

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

JULY 25, 2007



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Food Safety Series Q & A

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

Q – What does Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) mean?

A – It is any agricultural management practice or operation that reduces microbial risks or prevents contamination of fruits and vegetables on the farm or in the packinghouse. This does not mean all risks or contamination will be eliminated. The best that can be done now is to reduce the risk.

Q – What is a third party audit?

A – It is an independent person not employed by the farm operation to verify that the food safety program put in place is being followed.

Q – Is the third party audit government regulation?

A – No! Some wholesale buyers of fresh fruits and vegetables are requesting a food safety program and a third party audit from their sellers. The United States Department of Agriculture working with individual states (NJDA in New Jersey) has put together a third party audit program to help growers comply with this request.

Q – Do I need to use NJDA to do my audit?

A – No. There are private third party audit firms that can carry out the audit for you. In fact, some wholesalers may want you to use a private firm. The difference may be in the cost of an audit. NJDA charges \$75.00/hr and an audit takes 4-6 hrs.

Q – How often do I need a third party audit?

A – The audit is good for one year and must be carried out when the farm is in operation. In other words, it cannot be done in the winter.

Q – Is there record keeping involved?

A – Yes. With third party audits, if you did not write it down it never happened. You can have the cleanest operation in the world, but if you do not record when the floor was cleaned and how often, then an auditor cannot verify that it was done.

Q – How do I get started?

A – The best way is to attend one of the training sessions sponsored by Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County. There will be sessions in the fall in various locations around the State. If you are interested in a training session call Helen at 856-451-2800 to see when the next one is scheduled. If there is no training session scheduled before you need to proceed, get a copy of the third party audit checklist or matrix at the website <http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/fpbgapghp.htm> or

SEE FOOD SAFETY ON PAGE 2

call Helen at 856-451-2800 or Larry Hardwick at 856-453-3870. Read the audit and see how well you could score. If you have, specific questions call Larry or Wes Kline (856-451-2800) and we will try to provide assistance.

The next step is to develop your food safety manual which tells the auditors what the farm is doing to implement their food safety program. It tells the auditors what you have been doing; outlines procedures and has examples of all forms used to verify your good agricultural practices.

There is a manual and materials that have been written to help growers develop their manuals. If you are interested in the materials contact Helen at 856-451-2800 for the cost.

Q – Who do I contact to schedule an audit?

A – Call the NJDA office in Bridgeton at 856-453-3870 and ask for Larry Hardwick. Larry does all the scheduling.

Q – I understand there are several parts to the audit. Do I need to take and pass all parts?

A – No. Everyone must pass the General Questions part. After that, the grower determines which parts they want audited. The person the grower sells to may request that other parts be audited, but this is between the grower and buyer. The grower makes the final determination which parts to audit.

Q – What happens to the information from the audit?

A – With the USDA audit, once the audit is completed the audit team reviews it with the grower. If the operation passed, they receive a certificate from USDA to show they passed. In addition, the information will be placed on a USDA website at the grower's request.

Q – What happens if the operation fails all or part of the audit?

A – At the audit review, the auditing team will explain what failed and the need to correct it before a reaudit can take place. If the farm passed some parts and not others those that passed will be certified. The ones that failed will not be listed on the certificate or the USDA website.

Q – Can parts that failed be reaudited and how long do I need to wait?

A – Yes, the parts that failed can be reaudited as soon as the grower reports to NJDA that the problem has been corrected and requests a new audit. The waiting time depends on how long it takes to make the changes then reschedule with NJDA. □

Cucurbit Downy Mildew Reported in VA and NY

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

North Carolina State University's Cucurbit Downy mildew has reported new outbreaks of downy mildew in NY and VA over the past few weeks. Cucurbit growers in New Jersey and other areas of the mid-Atlantic where downy mildew has not been reported should remain diligent and scout fields on a regular basis for symptoms. Abandoned cucurbit fields should be disced under or sprayed with herbicide (i.e. gramoxone) to kill all remaining foliage. If downy mildew is reported or confirmed in your area, fungicide programs should shift to the following:

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.

Cucurbit growers who suspect downy mildew should contact their county agricultural agent. 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*. □

Vegetable Disease Update

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

✓ **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, FRAC code 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*.

✓ **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

✓ **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. □

Vegetable Disease of the Week

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



Mosaic virus causing uneven ripening (green islands) on developing pumpkin fruit.

Annual Open House and Tomato Tasting

Snyder Research and Extension Farm,
Pittstown, Hunterdon County, NJ
Wednesday, August 29, 3pm - dusk
(Rain or Shine)

The Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension proudly announce "A Taste of Jersey Fresh," a farm open house and research tour on Wednesday August 29, 2007 from 3 pm - dusk. The event will include opportunities to taste approximately 80 varieties of tomatoes suitable for New Jersey farms and gardens, along with a sampling of tomatillos and sweet to mildly hot peppers. The Melda C. Snyder Teaching Garden will showcase culinary herbs, ways to "downsize" vegetable gardens with container varieties, and a children's garden alongside perennial beds of deer tolerant plants and plants that attract beneficial insects, among many other demonstration garden beds. Wagon tours will be available throughout the event, highlighting NJAES and Rutgers agricultural research.



