

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

SEPTEMBER 5, 2007



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Food Safety Series: Areas for Improvement Before Third Party Audit

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

I have been working with growers who requested a walk through of their facilities before having a third party audit. Following are some observations and suggestions for changes:

Portapotties

When I checked the portapotties, over 50% (three service companies) did not have the interior log that the service company is to fill out or it was last year's log. That log shows that the units are serviced. When we checked with the companies they said it was an oversight. This oversight could require the grower to get a second audit since this is considered a worker hygiene issue. If the log is not present, the grower should have their own log that they are using to prove the units are being serviced.

Most growers had handwashing stations outside the portapotty. That is the correct procedure. It does not matter whether there is a washing unit in the portapotty or not. There must be one outside so handwashing can be observed. Also, the water must be collected from the hand washing station. If the grower uses a barrel or large container to hold handwashing water there must be a way to collect that water. Do not let it go directly on the ground.

Bird control

Birds are still an issue in some packing sheds. The things that seem to work best are electronic bird scares, plastic sheets over the doors or bird netting in place of doors. The bird netting can be rigged on a pulley system to raise or lower to allow forklift and other traffic. Remember to close all doors at night. The biggest problem with birds is generally early in the morning or at dusk.

Sanitizing packing lines and area

Daily cleaning will help reduce the risk of microbial buildup. There are several steps to help in the process:

1. Sweep floors and wipe down equipment
2. Pre-rinse equipment
3. Visually inspect the equipment surfaces. This is especially important along belts and rollers
4. Apply a cleanser, scrub the equipment from top, downward

SEE SANITATION ON PAGE 2

Vegetable Diseases of the Week

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



Sunscald injury on pumpkin fruit with secondary infections.



White mold of pumpkin causing fruit to collapse inward around stem.

SANITATION FROM PAGE 1

5. Never place equipment on the floor to clean
6. Rinse from top to bottom
7. Clean floors with appropriate cleanser
8. Sanitize equipment and floors
9. Clean and put away supplies

If these activities are not carried out daily the same procedures should be followed when sanitizing the packing area. □

Vegetable Disease Update

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

✓ **Cole Crops – Downy mildew** can be a problem in fall cole crops (cabbage, collards, broccoli, cauliflower and kale). Infection begins as irregular yellow spots on leaves which later turn brown. A white fluffy growth develops on the underside of leaves during cool moist weather. When the disease first appears apply a fungicide every 7 to 10 days. Azoxystrobin (Amistar, Quadris), Bravo, Cabrio, Maneb, Ridomil Gold Bravo, Actigard and Aliette are labeled. For more information on control please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **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 – Downy mildew** - 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

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

SEE DISEASE UPDATE ON PAGE 3

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*.

✓ **Cucurbits – ‘White speck’ of Pumpkin** – also known as *Microdochium* or *Plectosporium* blight causes small, distinct lesions on infected vines, petioles, leaves, handles and fruit (see VDOW). Symptoms include light tan to pure white ‘spindle-shaped’ lesions that have a dry, scabby appearance. These small ‘white specks’ often coalesce to form large, dry scabby whitish-tan areas on infected plant parts. Heavy vine infection can lead to complete defoliation and handle and fruit infection can ruin aesthetic fruit quality. Control of White speck begins with proper rotations with crops other than cucurbits. Maximum coverage with fungicide applications is necessary for control of White speck. For more information on control please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

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

Forum (dimethomorph, 40) at 6.0 fl. oz 4.18SC/A (must be tank mixed with another fungicide active against *Phytophthora* blight), or
 Ranman (cyazofamid, 21) at 2.75 fl oz 400SC/A *plus* as organosilicone surfactant (do not tank mix with copper)
 Tanos (famoxodone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) at 8.0 to 10.0 oz 50WDG/A (for suppression only), or
 Gavel (zoxamide + mancozeb, 22 + M2) at 1.5 to 2.0 lb 75DF/A (not for use on pumpkin, some muskmelon varieties are sensitive to Gavel, see label)

