

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

DECEMBER 11, 2007



INSIDE

Top Ten Reasons to Have Crop Insurance 1

Vole (Mice) Control in Commercial Apple Orchards 2

Wine Grape Info for the Region 4

Tree Fruit Session Filled with New & Interesting Info. 5

Tree Fruit Session. 6

Grape Expectations. 7

Top Ten Reasons to Have Crop Insurance

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent and Jon Clements, Tree Fruit Extension Specialist, UMASS

Crop insurance is the cornerstone of an overall risk management strategy for tree and small fruit growers. Very few farmers can truly afford to be without it. If you still aren't convinced why you should have crop insurance, here are Win and Jon's top-ten reasons why you should:

- 1.) Crop insurance is the 800-pound gorilla of an overall risk management strategy for your farm or orchard. You do have a risk management plan, don't you?
- 2.) Crop insurance is not about making money. It is about protecting your investment.
- 3.) Crop insurance does not replace the retail value of your fruit if you sell retail, rather look at it as what it would cost to buy the apples for your retail business, it's a replacement tool...
- 4.) The probability of crop loss is likely greater than a vehicular accident or a property fire – yet you wouldn't consider NOT insuring against the loss of these valuable assets.
- 5.) Don't risk more than you can afford to lose! Crop insurance is a great way to protect against that one-time catastrophic loss that could put your orchard/farm/business out-of-business for good.
- 6.) Multi-peril crop insurance is cheap! The basic level of Catastrophic coverage is cheap. How about free in NJ. Catastrophic (CAT) Coverage is fixed at 50% of average yield and 55% of the Price Election. CAT is 100% subsidized with no premium cost to you except for an administrative fee of \$100, regardless of the acreage. **Note:** in the apple coverage Options A, B, & C are not available with the CAT endorsement.
- 7.) If that is not good enough for you, buy-up insurance is available that will cover up to 85% of your loss.
- 8.) In New Jersey, apples and peaches are eligible for multi-peril crop insurance, as are cranberries and blueberries. For crops that are not insurable, you buy coverage via a written agreement. Or, look at Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) insurance, which covers whole farm revenue, and which the government also pays a significant portion of the insurance premium. **(January 31, 2007 closing date.)**

SEE CROP INSURANCE ON PAGE 3

Vole (Mice) Control in Commercial Apple Orchards

Mosbah M. Kushad, Ph.D., Pomologist, University of Illinois

Reprinted from *Apple Crop Listserv* at <http://www.virtualorchard.net/applecrop.html>.

Vole damage to apple trees in many mid-western states can be devastating unless preventative measures are taken to reduce their population. In Illinois, vole population is very high, especially from spring to early fall when there is plenty of grain and vegetation for these animals to feed on. Tree damage from vole occurs during late fall to early spring, particularly if the ground is covered with snow. During this period, there is very little vegetation for these animals to feed on, because corn and beans have been harvested and the ground cover is frozen or dormant. As a result, the animals will likely feed on less desirable woody plants such as apple and occasionally peach trees.

Vole Species

There are three species of vole in most of the mid-western states. These species are:

- a. Pine vole (*Pitymys pinetorum*). This species has a relatively small body, short tail (about the length of the hind-leg), a pointy nose, sunken eyes, and a brownish fur. Pine voles are usually very shy of venturing into the open, so they tend to feed mostly underground on young root and root bark. Pine voles are very damaging to apple trees, because it is very hard to detect injury to the root system until it is too late to save the tree. It is also difficult to correct the problem by bridge grafting.
- b. Meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*). This species has a larger body than pine vole; it has a longer tail (about two times the length of the hind-leg), prominent eyes, and dark grayish fur. Meadow voles are less shy than pine voles, so they tend to feed in the open, especially if there is enough groundcover to hide under. They will also feed immediately under the soil surface. Most of the injury to apple trees from this species occurs at the soil surface. They use their sharp teeth to peel off the bark, especially of young trees. However, the damage is not restricted to young trees; I have seen twenty year old trees girdled by meadow voles.
- c. Prairie vole (*Microtus ochrogaster*). This species is very similar to meadow vole in appearance and eating habits.