Registration - \$4.00 per person, children under 10 are free. Please RSVP Rutgers Snyder Research Farm at 908-713-8980. Further information is available at: <http://snyderfarm.rutgers.edu/>. □

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

Sweet Corn

European corn borer (ECB) adult numbers are increasing in the state as far north as Mercer and Middlesex counties, with highest catches in the Cumberland-Salem border region (see ECB map). In the northern areas, catches are still very low and sporadic. This situation will change over the coming week with more ECB adults captured in the north. Larval feeding will be present in whorl stage-plantings in many areas now. 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:

Shirley	6	East Vineland	3	Georgetown	2
Elmer	4	RAREC	3	Woodstown	2
Allentown	3	Seeley Lake	3	Green Creek	1
Crosswicks	3	Centerton	2	Shiloh	1

Fall armyworm (FAW) feeding in whorl-stage plantings is now occurring as far north as Warren County. As yet, feeding is not heavy. FAW feeding initially is found on small groups of plants in the field. This is due to limited numbers of adult females laying eggs on consecutive plants. As the adult population increases, feeding will become more consistent throughout the field. FAW is capable of causing significant injury to sweet corn plants and will feed on all stages, including seedlings. For this reason it is necessary to check all pre-silking fields for signs of FAW feeding. Look for large, ragged holes and lots of caterpillar droppings in the whorl. Consider treating if 12% or more FAW injury is found alone, or in combination with ECB injury in a planting.

Corn earworm (CEW) catches are increasing in south and central counties now. Highest activity is in southwestern counties and Cape May County (see CEW population map). At present, we are experiencing a gradual increase in CEW adults. This trend will most likely continue until the larger influx occurs in mid-August. Recent data from North Carolina indicate that there have been large increases in CEW adult catches in some counties over the past week. As yet, no large increases have occurred through Maryland and Delaware. CEW adults pose a significant threat to silking sweet

SEE IPM ON PAGE 5

corn. 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.

Corn leaf rust is occurring on some plantings at this time. This disease can be an economic threat if it infects plantings in the whorl stage, and conditions (cooler and moist) prevail. When scouting for insect pests, check for rust pustules on the surface of older leaves. Rust is identified by small blisters on the leaf surface that erupt, releasing red, powdery spores. If it first occurs on pre-tassel stage corn, it is not likely to stunt the plants or affect ear production, but may result in some pustules on the husks. Many varieties are tolerant or resistant to this disease. Check the seed source for information on disease tolerance or susceptibility. If the variety is susceptible, and rust pustules are found, a fungicide application may be warranted.

Silking Spray Schedules*:

- North – 6-7 days
- Central – 4-6 days
- South – 3-4 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 are as follows:

Seeley Lake	2	Elm	1	Indian Mills	1
Shirley	2	Elmer	1	Matawan	1
Cinnaminson	1	Green Creek	1	New Egypt	1
Crosswicks	1	Hammonton	1	Springdale	1

Tomatoes

A few plantings in the northern and central counties have developed **bacterial infections** recently. All infections are characterized by very dark, often wet looking lesions on leaves of any age. In the case of bacterial canker, lesions often start at leaf margins but may also be found on petioles. Bacterial speck results in a dark blister-like lesion on infected fruit, while bacterial spot causes a more severe dark fruit lesion. Bacterial canker causes a whitish blister referred to as “bird’s-eye spot” on fruit. If these symptoms appear in a planting, consider regular applications of copper if this is not already part of the program. Avoid fields when wet. Always work in younger plantings first if activity is planned in multiple plantings. This will prevent the distribution of bacteria from older infected plants to younger ones. The younger the plants are when they are infected, the more likely economic injury is to occur. Consider placing buckets with a 5-10% bleach solution in water at the end of rows when tying or pruning. This will enable workers to dip wands or pruning tools in the solution between rows to limit spread among plants.

Brown stinkbugs are active in many areas now.

This is the time of year when adults are present and moving around in search of food and egg laying sites. Feeding (cloudy spot) has been found in Hunterdon County this week, with adult brown stinkbugs present on the fruit. Tomatoes are a favored host, especially if dry weather reduces the availability of native host plants. Now is the time to pay attention to fruit in the field for signs of feeding. Stinkbug feeding on tomatoes first appears as a diffuse whitish blotch on green fruit. The spot changes to bright yellow as the fruit matures. If this feeding is on the increase in the field or in harvested fruit, consider treating to suppress the population.

