

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

SEPTEMBER 6, 2006



Successful Businesses Pay Close Attention to Fine Details

Jhilson Ortiz, Mercer County Agricultural Agent

As holiday season approaches, retailers and businesses all over the U.S. look forward to seasonal sales numbers. Attention to detail, the successful ones say, is key to lure and keep consumers.

On a recent visit to a local farmer's market, this principle was clearly present, from the smiling clerk to the product-knowledgeable staff that sold fruits, vegetables and flowers by the dozens.

High sales numbers are a result of careful planning and pragmatic sales vision. A local florist takes the time to explain to its crew every single detail of the flowers they sell, from the reasons a person should buy it to how to expand the shelf life of the bouquet. Regular and new consumers alike, agreed that purchasing flowers from this venue became a tradition due to this "customer extra care program".

Five stands down the aisle, an ethnic products store was planning a product demonstration to highlight the use of their products, from Tabasco sauce to Flan. The goal of the store's owner is to increase sales by introducing new flavors to the diet of trendy consumers. I envision success for him. He has the foot traffic and the key products. The only thing he needs now is a good taste demo, accompanied by the right info at the right time.

Direct marketing is a good sales window, but becomes a world of opportunities when attention to detail and careful planning are mixed within the business plan.

Contact your extension office to learn more about the topic or to request specific advice tailored to the products you sell. □

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Pest Notes

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

This is the time of the year when **stink bugs** and stink bug damage appears in many vegetable crops, including cabbage, beans, tomatoes and pepper. Stink bugs are all shield-shaped, and the most important stink bug pests in New Jersey include the brown and green stink bug. These pests use piercing-sucking mouth parts to pierce the fruit and suck the juices within. Damage appears as whitish, cloudy spots in green fruit (which turn yellow on ripening) and yellowish, corky spots in red fruit. Fruit seriously damaged may also have a distorted or malformed appearance.

Stink bugs feed on >50 different plants, including weeds, shrubs, vines, and cultivated crops. They often build up in weedy fields and readily migrate to vegetable fields when those plants decline. In New Jersey, populations of stink bugs can build up in crops such as soybeans, and fly to vegetable fields when the soybeans dry down or are harvested.

Monitor stink bugs and stink bug damage in each field to determine stink bug activity. Also, monitor nearby weedy fields or fields of agronomic crops to determine if stink bug levels in those fields may soon present a problem in nearby vegetable fields. Stink bug thresholds vary for each crop, but generally if damage is increasing, it may be necessary to use an insecticide spray to reduce or prevent continued damage. Because a significant number of stink bugs hide within the plant canopy, or sometimes remain on the ground at any given time of the day, it is important that you obtain good canopy penetration of any control material applied to the crop. Higher pressures reduce tractor application speed, and increased volume of spray material may help obtain canopy penetration. Also, hollow cone nozzles and air-assisted sprayers generally improve canopy penetration.

The following materials are listed in order of efficacy against stink bugs (University of California, Davis). Consult label to determine which materials are labeled for each particular vegetable crop and for pre-harvest intervals for each crop.

methamidophos (Monitor) –a Special Local Needs label in New Jersey on tomatoes. endosulfan (Thiodan, Thionex) fenpropathrin (Danitol) lambda-cyhalothrin (Warrior T and others) cyfluthrin (Baythroid) zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX) thiamethoxam (Actara) acetamiprid (Assail) dimethoate (Dimethoate, Cygon) methomyl (Lannate 90WSP) esfenvalerate (Asana) imidacloprid (Provado)

Vegetable Disease Update

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

✓ **Cole Crops – Downy mildew** can be a problem in fall cole crops (cabbage, collards, broccoli, cauliflower and kale). Infection begins as irregular yellow spots on leaves which later turn brown. A white fluffy growth develops on the underside of leaves during cool moist weather. When the disease first appears apply a fungicide every 7 to 10 days. Bravo, Maneb, Ridomil Gold Bravo and Aliette are labeled. For more information on control please see the *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **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 (cypridonil, 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 – Phytophthora blight** – For protection against the fruit rot phase of the disease apply one of the following:

