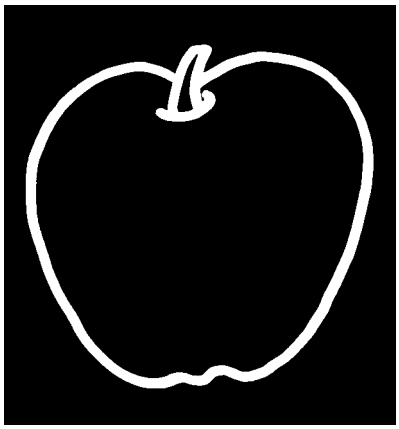
Rutgers Cooperative Extension at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

Fruit Edition $1.50 May 20, 2008



INSIDE

North Jersey Apple Thinning Advisory: May 20, 2008

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent

This has been a very difficult season for apple thinning in Northern, NJ. Very cool temperatures and forecasts for cool, cloudy, rainy weather will be hampering thinning this week. We will not see a warming trend until this weekend and sunny clear warm weather is not forecast for another 7 days.

Last Monday and Tuesday (May 12-13th) we had a two day window for plant growth regulator applications for thinning. If you applied thinner at that time you caught the only warm weather. Post-bloom thinners, such as NAA, 6BA, and carbaryl, are typically used when developing apple fruits are between 7 mm and 15 mm. The activity of these chemical thinners is best when applications are made during a period when daytime highs are in the 70°F range. Thinner efficacy declines when temperatures are sub-optimal.

The challenge this year has been for growers to find the minimum window of 3-4 days with daytime highs of 70°F or higher for getting a good response to chemical thinners. Meanwhile Dr. Jim Schupp reports apple fruits in the Biglerville, PA area have continued to grow at a somewhat surprising rate, despite the sub-optimal temperatures. The king fruits of several apple varieties at FREC in Biglerville, PA (such as Golden Delicious, Fuji, Gala, Stayman, Cameo), have grown 4 mm in diameter over the last three days, and are now 13-15 mm. In NJ we have seen similar growth rates. At the Rutgers Snyder Farm on 5/17 fruit size ranged from 8-14 MM with Jonagold at 14MM.

Today, the rain and cool temperatures moved back in, and we may not see highs in the 70s until Thursday of next week. With the current and forecasted temperatures, it can be anticipated that the response to chemical thinners will be less than desired.

In addition, over the weekend, Dr. Terence Robinson reevaluated apple carbohydrate models for the Hudson Valley and reported carbohydrate supply curves for apples continue to show a mostly negative trend (meaning trees are under carbohydrate deficit). You can see his models and notes by visiting: http://hudsonvf.cce.cornell.edu/scoutingreports/scouting data/Hudson Valley carb 5-18-08.pdf

Dr. Robinson has indicated trees will likely have been very responsive to petal fall applications of chemical thinners, so I would be careful not to use aggressive thinning rates at this time.

See Apple Thinning on page 2

Apple Thinning from page 1

Our goal for ideal thinning of apple is to have fruitlets between 7 and 15 mm with a minimum of three days of highs in the 70's. If a grower does have to spray with sub-optimal temperatures, NAA / carbaryl tank mixes have the best efficacy. Thinners with 6BA as the active ingredient simply will not work with maximum temperatures below 68°F.

Cool temperatures not only reduce a thinner's effect, but also slows the rate at which chemical thinners work. This means that it will take longer to determine what response you got from your first round of thinning. The first discernable response to thinners is a cessation of fruit growth. Growing fruit are setting fruit. Fruit that have ceased growing are going to thin. This change in growth becomes apparent in about 7 days after the thinner is applied under warm conditions, and after about 10 days during cool weather. This may be a year to take careful measurements every other day, and to carefully distinguish between small and large fruits. Cutting fruits open to assess the seeds may also be helpful to determine which fruits are alive and which are going to thin. Healthy seeds in setting fruit are pearly, fat and turgid, while seeds in thinned fruits are yellowing, thin and soft.

Once you have determined what number and sizes of fruit seem likely to be coming off, you can develop a sense of how much additional thinning is needed. When fruit diameter reaches 18 mm, apples become difficult to thin with NAA or 6BA. If the crop load hasn't been adequately reduced by your previous efforts, the two chemistries that are still effective are carbamates (Sevin and Vydate) and ethephon (Ethrel, Ethephon II). Apples grow about 1 mm per day in warm weather, so if your fruit are at 18 mm, you have about four days to thin chemically.