Identification of Vole Species and Population Monitoring

Growers need to determine the potential for tree damage before they apply any treatment. Vole species and population size are two very important factors for

predicting the extent of the damage and for deciding on what control measures are needed to reduce the population.

To identify vole species in an orchard, place approximately 20 traps per orchard close to active runs and in heavy cover areas. Measure the length of the tail relative to the hind leg. If the tail is very short relative to the hind leg and the fur is brownish, then it is likely that it is a pine vole. However, if the tail is about the length of the hind leg and the fur is grayish, then chances are it is a meadow vole. Estimate percentage of the population in pine versus meadow vole. As I will discuss in the chemical control section, it is important to know what percent of the population is pine versus meadow vole.

The most effective way of determining vole population is to place a half apple close to tree trunk or at the site of an active run. Depending on the size of the orchard, place an apple slice every 4 to 5 trees in an orchard of 2 to 3 acres. In larger orchards, place an apple slice every 20 to 30 trees in each block. Distribute the apple so they are not close to one another. If there are shrubs adjacent to the orchard, place an apple slice every 10 to 20 feet in that area as well. Approximately twenty-four hours after placing the apple slices in the orchard, check them for gnaws (teeth marks). Percent of apples with teeth marks will give an approximate percent of trees that will be damaged if the vole population is not controlled.

Orchard Vole Control Program

- a. Non-chemical. Mowing on a regular basis, especially during early fall, is the most effective treatment for vole control. When mowing an orchard, it is as important to mow between the trees as it is to mow within the row. Any tall grass between the trees will likely be a haven for pine and meadow vole. I have seen an apple orchard in Illinois in 1994 where every tree within a row was damaged by voles because the grower failed to mow between the trees. It is also important to keep a clean area of about 150-200 feet around the orchard to prevent any meadow voles from moving into the orchard. Such practices can cut vole population by more than 50% in any given year. A herbicide strip or a circle around the tree can also be effective in reducing pine and meadow vole populations. Herbicide strip alone, however, will not eliminate the problem of vole damage, especially of meadow voles. When combined with chemical treatment, herbicide strips will reduce vole populations. Another important non chemical practice is to encourage vole predators to move into your orchard. A good example is to encourage cats to live in and around the orchard. Also build an observation tower for owls, hawks, and other predatory birds. This observation tower can be as simple as a 10 to 15 foot pole with a "T" top.

SEE VOLES ON PAGE 3

VOLES FROM PAGE 2

- b. Chemical baits. At the present, there are two types of chemical baits available for vole control in apple and peach orchards. These baits are: Acute baits (Zinc phosphide) and anticoagulants (Chlorophacinone and Diphacinone). Deciding which of these chemical baits to use depends entirely on the vole species. Although these chemicals will provide some control of both vole species, zinc phosphide has been shown to be more effective against meadow vole, while Chlorophacinone and Diphacinone have been shown to be more effective against pine vole. Zinc phosphide baits are marketed either as weather resistant pellets or combined with several types of grains, such as cracked corn and oats. When vole population is very high an additional application of zinc phosphide may be made within 1 to 2 months. Zinc phosphide grain baits applied by hand were found not to be very effective against pine vole, however, better control was achieved when apple slices were coated with zinc phosphide liquid at the rate of one teaspoon per quart of water. Phacinone baits are marketed in a weather resistant pellet form. Several days of continuous feeding on these formulations are needed for an effective control. A second application may be added within 3 to 4 weeks after the first one, but not within 2 weeks, because the first application will not take its effect until about 18 to 20 days.

Methods and Timing of Bait Application

Baits can be applied in several different ways, however, not all of these methods are effective.

