

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

JUNE 3, 2008



Adult male

Dogwood borer

Dwarf Apples and Dogwood Borer

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent and Dean Polk, IPM Agent

All apple trees on size controlling rootstocks should be periodically checked for infestation by the dogwood borer. We have caught moths in Northern NJ orchards since the end of May and the beginning of June and populations are on the increase. Apple growers in our NJ IPM scouting program have traps placed to monitor the adult moth. Infestations of this clearwing moth in apple are almost always located in burrknots or graft unions that are planted above ground level. Burrknots are aggregations of root initials that can develop on the above-ground portion of the rootstock; all commercial dwarfing and semi-dwarfing rootstocks have a tendency to develop burrknots. After infesting the burrknot, the larvae continue to feed in other tissue and can severely weaken the tree.

It is important that we plant dwarf apples with the graft union at least four inches out of the ground to avoid self-rooting of the scion. However the trade off is the development of burrknots, which are susceptible to the dogwood borer. Mark rootstock is known for this.

The adult dogwood borer moth seeks out these spots (burrknots) to lay eggs, particularly if they are surrounded by vegetation or protected by something, such as mouse guards or weeds. Moreover, mouse guards and weeds shield the lower trunk from exposure to insecticide cover sprays. Sustained feeding by dogwood borer at the graft union may severely weaken the tree at this juncture or girdle the trunk and cause a slow decline in tree health. Orchards in which mouse guards are emplaced should be examined for signs of damage. The tight spiral plastic guards provide a perfect place for the borers to get established and are not recommended for this reason.

Treatment- Lorsban 4E has a supplemental label for dogwood borer control on apple. Since Lorsban remains in the tissue you will also control the larvae from any egg laying occurring in the months of June and July as well as any that has occurred to date. A second application may be more effective according to work done in NY State than one application. The best control is achieved with dilute handgun applications.

The best control is the dilute trunk applications with a handgun with an insecticide with good residual activity to provide control of established infestations. Lorsban 4E now has a supplemental label for apples and is the most effective material for control. If one application is made it should be applied during the period between July 15 and August 15, bearing in mind the specific pre-harvest intervals. Two applications are labeled and may be more effective.

SEE DOGWOOD BORER ON PAGE 2

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The following directions and restrictions are from the label:

Mix with water and apply directly to trunk from a distance of no more than 4 ft. using low volume handgun or shielded spray equipment.

Do not allow spray to contact foliage or fruit. Up to 2 applications may be made with a minimum spray interval of 14 days between applications.

Restrictions:

- Treat only the lower 4 feet of the apple tree trunk.
- Do not make more than two applications per year for borer control.
- Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.
- Do not apply within 28 days of harvest (watch your PHI on early maturing cultivars)

White latex paint brushed/sprayed on the exposed portion of the rootstock will help prevent new infestations of the borers, it will also protect against southwest injury to the bark. We utilize a white wash of about 50% white latex with low acrylics and 50% water to spray all dwarf rootstocks in the fall to prevent southwest injury.

Other Sources of Information

Cornell has a great fact sheet on dogwood borers in fruit trees that can be found on their IPM web site at:

<http://www.nysipm.cornell.edu/factsheets/treefruit/pests/dwb/dwb.asp>

Video on Training Young Apple Leaders

Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent and Jon Clements, Extension Fruit Specialist, UMASS

Apple Stripping- on newly planted apple trees is essential to single out and train the leader.

'Stripping' is a young tree training procedure used to isolate and protect the 'central-leader' of an apple tree. The three to four buds directly below heading cut on newly planted apple trees developing vigorous upright shoots are the ones we are looking at. Choose the single most vigorous, upright shoot to remain as the leader, and then strip (with a downward pull) or pinch out the few (usually 2 or 3) competing shoots directly below the leader shoot you want to save/maintain. These should be removed as soon as possible to focus the growth into the central-leader and prevent a multi-leader tree from developing. Hand pruners may also be used. These competing shoots are easiest to identify and remove when 3-4" long.

We made a short video clip that can be viewed on YouTube at:

<http://youtube.com/watch?v=ddP7cbCiLR4> or search <http://youtube.com/> for apple stripping.