For mild thinning try carbaryl at 1 lb active ingredient per acre. Add 1 quart of spray oil per 100 gallons of finished spray mix to the carbamate to increase its activity. Remember, oil and captan causes phytotoxicity, so if you are using oil in this spray, keep captan out of the orchard for a couple weeks.

Note: For detailed use of Late season "Rescue" thinning treatments see the UMASS/Rutgers Fact Sheet F-129—2006.

www.umass.edu/fruitadvisor/factsheets/factsheets.html

References:

Apple Thinning Advisory: May 16, 2008 Jim Schupp-Pomologist-Penn State University

Fruit Times Newsletter

Tree Fruit Recorded Message for Monday, May 19, 2008-Cornell Cooperative Extension Hudson Valley Regional Fruit Program

Michael J. Fargione, Extension Educator

Rutgers NJAES Plant and Pest Advisory Fruit Newsletters, April 21 and May 6, 2008. ❑

New Fact Sheet on Fireblight

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent

A new comprehensive fact sheet on managing fireblight from soup to nuts or rather bloom to harvest has just been released. It is available on the UMASS Fruit advisor web site at:

www.umass.edu/fruitadvisor/factsheets/factsheets.html

Fireblight frustrates growers and management consultants more than most apple diseases. Blight appears suddenly and moves quickly, and can cause significant damage in a matter of days. Orchards that have never had fire blight may suddenly be hit by an outbreak for no apparent reason. There are no foolproof ways to stop an epidemic in an orchard once it starts, and the chances that the disease may start up again the next year, and the next, are relatively high. Fire blight is both destructive and difficult to stop.

At the same time, there has been a shift away from varieties such as McIntosh, Cortland and Delicious that are more tolerant of fireblight, to varieties like Fuji, Honeycrisp, Gingergold, and Gala that are much more susceptible. But managing fireblight is not impossible, and a well- designed and executed management program can greatly reduce fireblight risk. To control fireblight, it is critical that growers use multiple tactics in a year-round integrated program. ❑

MetaStar™ 2E AG Fungicide

MetaStar 2E AG (metalaxyl) fungicide is a new variation of a time-tested technology that provides the grower with a broad spectrum fungicide to control water mold diseases (*Pythium* spp., *Phytophthora* spp., Downy mildews, and white rust (*Albugo* sp.)) on a wide array of fruit, vegetable, berry, and row crops throughout the growing season.

Depending on the crop and the labeling the product can be used throughout the season in several different ways. For example **MetaStar** can be used at plant as well as with a foliar application of chlorothalonil or EBDC for control of potato storage rots caused by *Phytophthora* spp. Used in foliar sprays **MetaStar** is taken up directly by the plant and moved with the water stream (xylem movement) into the plant. It even has a small amount of phloem movement to give greater distribution of the active ingredient.

In addition to excellent movement with the water flow of the plant **MetaStar** is compatible with a broad range of fertilizers, pesticides, and tank additives. It is a product that is designed to help growers build a broad spectrum disease control and storage rot program for berries, vegetables, small and large fruit, and even for row crops.

See MetaStar on page 7

Fruit IPM

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

Peach

✔ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Tufted apple budmoth trap catches are going into their third week, but are very low. This has been a key pest in many peach and apple orchards over the past years. More recently, we have seen lower populations and fewer problems. This is likely due in part to the move away from organophosphates and carbamates, to more effective materials like Intrepid and pyrethroids. Even though pyrethroids have negative effects such as killing predators and encouraging outbreaks of secondary pests (eg. wooly apple aphids in apples, European red mites), their use has increased, partially due to lower costs. New materials include Delegate and Avaunt, and are very effective for TABM control. Treatments for TABM should be focused where TABM has been a past problem. This includes most areas of the state Mercer County and south. Degree day (DD) timed treatments are outlined for either alternate middle (AM) applications where 4 sprays are needed per generation, full cover every middle (EM) applications where 2 sprays are needed per generation. If using the bio-rational control Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) or the insect growth regulator (IGR), Intrepid, apply full cover with 2 sprays per generation. The following table is for estimates only and planning. Estimated timings for these sprays are as follows:

