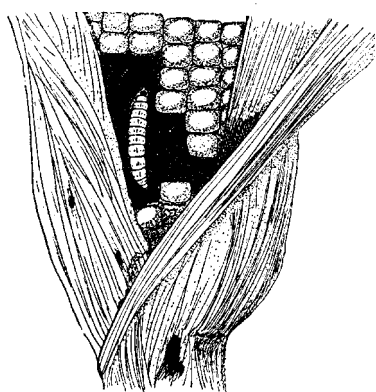


PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

JUNE 27, 2007



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IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

Sweet Corn

European corn borer (ECB) adult numbers are now very low throughout the state (see ECB map). The first adult flight of the season is nearly over. Feeding is still high in pre-tassel stage sweet corn in many areas, although plantings that are entering whorl stage are largely free of damage. In areas where no **corn earworm (CEW)** adults have been caught, a weekly silking spray schedule is still warranted to prevent injury from later emerging ECB larvae.

For sweet corn in the whorl stage, check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations throughout the planting. Look for the presence of "shot-hole" type feeding that is characteristic of ECB larvae. On pre-tassel stage plants, look for discoloration or actual caterpillars in the emerging tassels. Consider treating if fresh damage is found on 12% or more plants. Be sure to treat again at the full tassel to first silk stage to protect the forming ears from ECB larvae that are leaving the tassel and traveling down the stalk.

The highest nightly ECB catches for the previous week are as follows:

Burlington	1	Elmer	1	Hopewell	1
Chester	1	Flagtown	1	Indian Mills	1
Cinnaminson	1	Folsom	1	Little York	1
Elm	1	Hammonton	1	Shirley	1

Corn earworm (CEW) catches have declined over the past week, although there is still activity in parts of Atlantic, lower Burlington and Camden Counties (see CEW population map). Pheromone traps in southern NJ continue to show an overall decrease in CEW adult numbers over the past week. Generally, CEW adults decline to very low numbers by late June and into the first half of July. If CEW adults are present when plantings go to silk, there is a threat of infestation. The shaded area on the map (blue on the web version, found at: www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/IPM/Vegetable/Pest%20Maps/maparchive.htm) corresponds to a 5-day silk spray schedule. The cross-hatched area (green on the web) corresponds to a 3-4 day silk spray schedule.

SEE IPM ON PAGE 2

The highest nightly CEW catches for the previous week are as follows:

Cinnaminson	1	Folsom	1	Medford	1
Downer	1	Hammonton	1	Seabrook	1
Elm	1	Indian Mills	1		
Elmer	1	Matawan	1		

Tomatoes

Thrips have been on the increase in tomato blossoms in several areas recently. Numbers are reasonably low (generally 1-3 thrips per sampled flower cluster in less than 25% of clusters) in northern counties, but as averaging as high as 5-6 per cluster in Cumberland County. At this higher level, fruit injury is possible. Thrips are capable of causing the “gold fleck” symptom on ripening fruit, as well as significant foliar injury should the population get very large. When sampling for other pests, tap a fresh flower cluster over an index card or other small piece of paper. Look for very small, yellow thrips to be shaken out onto the paper. Low to moderate populations are often best found using this method. If the population gets very high, thrips will be seen moving about on the leaflets and will cause clear patches to develop as they feed on foliage. While it is not necessary to treat if thrips are found in one or two flower clusters, consider treating for this pest if they are increasing in sampled flower clusters and fruit are present. Treatment is also warranted if thrips are numerous enough to be present on foliage. It is a good idea to inspect transplants prior to planting to insure that they do not get placed in the field with a thrips infestation. Check the *2007 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for labeled insecticides.

When scouting for other pests, note the presence of whitish “pin-spots” on the surface of lower leaves. Upon closer inspection, **two-spotted spider mites (TSSM)** may be found on the lower surface of leaves with the pin-spots. This pest is best dealt with before it becomes widespread in the field. Spot treatments with miticides may be sufficient to prevent larger infestations. Be sure to take several samples from field edges to account for potential mite migration into the field from grassy edges or other near by host crops.