Forum (dimethomorph, 40) at 6.0 fl. oz 4.18SC/A (must be tank mixed with another fungicide active against *Phytophthora* blight), or
Ranman (cyazofamid, 21) at 2.75 fl oz 400SC/A *plus* as organosilicone surfactant (do not tank mix with copper)
Tanos (famoxodone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) at 8.0 to 10.0 oz 50WDG/A (for suppression only), or

SEE DISEASES ON PAGE 3

DISEASES FROM PAGE 2

Gavel (zoxamide + mancozeb, 22 + M2) at 1.5 to 2.0 lb 75DF/A (not for use on pumpkin, some muskmelon varieties are sensitive to Gavel, see label)

✓ **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 – 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*.

✓ **Leeks – Purple Blotch** – Symptoms of Purple blotch include tannish-brown, elongated, concentric, circular lesions with chlorotic margins. Lesions run parallel with the leaf veins. Development of Purple blotch is favored by warm night temperatures. Fungicide applications should begin in the fall as soon as transplants are set out on 10-day intervals as long as night

temperatures remain warm. There are a number of fungicides labeled for the control on Purple blotch. For more information on control please see the *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **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*.

✓ **Parsley – Septoria Blight /Bacterial (blight) leaf spot** – Leaf spots caused by **Septoria blight** are easily distinguished by small, angular to round leaf 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 asoxystrobin (Amistar or Quadris) and fixed copper can be alternated every 7 days for control. 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 spread of **Bacterial leaf spot** as long as fixed copper is included with the 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 has made conditions in some areas ideal for development.

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)

SEE PEPPER ON PAGE 4

PEPPER FROM PAGE 3

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 8.0 to 10.0 oz 50WDG/A

✓ **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*.

✓ **Spinach – White Rust** – Symptoms of White rust include irregular, chlorotic areas on the upper leaf surface with white, blister-like pustules developing on lower leaf surface. Development of White rust is favored by cool nights and mild day temperatures with prolonged periods of dew or fog which favor wet leaf surfaces. Control of White rust begins with crop rotations of 2 or more years. Some varieties have partial resistance and should be used if possible. A preventative fungicide schedule should begin 2 to 3 weeks after planting, and/or if weather conditions favor disease development. There are a number of fungicides labeled for the control of White rust on spinach. For more information on the control of White rust on spinach please see the *2006 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*. □

Vegetable Disease of the Week

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



Phytophthora fruit rot of watermelon.



Pumpkin fruit (on left) collapsing due to fruit rot phase of Phytophthora blight.

Vegetable Disease Briefs

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

Cooler weather and heavy rains this past week has made it ideal for **Downy mildew** development in all cucurbit crops in New Jersey. Weather conditions have also made it favorable for the development of the aerial fruit rot phase of **Phytophthora blight** on pepper and cucurbit crops in most areas of the state.

Late blight was reported on tomato in Lackawanna County, PA on September 1st and on August 24 in Chester County, PA. There have been no reports of Late blight in New Jersey on tomato or potato. □

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

Sweet Corn

Catches of **European corn borer (ECB)** adults remain at low levels in central and northern counties, but are still higher in parts of the southern counties (see ECB map). A number of blacklight traps were disrupted by the storm over the weekend. This, combined with dwindling student IPM staff, has temporarily resulted in scant data from some localities. It is possible that some local populations are higher than represented on this week's map. ECB is still a threat to sweet corn. Scouting should still be undertaken at least weekly on any planting that is not yet silking. 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:

Shirley	4	Centerton	1	Matawan	1
Seeley Lake	2	Cohansey	1	Pedricktown	1
Allamuchy	1	Hackettstown	1	Port Colden	1
Belvidere	1	Lawrenceville	1	Princeton	1

Adult **corn earworm (CEW)** adult catches have stabilized at moderate to high levels, with a few very high catches in some southern counties (see CEW map). A number of blacklight traps were disrupted by the storm over the weekend. This, combined with dwindling student IPM staff, has temporarily resulted in scant data from some localities. It is possible that some local populations are higher than represented on this week's map. Warm evening temperatures will cause increased catches while evening temperatures in the 50 F range will decrease activity. In general, this population is significant, and will cause considerable damage to corn if not managed appropriately. Silk spray schedules must be strictly observed to prevent CEW damage. On the CEW map, the crosshatched area (green on the web version) represents a 3-day spray schedule.