Left: Young apple tree before stripping. Right: After stripping. Photo credit: Jon Clements, UMASS Extension

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):** Treatments for TABM should be focused where TABM is a known problem. In past years, this has not been a problem in northern counties. However, trap counts reached 46 males per trap in Hunterdon County this week, indicating slightly higher populations than in previous years. TABM is resistant to many OP's and carbamates, so other insecticides are suggested in their place. Timings for TABM sprays are updated in the table below:

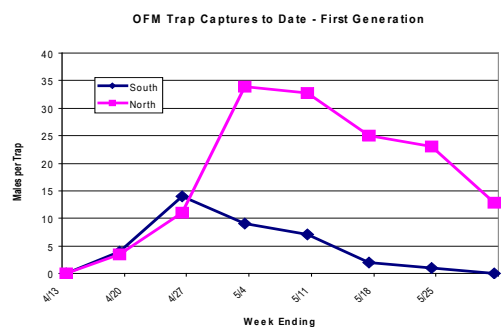
Degree Day Based Timing for Tufted Apple Budmoth				
Area	Spray Type			
	AM	EM	Intrepid - EM	Bt-EM
Gloucester Co.	1 st 6/3-4, 2 nd 6/8-9	1 st 6/5-7	6/3-9	6/7-9
Monmouth Co.	1 st 6/4-5, 2 nd 6/9-10	1 st 6/7-8	6/5-10	6/9-10
Middlesex Co.	1 st 6/4-5, 2 nd 6/9-10	1 st 6/6-8	6/5-10	6/7-10
Hunterdon Co.	1 st 6/7-8, 2 nd 6/12-13	1 st 6/9-10	6/7-13	6/10-13

✓ **Catfacing Damage, Stinkbugs (SB) and Tarnished Plant Bugs (TPB):** Catfacing pressure is still low but will increase with the arrival of hot weather, especially in weedy groundcovers. If using Intrepid for TABM, include an effective plant bug material such as a pyrethroid or an OP. While not as effective as the pyrethroids, Actara, Assail, Avaunt, and Provado also provide activity for tarnished plant bug control. Provado does not control stink bugs, and Actara and Avaunt are weak on that insect. Beleaf is also very effective for tarnished plant bugs, although less effective on stink bugs.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** PC is still actively causing fruit injury, but should be tapering off sometime in the next few weeks. The insect is still very active in northern counties. Growers should continue to include effective materials such as an OP. Avaunt is excellent against PC, and Actara also has PC activity. Pyrethroids can lose activity in hot weather, so even higher rates of pyrethroid insecticides may suppress but not control PC during hot weather.

✓ **Bacterial Spot (BS):** Bacterial spot leaf and fruit infections can be found at low to moderate levels in many sensitive varieties in southern counties. Apply antibiotics anytime severe weather is in the forecast. Mycoshield and Flame Out generally provide 3-5 days protection. Applications made within 24 hours after a potential infection may help to suppress infections.

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** Trap captures have bottomed out in southern counties, and have decreased in northern counties. Any growers using mating disruption for OFM should have the ties placed in the trees in southern counties. Pheromone ties should be placed in northern counties by the end of this week to the beginning of next week. Sprayable products should also be started. Mating disruption in New Jersey is used for the 2nd through 4th generation, so placement, or sprays must start before the start of the second flight. See graph on right.



✓ **San Jose Scale (SJS):** A recent report from Dr. Peter Shearer indicates that first generation scale crawlers are now present in southern county orchards. These crawlers were noted in a research block with a high scale population. Crawlers should be active for 2-3 + weeks, so growers who have an active scale population should treat for this crawler stage after another 7 days. Materials include Esteem, Centaur, and Diazinon. If using diazinon, be careful to read the label, since the new label and the old one differ in how many applications are allowed. For peaches, a maximum of 1 foliar application is allowed per season, For apples, a maximum of 2 applications are allowed per season – two foliar applications may be made if no dormant applications were made earlier. In blueberries, only one foliar application is allowed per season.

Apple

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** Trap captures have continued to increase over the past week, with most 1st spray targets having been reached. A second application is due from the middle to the end of next week, depending on your location. Farms in northern counties have timings that are slightly later. Please see the table below:

SEE IPM ON PAGE 4

Codling Moth Degree Day Spray Timing		
Area	Application and Insecticide Type	
	Standard Insecticides	IGR's
Gloucester Co.	1 st past, 2 nd 6/10-11	1 st past, 2 nd 6/6-7
Monmouth Co.	1 st past, 2 nd 6/12-13	1 st past, 2 nd 6/8-9
Middlesex Co.	1 st past, 2 nd 6/12-13	1 st past, 2 nd 6/9-10
Hunterdon Co.	1 st 6/2-3 2 nd 6/15	1 st past, 2 nd 6/10-11

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** New feeding and egg laying damage was recently seen in several orchards in northern counties. Damage is usually concentrated in border rows along the woods. This shows that PC is still active, and insecticides used at this time should have activity against PC.

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

✓ **San Jose Scale (SJS):** See peach section.