Peppers

It is important to check peppers weekly for the presence of **ECB** eggmasses, as well as **aphids** and **TSSM** at this time. ECB eggmasses are flat and waxy looking, having the appearance of fish scales on the underside of the pepper leaf. As the larvae emerge, they will look for a place to bore into the plant. In the absence of fruit, they will enter the stem, causing flagging of branches or the upper portion of the plant. This effectively eliminates the early fruit set on affected plants. Check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random field locations. Look at the underside of 2 leaves per plant. If 2 or more

ECB eggmasses are found in the total sample, consider an insecticide application to minimize plant injury. As fruit develop, this threshold still applies. A weekly spray schedule is warranted on fruiting plants when ECB adult numbers reach 1 or more per night in local blacklight traps. At present, however, ECB adult activity is below this threshold almost everywhere.

Snap Beans

Potato leafhopper (PLH) is active now in much of the state, and is capable of causing major injury to beans. Feeding from PLH causes leaves to curl downward and results in significant yield loss. If a sweep net is available, consider treating if more than 100 nymphs and adults are present in 20 sweeps of pre-bloom stage plants. This threshold increases to 250 during bloom and to 500 per 20 sweeps during pod development. If no sweep net is available, check plants in 10 random field locations and consider treating if adults and nymphs are found throughout.

ECB are a threat to plants with developing pods at this time. Treat at full bloom and again at pin-pod if moths are being caught in local light traps. Continue treating if ECB catches exceed 2 per night on average for the previous week. Cross-hatched areas on the ECB map (green on the web version) indicate a weekly spray schedule through pod development.

SEE ECB AND CEW DISTRIBUTION MAPS ON PAGE 7

Reminder: There will be no Vegetable Crops edition next week due to the July 4th holiday.

Pest Notes

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

✓ **General:** With the ongoing cool weather/warm weather/cool weather cycles continuing, monitor the vegetable crops for **aphid** population buildups. Many different chemistry products are available for different vegetable crops, and all of the recommended materials are effective if applied at the proper time (before the population is high) and applied correctly (obtain thorough coverage, especially to the leaf undersides). Some of the effective chemistries include Actara, imidacloprid, Assail, dimethoate, Fulfill, Knack, Lannate, MSR, Monitor (a Special 24-c label for NJ), Orthene, Thionex, Venom, and Vydate. Check each label for use on each specific vegetable crop because not all of these materials are labeled on every vegetable crop.

Cucumber beetles are active in cucumber fields throughout the state. Monitor the fields at least twice per week for infestations of these beetles, especially along field edges where beetles might be entering the field. Examine young cotyledons and small plants for feeding damage and/or beetles. Remember that both **striped** and **spotted cucumber beetles** are capable of transmitting virus to the plants (**bacterial wilt, squash mosaic virus**), and cucumbers and muskmelons are generally highly susceptible to these diseases. New York reports that for cukes and muskmelons, a 0.1-1 beetle plant is an effective threshold, and for more tolerant pumpkins, some squash, and watermelons the threshold is 5 beetles per plant before fruit set. Apply sprays to obtain thorough coverage, but try to apply in early morning or late afternoon after flowers close to avoid potential harmful effects to bees. □

Vegetable Disease Update

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

✓ **Chinese Cabbage - Downy Mildew** – Symptoms on the **upper leaf surface** include purple, yellow or brown lesions that may have an angular appearance. ‘Fluffy’ or ‘Downy’ white fungal growth will appear on the **undersides** of lesions during cool, wet weather. Heavy fogs, prolonged dews and cool days and night temperatures favor the development of Downy mildew. Downy mildew may predispose plants to bacterial soft rot infections. Control of Downy mildew begins with allowing good aeration in planting beds, avoiding the use of overhead irrigation, and fungicide applications every 7 to 10 days at first sign of disease or when favorable weather conditions persist. There are a number of fungicides labeled for the control of Downy mildew. Please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for specifics on different cole crops.