Two-spotted spider mites (TSSM) have been on the increase in tomato plantings recently. When scouting for other pests, note the presence of whitish “pin-spots” on the surface of lower leaves. Upon closer inspection, 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

With the second **ECB** adult flight now underway, it is important to check peppers weekly for the presence of ECB eggmasses, as well as **aphids** and **TSSM**. ECB eggmasses are flat and waxy looking, having the appearance if fish scales on the underside of the pepper leaf. As the larvae emerge, they will bore into the fruit where the cap meets the shoulder of the pepper. Uncontrolled infestations will result in many fruit developing soft rot. 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. Additionally, 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, adult ECB activity at this level exists in all southern and central counties. All shaded and cross-hatched areas on the ECB map (blue and green on the web version) correspond to a weekly spray schedule on fruiting peppers.

A few **beet armyworm (BAW)** adults have been captured this week in the pheromone network that has been deployed throughout the southern counties. As yet, numbers are averaging below 5 per night. A population this low does not represent an economic threat. As numbers exceed 5 per night in the traps, a BAW population map will be published in this newsletter.

SEE SNAP BEANS ON PAGE 6

Snap Beans

ECB are a threat to plants with developing pods in the southwest counties 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.

Pumpkins and Winter Squash

Many fields are now in the vine-run (or bush) stage at this time, and are less affected by **cucumber beetle** feeding. Often, **western corn rootworm (WCR)** beetles will be found feeding on blossoms. These are similar in appearance to striped cucumber beetle, but do not pose a threat to the plants. WCR range from mostly black to mostly green-yellow, rather than having distinct stripes like the cucumber beetle. Additionally, a WCR beetles' abdomen protrudes past the end of the shell, unlike the cucumber beetle. It is very important to scout fields weekly, for the presence of pests including **aphids** and **TSSM**. Check 10 mature leaves per site in 10 random sites throughout the field. Consider treating if leaves with an average of approximately 25 aphids are found in each of 10 sample sites. Populations this high can result in deposition of droppings onto the surface of maturing fruit, as well as overall stress to the plants. **Melon aphids** have been found on some northern pumpkin plantings this week. TSSM occasionally becomes an economic pest on smaller plantings under hot, dry conditions. If TSSM is found in more than one site in the field, and the overall trend is increasing, consider treating.

As fruit set occurs and fruit begin to gain size, **powdery mildew (PM)** infections will develop. This fungal pathogen first appears as a dime-sized lesion that looks like white powder. They can develop on either leaf surface as well as the petioles. While scouting, look on mature leaves, particularly those within the canopy for PM lesions. When the threshold of 1 lesion per 50 older leaves is reached, begin the regular, weekly protectant fungicide program.

Be alert for the possibility of **downy mildew (DM) infections**. As of July 24, DM has been detected in states to our north, west and south. DM first appears as sharp yellow lesions on the upper surface of leaves. Veins are yellow and constricted on the lower leaf surface. Shortly after this, dark sporulation occurs along veins on the lower surface beneath the lesion. This sporulation will be present when conditions are wet or very humid. In a matter of several days, significant defoliation can occur. Fungicides specific to DM and related fungi are required for good control of this pathogen. For recommended fungicide rotations for DM and PM, consult the *2007 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

Pest Notes

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

Stink bug populations (adults and nymphs) are increasing in peppers and tomatoes throughout the growing areas in southern NJ. Damage is starting to appear on both green and red fruit, showing up as yellowish or whitish blotching wherever they feed. Monitor for both adults and nymphs as well as damage, and if either is increasing, treatments are recommended. Thiodan, Monitor and the pyrethroids have been effective in controlling stink bugs in the field. Laboratory tests conducted by Dr. Peter Shearer at Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center demonstrated that Danitol was slightly but consistently more effective than other pyrethroids against stink bugs. Labeled pyrethroids include Asana, Baythroid, bifenthrin, Danitol, Mustang MAX, Proaxis, and Warrior (and lambda-cyhalothrin generics). Not all of these materials are labeled on both pepper and tomato, so check label concerning crop use before application. Thorough coverage of foliage is critical to effectiveness, especially coverage to the undersides of leaves and the penetration of the plant canopy.

New Labels

Avaunt has added the following to the DuPont Avaunt insecticide label: brassica (cole) leafy vegetables, cucurbit vegetables, leafy green vegetables, tuberous and corm vegetables, okra, spinach, and New Zealand spinach and vine spinach. Consult the federal label for all rates, directions and restrictions.

Syngenta has added the following crops to the Syngenta Crop Protection Actara insecticide label: brassica (cole) leafy vegetables, cucurbit vegetables, and leafy vegetables.

Brassica (cole) leafy vegetables include crops such as head and stem brassica (broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi) as well as leafy Brassica greens (broccoli raab, bok choy, collards, kale, mustard greens/spinach, and rape greens).

