attack fruit.

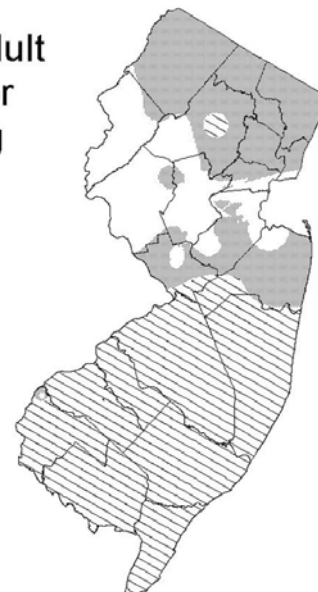
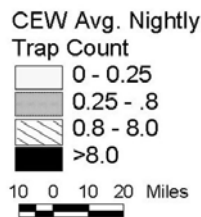
This week, a **cyclamen mite** infestation was discovered in a Hunterdon County high tunnel. The peppers displayed significant foliar distortion (leaves that are thickened and curled), as well as russetting of the fruit surface. Other symptoms include elongated internodes, bud proliferation (10-20 buds on a terminal), and extreme leaf enlargement. This mite is extremely small, and is not visible without the aid of a microscope. If this type of injury appears on peppers, consider a miticide application to prevent further fruit damage.

SEE ECB AND CEW DISTRIBUTION MAPS ON PAGE 6

## Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending August 16, 2006



## Distribution of Adult Corn Earworm for the Week Ending August 16, 2006



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

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Rutgers Cooperative Extension & Center for Remote Sensing

## Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged below normal, averaging 69 degrees north, 72 degrees central and 73 degrees south. Extremes were near 91 degrees at Seabrook on the 8th, and 47 degrees at Andover on the 14th. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.38 inches north, 0.50 inches central, and 0.09 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 0.76 inches at Flemington on the 10th to 11th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 71 percent north, 61 percent central and 39 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 72 degrees north, 74 degrees central and 75 degrees south.

### Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 8/14/06

WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	%FC
CANOE BROOK	.29	20.47	-2.40	89	50	71.	-1	2399	529	65
CHARLOTTEBURG	.14	20.88	-2.19	84	48	68.	-1	2028	560	60
FLEMINGTON	.76	26.73	4.64	87	48	70.	-2	2289	371	74
NEWTON*	.31	21.53	.28	84	47	68.	-2	1799	96	69
FREEHOLD	.97	20.20	-1.28	87	50	71.	-2	2334	287	74
LONG BRANCH	.67	19.97	-1.60	89	55	73.	0	2267	299	54
NEW BRUNSWICK	.00	20.14	-1.43	87	51	71.	-2	2431	300	64
TOMS RIVER	.45	16.86	-5.29	89	51	72.	0	2353	395	38
TRENTON	.39	21.30	.74	87	54	73.	-2	2483	254	40
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	.50	13.19	-5.91	88	56	73.	-2	2380	277	42
DOWNSTOWN	.02	16.90	-3.30	89	52	72.	-2	2242	3	33
GLASSBORO	.00	17.56	-3.61	89	57	75.	0	2648	435	31
HAMMONTON	.01	16.12	-5.08	89	54	73.	-2	2563	348	25
POMONA	.00	17.70	-1.67	90	53	73.	0	2441	375	24
SEABROOK	.02	23.67	4.25	91	51	73.	-2	2659	443	34
SOUTH HARRISON	.01	21.69	1.86	89	58	74.	NA	2609	NA	NA
WES KLINE — GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW										
LAST WEEK	296	(Ending 8/7/06)								
THIS WEEK	229	(Ending 8/14/06)								

\* SOME CUMULATIVE VALUES ESTIMATED DUE TO EARLIER MISSING DATA

# Vegetable and Specialty Crops Field Day & 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Heirloom and Round Tomato Taste Testing

Tuesday - August 22, 2006

5:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center (RAREC)  
121 Northville Road, Bridgeton, NJ

This event is open to all and is a great opportunity for the general public as well as commercial growers to see first hand what is going on at the Research Farm in Bridgeton.

## Meeting Agenda:

5:00 - 6:15 p.m. Tomato tasting of heirloom and round tomatoes  
White potato variety display

6:15 - 7:30 p.m. Wagon Tour

*Ethnic vegetable plots* – Rick VanVranken

*Pepper fertility trial* – Wes Kline

*Pepper Phytophthora tolerance variety trial* – Andy Wyenandt

*Chemical Phytophthora control in peppers* – Andy Wyenandt

*Zucchini and summer squash downy/powdery mildew and virus tolerance variety trial* – Michelle Infante Casella

*Fungicide resistance management for powdery mildew and downy mildew in pumpkins* – Andy Wyenandt

7:30 p.m. Late season insect control – Gerry Ghidui \*

8:00 p.m. Fall weed control – Brad Majek\*

8:30 p.m. High tunnel disease control – Andy Wyenandt\*

\*Bring insect, weed or disease samples for identification by specialists.

Pesticide Recertification Credits: 4 credits each for the following categories: 1A, PP2 and 10. Please make sure you bring your pesticide license number with you. Pesticide forms must have your license number and signature. If either is missing, the DEP will not count these credits for your license.

For further information, contact Richard VanVranken at RCE of Atlantic County at 609-625-0056, Michelle Infante-Casella at RCE of Gloucester County at 856-307-6450, ext. 1 or Wesley L. Kline, Ph.D. at RCE of Cumberland County at 856-451-2800. □



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**Pesticide User Responsibility:** Use pesticides safely and follow instructions on labels. The pesticide user is responsible 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.

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