✓ **Cucurbits – Powdery mildew** - Powdery mildew typically occurs from mid-July until the end of the season. 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 chlorothalonil (M5) or sulfur (M2) and rotated with fungicides of a different chemistry such as chlorothalonil + Nova or Procure (FRAC code 3). FRAC code 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 *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Cucurbits – Bacterial Wilt** – 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 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 *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Eggplant – Phomopsis blight** – can affect all above ground portions of the plant. Symptoms include well-defined circular lesions on infected leaves with **diagnostic black fruiting bodies** developing within the lesion. If disease progresses infected leaves may turn yellow and die. Fruit lesions are similar to leaf infections, but lesions may become much larger causing fruit to become soft. Wet weather and high tem-

SEE DISEASE UPDATE ON PAGE 4

peratures favor Phomopsis blight development. Control of Phomopsis blight begins with scouting and weekly preventative fungicide applications. 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.

✓ **Pepper - 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. Applying a fixed copper (M1) at labeled rates plus maneb (M3) at 1.5 lbs 75DF/A or 8 to 10 oz Tanos (famoxadone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) may help suppress spread. For more information on control of Bacterial spot of pepper please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **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 FRAC code 11 fungicides: azoxystrobin (Amistar 80WDG at 2 to 5 oz/A or Quadris at 6.2 to 15.4 fl oz 2.08F/A), or Flint (trifloxystrobin) 50WDG at 2 to 4 oz/A, or Cabrio (pyraclostrobin) 20EG at 8 to 12 oz/A with maneb (M3) 75DF at 1.5 to 3 lb/A or OLF.

✓ **Pepper – Phytophthora blight**

For control of the crown rot phase of blight:

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

When using polyethylene mulch, apply Ridomil Gold 4E at the above rates and timing by injection

through the trickle irrigation system. Dilute Ridomil Gold 4E prior to injecting to prevent damage to injector pump.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

✓ **Potato – Black Leg** – Black leg is caused by *Erwinia* spp. which also cause ‘soft rots’. The bacteria which lead to the aerial phase of Blackleg are soil-borne (originate from old crop debris) and spread by rainfall, overhead irrigation and wind. The aerial phase of Blackleg does not originate from decaying seed pieces. The bacterium can enter the plant through wounds created by cultivation or through stems damaged by blowing wind, sand or hail. Dense canopies, warm weather and prolonged periods of leaf wetness favor the spread of aerial Blackleg. Fortunately, the disease rarely extends below ground and only causes dieback of stems over time. Symptoms of the aerial phase of Blackleg first appear as an irregular, water-soaked ‘green’ decay on stems that turns light-brown to black over time. Hot, dry weather will cause infected areas to dry out and become brittle. To help suppress aerial Blackleg, avoid excessive overhead irrigation if possible. Do any cultivating when plants are dry, cultivating in the presence of dew or wet plants may help to spread the bacterium around.

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

✓ **Tomato - Stem Rot/Pith Necrosis** – Symptoms begin to develop as green fruit begins to mature. Bacteria are most likely ubiquitous to tomato fields and develop when weather conditions and cultural practices lead to favorable conditions for disease development. Symptoms include the development of irregular brown lesions on main stems and branches. Late pruning (suckering)

SEE TOMATO ON PAGE 5

TOMATO FROM PAGE 4

can provide entry points for both bacterial diseases, especially during wet conditions. Internally, stems will become brown and mushy. High humidity is necessary for disease development in both cases. High nitrogen and low night temperatures are associated with Pith Necrosis development. Control of both begins with cultural practices such as avoiding working in fields with wet foliage, avoiding late pruning and watching the amount of N applied to plantings.

✓ **Tomato – Buckeye Rot** – Wet weather and wet soils favor the development of Buckeye rot. Symptoms of Buckeye Rot on green fruit include brownish-tan lesions that have a **definitive concentric appearance**. As lesions form the fruit will begin to soften up, this is quite different than Late blight which will cause a dark brownish/black lesion with the fruit remaining somewhat firm. Unlike Late blight, Buckeye rot won't attack the foliage. For more information on control please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*. □

Vegetable Disease of the Week

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



Symptoms of Downy mildew on upper and lower leaf surface of infected cucumber leaf.

