

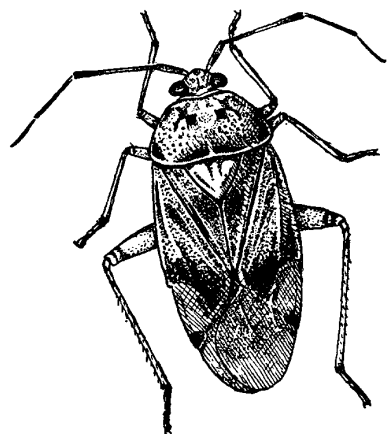
PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

MAY 13, 2008

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): Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** According to Skybit degree day accumulations, spray dates for the first generation are as follows, revised since last week:

Area	Oriental Fruit Moth Degree Day Spray Timing		IGR's
	Standard Insecticides		
Gloucester Co.	1 st spray – past, 2 nd spray – past		Intrepid
Monmouth Co.	1 st spray – past, 2 nd spray – 5/12-14		Do Not Use
Middlesex Co.	1 st spray – past, spray – 5/13-15		Do Not Use
Hunterdon Co.	1 st spray – past, 2 nd spray – 5/16-18		Do Not Use

By the time you receive this newsletter all insecticides targeting first generation OFM should have been applied in southern and central regions. Trap captures should bottom out sometime in the next two weeks. Growers in southern counties who wish to use mating disruption should be able to begin placing ties or including sprayable pheromone in cover sprays starting next week.

✓ **Tarnished Plant Bugs (TPB):** Overall catfacing pressure is low, however adults and nymphs can be found in weedy groundcovers. Insecticides should also target these insects, and groundcover should be managed to minimize TPB populations. Clover and other weedy groundcovers are an invitation for TPB injury, and therefore require increased insecticide use.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** Adults are very active and fresh injury can be found. Although activity should start to decrease soon, it will not end until sometime in June. Insecticides used at this time **should be effective for PC control.**

✓ **Green Peach Aphid (GPA):** Most orchard blocks have populations that are still below treatable levels. A few blocks have high populations, especially near wooded areas. High populations on peaches or any colonies on nectarines should not be tolerated. See last week's newsletter and the TFGP for control recommendations.

✓ **Bacterial Spot:** Fruit at this stage is very susceptible to bacterial spot. This is an important time for control. Coppers or Terramycin should be applied anytime wet and windy weather is expected.

Apple

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** Timing for the first of 2 sprays for the 1st generation is set at 250DD₅₀. This timing is on or about 5/22 in southern

SEE IPM ON PAGE 2

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counties, and again around 6/10 (550DD). This timing is for standard insecticides only. Intrepid, Rimon or Esteem (IGR's) should be applied at 100-150DD and again at 450DD. In southern counties 150DD is on or about 5/14. In central counties the first treatment @ 250DD₅₀ will be due around 5/24, and the first treatment @ 150DD will be around 5/16. In northern counties the first treatment @ 250DD₅₀ will be due around 5/28-29, and the first treatment @ 150DD will be around 5/23-24.

✓ **White Apple Leafhopper (WALH), and Potato Leafhopper (PLH):** WALH can usually be found in apple blocks by this time. Potato leafhoppers have not been seen yet but usually start showing up about this time of year. A threshold of 3 cumulative (all species) nymphs per leaf should be used to determine the need for treatment. However, if fireblight is present in your orchard, potato leafhoppers should be kept to a minimum, since they are suspected of transmitting the disease.

✓ **Aphids (Spirea and Apple Aphids, and Rosy Apple Aphids):** Apple aphids are just now moving into orchards. A threshold of 50% terminals infested should be used to determine the need for treatment. If predators are present with some colonies, treatment can be delayed unless populations are very high. No serious rosy aphid populations have been seen. Only 1 colony per tree should be allowed of this particular aphid.

✓ **Spotted Tentiform Leafminer (STLM):** Very few leafminers have been seen to date. We generally do not want to treat at this time unless the mine count exceeds .5 mines per leaf.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** Please see peach section. Of the neonicotinoid compounds on apples, only Actara and Calypso are effective for PC. Assail also has activity, but is not as effective as Actara and Calypso. See table below.