- a. Hand baiting in the active run. This method involves placing baits in the active runs at each hole. This method is very effective, however it is not practical in large plantings with a high vole population. An alternative method is to place the bait under a bait station, as will be described in the next section. This method is more practical and effective for vole control. It is also less hazardous to other animals and birds in the orchard.
- b. Broadcast baiting. This method is effective for control of meadow vole, but not for pine vole. Other animals and birds may be harmed by broadcast bait and, therefore, it is not recommended.
- c. Trail baiting. A trail building machine may be used to apply the bait in furrows. This method is not very effective for control of meadow vole and only slightly effective for pine vole. d. Spray. Zinc phosphide spray in late fall was found to be somewhat effective against meadow vole population. However, this practice is harmful to the environment and to other animals and, therefore, we do not recommend it.

Placing bait by hand under bait stations is a better way of controlling voles in apple orchards. The best time to apply these chemicals is late summer through

early spring when there is little vegetation for these animals to feed on.

Bait Stations: The most effective bait station is the one that will provide dark shelter with some ventilation to prevent the bait from molding. Shingles, PVC pipes, metal sheets, split tires, and many other types of stations have been used to cover chemical baits. Metal stations may damage the blades of mowers. If you do use metal stations make sure to remove them in early spring. Ross Beyers from Virginia found that split tires were more effective than other stations that he tested. The tires are split in half along the thread.

It is very important to place bait stations in the field by mid summer so the animals will get accustomed to their presence. However, there is still time to place the stations before any snow buildup.

General Recommendations.

1. Mowing is critical especially during late summer and early fall to prevent any over growth. Mow between rows and between trees in each row.
2. Remove any shrubs and tall grass at least 200 feet around the orchard.
3. Never place straw or any type of mulch around the tree that will attract voles.
4. Place bait stations 2 to 3 months before baiting.
5. Check bait periodically for mold.
6. Move stations to active runs.
7. Avoid placing bait immediately before or immediately after a rain storm.
8. Zinc phosphide is not a good repeat bait.
9. Read the label and follow it carefully.
10. Acquire any necessary permits before you apply any type of bait.

Submitted by Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent. □

CROP INSURANCE FROM PAGE 1

- 9.) Disaster payments, although politically popular, are NOT going to last forever. USDA is urging growers to adopt crop insurance as a risk management tool.
- 10.) Your crop insurance agent will be helpful in tailoring a crop insurance policy to fit your needs.

Additional information (including directions to Rutgers workshop locations or insurance agent lists) can be obtained by visiting our crop insurance and risk management web site: <http://saalem.rutgers.edu/cropinsurance> or by calling Garden State Crop Insurance Hot Line at 1-800- 308-2449

Also, a good resource is the USDA Risk Management Agency's Website at: <http://www.rma.usda.gov>. □

Wine Grape Information for the Region

Mark Chien, Wine Grape Agent, Penn State
Cooperative Extension

Source: Electronic newsletter from Mark Chien 12/07/07

Pruning

It's really cold so it must be time to prune again. While I never much enjoyed being frozen or wet or both, it was always one of my favorite vineyard tasks. The solitude in the winter is unlike any other, especially with a blanket of snow and it's a good time to think about the election, world peace, the past vintage or the next one.

There is only one good way to learn how to prune and that's from someone who already knows the correct method. So much of pruning is intuition but it is all firmly grounded in the reality of training systems, vine balance and vine health and longevity. You can read books, watch people prune but the best way to learn how to do it is to do it. It is very easy to pick up bad pruning habits, so make sure your teacher is a skilled practitioner. Vines are very forgiving; you can butcher them up pretty badly and prune it back into proper form, but learn how to do it right from the start.

Pruning is such an important yet under-appreciated practice in viticulture. If we think of what it does, setting the crop level for the upcoming year, it is the first qualitative and quantitative steps in the new vintage. It's also important in establishing and maintaining the structure of the vine. It contributes to vine health in pruning away flawed vine parts. Each vine is truly individual and needs to be examined and pruned accordingly. Prune towards a set goal for each vine - you should have a system and shape, node number, parts inventory, and general size requirements. Even though each vine is different, prune toward uniformity, within each vine and between all vines. Uniformity is closely associated with grape quality.

