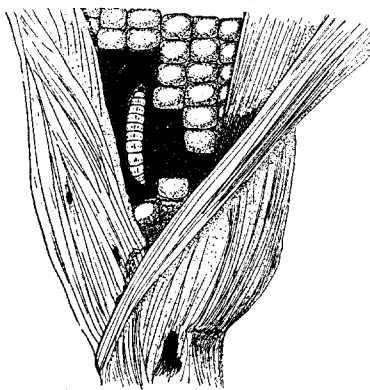


# PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

MAY 21, 2008



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## IPM Update

*Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program*

### Sweet Corn

Trap catches of **European corn borer (ECB)** adults have been light over the past week due largely to the cold, rainy weather. As the weather warms late this week and over the weekend, we would expect more consistent catches, particularly in the southern counties. Egg laying will commence with warmer, drier weather. At the present time, ECB adult activity is concentrated in the traditional early hot spot around the Cumberland and Salem County border (See ECB map).

The highest nightly ECB catches for the previous week are as follows:

Shirley	2	Seeley Lake	1
Beckett	1	Shiloh	1
Green Creek	1	Woodstown	1
Port Colden	1		

Adult **corn earworms (CEW)** have been caught in a number of traps over the past week. Catches range from Cape May County to Warren County. While numbers of adults are very low and sporadic, the fact that catches have occurred over such a wide area indicates that successful overwintering by some level of CEW has taken place. This population will be watched closely, and recommendations for early season control for silking sweet corn will appear in this publication.

The highest nightly CEW catches for the previous week are as follows:

Allamuchy	1	Green Creek	1
Centerton	1	Jones Island	1
Croton	1		
Flanders	1		

### Cole Crops

Crucifer and striped flea beetles are attacking newly emerged and recently transplanted fields of cabbage, broccoli and related crops. While activity has been suppressed by cold temperatures, these pests can cause significant injury to small plants. Certain crops like Bok choy, Napa cabbage, and arugula are particularly favored by these beetles. Fields should be scouted at least once a week. Check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations. If flea beetles are present

SEE IPM ON PAGE 2

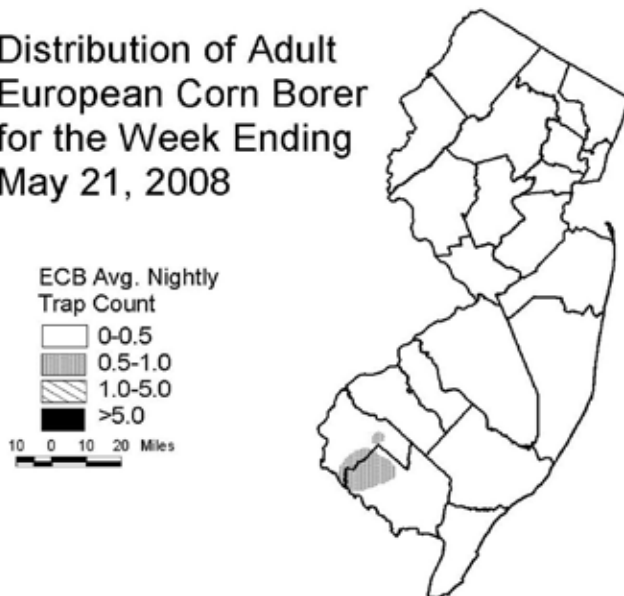
on approximately 50% of the plants and damage is readily visible, consider an insecticide treatment for suppression. Repeated treatments may be required to protect plants until they gain size and grow rapidly.

**Imported cabbage worm (ICW)** eggs are being deposited on cole crops at this time. These will hatch soon as warmer weather returns, and feeding will commence. Scout plantings weekly. Consider treating if caterpillars are found on 10% or more plants that are in the 0-9 true leaf stage. From 9-leaf to the early head stage (in broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage) infestations up to 20% may be tolerated. Once heads begin to form, a 5% threshold should be observed to protect the marketable portion of the plant. For leafy greens such as collards and kale, 10% plants infested is the threshold throughout.