✓ **Leeks – Purple Blotch** – Symptoms of Purple blotch include tannish-brown, elongated, concentric, circular lesions with chlorotic margins. Lesions run parallel with the leaf veins. Development of Purple blotch is favored by warm night temperatures. Fungicide applications should begin in the fall as soon as transplants are set out on 10-day intervals as long as night temperatures remain warm. There are a number of fungicides labeled for the control on Purple blotch. For more information on control please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **Lettuce – Bottom Rot/Drop** – For Bottom Rot, Endura 70W (boscalid, 7) at 8 to 11 oz/A, or Rovral 50WP (iprodione, 2) at 1.5 to 2 lb/A or OLF should be applied one week after transplanting or thinning and 10 and 20 days later. For Drop, the biological Contans 5.3WG at 2 to 4 lbs/A pre-plant can be incorporated at a depth of 1 to 2 inches, or Rovral 4F (iprodione, 2) at 1.5 to 2 pt/A beginning one week after transplanting or thinning and again at 10 and 20 days later. For more information on

control of Bottom Rot and Drop and other important diseases of lettuce please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Parsley – Septoria Blight /Bacterial (blight) leaf spot** – Leaf spots caused by **Septoria blight** are easily distinguished by small, angular to round leaf spots with grayish-brown centers with a definitive dark, brown margin. Numerous black fruiting bodies develop and are visible in the center of lesions. Spread of *Septoria* blight is by wind-driven rain, heavy dews and overhead irrigation. Workers and equipment may also spread the disease during wet conditions. Best management practices include i) proper crop rotations of at least 2 years and by using clean or treated seed ii) **scout fields early** for symptom development iii) keeping workers and equipment out of fields with wet foliage iv) plowing under residue of harvested crop and avoid planting in fields adjacent or near previously infected fields. Applications of azoxystrobin (Quadris) and fixed copper can be alternated every 7 days for control. Leaf spots caused by Bacterial blight appear as small brown to black spots on the leaves. It does not have the grayish brown centers or brown margins like **Septoria**. The pathogen can be soil or seed borne and develops during cool, moist weather. The disease spreads during cool rainy periods or under sprinkler irrigation; and a high plant density. The same control measures listed for **Septoria** will assist in preventing spread of **Bacterial leaf spot** as long as fixed copper is included with the azoxystrobin. If Oxidate is used, follow the label carefully.

✓ **Pepper – 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.

✓ **Pumpkin - White mold or Sclerotinia rot** - White mold may cause problems when pumpkins are planted in the same field each year and in fields where other susceptible crops such as bean have been grown. Development of white mold is favored by prolonged, cold wet weather. Symptoms often begin to show up as a soft, mushy area around the stem as the fruit reaches maturity (See VDOW). Infected fruit often collapse inward near the stem. Large, black fruiting bodies (sclero-

SEE PUMPKIN ON PAGE 4

Cucurbit Downy Mildew Confirmed on Pumpkin and Asian Melon in Cumberland County

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

Downy mildew was confirmed on pumpkin and Asian melon in Cumberland County this week. These are the second confirmed reports of cucurbit downy mildew in the state. To date, downy mildew has been found on cucumbers, Asian melon and pumpkin. All cucurbit growers should continue to scout and apply regular fungicide maintenance applications. □

PUMPKIN FROM PAGE 3

tia) may be produced around infected areas. Sclerotia serve as overwintering and long-term survival structures. A long crop rotation is necessary to help control white mold. Infected fruit should be removed from the field immediately. Early maturing fruit left in the field for a prolonged time period are susceptible to white mold.

✓ **Pumpkin - Sunscald injury** - Sunscald injury occurs when pumpkin fruit are suddenly exposed to heavy sunlight during the latter stages of fruit ripening during the fall (see VDOW). Sunscald injury often occurs when pumpkin plants become prematurely defoliated in the early fall by Powdery mildew or Downy mildew or when vines collapse due to Phytophthora blight or bacterial wilt. Symptoms of sunscald injury include the collapsing of rind tissue on the side of the fruit which is in direct contact with the afternoon sun. Sunscald injury often develops as a pinkish-red color on exposed fruit which becomes flat in appearance. Over time fruit tissue may become tan to brown and secondary pathogens often invade the sunscald injured areas of the fruit. To help reduce the potential for sunscald injury, maintain foliage for as long as necessary, especially if fruit are going to be left in the field for long periods.