If you are pruning young vines as part of the training process, position is the most important consideration - straight trunks and position relative to the fruiting wire are critical - get this right, only one chance or you have to start again. I like to leave an extra cane or two just in case. Don't forget about the sucker spur or canes that you might need for replacement (insurance) parts. Prune for crop first and position second but always prune towards the best possible position. Examine wood and bud quality. Leaving dead canes/buds doesn't improve profitability or quality. Whenever possible select sun canes when cane pruning. Spur quality also matters - all fruiting parts should be at least pencil thickness. Cut carefully (measure twice, cut once). Identify the wood you will save and then prune around it. Prune clean - make cuts close to older wood, do not leave stubs. Prune out dead wood. Leave at least 1" of space from the cut to the bud. Cut square to minimize exposed

surface area. Try to minimize large pruning wounds and considering painting major vine replacement cuts. Prune away diseased wood, e.g. those with obvious powdery mildew or phomopsis scars.

Use the right tools. Saws and loppers for larger parts, hand shears for fine work. Keep all of your tools very sharp and carry a hand stone to sharpen in the field. Don't cut wires or stakes. Weak vines get pruned harder so they can grow stronger next year. Big vines get pruned more lightly, leaving more buds allowing it to disperse its growth potential among more growing points.

The decision to cane or spur prune is an important one driven by tradition, experience, practicality, cost, vine habit and other factors. There are some general rules that help guide this decision such as space between vines or particular varieties with non-fruitful basal buds that should not be spur pruned. The proliferation of trunk diseases is responsible for more cane pruning.

No matter what system you use, you need the right tools. Get the pruning tools that are comfortable and right for you and your crew and take good care of them - keep them sharp and well oiled/greased. And keep warm. Productivity and quality drop precipitately when workers are cold. Keep the extremities warm. Have marking tape in the field for vines with problems that need to be looked at later. Start with the natives > hybrids > vinifera in ascending order of value of the fruit, Concord first, Cabernet Sauvignon last. You can consider double pruning vines that are susceptible to winter injury and/or early frost. Pruning can start when the tips are hardened, most probably are by now except in the very worst sites with late vines. If you have a mature vineyard (>5 yrs) it would be a good idea to balance prune some vines to see if your brush weights are in the ballpark (.2-.4 lb/ft, vinifera on the low side, natives higher, hybrids in the middle). But each vine's size is also a good indicator of balance although it takes an experienced eye to judge vine balance). The final destination of every vine is balance and pruning is the first step on the journey.

Good Wines and Growers

I'm eating a little bit of crow now relative to some of my comments about our Pennsylvania wines in my last message. It would appear that 2007 could be a landmark vintage for the state and region. Enthusiastic reports of what now rests in cellars across PA have come in to me.

One measure of the quality of a vintage that is very reliable is the Allegro Cadenza, a classic Bordeaux blend grown at the famous estate near Brogue in York County. I say this because of the rigor and the demands that owner and wine maker, Carl Helrich places on this wine. Cadenza is only made in vintage years with no if-and-s-or buts about it. You could see it in Carl's eyes when he talks about the wine in 2007. I can't wait to try it but this is one you have to wait patiently for.

SEE WINE GRAPE INFORMATION ON PAGE 5

WINE GRAPE INFORMATION FROM PAGE 4

The wines in Chaddsford's cellar are also amazing, especially the estate wines. But on a recent visit Eric allowed me to taste his '98,'04,'05 and '07 Pinot Noirs - all were very impressive and the '98 was definitely holding its own against time.

Another very reliable yardstick is Linden Vineyards. Jim Law was kind enough to taste me through his cellar and it's a nightmare. But a good one, if that's possible, because of the challenge he will have in making up his outstanding Hardscrabble blend from such a uniform and vast array of amazing red wine varieties including Cabernet Sauvignon, Cabernet Franc, Merlot and Petit Verdot. All of the wines showed great concentration, structure, and ripeness but always with a nice savory quality that Jim seeks in his wines with beautiful balance, elegance, power and sophistication. Jim's great fear was that he would make a mistake in the cellar, spoken like the truly humble wine grower he is, but this should be the attitude of all wine makers. It will be a tour de force for Jim who has over 25 vintages under his belt. Oh, and the whites are pretty amazing, too!

