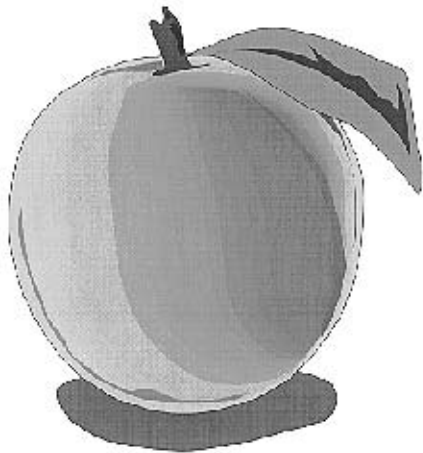


# PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

MAY 6, 2008



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## Big Peaches and Thinning

*Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent*

It appears that we have a very heavy fruit set on most peach blocks. I have not found any varieties in our research blocks except for a few plums that do not have a heavy set. Unfortunately it appears that most of our competing peach producing areas also have a heavy crop. There has been some low temperature injury in the southeastern United States and California but not enough to significantly reduce the crop.

What does this mean to those growers marketing fruit through wholesale channels? It may mean more difficulty marketing fruit at a profit. In recent years we know it has been a challenge to move fruit 2½ inches and smaller. Fruit between 2½ inches and 2¾ inches may be moved but at a price below production and marketing costs.

While we may disagree, the large retail buyers prefer to buy fruit 2¾ inches and larger fruit. It is more costly and challenging as a grower to produce 2¾ " fruit but movement of peaches after John Boy may be totally dependent on producing this larger fruit. We may all agree that 2½ inch and smaller fruit may taste better if harvested at the same state of maturity than larger fruit, but retailers prefer larger peaches for various reasons, including the fact that that is what our competition ships to them.

### Big Fruit

Dr. Rich Marini of Penn State gave the Ernest Christ Memorial Lecture a few years ago and detailed the important cultural practices to grow large peaches. This lecture is posted on our peach science web site at <http://njaes.rutgers.edu/peach/>

### Some of the important things he discussed are:

Fruit size can be maximized by increasing the number of cells per fruit early in the season and by increasing the size of those cells later in the season. Below is a list of orchard practices which growers should consider for maximizing fruit size.

### While planning the orchard

- Select varieties that are large for their season
- Test the soil and adjust soil pH and fertility levels accordingly
- Make plans for irrigating the orchard
- Be aware that high-density orchards may produce smaller fruit and be prepared to adjust crop load accordingly

SEE BIG PEACHES ON PAGE 2

**Pre-bloom**

- Prune trees to remove all shoots shorter than 12" long and retain only enough shoots so that workers will retain about 4 fruits per shoot while thinning.
- Use leaf analysis every 3 or 4 years to aid in developing an orchard fertility program
- Apply half the fertilizer about one month before bloom, and if there is a crop apply the second half at about shuck split

**Bloom**

- Partially thin the trees by spraying fertilization-inhibiting chemicals, or by physically removing about 50% of the blossoms.

**Early-Season (stage I of fruit growth)**

- Complete the thinning job before pit-hardening
- While thinning retain the largest fruit and the fruit on shoots with auxiliary shoots. Where possible retain fruit at nodes with auxiliary shoots.
- Summer prune trees at about 40 days after bloom to remove the vigorous upright shoots arising at the tree interior to improve light penetration into the tree

**Mid-season (stage II of fruit growth)**

- Do not irrigate
- Use a good pest control program to maintain functional foliage

**Late-season (stage III of fruit growth)**

- Depending on the market the fruit is intended for, delay harvest as long as possible, based on ground color or flesh firmness
- Irrigate to prevent water stress

**Thinning**

It is too late to do some of the things Dr. Marini details now, but one of the costliest and most important things you can do now is proper thinning. It is important to reduce both the crop load and space the fruit when thinning. Remember that fruit can be spaced closer on high quality wood on the top and outside of the tree. If you have not removed poor quality and weaker wood inside the tree, fruit has to be spaced much further apart to get good size. Light pruning of this weak wood and strong upright shoots can be pruned out during the summer months to help thin resulting in increased size.