✓ **Spinach - White Rust** - Symptoms of White rust include **irregular, chlorotic areas on the upper leaf surface with white, blister-like pustules developing on lower leaf surface**. Development of White rust is favored by cool nights and mild day temperatures with **prolonged periods of dew or fog which favor wet leaf surfaces**. Control of White rust begins with crop rotations of 2 or more years. Some varieties have partial resistance and should be used if possible. A preventative fungicide schedule should begin 2 to 3 weeks after planting, and/or **if weather conditions favor disease development**. There are a number of fungicides labeled for the control of White rust on spinach. For more information on the control of White rust on spinach please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*. □

Pest Notes

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

✓ **Cole crops:** Long Island reports that many plantings are showing high levels of infestation of **diamondback moth larvae**. These pests often go undetected until heavy damage is noticeable, so closely monitor fields for developing populations. Current weather of warm days and cooler nights is perfect for diamondback moth larval survival. Several materials are available that will provide excellent control of diamondback moth larvae, including Avaunt, Entrust/SpinTor, Proclaim, and Rimon. As a general rule, the pyrethroids (such as permethrin, Mustang, bifenthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, and others) are *not* effective against this pest. Various Bt products are also effective against DBML, especially against smaller larvae.

✓ **Corn, sweet:** The **corn earworm moths** are averaging about 15 per night still in the blacklight traps at RAREC. This is still a relatively high population level for blacklight catches, and corn that has silk exposed is at risk. The pyrethroids have been effective throughout the area, including Asana, Baythroid, bifenthrin, Mustang, permethrin, or lambda-cyhalothrin (Warrior and generics). Other effective materials include Entrust/SpinTor, Lanate, and Larvin. The female moths deposits eggs directly on the corn ear silks, so this is the area to target with the applications.

✓ **Tomato: Stink bug** populations are still high in tomato fields, and several states around NJ report high stink bug feeding damage. The most effective materials against stink bug in tomatoes are the pyrethroids or Monitor (Special Local Needs label, 24-C, for Monitor in NJ). Thorough coverage of plant canopy is recommended for best results. □

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

Sweet Corn

European corn borer (ECB) adult numbers are low throughout much of the northern part of the state. They are low to moderate in the south and central areas except in an area stretching from northwestern Cumberland County through Salem and into south-central Gloucester County. In this particular area, some traps are getting very high adult catches (see ECB map). Larval feeding is present in late sweet corn plantings in many areas now. For sweet corn that is not yet silking, 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	14	Centerton	4	Elmer	2
Tabernacle	6	Indian Mills	4	Woodstown	2
Downer	5	RAREC	3	Mannington	1
East Vineland	5	Seeley Lake	3	Shiloh	1

Fall armyworm (FAW) feeding in seedling, whorl, and pre-tassel stage plantings is common at this time. 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 moderate-to-high in most parts of the state (see CEW population map). There are pockets of higher catches, but the overall population is typical for this time of the season. CEW adults pose a significant threat to silking sweet corn. The cross-hatched area (green on the web, found at: www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/IPM/Vegetable/Pest%20Maps/maparchive.htm) corresponds to a 3-day silk spray schedule.

Silking Spray Schedules*:

North – 3 days

Central – 3 days

South – 3 days

* Note: These are general recommendations. Local trap catches may indicate some variation in the frequency of insecticide applications to silking corn.