Degree Day Based Timing for Tufted Apple Budmoth – EARLY ESTIMATES				
	Spray Type			
Area	**AM**	**EM**	**Intrepid - EM**	**Bt-EM**
Gloucester Co.	1st 6/2-6/3, 2nd 6/7-8	1st 6/4-6	1st 6/2-9	1st 6/6-8
Monmouth Co.	1st 6/4-6/5, 2nd 6/9-10	1st 6/6-9	1st 6/5-12	1st 6/9-11
Middlesex Co.	1st 6/4-6/5, 2nd 6/9-10	1st 6/6-9	1st 6/5-12	1st 6/9-11
Hunterdon Co.		1st 6/10-12		

✔ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** OFM trap counts are bottoming out in southern counties. If 4 alternate middles or 2 complete insecticide sprays have been completed then OFM should not be treated as a primary target, unless trap counts are over 6 adults/trap. Trap counts will continue to bottom out over the next two weeks in the southern region. Growers who employ mating disruption should place ties in the orchard or begin applying sprayable pheromone by 5/28 in southern regions and 5/31 in central regions (650 DD after biofix based on a provisional model developed by Dr Peter Shearer). Checkmate OFM-F (Suterra) is the only sprayable pheromone product available since the 3M product has been dropped. Checkmate should be applied at in a solid application @ 1.32-2.93 ozs. acre. Two applications should be made: One prior to the beginning of the next flight (in about a week or ten days); and again at mid-flight(mid to late June). Checkmate can also be used at weekly intervals in normal cover sprays as a low rate frequent application (LRFA). Simply add 0.25-0.8 ozs. in cover sprays at 7-10 day intervals. If spraying alternate middle, double the desired rate/ac. Tend toward the high rate for both solid and alternate middle LRFA application methods if your orchard has high pressure or if frequent rains are forecast.

Oriental Fruit Moth Degree Day Spray Timing		
Area	**Standard Insecticides**	**IGR's**
		Intrepid
Gloucester Co.	1st spray – past, 2nd spray – past	Do Not Use
Monmouth Co.	1st spray – past, 2nd spray – past	Do Not Use
Middlesex Co.	1st spray – past, 2nd spray – past	Do Not Use
Hunterdon Co.	1st spray – past, 2nd spray – 5/19-20	Do Not Use

✔ **Stink Bugs and Other Catfacing Insects:** Stinkbugs have been very active when the daytime temperatures have been hot, and activity will undoubtedly increase once a warmer weather pattern is established. So far catfacing injury has been about normal in southern counties except where groundcovers are very weedy.

✔ **Plum Curculio (PC):** Adults are very active and fresh injury was found last week. Cooler temperatures will prolong activity, which usually ends by mid-June. Asana or other pyrethroids should not be relied upon for PC control if temperatures are forecast to be 80 or above, especially in blocks which have a history of injury.

✔ **Rust Spot (RS):** Rusty Spot symptoms were observed last week. Most infections were found near hedgerows containing multiflora Rose. Maintain coverage with effective materials for Rusty Spot until pit hardening which usually occurs by mid-June.

Apple

✔ **Codling Moth (CM):** The first catch or biofix points have been reached in all areas of the state. Timing for the first of 2 sprays for the 1st generation is set at $250DD_{50}$ and again at 550DD for standard insecticides OPs, carbamates and pyrethroids, and the newer chemistries Assail and Calypso. The timings for the IGR's Intrepid, Rimon and Esteem are at 150DD and again at 450DD. The following chart outlines these times for southern, central and northern counties. Growers should try to time sprays the best way possible and not cut insecticide rates. The 2nd complete spray timing for CM generally coincides with timings for TABM. Materials used for TABM should also be very effective for CM.

Codling Moth Degree Day Spray Timing		
	Application and Insecticide Type	
Area	**Standard Insecticides**	**IGR's**
Gloucester Co.	1st 5/27 2nd 6/12	1st past; 2nd 6/7
Monmouth Co.	1st 5/29 2nd 6/15	1st 5/15-21; 2nd 6/9
Middlesex Co.	1st 5/30 2nd 6/16	1st 5/17-23; 2nd 6/10
Hunterdon Co.	1st 6/1-2 2nd about 6/20	1st 5/18-26; 2nd about 6/13

✔ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** See peach section.