Chloronicotinyl Insecticides - Summary

Compound	Pests Controlled									REI	PHI (Days)	Max Amt/ Season
	AA,SA, RAA	STLM	PP	PC	CM	LH	AM	EASF	OFM			
Actara	X	X	X	X		X		X		12 hr	14-35	8 oz
Assail	X	X	X		X	X				12 hr	7	4 appl.
Calypso	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12 hr	30	16 oz
Provado	X	X	X			X				12 hr	7	see label

Use no more than 3 consecutive applications. All materials are toxic to bees. Do not use when bees are in the orchard.

Use rates will vary depending on the insect being targeted.

Insects: AA=apple aphid, SA=spirea aphid, RAA=rosy apple aphid, STLM=spotted tentiform leafminer, PP=pear psylla, CM=codling moth, LH=leafhoppers, AM=apple maggot, EASF=European apple sawfly, OFM=Oriental fruit moth.

Some scale suppression from Provado and Calypso.

Avaunt is also very effective. Of course the standard OPs can also be used and are cheaper, unless you are also treating for aphids or leafminer, in which case a neonicotinoid *plus* an OP can be very expensive. See pages 167 & 169 of the TFGP for complete ratings of various insecticides for this time of year.

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** A biofix point has been reached in all areas of the state for this pest. First application degree day targets are: Complete Spray Std materials: 530-585_{45'}, Alternate Middle Std Materials: 475-505, Intrepid/Rimon (Complete): 500-650, and B.t. (Complete): 585-640. In southern counties, the first alternate middle spray is estimated to be due on 6/1-6/32, or 6/5-6/10 if using a complete spray – standard insecticides. If using Intrepid, then make a full/every middle application any time between 6/3 and 6/17. This pest will be covered in more detail over the next several weeks. A similar timing should be used for TABM in peaches.

✓ **European Red Mite (ERM):** If mites are present, or pyrethroid programs are being used, then Petal fall to first cover is a good time to apply the miticides Apollo or Savey. These materials should be included in a rotation program for mite resistance management. The newer miticide Envidor should also work well at this timing.

✓ **Apple Scab:** Scab has been found in very few blocks to date. Primary scab season usually extends into mid June. Overall, most orchards are very clean. **Powdery mildew** is also still a concern at this time. SI's are very effective for mildew, and Flint/Sovran may be rotated in for this disease. **Cedar apple rust** infections are also still possible, for which the strobilurins are not really effective.

✓ **Fire Blight:** Fire Blight is still a concern anytime there is wetting or high humidity combined with warm temperatures. Last week many late blossoms were observed on Fuji and Rome apples as well as Pears. Effective antibiotics should be applied whenever conditions are suitable for infection.

SEE SCOUTING CALENDAR ON PAGE 3

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	May 4
Plum Curculio Injury	May 05 +/- 16 Days	April 22
Oriental Fruit Moth - 375 DD	May 10 +/- 10 Days	May 8
Rusty Spot symptoms observed	May 12 +/- 10 days	Not yet observed
CM Biofix	May 14 +/- 16 Days	May 3
OFM Flagging observed	May 15 +/- 04 Days	Not yet observed
Bact. Spot Leaf Symptoms observed	May 15 +/- 21 Days	Not yet observed
CM 1 st generation 150 DD target	May 18 +/- 04 Days	Not yet observed

Blueberry

✓ **Gypsy Moth:** Gypsy moth larvae – The frequency at which we see larvae, and the levels are almost unchanged since last week. About 92% of samples are positive and 43% have been above the 1.0 per 100 cluster level, or more than 5-7 per bush. Most farms are showing gypsy larvae congregating at the base of or within the confines of the flower cluster. At this point some larvae are 1/2" or longer. Damage is usually seen on the petiole and / or some parts of the flowers. In fields where populations have been high and sprays have been late, dead or weak flower clusters "flag" making it easy to spot the activity. One farm that has been monitored with very high populations was treated with Intrepid and is now showing no gypsy moth larvae at all 2 weeks after treatment. While this may seem like a long time to wait for a complete 'kill' quite a bit was going on during this time period. The block has very little evidence of feeding injury. Feeding by those larvae present during application, stopped shortly after application, while the residual stopped the feeding of additional larvae as they drifted in from surrounding trees after application. As the larvae starved or dehydrated, they died and fell off the bushes.