✓ **White Apple Leafhopper (WALH); Aphids (Spirea and Apple Aphids):** Leafhoppers are now appearing in apples in southern regions. Although a nuisance, leafhoppers cause little economic injury and should be tolerated unless sampling indicates a population over 3-4 nymphs/leaf. Green aphid populations are beginning to build but are under the treatment threshold of 50% terminals infested. Growers using Assail or Calypso for codling moth control will also control aphids and leafhoppers. Potato leafhoppers (PLH) were seen in one orchard last week. PLH should not be tolerated where fire blight is present since they have been shown to transmit the disease. All materials effective for aphids and WALH should control PLH.

✓ **Codling Moth, Fire Blight and Leafhoppers:** Given the **Fire Blight** present in many New Jersey orchards, it is appropriate to talk about combining spray materials that can help reduce the impact of the disease. The second application for **Codling Moth** is coming up next week (see above). Meanwhile, **Potato Leafhoppers** are starting to move into orchards in southern counties. **Potato leafhoppers** move in as adults, and feeding will often appear as a yellow 'burn' on the leaves, especially on the edges. **Potato Leafhopper** is the one leafhopper suspected of spreading **Fire Blight**. Looking ahead to **Codling Moth** and possible **Potato Leafhopper** control, growers may want to try either **Assail or Calypso** (Assail is better on Codling Moth), for both the second **Codling Moth** application and for control of leafhoppers at the same time. Combining 2 materials (page 169-173 of the TFGP) will also do the same job, but costs may be more than with one material alone. Unfortunately, experience has shown that **Codling Moth** control requires the higher rates of the neonicotinoids (Assail, Calypso), while only the lower rates for **leafhoppers**.

✓ **Apple Scab and Other Diseases:** Scab is present in very few orchards statewide at present. New infections are also present, with one location showing up to 20% new leaf infection. Primary infections should last another week in southern and central counties, and slightly longer in northern counties. If orchards are scab free by the middle of the month, then growers can concentrate almost solely on summer diseases. Summer diseases, including black rot and white rot are the key diseases to control after primary scab infections are over. Combinations with Topsin and Captan have been the most economical, and give broad spectrum control. The strobilurins (Sovran), and Pristine are also effective for rot control as well as sooty blotch and fly speck. Flint is effective for rots but is less so than Sovran. Flint should be combined with an effective protectant such as captan or and EBDC fungicide. Use higher rates of strobilurins where scab is present. Do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of a strobilurin fungicide.

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	May 22
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	May 21
CM 1 st generation 150 DD target	May 18 +/- 04 Days	May 17
CM 1 st generation 250 DD target	May 28 +/- 07 Days	May 27
2nd Pear Psylla hatch	May 30 +/- 02 Days	Not yet observed
TABM 1st gen. 475 DD target (start)	June 02 +/- 07 Days	Not yet observed
CM 1 st generation 450 DD target	June 04 +/- 08 Days	Not yet observed
CM 1 st generation 550 DD target	June 09 +/- 07 Days	Not yet observed
Peach Scab symptoms	June 14 +/- 13 days	Not yet observed
TABM 1st gen. 910 DD target (end)	June 18 +/- 10 Days	Not yet observed

SEE BLUEBERRY ON PAGE 5

Blueberry

✓ **Aphids:** A slight reduction was seen since last week, with 76% of samples positive and 37% have exceeded the 10% infestation level. Most of our ‘infestations’ are single insects rather than multiple aphids making strong colonies. Given the similar time of the year (compared to previous seasons), colony strength has been lower.

✓ **Scorch:** Scorch symptoms have been noted on several farms. This includes both obvious symptoms, as well as bushes that exhibited a slower progression of the disease, including dead terminals, scorched flowers, as well as some fruit set. Growers who have bushes with obvious symptoms are encouraged to remove those bushes. Growers who have bushes with questionable symptoms can either remove the bushes, which is recommended, or wait until mid-summer and have NJDA test the bushes for the scorch pathogen. In any case, growers who have bushes with scorch symptoms should be **Very Conservative** with the number of aphids allowed in their fields. Active aphid populations will spread the disease.

✓ **Beneficials:** Lady beetles and spiders have been a very common in recent weeks. In addition, syrphid fly larvae are seen on occasion.

✓ **Cranberry Fruitworm (CBFW):** Any applications going on this week should target Cranberry Fruitworm if significant numbers of moths have been captured in traps, or there is a previous history of CBFW damaged berries. The OP’s (Imidan, Guthion, Diazinon), Carbamate (Lannate), Delegate, Assail, and the pyrethroids are labeled for control. Only the OP’s will give good control of any lingering **Plum Curculio**. Pyrethroids give some control, but only at higher rates, and efficacy decreases in hot weather.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** Almost no PC adults were seen this past week. Only 2% of samples have been positive, and the overall catch is now at 0.02 adults/sample. Fruit injury level is similar to last report with 40% of fruit samples being positive and 7% over the 1% injury level.