The bottom line is that, as we have known all along, we have the skills and technology to make great wine and with a little help from nature and some determination in the vineyard we can do it (let's make no mistake about it, both of these wines were made in the vineyard)! It was not a year without problems - June and July were typically warm and wet and there were disease problems for some. But it just goes to show that it is the last 1/3rd of the season that counts the most. September and October were sunny and dry for most and the results show in the wines. Even with the nice weather, proper viticulture - canopy management, adjusting crop, disease control, birds, etc, had to be in place for a great Cadenza or Hardscrabble to appear in the bottle. Hurray for us! Let's do it again.

You know that I like thoughtful, creative and experimental growers. I have reported that Bryan Hed, grape pathology research associate, has been working on a variety of cluster loosening methods on Vignoles and Chardonnay at the PSU research lab in North East, PA. A grower recently reported to me that he had success with early leaf removal resulting in rachis elongation and looser clusters (bigger berries) on Riesling this vintage. He said it was the first time he harvested Riesling without rot being the driving force behind a picking decision. It's way too early to make a general recommendation about this practice but I admire a grower who will take an idea and test it in the vineyard. This was a good idea, based on the work of a very competent researcher that just needed some practical application to see how it might impact quality. Yes, the data and results are empirical and taken in a dry year represent a point on a graph. Good growers find out what the new ideas and technologies are then, they see how they can be applied to their vineyards.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

Tree Fruit Session Filled with New and Interesting Information

Mid Atlantic Fruit and Vegetable Convention and Trade Show in Hershey
Jerry Frecon, and Bill Tietjen, Agricultural Agents, Rutgers NJAES, Cooperative Extension

Rodger Wasson of Aptos, California, will make the keynote presentation entitled 'The Fruit and Vegolution--Completing the Transformation' on the opening day, Tuesday morning at 11:00 a.m. on January 29, 2008 in the Nigerian Room of the Hershey Convention Center.



For most of his career Rodger Wasson has been the CEO of agri-food industry organizations at all levels (state, national, international) from five different states, six different commodities (beef, pork, lamb, wool, almonds and berries) and most structures (general membership, voluntary check-off, Federal Marketing Order, National Research and Marketing Program, State Commission, Export Trading Company). Marketing and management consulting has been part of Wasson's earlier career with clients including major global food brands. In his keynote presentation, he will cover where the produce industry is today, how we got here, the experiences of others and what individuals, brands and industries must now do to complete the transformation. For more information on Mr. Wasson, visit his website at www.wassonideafarming.com



Dr. Greg Reighard, Professor of Pomology at Clemson University in South Carolina, and an expert on *Prunus* rootstocks and their resistance to nematodes, soil diseases and peach tree short life and a specialist on the South Carolina peach industry will present the Ernest Christ Memorial

Lecture. Professor Christ, a 40 year specialist at Rutgers, was affectionately known as "Mr. Peach". The Christ Lecture was funded by growers in his honor through the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, and will be presented on Wednesday afternoon, January 30, 2008. The 35 minute lecture, "New and Emerging Peach Rootstocks", will begin at 1:40 p.m. in the Crystal Room of the National Peach Council Session. Dr. Reighard will also speak at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, January 31 in the Aztec Room. Dr. Reighard's talk will be entitled "Enhancing and Manipulating Flowering in Peaches".

The George Goodling Memorial Lecture will be given Tuesday afternoon by Dr. Curt Rom of the University of Arkansas. The 45 minute lecture on



SEE TREE FRUIT SPEAKERS ON PAGE 7

Mid Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Convention

Hershey Lodge & Convention Center

Tree Fruit Session

TUESDAY Morning, January 29, 2008 (Nigerian Room)

Moderator – Mr. Brad Hollabaugh

- 9:00 Invocation by Jim Clarke, PA
- 9:05 SHAP President's Address by Brad Hollabaugh, PA
- 9:15 Harvista Technology – Sprayable MCP by Dr. Jim Schupp, Penn State University
- 9:45 Show & Tell
- 10:00 What Exactly is a Surfactant? By Dr. Nic Ellis, Agriliance
- 10:30 Adjourn to Plenary Session
- 10:45 Legislative Affairs Update for Mid-Atlantic Region by Gary Swain, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau

KEYNOTE PRESENTATION

- 11:00 Rodger Wasson of Aptos, California, will make the keynote presentation entitled 'The Fruit and Vegolution--Completing the Transformation'. He will summarize where the produce industry is today, how we got here, the experiences of others and what individuals, brands and industries must now do to complete the transformation.