Thinning not only increases size, it reduces limb breakage and reduces biennial bearing on some varieties. Hand thinning can also be used to remove deformed, very small, or scarred fruit.

In southern New Jersey most peaches in or past shuck split and no chemicals are available for use. Hand and mechanical thinning are your major options in the next few weeks. The selective use of both methods is probably the best practice to not only reduce cost, but also maximize fruit size. Knocking fruit off without damaging the tree or other fruit using a nerf or waffle bat, padded stick, or a limb or tree shaker can not only speed up thinning, it can also reduce the crop load before pit hardening on many varieties that have a heavy set.

- 1) Time of Thinning – Generally the earlier in fruit development thinning occurs, the greater the fruit size. There are some disadvantages; a) smaller fruit may be more difficult and costly to remove; b) you may be removing fruit that will drop naturally during the June drop; c) split pits may increase substantially on some varieties thinned very early.

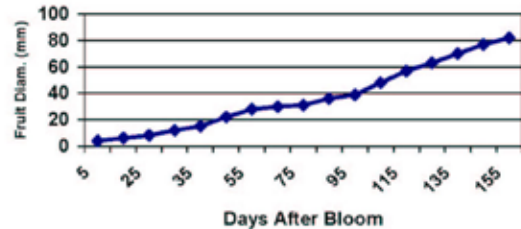


Figure 1. The pattern of peach fruit growth. Stage I is a period of rapid growth for about the first 50 days after bloom. Stage II is a period of relatively little fruit expansion from 60 to 85 days after bloom. Stage III is a period of rapid fruit growth during the final six weeks before harvest.

A grower in Hammonton demonstrated to me that you can reduce split pit on varieties prone to splitting by not thinning so hard early and then coming back and re thinning during the final swell. In this way growth is more uniform particularly if you manage irrigation.

You should not always thin varieties in order of maturity. The period of cell division may be shorter on earlier maturing varieties so it is important to thin them early. However, if the early maturing variety has a lower fruit density than a later maturing variety, it may be more important to thin the later maturing variety first particularly to reduce the crop load.

- 2) Fruit Load. It is very difficult to estimate how many 2¾ inch peaches can be produced in a mature peach tree. In California it may be from 300 to 1200 fruit depending on many factors and characteristics. In the Southeastern United States it is reported to be from 450 to 900 peaches.

**Harvest**

With many of the highly colored there may be a tendency to harvest early. Figure 2 illustrates the importance of harvesting fruit at optimum maturity. For example the variety Flamin Fury PF 23 is often harvested too early. The peach is genetically large if harvested at optimum maturity.

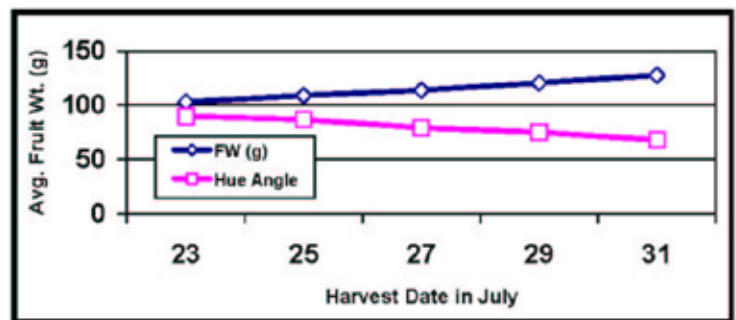


Figure 2. Changes in average fruit weight (g) and ground color (hue angle) as harvest of 'Norman' peaches is delayed from July 23 to July 31. A fruit weighing 130 g is about 2 ½" in diameter.

# Apple Late Window Thinning Options

Win Cowgill, County Agricultural Agent and Wes Autio, Ph.D., Pomologist, UMASS

South Jersey growers will soon have fruit that will be approaching 12-15 mm. Most thinners will work on fruit up to 15mm if applied in warm temperatures, mid 70's would be ideal. Two days of warm before, during and after application would be ideal. However, most thinning materials become much less effective after fruit reaches 18mm or larger size.

