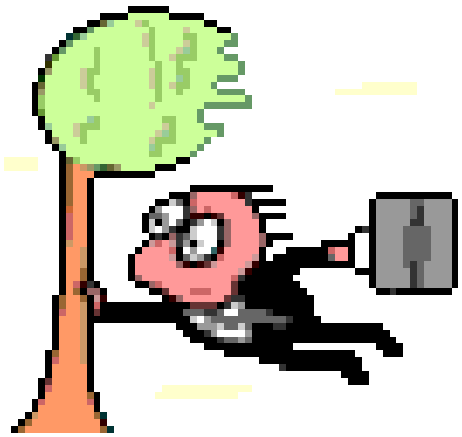
RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION AT THE NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION $1.50 OCTOBER 10, 2007



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Are You Covered if Hail or Disaster Strikes Your Farm?

Win Cowgill, County Agricultural Agent and Kris Smolenski, Program Assistant in Agriculture

In August, 2007, a disasterous hail storm hit a two square mile area of Hunterdon County, NJ. Fruit, vegetable, nursery, flower and field crop growers were severely impacted with crop losses of up to 95% in some cases. We estimate the crop loss to be in the millons of dollars. Many growers had no crop insurance coverage.

We are working on a disaster declaration through the Farm Service Agency and the Governer's office. Of concern to growers is the proposed conditons in the new Farm Bill under consideration by congress. If growers did not have at least the minimum CAT or NAP coverage **they may not eledgible** for assistance even if a disaster declaration is declared.

Do not let four minutes of hail change your life, explore crop insurance this fall and at the bare minimum obtain CAT and or NAP coveage.

CAT and NAP - Catastrophic or CAT crop insurance is the minimum coverage available that is subsidized 100% by the federal government. This plan costs a producer $100 in administrative fees, per crop per county. Producers are given a maximum guarantee based on their actual production history. Actual production histories are calculated by taking the last four successive years of a grower's records and averaging them together. If no records are available from the farm, the county averages will be utilized. Catastrophic crop insurance is sold by private insurance agencies. For more information or a list of insurance agents, contact Kris Smolenski of the Garden State Crop Insurance Education Initiative at 1-800-308-2449.

CAT pays 55% of the USDA's established price of the commodity when crop losses exceed 50% of the set guarantee. This means you have to have lost over 50% of your guaranteed yield and will only get paid 55% of the price election. This is a low level of protection against yield loss.

The Farm Service Agency has a similar program to CAT crop insurance. It is called the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program or NAP. To be eligible for NAP, crops must be uninsurable under the CAT policy. Contact a crop insurance agent if you have questions regarding whether a crop is insurable in your county. Like CAT, NAP protects against natural disasters and covers losses greater than 50% of the crop's expected production, based on the approved yield and reported acreage. Also like CAT, NAP only pays 55% of the average market price for the specific commodity established by the FSA state committee. To apply for coverage or for further information regarding NAP, contact your local FSA office. ❑

Thinking Ahead: Phytophthora Blight Control

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

Phytophthora blight continues to affect pepper and cucurbit crops throughout the state. There are a number of management strategies growers can use to help minimize the destructiveness of the disease. First and foremost should be proper crop rotations. **One reason why blight is such a problem is the fact that not only is it destructive on peppers, but the same pathogen can cause fruit rot in tomato, fruit and stem rot in eggplant, and crown and fruit rot in cucurbits.** Therefore, growers should always follow strict rotations and never follow peppers with tomatoes or eggplant and/or cucurbit crops and visa versa. **Poor crop rotations with these crops will only help exacerbate the Phytophthora problem and will make it more difficult to control in the future.**

If strict and long crop rotation cannot be done, then strides need to be taken to improve surface drainage and run-off. Standing water in low lying areas is a major problem and is most likely the place where Phytophthora epidemics are going to start in your fields. If you know there are low-lying areas in a particular field and you have had Phytophthora problems in that field in the past **you should never start your season by planting in those areas.** Do yourself a tremendous favor this winter and map out (not only in your head, but on paper) all those areas on your farm where standing water and/or poor drainage has always been a problem and develop a simple plan on how you are going to deal with that area. This may be as simple as avoiding the area all together. Ask yourself a simple question, how much money do I lose to Phytophthora each time I plant in this one area, and how much time and money could I save if I just avoided it by not planting in it or by just planting another crop?

Plant a cover crop to remind yourself to stay out of that area as well as bring back the natural waterways on your farm. Natural waterways are there for a purpose, they allow water to efficiently drain off your fields. Removing or altering natural waterways can lead to poor drainage and standing water and planting in them can only lead to problems.