- 12:00 Lunch – Great Lobby and Confection Lobby Visit Exhibitors

Tuesday Afternoon, January 29, 2008 (Nigerian Room)

Moderator – To Be Determined

- 1:30 **Goodling Lecture:** What I Should Have Learned Had I Been Paying Attention by Dr. Curt Rom, University of Arkansas
- 2:15 Show & Tell
- 2:30 Grower Panel on Use of SmartFresh
Moderator: Keith Culver, SmartFresh
Dwight Mickey, PA, Stuart Constable, PA, Neil Hinish, PA, Vince Schwalm, PA, Dean Spencer, PA
- 3:15 Show & Tell
- 3:30 Second Year Observations and Results in PSU Organic Orchard by Dr. Jim Travis, Penn State University
- 4:00 Adjourn
- 4:15 New Jersey State Horticultural Society Board of Directors Meeting, SHAP, & MDSHS Business Meetings

WEDNESDAY Morning, January 30, 2008 (Nigerian Room)

Moderator – To Be Determined

- 9:00 Monitoring and Control of Codling Moth in Orchards by Dr. Greg Krawczyk, Penn State University
- 9:30 Developing Apples Even a Bug Can't Love: USDA Pest Resistance Research with *Malus* Germplasm by Dr. Clayton Myers, USDA Ag Research Service, Kearneysville, WV
- 10:00 Show & Tell
- 10:15 New Concepts in Training and Pruning Cherries on Gisela Rootstocks by Dr. Greg Lang, Michigan State University
- 11:00 Show & Tell
- 11:15 Second Year Results with Area Wide Mating Disruption by Dr. Larry Hull, Penn State University

- 12:00 Lunch – Great Lobby and Confection Lobby Visit Exhibitors

Wednesday Afternoon, January 30, 2008 (Nigerian Room)

Moderator – Bill Tietjen, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension

- 1:30 Grower Panel: Horticulture Industry Down Under: IFTA 2007
Moderator: Bill Tietjen, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension
Gary Mount, NJ, John Baugher, PA, Doreen Spenser, PA, Bennett Saunders, VA
- 2:15 Show & Tell
- 2:30 New Advances in European Pear Production by Ken Slingerland, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs
- 3:15 Improving Spray Deposition by Dr. Andrew Landers, Cornell University
- 3:45 US Apple Association, Nancy Foster, President
- 4:00 Pennsylvania Apple Marketing Board, Karin Rodriguez, Director
- 4:15 Adjourn

WEDNESDAY Afternoon, January 30, 2008 (Crystal Room)

NATIONAL PEACH COUNCIL (NPC)

Moderator – Philip J. Neary, NJ

- 1:30 Welcome by Philip Neary, President NPC
- 1:40 **Ernest Christ Memorial Lecture:** New and Emerging Peach Rootstocks by Dr. Greg Reighard, Clemson University
- 2:15 Show & Tell
- 2:30 Peach Insect Research Update by Dr. Peter Shearer, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension
- 3:00 Show & Tell
- 3:15 Panel: Peach Production Practices Outside the Mid-Atlantic
Moderator: Gary Van Sickle, CA
Ken Slingerland, Ontario, Canada
Henry Chiles, VA, Bruce Johnson, SC
- 4:00 Adjourn

THURSDAY Morning, January 31, 2008 (Nigerian Room)