## Late Window Thinning

What does large fruit size mean to you, the grower? If you have not adequately thinned by 18mm, and you have had some warm sunny weather and know the fruit is going to stay on, you then have one last window to apply from 18-25mm. Ethepon is your best option for thinning in this time frame. We consider this an emergency last ditch effort to get the fruit off with PGR's and avoid hand thinning.

**Ethepon** for Late Thinning. Ethepon has been effective for many apple growers as a late rescue treatment for thinning in the 15-25mm window. Ethepon is marketed by Micro Flo Company as Ethepon 2 and also by Bayer Crop Science as Ethrel® brand Ethepon. Ethepon is a synthesized natural hormone of apples that has many uses including apple thinning.

Ethepon is rate dependant and sensitive to temperature at both the time of application and for several days following application. The rate depends on both the timing of the application and the variety. It is labeled on apple for thinning at 1.5 to 8 pints per acre. Our NJ experience follows those of other mid-Atlantic states in that Ethepon or Ethrel is the only material we can count on as a late rescue treatment for thinning in the 20-25mm window. It is rate dependent with certain cultivars being more sensitive. Rates range from 0.5 pint 100 gallons up to 1.5 pint per 100 gallons.

### Rates of Ethepon from Dr. Beyers work in VA for use at 20-25mm

Maximum rate of 300gal TRV dilute even if trees are larger.

Rome	0.4pt/100gal dilute TRV
Golden Delicious	0.5pt/100 dilute TRV
Spur Red Delicious	1.5pt/100gal dilute TRV
York	1.5pt/100gal dilute TRV
Gala	0.75pt/100gal

### Dr. Wes Autio has done 3 years of research on the following cultivars with Ethrel @20-25mm

McIntosh	200-300 ppm (2/3-1 pint/100) TRV dilute
Macoun	200-300 ppm 2/3-1 pint/100) TRV dilute (limited experience)

My experience with Fuji is that it is similar to Red Delicious 1-1.5pt/100gal dilute TRV

**Note** the following:

- Ethepon can defruit trees especially if temperatures warm to mid 80's or higher.
- Response may be less than ideal
- Return bloom enhanced ~ 30-50%

Please call me and discuss if you have any questions, talking it through is a good approach 908-788-1339. ☐

# Weather Conditions and Apple Thinning for 2008

Win Cowgill, County Agricultural Agent

In northern New Jersey we have had a long bloom period with flowers ranging from petal fall now to pink on the same tree. At the Snyder Farm in Hunterdon County Macs are at petal fall as one of our earliest blooming cultivars with Suncrisp ranging from Pink to full bloom.

Growers should get some thinner on today or Wednesday with warm weather predicted for the end of the week.

## General thoughts on weather and its relationship to thinning.

- How much light do you really need to get fruit set? You need 50% full sun to get good fruit set
- Big fruit won't come off at 14mm if it is cool; large fruit respond more to warm temperatures
- Cool days at thinning time tend to be in low light
- 2 days before thinning if temperatures are cool= poor thinning
- More thinning if temperatures before and application warm (75F)
- Conditions for under-thinning = high light +low temp especially if average fruit diameter is 14 mm
- Conditions for over-thinning = low light + high temperatures
- Warm = 75F plus

**Caution** when using thinning materials that contain 6BA like Maxcel or Exilis or RightWay or Ethepon hot temperatures 85F plus can cause over thinning if they occur the day of application or 3 days after.

**Note:** 6BA is more effective for thinning if used in combination with Sevin XLR. The best time to apply it is in a warming trend when fruit size is 8-15 mm.