Cucurbit Downy Mildew Confirmed in Northern OH, Central NY and NC

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

Cucurbit downy mildew has now been confirmed in two cucumber fields in northern Ohio, as well as Geneva, New York and in Duplin County, North Carolina. *Once Downy mildew has been detected near the mid-Atlantic region, basic fungicide maintenance programs for cucurbit crops should be adjusted to include Downy mildew control.* Control of Downy mildew begins with regular scouting, recognizing symptoms (see accompanying Vegetable Disease of the Week) and protectant fungicide applications. The following are the most effective materials. Tank mix one of the products listed below with a protectant fungicide such as chlorothalonil (M5), or maneb (M3), or mancozeb (M3) (see label for rates and specific crop uses):

Ranman (cyazofamid, 21) at 2.1 to 2.75 fl. oz. 400SC/A, or

Previcur Flex (propamocarb HCL, 28) at 1.2 pt 6F/A, or

Gavel (zoxamide + mancozeb, 22 + M3) at 1.5 to 2.0 lb 75DF/A (some muskmelon may be sensitive)

Curzate (cymoxanil, 27) at 3.2 oz 60DF/A, or

Tanos (famoxodone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) at 8 oz 50WDG/A, or

Remember that downy mildew materials should always be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide and rotated weekly with fungicides from a different FRAC code to reduce the chances for fungicide resistance development.

To track the progress of Downy mildew in the eastern US and to keep up with reports of Downy mildew from other states please visit North Carolina State University's Cucurbit Downy Mildew Forecasting Center at <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/cucurbit/>. For more information on Downy mildew control for specific cucurbit crops please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*. □

English as a Second Language for New Jersey Farm Employees

The New Jersey Farm Productivity Enhancement Training Program announces another course offering for New Jersey's agricultural community. Most New Jersey farm owners employ workers who have a critical need to improve their English speaking skills.

This grant-funded class will present the basics of spoken "American" English to Spanish-speaking farm employees. 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 September 11, 18, 25 and October 2, 9, and 16, 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 hours total), course materials and breakfast at each session. To receive a Rutgers University certificate of completion participants must attend all six sessions.

For further information please contact Keith Wilson at (732) 932-9271 (ext. 617) or via e-mail at kwilson@cook.rutgers.edu.

If you'd prefer to register by mail or fax, simply download the registration form at: <http://www.cookce.rutgers.edu/brochures/intros/farm.html>. □

Food Safety Series: Disinfecting Materials

Wesley Kline, Ph.D., Cumberland County Agricultural Agent

At the New Jersey Vegetable Conference, Dr. Steven Sargent (University of Florida) discussed disinfecting materials for produce in the packing shed. Following is a summary of that presentation.

The best method to eliminate human pathogens on produce is to prevent contamination. Washing/disinfecting methods are not always 100% effective. At the present time, no mitigation method will totally eliminate pathogens once they have contaminated a food product without adversely affecting produce quality and freshness.

There are several major classes of chemical sanitizers: halogens (chlorine and iodine), acid sanitizers, hydrogen peroxide and ozone. The ideal disinfectant should have a wide range or scope, rapid kill, stability, tolerant to broad range of conditions, readily solubilized with some detergency, low in toxicity, environmentally compatible and inexpensive.

Chlorine is the most common chemical that has been used for a long time. The benefits of chlorination include: relatively inexpensive, can effectively reduce pathogens in dump tanks, hydro coolers, etc., reduces the transfer of decay organisms to healthy fruit and can kill some existing pathogens on fruit surfaces. The effectiveness of chlorine depends on the water pH, chlorine concentration, contact time, content of organic matter in the water, water temperature and type/growth stage of the pathogen. The pH should be maintained between 6.5 and 7.5. The concentration will depend on the product being disinfected, but is generally used in the 50 to 200 ppm range with 1-2 minute contact time. However, as the organic matter increases in the water the chlorine concentration decreases. The solution pH and chlorine content should be checked on an hourly basis even if an automated system is used.

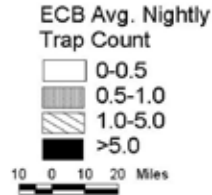
Chlorine dioxide is one alternative to chlorine. It is highly reactive, less pH sensitive, less corrosive and more environmentally friendly than chlorine. However, there may be toxicity issues, it is light and temperature sensitive, is not approved for all applications and is more costly than chlorine.