Moderator – To Be Determined

- 9:00 New Sprayer Technology by Dr. Andrew Landers, Cornell University
- 9:30 Sweet Cherry Research in High Tunnels by Dr. Greg Lang, Michigan State University
- 10:00 Show & Tell
- 10:15 Update on the Use of Platforms in Orchards by Dr. Tara Baugher, Penn State Cooperative Extension of Adams County, Andre Tougas, MA, Katy Lesser, Penn State Cooperative Extension of Adams County
- 10:45 CSI Technology in Tracking Diseases by Dr. Henry Ngugi, Penn State University
- 11:15 Show & Tell
- 11:30 Tomato Ringspot Virus on Apple Rootstocks by Dr. John Halbrecht, Penn State University
- 12:00 Lunch – Great Lobby and Confection Lobby Visit Exhibitors

Thursday Afternoon, January 31, 2008 (Nigerian Room)

Moderator – To Be Determined

- 1:30 Diversification of Fruit Crops Grower Panel
Moderator: Dr. Rob Crassweller, Penn State University
Asian Pears: Eugene Kono, PA
Pluots & Other Interspecific Hybrids: Tim

SEE TREE FRUIT SESSION ON PAGE 7

TREE FRUIT SESSION FROM PAGE 6

- Weiser, PA
Flat Peaches: Ken Kauffman, PA
Wine Grapes: Phil Roth, PA
Cryo Apple Wine: Dr. Steve Menke, Penn State Cooperative Extension
- 2:15 Young Grower Panel
Moderator: Sidney Kuhn, PA
Panel: To Be Determined
- 2:45 Fungicide Resistance – What is on the Horizon by Dr. Jim Travis, Penn State University
- 3:15 Core Presentation by Michael Meyers, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
- 3:45 Adjourn

Thursday Afternoon, January 31, 2008 (Magnolia Rooms A & B)

LABOR / FARM MANAGEMENT SESSION

Moderator – To Be Determined

- 1:30 Utilizing H2A Labor Grower Panel
Moderator & Presenter: Merlin Williams
Henry Allenberg, PA, Charlie Haines, NJ, Keith Cramer, PA, Lynn Moore, MD
- 2:30 Changes in Labor Laws that will Affect You by Dr. John Becker, Penn State University
- 3:00 Cost of Borrowing Money by Dr. Jayson Harper, Penn State University
- 3:30 Farm Pond Management by Steve Bogash, Penn State University
- 4:00 Adjourn

THURSDAY Morning, January 31, 2008 (Aztec Room)

PEACH SESSION

Moderator – To Be Determined

- 9:00 The Evolution and Management of Fungicide Resistance in Stone Fruit by Dr. Norm Lalanette, Rutgers NJAES, Cooperative Extension
- 9:30 Enhancing and Manipulating Flowering in Peaches by Dr. Greg Reighard, Clemson University
- 10:00 Show & Tell
- 10:15 Economics of Growing Peaches Grower Panel
Moderator: Matt Harsh, Penn State University
Panel: To Be Determined
- 11:00 Research with Peach Training Systems by Dr. Curt Rom, University of Arkansas
- 11:30 National Peach Council by Charles Walker, National Peach Council
- 11:45 California Peach Industry Today by Gary Van Sickle, California Tree Fruit Agreement
- 12:00 Lunch – Great Lobby and Confection Lobby Visit Exhibitors

Thursday Afternoon, January 31, 2008 (Aztec Room)

PEACH SESSION

Moderator – To Be Determined

- 1:30 Peach Packing Grower Panel
Moderator: Jerome L. Frecon, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension of Gloucester County
Phil Neary, NJ
Dr. Mel Enns, CA
Jack Bream, PA
- 2:15 Assessing and Implementing Peach Pruning Strategies by Dr. Rich Marini, Penn State University
- 3:00 Replanting Orchard Sites Previously Affected by Plum Pox by Dr. John Halbrecht, Penn State University
- 3:30 Adjourn

GRAPE EXPECTATIONS – A Viticultural and Enological Symposium

Saturday, February 23, 2008
Forsgate Country Club
Jamesburg, NJ

Contact: Dr. Gary C. Pavlis, Rutgers Fruit & Ornamental Research & Extension Center, 283 Route 539, Cream Ridge, NJ 08514; Phone: 609-758-7311, X10, FAX: 609-758-7085, E-Mail: creamridge@aesop.rutgers.edu