Black light catches

All of the major **worm pests** are being caught in blacklight traps at RAREC and other locations throughout NJ. These pests include **black cutworms, corn earworms, beet** and **fall armyworms**, and **European corn borers**. The numbers of these moths will fluctuate with the evening temperature/weather conditions, but in general the populations have been increasing over the past 7-10 days. Important crops at risk include tomatoes, beans, sweet corn, leafy greens and peppers. Monitor the activity in nearby light traps to determine management tactics for specific crops in that area. □

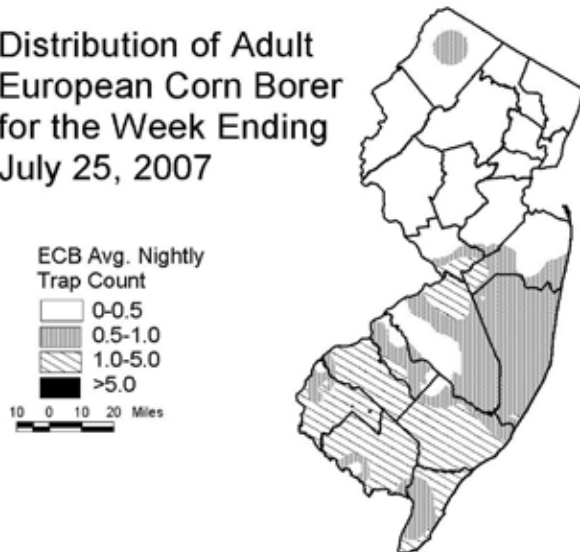
Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged near normal, averaging 73 degrees north 74 degrees central and 77 degrees south. Extremes were 92 degrees at Seabrook on the 17th, and 57 degrees at Charlotteburg and Flemington on 21st. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.83 inches north, 1.83 inches central, and 0.57 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 2.98 inches at Toms River on the 18th to 19th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 82 percent north, 75 percent central and 53 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 73 degrees north, 75 degrees central and 77 degrees south.

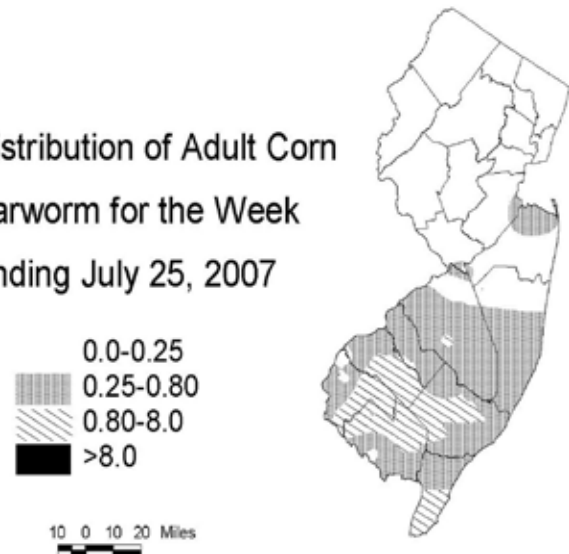
Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 7/23/ 7										
WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	%FC
CANOE BROOK	.83	31.08	11.53	91	58	74.	0	1735	377	82
CHARLOTTEBURG	2.00	22.60	2.88	88	57	71.	-1	1490	382	90
FLEMINGTON	.15	25.24	6.36	89	57	74.	0	1629	229	67
NEWTON	.34	17.86	-.16	85	59	72.	-1	1468	254	72
FREEHOLD	3.17	25.14	6.79	87	59	74.	-1	1815	308	100
LONG BRANCH	1.83	23.03	4.77	88	63	74.	-1	1608	178	76
NEW BRUNSWICK	.32	27.19	8.96	89	61	75.	-1	1739	148	68
TOMS RIVER	3.41	19.78	1.08	87	60	74.	-1	1656	219	76
TRENTON	.44	23.21	5.84	90	59	75.	-2	1809	155	44
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	.16	11.75	-4.46	90	61	76.	0	1701	168	35
DOWNSTOWN	.73	17.07	.07	91	60	76.	0	1819	153	58
GLASSBORO	.16	20.54	2.52	91	65	78.	2	2022	377	36
HAMMONTON	.79	16.69	-1.28	91	61	77.	1	1878	238	55
POMONA	1.08	16.95	.76	91	60	76.	1	1818	293	58
SEABROOK	.51	17.28	.85	92	62	78.	2	2028	355	46
SOUTH HARRISON	.91	20.06	1.86	91	61	76	NA	1950	NA	NA
WES KLINE -- GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW										
LAST WEEK 270 (Ending 7/16/07)										
THIS WEEK 252 (Ending 7/23/07)										

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending July 25, 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 July 25, 2007



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

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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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