✔ **Plum Curculio (PC):** See peach section.

✔ **Aphids (Spirea and Apple Aphids, and Rosy Apple Aphids):** Apple aphids are increasing but are well below threshold in most blocks. Colonies are also very small and are not yet producing honeydew. For green apple aphid, a threshold of 50% terminals infested should be used to determine the need for treatment. Use an average of 1 colony/tree for a rosy aphid treatment level. If predators are present with some colonies, treatment can be delayed unless populations are very high.

✔ **Fire Blight:** Moderate to severe shoot blight has been observed in several blocks following the severe weather of 5/12.

See IPM on page 4

IPM from page 3

Blight is present in most apple blocks but is more prevalent in orchards planted on sites that were exposed to the wind. Part of the problem is the late bloom on many apple trees. As a general rule, Strep. is always better than copper when bloom is present, even if 1 or 2 streptomycin sprays have already been applied. Of course the antibiotic is more costly than coppers, so growers need to make their own judgments. For more complete information on Fire Blight, see the accompanying link to the UMass/Rutgers publication.

Pear

✔ **Pear Psylla:** Freshly hatched nymphs were seen in central and northern counties early this week. Growers with psylla problems should target young nymphs. Any of the newer neonicotinoids are effective for this stage.

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
Apple Scab leaf lesions observed	April 28 +/- 07 Days	Not yet observed
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	May 14
CM Biofix	May 14 +/- 16 Days	May 3
OFM Flagging observed	May 15 +/- 04 Days	May 14
Bact. Spot Leaf Symptoms observed	May 15 +/- 21 Days	Not yet observed
CM 1st generation 150 DD target	May 18 +/- 04 Days	May 17
CM 1st generation 250 DD target	May 28 +/- 07 Days	Not yet observed
2nd Pear Psylla hatch	May 30 +/- 02 Days	

Blueberry

✔ **Gypsy Moth Larvae:** Tray samples for Gypsy Moth are lower this week with 75% of samples being positive, and only 15% over the 1 per 100 cluster level. This probably reflects the results of Confirm / Intrepid applications, since many farms have used these for control. A couple of sites were seen with negative tray samples but when lower shoots (near crown) were checked by hand many larvae could be found feeding on foliage. This may reflect poor coverage and in one case aerial sprays were used. In fields where populations had been high and / or where treatments went on late, it is common to find dead flower clusters and / or injured fruit. About 40% of fruit samples are showing injury from mainly gypsy moth, with most injury being at levels under 1%.

✔ **Leafrollers and Other Leps:** Tray and shoot samples are showing lower levels of larvae this week. Only 5% of tray samples show positive for worms other than gypsy moth. When shoot samples are positive, it is mostly for gypsy moth larvae.

✔ **Aphids:** Aphid populations have increased over the past week, with about 55% of shoot samples showing some aphid presence. Most colonies are only individual insects at this point. About 14% of samples are over the 10% infestation level.

✔ **Thrips:** Thrips populations have also increased over the last week, and were seen in about 40% of our tray samples. The highest level seen so far has been 52/100 fruit/flower clusters. At this stage thrips are not likely to cause any injury, even at the highest numbers we are seeing (and this is rather low). However with cranberry fruitworm applications approaching, growers may wish to choose a product that is effective for both cranberry fruitworm and thrips, if thrips are present. These products include Delegate, Assail, and Lannate.

✔ **Plum Curculio: (PC):** Fewer adults were seen this past week compared to the previous week. This may also be a reflection of cooler temps. About 10% of samples have been positive, and our overall average catch (week ending 5/17) is at 0.12 adults/sample. However, fruit samples for PC injury have been positive in 30% of the cases. Fruit injury would reflect cumulative activity over the past several weeks. The highest fruit injury level was at 1.6%. Higher concentrations of injury have been seen at wooded edges. Fresh injury has been seen recently - this can be distinguished by the pale green color of the crescent shape scar as opposed to the older injury which is darker. During the '07 season PC adults were active throughout May and to a lesser extent into the 1st half of June.

✔ **Gall Midge:** Gall midge feeding is present at many sites. A typical field may have more than 1 or 2 strikes per bush. We know very little about the economic effect of gall midge (if any), and there is no treatment threshold at the present time.