TREE FRUIT SPEAKERS FROM PAGE 5

fruit science is entitled, "What I Should Have Learned Had I Been Paying Attention", and will begin at 1:30 p.m. right after lunch in the Nigerian Room. Mr. Goodling, a former US Congressman, was long time secretary of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania. Dr. Rom will also give a presentation on Peach Training Systems in Arkansas on Thursday morning, January 31, 2008 at 11:00 a.m in the Aztec Room. C.R. Rom attended the University of Arkansas (BS) and The Ohio State University (MS, PHD). Upon Graduation (1984) he was employed as Assistant Professor of Horticulture by Washington State University. Upon returning to Arkansas he was promoted to Professor of Horticulture. In addition to his research he teaches courses in plant science and fruit science.

Other featured speakers are: Dr. Greg Lang from Michigan State who will talk about Cherry Training on Gisela Rootstocks, Dr. Lang will also present information about "Cherry Production in High Tunnels". Ken Slingerland, Specialist in Wine Grapes and Tender Fruit, Ontario, Canada, who in addition to his presentation on "Assessing Winter Hardiness" in the Wine Grape Session, will also speak in the Tree Fruit Session on "New Advances in European Pear Production". Mr. Gary Van Sickle, Research Director with the California Tree Fruit Agreement, will also talk on the "State of the California Peach and Nectarine Industry."

Specialist and agents from Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Cooperative Extension and Penn State Cooperative Extension will fill out the program with growers and industry panelists from the mid Atlantic states.

Information on registration is available by contacting Jerome L. Frecon at 856 307-6450 Ext 1 or Bill Tietjen at 908 475-6505. Information is also available on line at <http://gloucester.njaes.rutgers.edu>. □

• NJ PESTICIDE APPLICATION UNITS WILL BE GIVEN AT THE CONCLUSION OF ALL TREE FRUIT, WINEGRAPE AND SMALL FRUIT SESSIONS.

All attendees must register with one of the fruit or vegetable organizations. Information on registration is available at The Mid Atlantic Fruit and Vegetable Convention and Trade Show web site at www.mafvc.org or the New Jersey State Horticultural Society web site at <http://gloucester.njaes.rutgers.edu/ag/njhs.html> □

RUTGERS

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

FRUIT EDITION - CONTRIBUTORS

Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) Specialists and Program Associate

George Hamilton, Ph.D., Pest Management
Norman Lalancette, Ph.D., Plant Pathology
Bradley A. Majek, Ph.D., Weed Science
Peter Oudemans, Ph.D., Small Fruit Plant Pathology
Cesar Rodriguez-Saona, Ph.D., Cranberry/Blueberry Entomology
Peter W. Shearer, Ph.D., Entomology
Daniel Ward, Ph.D., Pomology
Gail Lokaj, Program Associate in Pomology

Rutgers NJAES

Joseph Goffreda, Ph.D., Breeding

RCE Agricultural Agents and Program Associates

Atlantic County, Gary C. Pavlis, Ph.D. (609-625-0056)
Gloucester County, Jerome L. Frecon (856-307-6450)
Hunterdon County, Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. (908-788-1338)
Morris County, Peter J. Nitzsche (973-285-8300)
Passaic, Elaine F. Barbour, Agric. Assistant (973-305-5740)
Warren County, William H. Tietjen (908-475-6505)
Fruit IPM, Dean Polk (609-758-7311)
Atanas Atanassov, Ph.D., Program Associate (908-788-1338)
Gene Rizio, Program Associate (856-566-2900)
David Schmitt, Program Associate (856-307-6450)

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.

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.

Reproduction of Articles: RCE invites reproduction of individual articles, source cited with complete article name, author name, followed by Rutgers Cooperative Extension, Plant & Pest Advisory Newsletter.

For back issues, visit our web site at:
www.rce.rutgers.edu/pubs/plantandpestadvisory