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

Denville	24	Springdale	10	Pedricktown	7
East Vineland	13	RAREC	9	Wall	7
Shirley	11	Cedarville	8	Clinton	7
Indian Mills	10	Downer	8	Phillipsburg	5

Cole Crops

Cabbage looper (CL), **imported cabbage worm (ICW)**, and **diamondback moth larvae (DBM)** are all being found on the cole crops at this time. Additionally, an infestation of **yellow-striped armyworm (YSAW)** was found the New Egypt area this week. While YSAW is an occasional pest of cole crops, it is no more difficult to control than the other pests and should be included in the "% plants infested" figure. In heading type cole crops like cabbage and broccoli, check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations. Look on the undersides of leaves and on the youngest leaves at the center of the plant. Consider treating if 10% or more plants are infested while in the 0-9 true leaf stage. The threshold may increase to 20% from 9 true leaves to the early head stage. Once heads form, the threshold becomes a more conservative 5%, in order to protect the marketable portion of the plant. For leafy greens like collards, use a 10% threshold throughout the life of the crop to minimize injury to the leaves.

While scouting for caterpillar pests, note the presence of **crucifer flea beetle**, especially on new transplants or recently emerged plants. This pest can be very destructive, particularly to newly emerged seedlings. Consider treating if 50% or more plants have flea beetles on them, and damage is visible. It is important to check these young fields at least weekly, as reinfestation can occur quickly after a foliar insecticide application.

Tomatoes

Higher **CEW** catches indicate the potential for injury in late season tomatoes. In areas where CEW are averaging 10 or more per night (black areas on the CEW map and red on the web version), fields should be scouted for signs of infestation. Generally, fruit on the outer part of the plant are targets for damage. Look for holes on the shoulders of fruit. In some cases, the caterpillar may still be inside, although they tend to feed on several fruit in the cluster and move around. If feeding is found in multiple sites, consider an insecticide application to limit damage.

Peppers

With a late **ECB** flight now occurring in the southern counties, 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 of 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 pep-

SEE IPM ON PAGE 6

per. 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.

Beet armyworm (BAW) adult catches remain very low in the pheromone network in the southern counties. Numbers are averaging well below 5 per night in all areas except a couple of somewhat higher catches recently in the Atlantic/Camden border area. These catches would not register an appreciable image on a population map. As a result, no BAW map will appear in this edition. Low level signs of feeding have been detected in peppers in the aforementioned area. Generally, though, these adult numbers are below those considered potentially damaging at this time. While checking for other insect pests, look for leaves exhibiting heavy feeding near the upper portion of the plant. Often, small BAW larvae will be found near the buds where this feeding occurs. Later, as they enlarge, BAW will begin feeding on fruit.

With CEW numbers high, this pest may begin to infest peppers. Areas on the map that are black (red on the web version) may require weekly insecticide applications to limit injury. Treatments used for ECB control should also control CEW. For recommended insecticides, consult the *2007 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

Pumpkins and Winter Squash

It is very important to scout fields weekly, for the presence of pests including **aphids**. 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. **Cucumber beetles** can increase in fields at this time, causing injury to the rinds of maturing fruit. While scouting, note the presence of **striped or spotted cucumber beetles** in samples. Consider treating if beetles are found in 2 or more sites, particularly if any feeding (scarring on the rind) is discovered.

Powdery mildew (PM) infections are now common in most plantings. 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**. DM has been detected in Cumberland County, as well as in states to our north, west and south. As yet, infections have not been detected in any IPM scouted fields in the central or northern counties, and this week's report from the North Carolina State Downy Mildew Forecast website (<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/cucurbit/>) has the northeast at low risk for infection based on unfavorable weather conditions. However, due to the proximity of known infection sites, growers should be checking frequently for the appearance of this disease. 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*.