Please call me and discuss if you have any questions: 908-788-1339. ☐

# Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Fruit IPM Agent and David Schmitt, Eugene Rizio and Atanas Atanassov, Ph.D., Program Associates, Tree Fruit IPM

## Peach

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** OFM flight activity is high in a number of orchards, especially in northern counties. According to the Skybit degree-day accumulations, spray dates for the first generation are as follows, revised since last week:

Oriental Fruit Moth Degree Day Spray Timing		
Area	Standard Insecticides	IGR's
Gloucester Co.	1 <sup>st</sup> spray – 4/22-25, 2 <sup>nd</sup> spray – 5/7-8	<b>Intrepid</b> Do Not Use
Monmouth Co.	1 <sup>st</sup> spray – 4/25-29, 2 <sup>nd</sup> spray – 5/10-12	Do Not Use
Middlesex Co.	1 <sup>st</sup> spray – 4/25-29, 2 <sup>nd</sup> spray – 5/10-13	Do Not Use
Hunterdon Co.	1 <sup>st</sup> spray – 4/26-5/2, 2 <sup>nd</sup> spray – 5/14-16	Do Not Use

Growers who wish to employ mating disruption for OFM should begin placing ties or including sprayable pheromone in cover sprays once the first generation flight “bottoms out” as indicated by trap captures (see trap data below). See the production guide for more information regarding mating disruption for OFM.

✓ **Green Peach Aphid (GPA):** Aphid colonies are building in a few southern orchards, however few blocks in southern regions are at a treatment threshold. Only single aphids have been found in some orchards in northern counties. The following is reprinted from last week’s newsletter about aphid control: At this time of year, growers should not tolerate more than 2 colonies per tree on peach or 1 colony per tree on nectarines. While this is a very conservative estimate for peaches, aphid populations should definitely not be tolerated on nectarines, since they will directly damage and deform the fruit. Lannate, Thiodan, and Provado/Actara/Assail (neonicotinoids) are labeled for control, with the neonicotinoids giving the best (and most expensive) control. Aphids would be the only pests present at this time of year that Provado would control. Actara will control plum curculio, tarnished plant bug, and stink bugs (at a higher rate of 4.5 to 5.5 oz/A as opposed to 3-4 oz/A for aphids). Assail will also control OFM at the high rate. Lannate and the pyrethroids will control OFM. In order to minimize costs, growers may wish to delay aphid treatments if possible, use a pyrethroid or OP only, or if needed, use a pyrethroid plus a low rate of a neonicotinoid compound. Actara/pyrethroid combinations may offer better PC control than pyrethroids alone.

✓ **Stink Bugs and Other Catfacing Insects:** Some stink bug and plant bug activity is present but levels are low in most orchards. Tarnished plant bugs were observed in sweep net samples in Gloucester County early this week. These pests will become more of an issue as temperatures warm and mowing and other ground cover activities become more common. General spray timing at this time of year should still be targeted for **Oriental Fruit Moth and/or Plum Curculio (PC)**. PC adults are present in orchards at this time and once the weather pattern warms will begin to oviposit eggs. PC egg laying activity usually begins about early to mid-May (see scouting calendar below), and lasts into mid to late June.

✓ **Peach Diseases:** Once the shucks are completely off growers can safely switch to sulfur based programs for brown rot control. Where peach scab has been a problem, coverage with captan or another very effective scab control material should be continued. Where rusty spot has been a problem, fungicide applications targeting this disease should continue until pit hardening (see scouting calendar below).

## Apple

✓ **European Red Mite:** Mites have hatched, and are present at low levels in a number of orchards. If growers **did not** apply an oil spray, then they should consider an early season miticide.

✓ **Apple Scab, Powdery Mildew (PM) and Cedar Apple Rust (CAR):** Primary scab infections are still possible as we pass through the peak spore discharge period. Growers should maintain the use of materials effective for both scab CAR control. The standard scab control of a SI such as Nova or Rubigan plus a half rate of EBDC is very effective for all the above diseases. Remember that the strobilurin Fungicides while effective for scab and mildew are weak for rust control.

✓ **Fire Blight:** Blossom sprays using antibiotics should be applied anytime temperatures are 65° F or above and the relative humidity is 60% or above even where most bloom is over. Blocks of particular concern now are Rome, gala and other cultivars that have a propensity to produce “rat-tail” blooms. Refer to the production guide for recommended materials and rates.