These are just a few ideas on how growers can approach Phytophthora blight control heading into next season. Understanding the factors which help decrease the chances for Phytophthora blight development on your farm and having a good plan will be a great start to next season. ❑

Vegetable Disease Update

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

✔ **Carrots – Leaf blights -** Alternaria and Cercospora are two soil-borne fungal pathogens that may cause early defoliation in carrots reducing yields and making harvest difficult. Both pathogens produce distinct symptoms on carrots. **Powdery mildew causes characteristic white, powdery lesions on foliage. Symptoms of Alternaria include irregular, dark brown to black spots which typically show up on older leaves first. Cercospora leaf spots are round, grayish-brown and are more prevalent on younger foliage.** Both leaf blights typically start at the margins of leaflets and as more spots develop leaflets begin to wither and die. Symptoms similar to leaf infections can develop on stems and petioles. Control of both diseases begins with regular scouting and preventative fungicide applications on susceptible varieties. Apply Amistar 80WDG (azoxystrobin, FRAC code 11) at 3 to 5 oz/A or Quadris (azoxystrobin, 11) at 9.2 to 15.4 fl. oz 2.08F/A, or Cabrio 20EG (pyraclostrobin, 11) at 8 to 12 oz/A, or Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 +7) tank-mixed or alternated with Bravo, Echo, Equus (chlorothalonil, M5) at 1.5 to 2 pt/A or OLF, or Endura 70W at 4.5 oz/A. Apply Rovral 4F (iprodione, 2) at 1 to 2 pt/A or Switch (cypridonil, 9) at 11 to 14 oz/A for Alternaria only. Do not make more than one sequential application of Amistar, Pristine or Cabrio (FRAC code 11). For more information on tolerant varieties and control please see the *2007 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✔ **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

See Disease Update on page 3

DISEASE UPDATE FROM PAGE 2

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 2.1to 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 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. 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*.

✔ **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. Infected fruit often collapse inward near the stem. Large, black fruiting bodies (sclerotia) 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 prolong 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. 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

SEE PUMPKIN ON PAGE 4

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

Sweet Corn

Fall armyworms (FAW) are still active, and will continue to threaten sweet corn for the remainder of the season. For B.t. corn, silk sprays are still necessary to prevent ear damage by FAW. This pest is not as susceptible to the toxin as are ECB and CEW, and some level of infestation can occur. In general, a 3-day silk spray schedule as required for CEW control on non-B.t. corn should be lengthened to 7-days for FAW control in B.t. corn.

Corn earworm (CEW) adult populations continue to rise and fall somewhat with fluctuating evening temperatures. CEW still poses a significant threat to silking sweet corn, and 3-day silk spray schedules are still warranted in most areas (note the adjustment in previous paragraph regarding B.t. sweet corn).

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.

Cole Crops

Cabbage looper (CL), **imported cabbage worm (ICW)**, **diamondback moth larvae (DBM),** and in some areas, **yellow-striped armyworm (YSAW)**, **fall armyworm (FAW)** and **beet armyworm (BAW)** are all being found on the cole crops at this time. 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. Note that DBM populations resistant to pyrethroid insecticides sometimes appear. This situation is currently occurring in western Hunterdon County. Spinosad-type insecticides (Spintor, Entrust) effectively controlled this population.

Alternaria and **downy mildew (DM)** are present on some plantings. Alternaria causes a target-shaped lesion on older foliage, while downy mildew results in a yellow spot on the leaf (typically on collards, kale, broccoli and cauliflower) with white-to-purplish fluffy growth on the lower surface. DM is favored by cooler temperatures and may become more common as the season progresses. See the *2007 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for useful control materials.

Tomatoes

Two-spotted spider mites (TSSM) are active in many late tomato plantings. Look for whitish "pin-spots" on the upper leaf surface as an early indication of infestation. As the population increases, webbing will be produced on the leaves. If left untreated, TSSM will cause foliage to turn brown and dry prematurely. Ideally, TSSM is treated at low levels, when spot applications may be effective. For heavier populations, two applications may be necessary to get adequate suppression.