SEE DISTRIBUTION MAPS ON PAGE 7

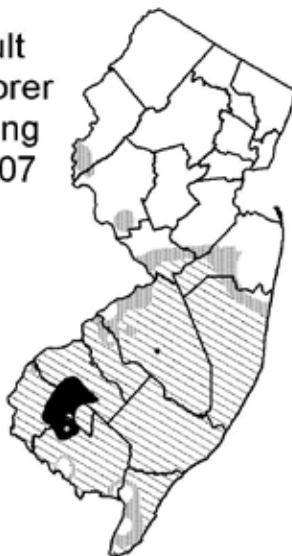
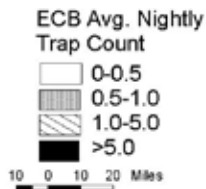
New Spanish Ag Phrasebook for Growers

Agricultural producers rely on a skilled, dependable workforce to operate their farms. Often, these farm owners and managers find themselves supervising Spanish-speaking employees, and effectiveness is limited due to the language barrier. To aid employers in their ability to communicate with employees, Penn State Extension in Adams County compiled this book of phrases expressing some simple things in Spanish as they relate to a farm operation. The phrasebook was designed for easy reference of applicable Spanish phrases using English keywords, making them as easy to find as possible. (Phrasebook compiled by Ben Wenk, Ben Cordivano, Katy Lesser, Esther Sollenberger and Leighton Rice.)

To obtain a copy of the English-Spanish Dictionary of Agricultural Words and Phrases, please visit the Penn State Extension in Adams County web site at <http://adams.extension.psu.edu/> and click on Spanish Ag Phrasebook.

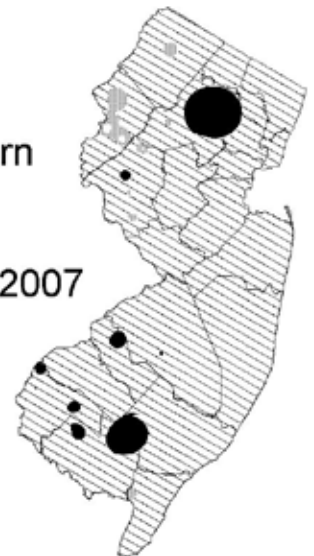
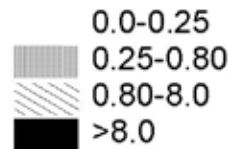
Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Gloucester County Agricultural Agent. □

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending September 05, 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 September 05, 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 above normal, averaging 70 degrees north 71 degrees central and 72 degrees south. Extremes were 90 degrees at Canoe Brook on the 31st, and 48 degrees at Charlotteburg and Newton on the 3rd. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.04 inches north, 0.00 inches central, and 0.00 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 0.17 inches at Flemington on the 30th to 31st. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 79 percent north, 63 percent central and 55 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 70 degrees north, 71 degrees central and 72 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 9/3/7

WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON %FC
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	
CANOE BROOK	.00	42.53	16.53	90	57	72.	5	2719	461	68
CHARLOTTEBURG	.00	30.60	4.34	87	48	69.	5	2357	563	68
FLEMINGTON	.17	32.86	7.86	87	49	70.	2	2566	249	75
NEWTON	.00	27.36	3.10	84	48	68.	3	2328	285	79
FREEHOLD	.00	31.79	7.40	88	54	71.	2	2795	329	64
LONG BRANCH	.00	31.12	6.38	83	57	71.	2	2566	177	46
NEW BRUNSWICK	.00	37.47	12.82	87	51	70.	-1	2719	141	72
TOMS RIVER	.00	26.25	.99	84	51	70.	0	2629	253	46
TRENTON	.00	26.98	3.61	89	55	72.	2	2849	173	45
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	.00	16.51	-5.33	85	55	71.	-1	2739	369	46
DOWNTOWN	.00	19.87	-3.21	87	52	71.	1	2865	183	47
GLASSBORO	.00	23.71	-.36	87	56	74.	4	3132	472	44
HAMMONTON	.00	20.14	-3.93	87	51	72.	2	2944	281	43
POMONA	.00	20.89	-1.29	86	54	71.	2	2884	401	45
SEABROOK	.00	21.16	-.91	86	56	73.	3	3145	448	44
SOUTH HARRISON	.00	23.99	.28	86	55	73	NA	3030	NA	NA
WES KLINE -- GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW LAST WEEK 215 (Ending 8/27/07) THIS WEEK 222 (Ending 9/3/07)										

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Newsletter Production

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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.

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.

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