SEE IPM ON PAGE 5

✓ **European Apple Sawfly (EAS) and Plum Curculio (PC):** Petal fall is the timing to begin insecticide applications for these pests. PC adults are present in orchards. Oviposition scars have already been observed in some blocks. EAS adults have been feeding on pollen and laying eggs on developing fruit at the base of petals. EAS can be difficult to control in blocks with mixed cultivars where the bloom is staggered. The best control is obtained when insecticide applications can be made right at petal fall when the larvae are hatching.

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** A biofix for CM was set in southern counties on April 30. The first sprays are due at 250DD after biofix with standard insecticides (Avaunt, Neonicotinoids, Pyrethroids, OP's, or carbamates), or at 100-150DD (predicted on or about 5/16 in southern counties; 5/15 in central counties) with IGR's – Esteem, Intrepid, Rimon. Other East Coast growing regions have been experiencing difficulty controlling codling moth due to suspected resistance to OP's. Several South Jersey growers are also experiencing this problem. It is strongly recommended that growers rotate chemistries for CM control even if OP's are still working fine. Other control options include mating disruption and biorational controls such as Cyd-x (codling moth granulosis virus).

### Scouting Calendar

The following table is intended as an aid for orchard scouting. It should **not** be used to time pesticide applications. Median dates for pest events and crop phenology are displayed. These dates are compiled from observations made over the past 5-10 years in Gloucester County. Events in northern New Jersey should occur 7-10 days later.

Pest Event or Growth Stage	Approximate Date	2008 Observed Date
Pink Peach	April 10 +/- 9 Days	April 4
Tight Cluster Red Delicious	April 08 +/- 10 Days	April 10
Oriental Fruit Moth Biofix	April 08 +/- 10 Days	April 11
Full Bloom Peach	April 16 +/- 7 days	April 11
Green Peach Aphid in Beating Trays	April 15 +/- 14 Days	April 18
Petal Fall Peach	April 16 +/- 14 Days	April 18
Oriental Fruit Moth - 175 DD	April 19 +/- 12 Days	April 23
Apple Scab leaf lesions observed	April 28 +/- 07 Days	Not yet observed
Shuck Split Peach	April 29 +/- 07 Days	April 29
TABM Biofix	May 04 +/- 10 Days	Not yet observed
Plum Curculio Injury	May 05 +/- 16 Days	April 22
Oriental Fruit Moth - 375 DD	May 10 +/- 10 Days	Not yet observed
Rusty Spot symptoms observed	May 12 +/- 10 days	Not yet observed
CM Biofix	May 14 +/- 16 Days	April 30
OFM Flagging observed	May 15 +/- 04 Days	Not yet observed
Bact. Spot Leaf Symptoms observed	May 15 +/- 21 Days	Not yet observed
CM 1 <sup>st</sup> generation 150 DD target	May 18 +/- 04 Days	Not yet observed

### Blueberry

✓ **Gypsy Moth:** Although there are a few farms where gypsy moth levels have decreased without treatment (areas removed from woods), overall averages have increased since last report. About 95% of samples have been positive for larvae and 45% of samples were above 1 larvae/100 clusters. A mature site in Burlington Co that has been very active for 2-3 weeks continues to show high population levels, even 7 days after Intrepid application. Intrepid takes awhile to kill larvae, but feeding stops soon after application. Since there is almost no feeding injury in this field we assume that the product is working. The fact that we continue to see high numbers of worms here is probably due to the continuous immigration into the block from nearby woods. As the new arrivals consume the chemical, feeding stops soon thereafter thus we see minimal injury. Some growers are using B.t. products, and while this works, higher rates are needed under heavy populations and continuous dispersal from forests.

✓ **Leafrollers and Other Leps Other Than Gypsy Moth:** Larvae being seen infrequently in tray samples. Only 6% of samples have been positive for leafrollers. Levels are low with 0.2 larvae/100 clusters being the maximum seen. Green Fruitworm has been the most common species seen.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** Adults are present, but infrequently seen. Only 4% of samples show PC activity. However, growers are reminded that historical fruit evaluations tell us that PC activity is somewhat widespread. Now that some fruit has been set there is potential for PC injury. Growers that have or have had a history of activity are reminded to plan on timely removal of bees so that treatment can begin as soon as bees are gone. Imidan has given good PC control in the past.