Trap Counts

Tree Fruit

Southern Counties

Weekend	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
5/3	68	0	0		6		9	0	0	
5/10	66	1	6		18		7	1	29	
5/17	22	1	7		9		2	2	19	

Northern Counties

Weekend	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB	OBLR
5/3	494.0	0.0	0.0			33.9	0.0			
5/10	765.3	0.2	0.4			32.7	0.0			
5/17	632.1	2.6	3.2			25.0	1.1			

Blueberry

Atlantic County

Week End	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OR BEET	BBM
5/3		41.9				
5/10	0.4	7.7				
5/17	1.4	1.7	0			

Burlington County

Week End	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OR BEET	BBM
5/3		19.8				
5/10	0.2	8.5				
5/17	.96	1.7	0			

Food Safety Plans and Third Party Audits for 2008

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

As we move into the summer determine whether you will need a third party audit for food safety. I am doing more and more mock audits (give ideas for changes prior to a formal audit) where I assess an operation to see if they are ready for an audit. This works for growers and buyers because they can make any changes needed before the season really gets going. What you do not want to do is wait until harvest season starts then expect to schedule an audit. If you wait to schedule the audit, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture auditors probably will be occupied with other work. The operation cannot be audited until you are in full operation, but everything must be ready including all the records and logs. At least two weeks of records are required before an audit can take place.

Most of the problems I have seen were minor, but they take time to correct. Generally, holes need to be sealed to reduce the chance of rodents entering a building, some lights were not covered, additional signage was required and a general cleaning was needed. It is much easier to do these things now when there is some spare time.

The biggest concern I see during mock audits is the operation not having their food safety program completed. If the manual is not complete, there is no reason to ask for an audit. Auditors will first ask to see your food safety plan before starting the audit. Without the plan they will not proceed. Once your plan is completed, someone doing a mock audit can help evaluate it and make suggestions for any changes.

Changes in the program

As we move forward in the food safety arena, people continue to ask me when all this is going to stop. The truth is, it is not going to stop. There will be continual modifications as the science and politics change. There are groups working to make the audits more commodity specific, but it will take at least another growing season. The changes for 2008 include:

1. An agreement is signed between the auditee and NJDA/USDA to allow for the regular (announced) and unannounced audits. It outlines the expectations for each party and must be signed before audits can commence. The number of unannounced audits will depend on the length of the growing season. If less than 30 days only one regular audit; if 30 to 90 days one regular and one unannounced and if greater than 90 days one regular and two unannounced audits.
2. If any audit does not meet the minimum score (80%) or has an automatic unsatisfactory, the operation must file a corrective action report before being re-audited explaining what they did to fix the problem in the short term and the root cause.
3. The operation must pass all scopes requested in order to be posted on the USDA website. **It is important to know exactly which selections you want audited before the assessment starts!**
4. If an unannounced audit results in a failure, the operation will be removed from the USDA website until it passes a follow-up audit. ❑

2008 Food Safety Meeting

Third Party Audit Training and Issues
Donaldson Farms
176 Airport Road
(off Route 57 in Beattystown)
Hackettstown NJ 07840
May 22, 2008, 6-9pm

Sponsored by the NJ Department of Agriculture and Rutgers- New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension of Cumberland and Warren Counties

AGENDA

Welcome
Bill Tietjen, Rutgers – NJAES, Cooperative Extension of Warren County

How to Evaluate a Packinghouse for a Third Party Audit
Wes Kline, Rutgers – NJAES, Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County

Supermarket Prospective on Food Safety and Third Party Audits
Charlie Tombasco, Produce Manager, Wegmans Food Markets, Inc.

Preparing for a Third-Party Audit: What You Need to Know
Larry Hardwick, Bureau Chief, Division of Marketing and Development, Inspection and Grading, NJ Department of Agriculture

Pre-registration is required by May 19, 2008.

Please call 908-475-6505 and speak with Milly to register.

Those who already have a third party audit manual, please bring to the meeting to receive updates. ❑

Programs for NJ Fruit Growers

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.ifruittree.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. ❑

Winegrape Meeting Features Guest Speaker

Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent

A twilight wine grape meeting will commence at 6:15 p.m. on Wednesday, May 28, 2008, at Plagido's Winery, 570 North 1st Road, Hammonton, NJ 08037 (609) 567-4633 www.plagidoswinery.com.