Iodophors (iodine + surfactant) is broad spectrum, less irritating than chlorine, has low toxicity, effective at a wide pH range (2-8), less corrosive than chlorine, stable with a long shelf life and has a visual color. However, it will stain porous plastics, is more expensive than chlorine and has an odor.

Peroxy compounds (hydrogen peroxide and peroxy acids) such as Tsunami and StorOx have low foam, are effective at a wide temperature range, leave no residue, are generally non-corrosive, relatively tolerant to organic soil, environmentally friendly, have broad spectrum activity, broad pH range (up to 7.5), and active against biofilms. Peroxy compounds are corrosive to soft metals, have an odor at concentrated solutions, can be an irritant at concentrated solutions and have varied activity against fungi.

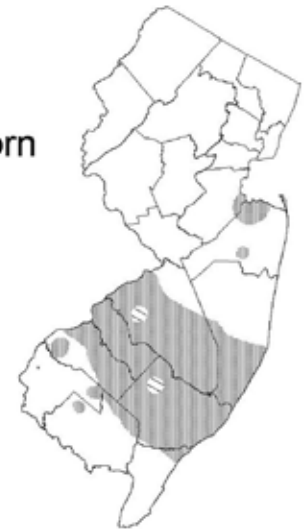
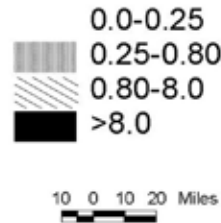
Ozone is a more powerful bactericide/virucidal than chlorine and has broad spectrum activity. It is pH and temperature sensitive, sensitive to organic and inorganic compounds and corrosive. There may be toxicity and safety issues in addition to being more costly than chlorine. □

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending June 27, 2007



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 June 27, 2007



Data collected and processed by: Kris Holmstrom,
Rutgers Cooperative Extension Pest Management Office

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged slightly below normal, averaging 68 degrees north, 69 degrees central and 71 degrees south. Extremes were 92 degrees at Flemington and Trenton on the 20th, and 45 degrees at Charlotteburg on the 24th. Weekly rainfall averaged 1.00 inches north, 1.10 inches central, and 0.49 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 0.89 inches at Flemington on the 19th to 20th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 89 percent north, 84 percent central and 62 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 68 degrees north, 69 degrees central and 70 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 6/25/ 7

WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	%FC
CANOE BROOK	.82	24.36	8.62	88	48	70.	0	1048	310	90
CHARLOTTEBURG	.91	17.70	1.82	86	45	66.	-1	898	327	80
FLEMINGTON	1.14	22.02	7.00	92	46	69.	-1	982	216	88
NEWTON	1.14	13.80	-.49	87	46	67.	-1	873	228	87
FREEHOLD	1.14	18.07	3.30	87	46	68.	-3	1141	286	91
LONG BRANCH	1.37	17.90	3.04	82	52	69.	-1	936	149	81
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.22	23.96	9.53	87	49	70.	-3	1059	153	93
TOMS RIVER	.56	15.20	.52	84	47	68.	-3	991	209	58
TRENTON	1.19	19.08	5.66	92	51	71.	-2	1108	151	75
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	.21	10.35	-2.68	82	51	70.	-1	992	131	52
DOWNSTOWN	.19	15.18	1.89	89	49	70.	-2	1106	130	51
GLASSBORO	.79	17.28	2.91	90	50	73.	1	1258	303	62
HAMMONTON	.38	15.01	1.02	87	50	70.	-3	1143	195	52
POMONA	.24	15.23	2.52	84	51	69.	-2	1086	219	49
SEABROOK	1.14	16.36	3.65	91	52	72.	-1	1261	278	81
SOUTH HARRISON	.24	16.65	1.48	90	53	72	NA	1209	NA	NA
WES KLINE -- GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW										
LAST WEEK	199	(Ending 6/18/07)								
THIS WEEK	209	(Ending 6/25/07)								

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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 RCE in your County.

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