✓ **Cranberry Weevil (CBW):** On occasion CBW is showing up on tray samples at low levels. While present, they should not pose much of a problem at this stage.

✓ **Mummy Berry:** Primary Mummy strikes have only been seen on 2 commercial farms so far. One of these sites has never been treated for Mummy Berry, and the other site is a block of Blueberry with a long history of infection.

SEE TRAP COUNTS ON PAGE 6

## Trap Counts

### Tree Fruit

#### Southern Counties

Weekend	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
4/8	0				0		0			
4/12	0				0		0			
4/19	154				1		4			
4/26	73	0			4		14	0		
5/3	68	0	0		6		9	0	0	

#### Northern Counties

Weekend	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB	OBLR
4/13	8.0					0.0				
4/19	171.5					3.5				
4/26	1300.0	0.0	0.0			11.1	0.0			
5/3	494.0	0.0	0.0			33.9	0.0			

### Blueberry

#### Atlantic County

Week End	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OR BEET	BBM
4/19			118.8			
4/26			80.6			
5/3			41.9			

#### Burlington County

Week End	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OR BEET	BBM
4/19			77.9			
4/26			46.3			
5/3			19.8			

## Programs for NJ Fruit Growers

**May 7, 2008** - Twilight Fruit Meeting, McLeaf Orchard, 104 West Guernsey Rd. Biglerville, Pa. - Penn State Cooperative Extension, Adams County. For information contact: Tara A. Baugher 717-334-6271, ext. 314.

**May 14, 2008** – Twilight Tree Fruit Meeting 6:00 p.m., Larchmont Farms, Rte. 77, Elmer, NJ 08318. Contact: Jerome Frecon at 856-307-6450 Ext 1 or [frecon@njaes.rutgers.edu](mailto:frecon@njaes.rutgers.edu)

**May 19, 2008** - 2nd North Jersey Fruit Twilight Meeting, 6-9 pm - Melick's Orchard, County Route 513, Califon, NJ. Contact Win Cowgill at 908-788-1339 or Cowgill@njaes.rutgers.edu

**May 22, 2008** - Food Safety Meeting - Third Party Audit Training and Packinghouse Tour, 6-9pm. Donaldson Farms, Airport Rd. (Mansfield Township) Hackettstown, NJ. Contact Bill Tietjen at 908-475-6505 or Tietjen@njaes.rutgers.edu

**May 28, 2008** – Twilight Wine Grape Meeting, Plagido's Winery, 570 North 1st Road, Hammonton, NJ 08037 (609) 567-4633, Contact: Jerry Frecon at 856 307-6450 Ext 1 or [frecon@njaes.rutgers.edu](mailto:frecon@njaes.rutgers.edu) or Gary Pavlis, 609 625-0056 Fax 609 625-3646 [pavlis@njaes.rutgers.edu](mailto:pavlis@njaes.rutgers.edu)

**June 5, 2008** - Twilight Blueberry Growers Meeting, 5:30 p.m., Atlantic Blueberry Company, 7201 Weymouth Road, Hammonton, New Jersey. Contact: Gary Pavlis, 609 625-0056 Fax 609 625-3646 [pavlis@njaes.rutgers.edu](mailto:pavlis@njaes.rutgers.edu)

**June 10, 2008** - Twilight Fruit Meeting, Kimes Orchard and Cider Mill - State Cooperative Extension, Adams County. For information contact: Tara A. Baugher 717-334-6271, ext. 314.