✓ **Leafrollers and other Lep (Tray samples):** Although levels of larvae remain low, they are being seen more frequently compared to the previous week. About 15% of samples have been positive for larvae such as green fruitworm and spanworm. Levels have all been about 0.1 per 100 clusters.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** There has been an increase in the frequency and levels of PC adults. About 14% of samples are now positive and the average number of PC seen in a positive sample has increased. For the week ending 5/10 the average number adults per sample was 0.24, while it was .05 per sample for the week ending 5/3, and .07 per sample for the week ending 4/26. Now that most of the fruit has been set there is plenty to attract adults. Growers are reminded to remove bees in a timely manner so that treatments can be applied if needed.

✓ **Mummy Berry:** There has been no change in the frequency of strikes found since last week. Only 3 sites have been seen with low levels of infection.

✓ **Blueberry Scorch:** Suspected scorch infected plants have been seen at 2 farms in Burlington County on Duke. While leaf testing can be done by the NJ Dept. of Agriculture in late July or August, growers who have plants with obvious symptoms, may wish to remove plants as soon as possible. Aphids should also be kept to a minimum on these farms.

✓ **Cranberry Fruitworm (CBFW):** The first trap catch occurred on May 7 in Burlington County. Trap captures should increase rapidly over the next week to 10 days. Eggs are starting to be laid on the fruit, and treatments in most areas with standard insecticides will be due in about 10 - 14 days. Growers who have had issues with CBFW may wish to make 2 applications, with the first application being an insect growth regulator (IGR) (Confirm, Intrepid or Esteem), applied as soon as possible. This would also be the first post pollination spray in many areas, making CBFW the main target in this instance.

SEE TRAP COUNTS ON PAGE 5

Peach and Nectarine Disease Management: Cover Period

Norman Lalancette, Ph.D., Specialist in Plant Pathology

The “cover period” is nestled between the shuck split stage and the preharvest period. Technically, the cover period begins at 100% shuck-off and ends at initiation of fruit ripening. Disease management during this period is generally performed by a series of “cover sprays” that are applied at 7-14 day intervals, although shorter or longer intervals may be used depending on pathogen, weather conditions, or disease pressure. These sequential sprays are numbered “First Cover”, “Second Cover”, etc ... In the NJ Commercial Tree Fruit Production Guide, the “First Cover” stage is synonymous with 100% shuck-off.

Very early maturing cultivars, such as those harvested at the beginning of July, may only receive a few cover sprays. In contrast, late maturing cultivars harvested in September may receive as many as seven or eight cover sprays. During this period, four diseases are of interest: rusty spot, scab, bacterial spot, and brown rot.

Rusty spot. The first and second cover sprays constitute the final two timings for management of rusty spot on susceptible peach cultivars. As indicated in the prior “shuck split stage” article (Plant & Pest Advisory Fruit Edition, Vol. 13 No. 5), growers are advised to continue with Rally 40W (formerly Nova 40W) for highly susceptible cultivars. On low to moderately susceptible cultivars, the integrated program (alternation of conventional and biorational fungicides) will be equally effective. In this case, the first cover spray should be Rally followed by one of the biorational products (Kaligreen, Armicarb, or Serenade Max) for the second cover spray. Fruit become resistant to infection after pit hardening, so no further sprays are necessary after second cover.

Scab. If scab has not been problematic in an orchard, as evidenced by no appreciable fruit infection the previous year and/or no twig lesions, then “maintenance” sulfur cover sprays will suffice. Some of the newer micronized sulfur formulations are Microthiol Disperss, Kumulus, and Micro Sulf. Ziram is another protectant that could be substituted for sulfur under these conditions. If disease pressure is light to moderate, then captan is the recommended fungicide for scab control. A wide rate range is available for all captan products, which allows for some adjustment according to the estimated level of disease pressure. A Topsin M + captan mixture (see Guide for rates) could be substituted for captan alone at first or second cover to provide a little more fungicidal activity.

