

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

CRANBERRY EDITION \$1.50

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Insect Update

Cesar Rodriguez-Saona, Ph.D., Specialist in Entomology

We are finding high numbers of **gypsy moth** in our sweep net sampling. At this time most larvae are small (about 1/4"). We have seen gypsy moth numbers often exceeding the treatment threshold of an average of 4 to 5 larvae per sweep set. A sweep set consists of 25 sweeps. A minimum number is 1 sweep set per acre (for 1-10 acre bogs).

Growers have the following two options if bogs contain gypsy moth numbers above threshold:

A) Treat infested bogs next week: Treat towards the middle or end of the week to account for other young larvae being blown from the woods into the bogs. If growers treat this early in the season there is a chance of the need for a second treatment to control for **blossom worm**. It is likely, however, that a treatment this coming week might control for newly hatched blossom worm.

B) Wait until the end of May (just prior to bloom) to treat. Growers will risk some damage from gypsy moth but will save money by treating only once before bloom to control both gypsy moth and blossom worm (if numbers exceed threshold).

I recommend that if the average number of gypsy moth larvae per sweep set is at or close to threshold (average of 5 to 7 per sweep set) to follow option "B". If the average number of gypsy moth larvae per sweep set is high, i.e., greater than 7 per sweep set, to follow option "A".

For treatment, I suggest using some of the selective, reduced-risk insecticides against lepidopteran pests: Confirm 2F and Intrepid 2F. These two are insect growth regulators that provide good control against lepidopteran pests. SpinTor 2SC is another selective, reduced-risk product effective against lepidopterans. □

English as a Second Language for Agriculture Workers

The New Jersey Farm Productivity Enhancement Training Program announces another course offering for New Jersey's agricultural community. Since a large number of farm/agricultural workers speak Spanish as their primary language, a critical need for English language training exists. This grant-funded class will present the basics of spoken "American" English to Spanish-speaking agricultural workers. The course is comprised of six (6) four-hour sessions (8:30 am - 12:30 pm) and will be held at the Cumberland County office of Rutgers Cooperative Extension in Millville, N.J. Course dates are June 5, 12, 19, 26, and July 3 and 10, 2007.

Program topics are tailored for workers in agricultural and farm-related industries. The vocabulary and phrases introduced are agricultural and will include interpersonal, day-to-day job-related communication in English. The course assumes that attendees have little or no knowledge of English and will introduce basic expressions, sounds, pronunciation and sentence structure. Registration fee is \$35 for the entire six days of training (24 hour total) and covers course materials and breakfast at each session. To receive a Rutgers University certificate of completion all six sessions must be attended.

For further information: Please call Program Coordinator Keith Wilson at (732) 932-9271 ext. 617 or e-mail kwilson@cook.rutgers.edu.

Course code# AP0201ID08 □

Kerb 50WP for Dodder Control

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

A section 18 Emergency Exemption label has been received for the use of Kerb 50WP for the control of **dodder** in cranberries. Kerb 50WP should be applied as a single or split application through the irrigation system (chemigation) or through a ground driven boom sprayer calibrated to deliver between 20 and 50 gallons per acre. Application should be made after the winter flood has been withdrawn, but prior to dodder emergence.

Apply Kerb 50WP at a rate of 1.0 to 1.5 lb of product per acre (0.5 to 0.75 lb ai/acre) when a single application is planned. When a split application will be used, apply 1.0 lb of product per acre (0.5 lb ai/acre) each time for a total of 2.0 lb of product per acre (1.0 lb ai/acre). The first application, in the split treatment should be applied after the winter flood has been withdrawn, but prior to dodder emergence. The second application should be applied as late in June as possible, maintaining the 120 day pre-harvest interval (PHI).

Kerb 50WP should only be applied with a sprayer calibrated to deliver 20 to 50 gallons per acre to prevent misapplication.

Do *not* apply more than 1.5 lb of product (0.75 lb ai/acre) in a single application.

Do *not* apply more than a total of 2.0 lb of product (1.0 lb ai/acre), as a split application, in one year.

This product is for agricultural use. Confine applications to the cranberry bog.

Read and follow all **Specific Use Restrictions** on the Kerb label.

Obtain a copy of the label from your county agricultural agent or farm supply dealer or it is available on-line until June 10, 2007 at: <http://postit.rutgers.edu/uploads/Kerb%20Section%2018%20NJ%202007.pdf>.

Cranberry Twilight Meeting

Important news: a Cranberry Twilight Meeting will take place May 31st at Joe Darlington's cranberry farm (Whitesbog). The meeting will start at 6:00 pm. Please mark this important event on your calendars.

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged near normal, averaging 56 degrees north, 58 degrees central and 59 degrees south. Extremes were 85 degrees at Pomona on the 1st, and 34 degrees at Flemington and Charlotteburg on the 7th. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.50 inches north, 0.27 inches central, and 0.00 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 0.85 inches at Flemington on the 1st to 2nd. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 96 percent north, 85 percent central and 71 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 56 degrees north, 59 degrees central and 59 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 5/ 7/ 7										
WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON %FC
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	
CANOE BROOK	.60	18.47	8.99	79	37	56.	0	163	100	94
CHARLOTTEBURG	.30	14.07	4.74	75	34	55.	1	130	104	91
FLEMINGTON	.85	17.77	8.72	79	34	56.	-1	155	85	94
NEWTON	.27	10.36	2.05	74	38	56.	1	119	79	90
FREEHOLD	.15	13.29	4.31	81	39	61.	3	246	145	83
LONG BRANCH	.27	13.09	3.81	82	45	57.	0	164	83	78
NEW BRUNSWICK	.75	17.71	9.02	81	37	57.	-2	181	60	94
TOMS RIVER	.06	10.88	1.83	83	38	56.	-2	195	108	69
TRENTON	.10	14.46	6.32	81	42	58.	-1	214	72	70
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE.	.00	6.93	-.96	83	41	58.	0	196	74	60
DOWNSTOWN	.00	11.94	3.81	84	38	58.	-2	235	84	65
GLASSBORO	.00	10.77	2.18	83	43	61.	2	278	136	67
HAMMONTON	.00	11.12	2.77	83	38	58.	-1	242	105	61
POMONA	.03	9.07	1.14	85	37	57.	-1	225	121	60
SEABROOK	.00	11.65	4.34	84	40	60.	0	287	133	67
SOUTH HARRISON	.00	13.29	5.44	83	43	60	NA	267	NA	NA
WES KLINE -- GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW										
LAST WEEK 150 (Ending 4/30/07)										
THIS WEEK 125 (Ending 5/7/07)										

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New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station

Plant & Pest Advisory
Rutgers School of Environmental
and Biological Sciences
ASB II, 57 US Hwy. 1
New Brunswick, N.J. 08901

FIRST CLASS
POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT #576
MILLTOWN, NJ 08850

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY CRANBERRY EDITION CONTRIBUTORS

Philip E. Marucci Center for Blueberry and Cranberry Research & Extension (609-726-1590)

Bradley A. Majek, Ph.D., Weed Science
Peter Oudemans, Ph.D., Plant Pathology
Cesar Rodriguez-Saona, Ph.D., Entomology
Nicholi Vorsa, Ph.D., Breeding, Genetics and Culture

Rutgers Cooperative Extension Agricultural Agent

Raymond J. Samulis, Burlington County (609-265-5050)

Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.

Dan Schiffhauer, Agricultural Specialist

Newsletter Production

Jack Rabin, Associate Director for Farm Services, NJAES
Cindy Rovins, Agricultural Communications Editor

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 RCE in your County.

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