✓ **Leafroller Larvae:** Fewer larvae were seen compared to last week. Tray and shoot checks were positive in only 3% of samples. No samples were above a treatment threshold. However, about half of our fruit samples are positive for low levels of minor injury due to worm larvae, mostly due to gypsy moth, and this is old injury. No live worms were seen in fruit clusters.

✓ **Gypsy Moth Larvae:** Only 3% of samples were positive for gypsy moth. This is a 10 fold decrease since last week. For all practical purposes, this is no longer a concern on most farms.

✓ **Thrips:** Thrips are still present, number decreased over the last week. Only 15% of fruit cluster samples have been positive, and the range has been 1-12 thrips per 100 clusters. This is not a concern, and treatments are not suggested.

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	
5/24	10	4	3		2	0	1	4	47	
5/31	4	13	8		0	3	0	9	13	

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			
5/24	137.6	3.7	2.1			23.0	2.1			
5/31	79.4	5.8	3.7		8.7	12.9	5.4			

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		
5/24	1.8		0.3	0		
5/31	2.0		0.1	0.6		

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		
5/24	0.4		0.6	0		
5/31	0.4		0.0	0.2		

Programs for NJ Fruit Growers

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.ifruitree.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. □

Application Extension for EQIP and AMA

Tom Drewes, State Conservationist for USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service in New Jersey, extended the application period for two conservation programs offered through the Farm Bill. Farmers can apply for 2009 assistance through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) until close of business August 15, 2008.

Drewes said, "Since the Farm Bill was passed later than expected, we wanted to ensure that potential applicants had adequate time to review the opportunities afforded them in the new law."

Through EQIP, farmers may receive financial and technical help with structural and management conservation practices that address soil, water, air, forestry, grazing and animal waste issues on agricultural land.

The AMA Program in New Jersey targets beginning farmers, limited resource farmers, small farms, and producers who have had limited participation in other USDA financial assistance programs. AMA prioritizes management practices that reduce agricultural risk by improving soil and plant productivity.

Drewes indicated that the application period for the Wildlife Incentives Habitat Program (WHIP), which targets habitat development and management for the state's at-risk species, had been previously set for August 15.

Farmers interested in these conservation programs should contact the NRCS Service Center that serves their county. More information is available online at www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov.

Local office contacts and phone numbers are provided below in case you want to speak to NRCS personnel serving your circulation area:

Serving Mercer, Middlesex & Monmouth Counties Freehold - (732)462-0075 X3: Nicole Ciccaglione, Maria Ianuzelli

Serving Hunterdon, Somerset & Union Counties Frenchtown -(908)782-4614 X3: Gail Bartok, Shirley Sakos

Serving Morris, Sussex, & Warren Counties Hackettstown -(908)852-2576 X3: Jim Wick (Acting), Mim Dean

Serving Burlington, Camden, & Ocean Counties Hainesport -(609)267-0811 X3: Maria Collazo (Acting), David Azaren

Serving Atlantic, Cape May, & Cumberland Counties Vineland - (856)205-1225X3: MaryBeth Sorrentino, Jean Griffie

Serving Gloucester & Salem Counties
Woodstown -(856)769-1126 X3: Mona Peterson, Mary Gooch

Serving Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic Counties
Somerset-(732) 537-6057: Sharif Branham
(co-located with NRCS State Office)

Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling

Friday, June 6, 2008, 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Helena Chemical

66 Route 206

Hammonton, New Jersey

(in the back of the building on the loading dock)

It's FREE, open to ANYONE who has a NJDEP Pesticide license & one core credit will be issued to each participant. Also - remember to bring you clean non-waxy cardboard for recycling.

Plastic Pesticide Container Processing Steps:

1. All pesticide containers **must be either triple rinsed or pressure rinsed, drained and dry inside**;
2. All pesticide containers **must be free of residue** (other than stains);
3. The **booklet must be removed** (it is not necessary to remove the paper labels glued to the container);
4. **Foil seal must be removed**;
5. Only non-refillable pesticide containers will be accepted – you must drill a ¼-inch hole in the bottom of the container or with a utility knife make a 6-inch slit in the bottom of the container so the container will not hold liquids;
6. Only pesticide containers embossed with HDPE or the recycling #2 will be accepted;
7. Pesticide containers up to 55 gallons in capacity will be accepted. However, you must cut the 55 gallon containers into at least 8 pieces and the 30 gallon containers into at least 4 pieces. This can be accomplished using a sawzall, chainsaw, circular saw, or reciprocating saw. These materials must be baled separately so do not commingle them with the containers 2.5 gallons or less in size - please keep them separate; and
8. Pesticide containers must have originally held an EPA registered pesticide.

We will also accept HDPE buckets & pales if the metal handles are removed.

If you have any questions, please contact:

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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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