If scab disease pressure is very high, then ideally Gem was applied at petal fall followed by a chlorothalonil product (Bravo WeatherStik or Ultrex, Chlorothalonil 720)

at shuck split. The first cover spray should be captan at 3-4 lb active/A, followed by a second cover spray of Gem, Abound, or Topsin-M at their highest labeled rate. At the high rate, these products will provide anti-sporulant activity on twig lesions as well as protectant activity on fruit. Subsequent cover sprays should be captan at 2-4 lb active/A rate.

In New Jersey, the production of primary scab inoculum from twig lesions ends in July. Thus, scab control in light-to-moderately infected orchards can cease in early July, while the final scab cover spray for heavily infected orchards should be applied in mid-July. However, if fruit infection does occur, particularly on late season cultivars, then secondary inoculum from these fruit lesions will continue to infect current season shoot growth as well as more fruit. In this case, captan cover sprays need to continue until harvest or until the fruit are removed from the orchard.

Bacterial spot. Early season bacterial spot infections during the six-week period following shuck-split typically result in deep lesions on the fruit surface. Thus, this period is considered the most critical for disease control. However, recent studies on highly susceptible cultivars showed that significant fruit infection, albeit shallow lesions, occurred between mid-season and harvest. For example, on 10 very susceptible cultivars studied in 2006, disease incidence increased from 33% to 81% of fruit infected between 23 June and harvest (late July-August). Similarly, lesion densities increased from 14 to 87 lesions per fruit during the same period. These results indicated that bactericides are needed throughout the summer on very susceptible cultivars.

The recommended bacterial spot program for susceptible cultivars consists of Tenn-Cop cover sprays with timely substitutions of Mycoshield or FlameOut. Ideally, when environmental conditions are favorable for infection (warm, wet, and windy) the antibiotic should be applied prior to the wetting period, preferably 24 hours in advance. This approach provides the most benefit from the money spent on the more expensive antibiotic. If accurate timing is not possible, then an alternation of the antibiotics with Tenn-Cop could be used. In either case, a maximum of 5-days residual activity should be expected from the antibiotic. An all Tenn-Cop program is also acceptable for moderately susceptible cultivars or less disease favorable conditions. Regardless of the program used, disease control with bactericides is less effective than with fungicides, so expectations should be adjusted accordingly! The best control tactic for bacterial spot is planting less susceptible cultivars.

Brown rot. During the cover period, injured green fruit and non-abscised aborted fruit are susceptible to infection by the brown rot pathogen *Monilinia fructicola*. As with blossom blight cankers, these fruit can be a source of inoculum for fruit rot infections during the preharvest ripening period. Since fungicides applied for scab will also control green fruit infection, separate measures for controlling brown rot are usually not conducted during the cover period.

SEE TIMING TABLE ON PAGE 5

Update on New Names of Old Insecticides

Dr. Greg Krawczyk, Penn State Dept of Entomology.

Reprinted from Fruit Times Newsletter, Vol. 27, No. 4 – May 2008

A number of older insecticides active ingredients are available on the market under new names. I compiled the list below based on a search conducted using the pesticide registration information provided at the web site: <http://www.cdms.net/LabelsMsds/LMDefault.aspx?t>.

Abamectin – (AgriMek) – additional new names: Abacus, Abba, Temprano, Zoro

Chlorpyrifos – (Lorsban) – additional new names: Warhawk, Yuma

Imidacloprid – (Provado) – additional new names: Prey, Lada, Widow

Endosulfan – (Thiodan) – additional new names: Thionex, Phaser

Fenpyroximate – (FujiMite) – additional new name: Portal

Hexythiazox – (Savey) – additional new name: Onager

Bifenthrin – (Brigade) – additional new names: Discipline, Fanfare, Tundra

Cyfluthrin – (Baythroid) – Leverage (plus imidacloprid), Tombstone

Deltamethrin – (Decis) – additional new names: Battalion, Delta Gold

Esfenvalerate – (Asana) – additional new name: Adjourn

Lambda-cyhalothrin – (Warrior) – additional new names: Karate, Lambda-Cy, Lambda-T, Taiga

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. ☐

TIMING TABLE FROM PAGE 4

PEACH AND NECTARINE DISEASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM – Fungicide and Bactericide Timing															
Disease	Dormant	Pink	Bloom	Petal Fall	Shuck Split	Covers						Preharvest			
						1	2	3	4	5	6	PH3	PH2	PH1	
Leaf Curl															
Brown Rot Blossom Blight															
Rusty Spot															
Scab															
Bacterial Spot															
Key	= Optimum timing		= Some control possible				= Highly susceptible cultivars								