Silking Spray Schedules*

North – 3 days

Central – 3 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:

E. Vineland	55	Eldora	21	Centerton	7
Cedarville	52	Green Creek	17	Milltown	7
Wall	24	Farmingdale	11	Princeton	6
Elmer	22	Seeley Lake	11	Dayton	5

The occurrence of **fall armyworm (FAW)** larval feeding is still high everywhere in sweet corn. All counties have damaging populations. In coastal areas, this feeding will be especially heavy. FAW often attack young plants, so corn that is not yet silking 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

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.

With high populations of CEW adults, consider weekly insecticide applications to limit injury by the **tomato fruitworm** (larval CEW) where adult catches approach 10 per night. Remember that synthetic pyrethroid insecticides may increase aphid populations over time. Check the *2006 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide* for effective materials.

Pumpkins

Current wet weather has been favorable for **down mildew (DM)** spread over the past week. Rigorous fungicide programs must be maintained by growers in order to preserve foliage. 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

SEE IPM ON PAGE 6

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.

As fruit mature, be sure to check at least weekly for the presence of **cucumber beetles** and damage to the rinds of maturing fruit. Striped and spotted cucumber beetles are attracted to fruit, and will scar the rinds in the hard green or mature orange stages. This is especially true with the large varieties like Atlantic Giant. Under moist conditions, damage to the rinds will result in a soft rot infection. Another problem at this time of the season is damage from vertebrate animals like deer, rabbits, mice, etc. These animals will feed on fruit at any time, but are particularly frustrating after fruit are mature and investment in the field is high. Consider removing mature fruit from the field as early as is practical to limit this type of injury.

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.

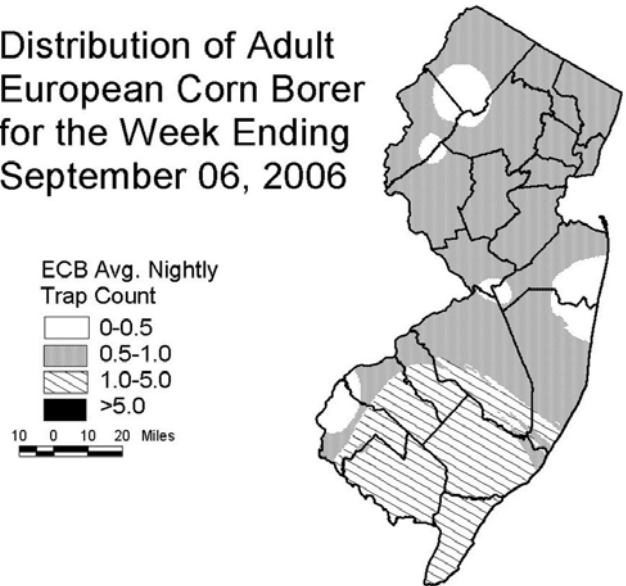
Beet armyworm (BAW) pheromone traps have been deployed from Cape May northward through Burlington County. BAW adult catches remained low over the past week, and no map has been generated. It is still advisable to scout fields regularly for BAW at this time. First signs of infestation will include foliar damage and droppings near terminal growth. As larvae enlarge, they will attack fruit. Larvae are greenish, with a prominent dark spot on each side behind the head capsule.