**June 22-25, 2008** – International Fruit Tour South Carolina and North Carolina. Will visit J.W. Yonce & sons Farm, Titan Peach Farms, Cotton Hope peach Farm, Watsonia Packing, Strawberry Hill USA, Apple Wedge Packers, Smile Factory, and Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station. Contact Jerry Frecon or go to [www.ifruit-tree.org/short-tour-location-dates](http://www.ifruit-tree.org/short-tour-location-dates)

**June 26, 2008** – Fruit and Wine Grape Research Twilight Meeting, Tour and Picnic, 4:00 p.m., Rutgers NJAES Agricultural Research and Extension Center, 121 Northville Road, Bridgeton, NJ. Pre-registration is required. Contact: Jerome L. Frecon at 856-307-6450 Ext 1 or Frecon@aesop.rutgers.edu

**July 24 through 27, 2008** – New Jersey Peach Festival and Gloucester County 4-H Fair, Rt 77, Mullica Hill, NJ. Contact: Jerome L. Frecon at 856-307-6450 Ext 1 or at <http://gloucester.njaes.rutgers.edu/fairfest/>

Cooperative Extension faculty and staff in Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania primarily sponsor these programs. There are other educational programs run by non extension organizations. □

**Twilight Fruit Meeting**  
**Larchmont Farms**  
**Box 78, Rt. 77**  
**Deerfield, NJ 08313**  
**Wednesday, May 14, 2008 - 6:15 P.M.**



*A tour will be conducted of the Larchmont Farms as the meeting information is presented:*

### **Agenda**

Moderator: Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent, Rutgers NJAES, Cooperative Extension

- 6:15 p.m. Welcome and where we are headed at Larchmont Farms with emphasis on: replanting old sites, pruning young trees and blossom thinning by Charles Haines and Tom Dunn Larchmont Farms.
- 6:20 p.m. Food safety issues in the orchard - port-a-john usage, cleaning and location; water testing; wildlife control and exclusion by Dr. Wes Kline, Rutgers NJAES of Cumberland County,
- 6:40 p.m. Respiratory protection for pesticide application in fruit crops by Pat Hastings. Pest Management Coordinator, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension
- 7:10 p.m. Pest Sampling and Interpretation by Dave Schmitt and Dean Polk IPM Fruit Program, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension.
- 7:30 p.m. New products for peach insect management by Dr. Peter Shearer, Specialist in Fruit Entomology, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension.
- 7:45 p.m. Perennial weeds by Dr. Brad Majek, Extension Specialist in Weed Science, Rutgers NJAES, Cooperative Extension.
- 8:00 p.m. Managing fungicide resistance in the Brown Rot pathogen *Monilinia fructicola* by Dr. Norman Lalancette, Specialist in Tree Fruit Pathology, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension.
- 8:15 p.m. Chemical tools to help manage stone fruit by Dr. Dan Ward, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension.
- 8:45 p.m. Adjourn meeting

NJ PESTICIDE APPLICATOR UNITS: CORE= 1; Category 10, 3A, 1A, and PP2 =3 units

This site is not accessible to the physically impaired. If assistance is needed please contact Jerome L. Frecon at 856 307-6450 Ext 1 prior to the meeting. ☐

## **A Taste of Jersey Fresh™!**

**Annual Open House and  
Tomato Tasting**  
**Rutgers Snyder Research and  
Extension Farm, Pittstown,  
Hunterdon County, NJ**  
**Wednesday, August 27, 3pm**  
**- dusk**  
**(RAIN OR SHINE)**

Rutgers NJ Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension proudly announce "A Taste of Jersey Fresh™", a farm open house and research tour on Wednesday August 27, 2008 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 other farm grown produce. The Melinda C. Snyder Teaching Garden will showcase culinary herbs and "chef" gardens, perennial beds of deer tolerant landscape plants, plants that can attract beneficial insects to your garden, the Rutgers ornamental plant breeding program, columnar varieties of fruit trees for the home landscape, and award-winning *Jersey Grown™* daylilies. Wagon tours will be available throughout the event, highlighting Rutgers NJAES agricultural research. Rutgers NJAES faculty, staff, and Master Gardener volunteers will be available throughout the event to answer your gardening questions.

Registration - \$5.00 per person, children under 10 are free.

*Please RSVP at 908-713-8980.*

More information can be found on our website

<http://snyderfarm.rutgers.edu>. ☐

**RUTGERS**

New Jersey Agricultural  
Experiment Station

Plant & Pest Advisory  
Rutgers School of Environmental  
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## PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

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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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