General

As the season winds down, be sure to fully incorporate all plant debris into the soil. This is particularly important for crops that are prone to bacterial infections like tomatoes, peppers and the cole crops. Plowing in this material completely will hasten its decomposition and reduce the long-term survival ability of some plant pathogens. Avoid returning the same crop to fields with previous bacterial infections have occurred, i.e. planting tomatoes where bacterial canker or bacterial leaf spot in tomatoes has been experienced in recent years. Rotations of longer than 3 years are advisable. Plan to move new plantings as far away from sites of previous infections as is possible. Simply moving to another block within the same field may not be sufficient, particularly if the field is plowed as a whole (thus dragging potentially infected material throughout). ❑

PUMPKIN FROM PAGE 3

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*. ❑

Vegetable/Strawberry IPM Educator Exchange Program

Request for Applications—October 2007

Would you like to learn more about integrated pest management for vegetables or strawberries, but don't have funds for travel? Is there a conference that you would like to attend, a research or Extension program or a farm that is doing a type of work in IPM that you would like to learn about? Do you have a commitment to sharing what you learn with growers?

The Northeast Vegetable IPM Working Group (http://northeastipm.org/work_vegetable.cfm) is sponsoring an Educator Exchange program. We will pay for qualified expenses to help agricultural professionals in the Northeast learn about and share integrated pest management practices. This program, launched in January 2007, has already funded several consultants, growers and Extension educators to travel to conferences and learn about IPM. They each have a plan for sharing the IPM practices in vegetables and strawberries that they learned.

There is still funding available and you may still apply.

Note that you may apply to travel to any educational program related to IPM that is outside your state or your subregion within the Northeast. You may also apply to make a special visit to another lab, research station, or region in order to learn about a special project or new working IPM that you want to bring back to growers in your area. Thus, don't just think about the winter conference season – these funds may be used during the growing season!

Why the Educator Exchange Program?

The goal of the Northeast Vegetable/Strawberry IPM Educator Exchange Program is to raise the level of interaction among vegetable agricultural professionals in different parts of the Northeast region by funding travel that would not otherwise be possible. Educators will gain knowledge at the conferences they attend, meet a new set of colleagues and growers, and return with fresh ideas, contacts, and information that will be included in educational programs for farmers in their home area.

Who may apply

This program is open to growers, vegetable and/or strawberry specialists, Cooperative Extension educators or county agents, crop consultants, government agency staff, agricultural professionals in nonprofit organizations, or anyone who will be in contact with many vegetable or strawberry growers. The person must provide unbiased, research-based information and be a resident of a northeastern state (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia) or the District of Columbia.

Successful applicants will have

- a demonstrated ability to present the information they gain to an audience of farmers in their home area;
- interest in, and involvement with, IPM-related subjects in vegetable or strawberry crops;
- a plan for follow up outreach activities: what will be learned at the proposed meeting should help the applicant address specific integrated pest management issues of importance to strawberries or a vegetable crop in their state or region.

Available funding

The maximum amount of money awarded will be $800 per person. We will reimburse travel, registration fees, food (up to $35 per day) and overnight accommodations. Educational programs and travel must take place *before September 1, 2008*. Approximately $8,000 remains to be distributed in the Educator Exchange Program.

What can be funded

1. *Travel requests to meetings or conferences in the Northeast. Travel within the Northeast must be to a different state or sub-region*. (For example, if you are from a New England state, you would not be able to receive funding to travel to the New England Vegetable and Fruit Conference.) Possible meetings include the regional New England Vegetable and Fruit Conference (Manchester, NH); the Mid-Atlantic Vegetable and Fruit Conference (Hershey, PA); state-level meetings, such as the New York Fruit and Vegetable Expo (Syracuse), Delaware Ag Week, and the New Jersey Vegetable and Fruit Conference (Atlantic City). Other vegetable or strawberry meetings where IPM techniques will be presented or discussed could also qualify.
2. Travel requests to *conferences or trainings that occur outside the Northeast region*, if the training will benefit Northeastern growers.
3. *Self-designed educational opportunities,* such as visiting a farm, farming region, research project or laboratory where you can learn specific techniques or practices.

How you give back

Recipients will be required to share what they learn about vegetable and strawberry IPM. Reaching new audiences with information is encouraged. Possible methods include

- presenting or organizing a program at a conference, workshop, or twilight meeting;
- writing newsletter articles that could also be posted on the Northeastern IPM Center website;

See IPM Communications on page 6

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged much, much above normal averaging 68 degrees north 71 degrees central and 71 degrees south. Extremes were 90 degrees at Pomona on the 8th, and 46 degrees at Flemington on the 2nd. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.00 inches north, 0.00 inches central, and 0.00 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 0.01 inches at Cape May Courthouse on the 7th to 8th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 76 percent north, 63 percent central and 53 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 66 degrees north, 68 degrees central and 69 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 10/ 8/ 7

		RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON
WEATHER STATIONS	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	%FC	
CANOE BROOK		missing									
CHARLOTTEBURG		.00	31.40	.12	85	47	67.	14	2915	806	67
FLEMINGTON		.00	34.01	4.58	87	46	71.	15	3196	451	74
NEWTON		.01	27.98	-.68	84	47	67.	14	2866	502	69
FREEHOLD		.00	33.04	4.45	85	49	71.	13	3456	516	66
LONG BRANCH		missing									
NEW BRUNSWICK		.00	38.43	9.38	85	51	71.	13	3372	300	71
TOMS RIVER	.00	26.95	-2.72	84	49	70.	12	3268	387	41	
TRENTON		.01	27.58	.15	86	52	71.	12	3541	342	44
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE		.02	18.28	-7.41	87	52	71.	9	3431	462	45
DOWNSTOWN		.00	20.26	-6.60	87	47	70.	10	3540	314	47
GLASSBORO		.00	24.57	-3.76	86	53	73.	14	3887	706	44
HAMMONTON		.00	20.51	-7.75	89	47	71.	12	3649	463	41
POMONA		.00	22.26	-3.20	90	50	72.	14	3579	620	41
SEABROOK		.00	21.88	-4.11	87	52	72.	12	3881	634	44
SOUTH HARRISON	.00	24.59	-3.11	88	52	71	NA	3759	NA	NA	

WES KLINE -- GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW LAST WEEK 210 (Ending 10/1/07) THIS WEEK 214 (Ending 10/1/07)

IPM Communication from page 5

- working directly with growers to implement or evaluate a new practice;
- participating in the planning committee for the next vegetable or strawberry conference (or other educational program) in your home state; and
- making use of new professional contacts to invite speakers to the region.

Recipients will report to the Vegetable IPM Working Group the number of people and audiences who were exposed to the new information and other impacts of the activities that resulted from their travel. Any printed or electronic outreach materials should be submitted as well, for inclusion on the NE IPM Center website.

How to apply

Application format (length: one to two pages):

1. Contact information: your name, title, name of your organization, address, email, and phone number.
2. Brief biography: your position, experience (length of time in position), and responsibilities.
3. Objective and rationale: what you want to learn and why it is important to implementation of vegetable or strawberry IPM in your region.
4. Statement of work telling us why you need the funds; what educational program you wish to attend; and ways in which you will share or use the information.
5. Deadline for conference registration. Travel must take place before *before September 1, 2008*.
6. List of expenses being requested.
7. List of in-kind or matching funds (not required).

Submit your application electronically to acavanagh@psis.umass.edu and in hard copy to:

Ruth Hazzard, Department of Plant, Soil and Insect Sciences, 250 Natural Resources Way, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003, (413) 545-3696, (413) 545-5858 (fax)

Timetable and review process

Applications are being accepted and reviewed on a rolling basis. You will receive confirmation that we received your application within three business days. Applications received prior to October 19 will be reviewed at the end of October. Applications received after October 19 and before November 20 will be reviewed at the end of November. Funding of qualified proposals will be based on the availability of funds at the time of submission. For further information, including updates on funds remaining in this category throughout the year, see http://northeastipm.org/work_vegetable.cfm. ❑

Editor's Note: This is the last issue of the Vegetable Crops edition of the Plant & Pest Advisory for the 2007 season. Thank you for subscribing.

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
VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION CONTRIBUTORS

Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) Specialists
Gerald M. Ghidiu, Ph.D., Vegetable Entomology
George Hamilton, Ph.D., Pest Management
Joseph R. Heckman, Ph.D., Soil Fertility
Bradley A. Majek, Ph.D., Weed Science
Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Vegetable Pathology

RCRE County Agricultural Agents
Atlantic, Richard W. VanVranken (609-625-0056)
Burlington, Raymond J. Samulis (609-265-5050)
Cape May, Jenny Carleo (609-465-5115)
Cumberland, Wesley Kline, Ph.D. (856-451-2800)
Gloucester, Michelle Infante-Casella (856-307-6450)
Hunterdon, Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. (908-788-1338)
Middlesex, William T. Hlubik (732-398-5260)
Monmouth, Bill Sciarappa, Ph.D. (732-431-7260)
Morris, Peter J. Nitzsche (973-285-8300)
Passaic, Elaine F. Barbour, Agric. Assistant (973-305-5740)
Salem (856-769-0090)
Warren, William H. Tietjen (908-475-6505)

Vegetable IPM Program (732-932-9802)
Joseph Ingerson-Mahar, Vegetable IPM Coordinator
Kristian E. Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II

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

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