Cole Crops

Be sure to check all fields at least weekly for the presence of **imported cabbageworm (ICW)**, **diamond-back moth larvae (DBM)**, and **cabbage looper (CL)**. All larvae are capable of causing significant injury on all

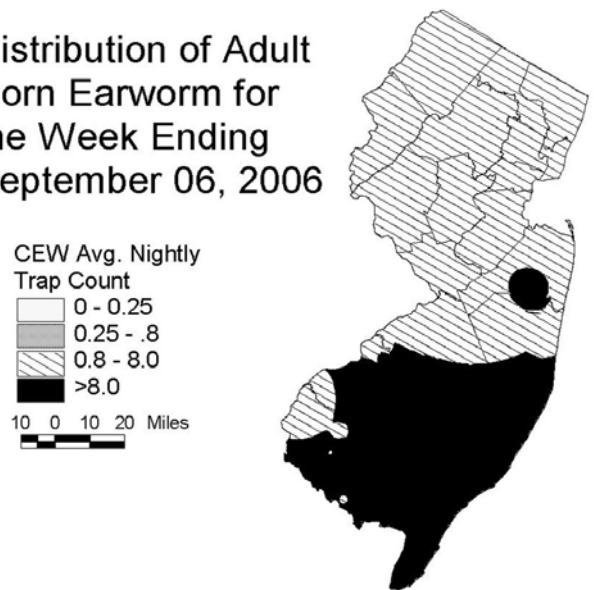
stages of late cole crops at this time. Be sure to look at the youngest leaves of plants, as this is the preferred feeding area of ICW. Consider treating if 20% of heading type crops are infested prior to head formation and if greater than 5% are infested while heads are present. For leafy greens, consider treating if 10% or more are infested at any stage. While scouting, note also the presence of target shaped lesions caused by **Alternaria**. This is especially important on cabbage that is to be stored. Consider protectant fungicide applications to limit this injury. Consult the *2006 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide* for effective materials.

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending September 06, 2006



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

Distribution of Adult Corn Earworm for the Week Ending September 06, 2006



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

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged below normal, averaging 65 degrees north, 68 degrees central and 70 degrees south. Extremes were 92 degrees at Pomona on the 29th, and 54 degrees at several locations on the 3rd and 4th. Weekly rainfall averaged 3.43 inches north, 3.42 inches central, and 4.11 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 3.11 inches at Freehold on the 2nd to 3rd. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 99 percent north, 97 percent central and 94 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 68 degrees north, 70 degrees central and 74 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 9/ 4/ 6										
WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON %FC
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	
CANOE BROOK	3.95	26.20	.06	78	54	66.	-1	2838	563	98
CHARLOTTEBURG	missing									
FLEMINGTON	2.91	31.01	5.88	76	54	65.	-2	2702	367	98
NEWTON	missing									
FREEHOLD	5.33	27.80	3.29	78	55	67.	-2	2789	304	97
LONG BRANCH	4.39	26.83	1.97	78	59	68.	-1	2717	309	94
NEW BRUNSWICK	3.53	25.15	.37	77	56	67.	-4	2900	301	98
TOMS RIVER	1.29	19.80	-5.58	84	57	69.	-1	2819	423	100
TRENTON	2.54	25.21	1.72	81	58	68.	-2	2954	258	95
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	3.26	16.65	-5.30	87	58	71.	0	2888	497	95
DOWNSTOWN	4.53	22.46	-.73	83	60	69.	-1	2729	27	95
GLASSBORO	3.74	23.36	-.84	83	54	68.	-2	3149	469	95
HAMMONTON	5.07	22.85	-1.34	85	60	70.	0	3070	387	94
POMONA	3.97	24.28	2.00	92	60	70.	1	2954	452	95
SEABROOK	missing									
SOUTH HARRISON	4.36	27.50	4.89	84	59	69	NA	3117	NA	NA
WES KLINE — GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW										
LAST WEEK	241 (Ending 8/28/06)									
THIS WEEK	208 (Ending 9/4/06)									
*SOME CUMULATIVE VALUES ESTIMATED DUE TO EARLIER MISSING DATA										

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