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	
5/10	66	1	6		18		7	1	29	

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			
5/10	765.3	0.2	0.4			32.7	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			
5/10	0.4		7.7			

Burlington County

Week End	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OR BEET	BBM
4/19			77.9			
4/26			46.3			
5/3			19.8			
5/10	0.2		8.5			

Apple Calcium Sprays - Begin at First Cover

Win Cowgill, County Agricultural Agent

First cover is the time to begin calcium sprays. **Note** when applying Apogee do not add calcium to the tank!

Calcium (Ca)– The quickest and most effective short-term corrective treatments for control of bitter pit and cork in apple are to add a readily available source of calcium to your cover sprays.

To control **Cork** in apple flesh, spray trees with 1.5 pounds of calcium chloride or 3.2 pounds of calcium nitrate per 100 gallons of water with first cover spray and include in each subsequent cover spray until a total of 18 to 24 pounds per acre has been applied. The calcium nitrate sprays will apply 2 to 3 pounds of actual nitrogen (N) per acre and should be used only on trees that do not contain high to excessive nitrogen levels as measured by leaf analysis or reflected in excessive shoot growth.

To control **Bitter Pit**, spray trees with a solution of either calcium chloride or calcium nitrate. Use 2 pounds of calcium chloride or 4.25 pounds of calcium nitrate per 100 gallons of water plus a wetting agent. Calcium nitrate should not be used on trees that contain high to excessive amounts of nitrogen in the leaf tissue as measured by leaf analysis or that are making excessive shoot growth. Make applications at 2-week intervals with the last spray 2 weeks before harvest. These calcium sprays can reduce bitter pit in apples by 50 to 90 percent.

For Calcium sensitive varieties such as Enterprise, Braeburn, Fuji, York, and Cortland apply:

Calcium Chloride (CaCl₂):

2-3 lb/100 prior to August 1

3-5 lb/100 after August 1

Late season calcium sprays are usually more effective against cork than early season sprays

Reduced rates of CaCl₂ should be applied if there was no rain between applications, or if it is very hot and humid.

Form of Calcium for Foliar Spays

There are many calcium products promoted by industry as substitutes for Calcium Chloride (CaCl₂). However extensive research and comparison of these products has yet to show an advantage over Calcium because it is one of the richest forms of calcium at the cheapest price. Calcium nitrate (CaNO₃) can be substituted for CaCl₂ but only on trees that do not contain low nitrogen levels as measured by leaf analysis. Vigorous trees should not receive Calcium nitrate. Growers opting to use CaNO₃ as their calcium source should be aware that CaNO₃ does not contain as much available calcium as CaCl₂, so they should adjust their rates accordingly. □

Programs for NJ Fruit Growers

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

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 or Gary Pavlis, 609 625-0056 Fax 609 625-3646 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

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

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. □

2nd North Jersey Twilight Fruit Meeting

Monday, May 19, 2008

6pm – 8:45 pm

Melick's Town Farm-Califon Orchard

472 Route 513

Califon, NJ 07830

Meeting held rain or shine

6 pm Orchard Wagon Tour - Leaves promptly at 6 pm
Jon Melick and Win Cowgill to lead

- Observe 3rd leaf planting of Honeycrisp on M26-
single wired trellis with conduit
- Observe 2nd leaf planting of Fuji on M26 with single
stake culture (Best Angle)
- Observe 2 year old peach plantings
- Observe Wind Machine for Frost Protection

6:45 pm - Return inside-Topics to be covered

Tree Fruit Outlook for the Region
Dr. Dan Ward- Extension Specialist in Pomology

Scouting and Spray Timing for Early Season Pests
Atanas Atanassov, North Jersey Fruit IPM Program
Associate

IPM Update
Dean Polk, Statewide IPM Agent

New Products for Early Season Insect Control
Dr. Peter Shearer, Specialist in Entomology

Fruit Disease Resistance Management and Disease
Update
Dr. Norman Lalancette, Specialist in Tree Fruit Pa-
thology