The following is a little bit of history on Plagidos's: Plagido Tomasello, Ollie Tomasello's great grandfather arrived in the United States from Italy in the late 1800's. He made his home in Hammonton, a town in southern New Jersey, where he was one of Hammonton's pioneer farmers. Now, over a century later, Ollie is the 4th generation to farm the same land. Plagidos opened for business in August 2007.

In addition to the hospitality of Mr. Tomasello we will have a number of Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Specialists and Agents to discuss wine grape production technology. New Jersey pesticide applicator units will be given at the conclusion of the meeting.

We will also be able to bring in a wine grape expert form Ohio State University, Dr Imed Dami, through financial support of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society and the Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program

Dr. Imed Dami is Assistant Professor at Ohio State University. He is currently the State Viticulturist. Before joining OSU, he was the State Viticulturist at Southern Illinois Univ., 1999-2003; and prior to that the Viticulture Extension Associate at Virginia Tech., 1997-1999. His research interests include cold hardiness of grapevines and developing methods of cold protection; improving fruit and wine quality using cultural practices; and germplasm evaluation and matching varieties with climates and sites. Imed, with his viticulture and enology team, provides extension services and technical assistance to members of the Ohio grape and wine industry through an annual conference, workshops, electronic newsletter (OGEN), field days, and site visits; and has participated in an educational tour to Italy. Imed was the editor and lead-author of a new Extension book titled "Midwest Grape Production Guide" released in 2005 which was awarded the Best Extension Book Publication by American Society of Horticultural Science in 2006. He also co-authored "Winter Injury to Grapevines and Methods of Protection" published in 2007. In collaboration with the State Enologist, Imed has provided leadership and guidance to establish the first Ohio Wine Quality Assurance program implemented in 2007. National professional services include serving as board director in ASEV-E (elected in 2007); secretary of USDA-NE1020 project in 2007; and serves in a national review panel for viticulture research.

We hope you will all be able to attend. No registration fee is required. ❑

Sustainable Winegrape Viticulture Twilight Meeting

Wednesday, May 28, 2008 6:15 P.M.
Plagido's Winery
570 North 1st Road
Hammonton, NJ 08037
(609) 567-4633
www.plagidoswinery.com

Sponsored by Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Cooperative Extension in cooperation with the New Jersey State Horticultural Society and the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program

6:15 P.M. Welcome and Remarks *by Ollie Tomasello and Dr. Gary Pavlis, Agricultural Agent, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension, Atlantic County.*

6:30 P.M. Quality Control in the Vineyard: Tips on Canopy Management of Winegrapes *by Dr. Imed Dami, Assistant Professor, Viticulture Specialist, Department of Horticulture and Crop Science, Ohio State University.*

6:50 P.M. Managing Grape Insect Pests *by Dr. Peter Shearer, Specialist in Fruit Entomology, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension.*

7:10 P.M. Weed Control in Established and Newly Planted Vineyards by *Dr. Brad Majek, Specialist in Weed Science, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension.*

7:30 P.M. Sustainable Viticulture Practices: Know the Nutrient Status of Your Soils and Vines *by Dr. Imed Dami.*

7:50 P.M. Management of Sustainable Wine Grape Vineyards by Utilization of Global Positioning Systems by *Dr. Peter Oudemans, Associate Professor in Plant Pathology, Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Marrucci Center for Blueberry and Cranberry Research.*

8:10 P.M. Pesticide Safety in the Vineyard by *Pat Hastings, Pest Management Coordinator, Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension.*

8:40 P.M. Lessons from the 2008 Wine Grape Competition *by Dr. Gary Pavlis, Agricultural Agent with Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Atlantic County.*

9:00. P.M. Adjourn

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

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

MetaStar from page 2

Broad spectrum disease control, excellent tank mix compatibility, systemic plant uptake, and great usage flexibility. These are the hallmarks of a proven technology that is designed to aid growers in controlling watermold diseases on their crops.

MetaStar is available in 2.5 gallon jugs.

MetaStar™ is a trademark of ArystaLife Sciences LLC.

Submitted by Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent. ❑

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Rutgers NJAES Cooperative Extension 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
Rutgers NJAES
Joseph Goffreda, Ph.D., Breeding
Rutgers NJAES - CE 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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