Chemical Thinning Update with Plant Growth Regu-
lators
Win Cowgill

Early Season Orchard Insect Control
Dr. Peter Shearer, Specialist in Tree Fruit Entomology

Orchard Weed Control Strategies
Dr. Brad Majek, Specialist in Weed Science

For further information, contact:

Win Cowgill (908) 788-1339, Pete Nitzsche (973)
285-8307 or Bill Tietjen (908) 475-6505. □

Preview of May 14 Meeting at Larchmont Farms

On May 14 our twilight fruit meeting will be held at Larchmont Farms on Route 77 between Pole Tavern Circle and Shirley. Our hosts will be Charles William Haines – President and Tom Dunn - Production Manager. Larchmont Farms is our largest peach producer in New Jersey and co-owns and manages GALA Orchards in Elmer and Hopewell Townships. The tour and meeting will commence at 6:15 p.m. at Larchmont's state-of-the-art peach packing and storage facility on Route 77 where yellow and white fleshed peaches and nectarines are packed and stored under the "Just Picked" label.

Our ride through the orchard will go by small plantings of tart cherries, blueberries, Ruby Queen plums, and larger plantings of Bounty, Sentry and Flamin Fury PF 24-007 peaches. Most orchards on these home farms are second generation plantings. The farm has a history of excellent growth and production, so new land in the area is constantly being researched, as past experience has demonstrated the importance of virgin peach land for maintaining excellent yields. For example, we will see some original blocks (30 years of age) that were just removed. Larchmont is probably the largest grower of Sentry peach in New Jersey.

Our first stop will be at a young block of Fuji apple trees and large block of Bounty in the Large Scale Mating Disruption Program for Oriental Fruit Moth and Peach Tree Borers. Dr. Peter Shearer of Rutgers NJAES, Cooperative Extension will demonstrate and discuss this program. Larchmont Farms is a member of the Rutgers NJAES, Cooperative Extension IPM Program. Dean Polk and Dave Schmitt will discuss various aspects of the program. Dr. Norman Lalancette will also be on hand to discuss disease management with emphasis on brown rot.

We will continue to drive through various blocks of Bounty of varying ages. Of interest is Larchmont's pruning system which focuses on selecting quality bearing wood to produce large peaches. This pruning reduces thinning costs. At our second stop Dr. Brad Majek will discuss perennial weed control, and Dr. Dan Ward will talk about chemical tools to use in grower orchards. Larchmont has long been a leader in the development of new varieties, and some of these varieties will be discussed in their extension plantings.

We will discuss food and pesticide safety issues. Dr. Wes Kline will focus on practices to consider to comply with Food Safety Requirements in the Orchard and Ms. Pat Hastings will talk about new ideas in respiratory protection while handling pesticides.

NJ Pesticide Applicator Units will be given in Private, Commercial 10, 1A, 3A and Core Categories at the conclusion of the meeting.

Submitted by Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent. □

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

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POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT #576
MILLTOWN, NJ 08850

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION - CONTRIBUTORS

Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) Specialists and Program Associate

George Hamilton, Ph.D., Pest Management
Norman Lalancette, Ph.D., Plant Pathology
Bradley A. Majek, Ph.D., Weed Science
Peter Oudemans, Ph.D., Small Fruit Plant Pathology
Cesar Rodriguez-Saona, Ph.D., Cranberry/Blueberry Entomology
Peter W. Shearer, Ph.D., Entomology
Daniel Ward, Ph.D., Pomology
Gail Lokaj, Program Associate in Pomology

Rutgers NJAES

Joseph Goffreda, Ph.D., Breeding

RCE Agricultural Agents and Program Associates

Atlantic County, Gary C. Pavlis, Ph.D. (609-625-0056)
Gloucester County, Jerome L. Frecon (856-307-6450)
Hunterdon County, Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. (908-788-1338)
Morris County, Peter J. Nitzsche (973-285-8300)
Passaic, Elaine F. Barbour, Agric. Assistant (973-305-5740)
Warren County, William H. Tietjen (908-475-6505)
Fruit IPM, Dean Polk (609-758-7311)
Atanas Atanassov, Ph.D., Program Associate (908-788-1338)
Gene Rizio, Program Associate (856-566-2900)
David Schmitt, Program Associate (856-307-6450)

Newsletter Production

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

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