**Pest Note**

Volunteer pumpkin plants emerging in sweet corn fields are being fed on by **striped cucumber beetles**. In some cases, beetle numbers are extremely high. This situation has been observed this week in Somerset and Burlington Counties. As early season plantings of cucumbers, melons and squash are made, be sure to take appropriate measures to protect against cucumber beetle feeding. Control recommendations may be found in the *2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending May 21, 2008



Data collected and processed by: Kris Holmstrom, Marilyn Hughes  
Rutgers Cooperative Extension & Center for Remote Sensing

**Pest Notes**

Gerald M. Ghidui, Ph.D., Specialist in Vegetable Entomology

**New Label for Coragen (rynaxypyr)**

E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company has received federal registration for their new insecticide, Coragen (rynaxypyr). This is a brand new chemistry insecticide (Mode of Action Group# 28) that is very effective primarily against most of the **worm pests** in vegetables in New Jersey, including the tough-to-control **beet** and **fall armyworms**, **diamondback moth larvae**, and **corn earworm**. Coragen is also effective against the **Colorado potato beetle** and **leafminers**, and can be applied as a foliar spray or through the trickle drip system. It supports an integrated pest management program because it is safe to beneficials, other insects and wildlife, mammals, etc. Labeled Vegetable Crops for **Coragen 1.67 Suspension Concentrate**

**Brassicas** (broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, mustard greens, kale, and others). As a foliar spray for **beet armyworm**, **cabbage loopers**, **diamondback moth larvae**, **imported cabbageworm**, **Hawaiian beet webworm**, and others.

**Cucurbits** (cucumber, melons, pumpkins, squash, Chinese okra, chayote, others) – through trickle irrigation or as a foliar spray for **beet armyworm**, **melonworm**, **pickleworm**, **loopers**, and other **worm pests**.

**Fruiting vegetables** (pepper, eggplant, tomato, others) – through trickle irrigation or as a foliar spray for **Colorado potato beetle**, **European corn borer**, **hornworms**, **corn earworm**, **cabbage loopers**, **fall armyworm**, **leafminers**, and others.

**Leafy vegetables** (celery, head and leaf lettuce, arugula, cardoon, spinach, others) – through trickle irrigation and as a foliar spray for **beet armyworm**, **diamondback moth larvae**, **corn earworm**, **cabbage loopers**, **webworms**, and others.

Coragen has been extensively tested over the past 5 years in trials located at Texas, Arizona, Florida, Virginia, New Jersey (Rutgers Research and Extension Center, Bridgeton) and other states, and has been highly effective against **worm pests** and **Colorado potato beetle** when applied either as a foliar spray or through the trickle/drip irrigation system.

You can download a copy of this label at: [www.cdms.net/LabelsMsds/LMDefault.aspx](http://www.cdms.net/LabelsMsds/LMDefault.aspx). □

# Perimeter Trap Cropping for Vine Crops

Ruth. Hazzard, IPM Specialist and Andy Cavanagh,  
University of Massachusetts Extension.

Reprinted from *Vegetable Notes*, University of Massachusetts Extension, Volume 19, Number 2, May 15, 2008

Perimeter trap cropping (PTC) to manage striped cucumber beetle in cucurbit crops has proven itself as an effective, cost-saving method for managing this pest. Systemic or foliar insecticides in the trap crop border are effective in halting the beetles in the border and protecting the main crop.

PTC systems can reduce insecticide use by over 90% if implemented correctly, but this is not the only benefit. By spraying only the border of your crop you're leaving the main part of the field as a refuge for pollinators and natural enemies of insect pests. Leaving the main crop unsprayed may also help to delay the development of insecticide resistance in the striped cucumber beetles – a few beetles will always bypass the border, and thereby escape selection for resistance.

The first trap crop that we looked at was Blue Hubbard, but many growers told us that Blue Hubbard is difficult to market and other border trap crops were needed. In 2006 we evaluated buttercup and kabocha squash as border crops, and they worked just as well as Blue Hubbard. Markets for these crops are strong. Any *Cucurbita maxima* variety is likely to be very attractive. This species includes many giant and specialty pumpkin varieties; the only one we do not recommend as a border crop is Turk's Turban because unlike most *C. maxima* varieties it is highly susceptible to bacterial wilt which is vectored by the beetles. You can even plant a border of mixed *C. maxima* around your butternut squash, acorn squash, and other winter squashes that are *C. pepo* or *C. moschata* types. This will provide you a wide variety of interesting squashes to market. We've tested this system extensively and found that as long as the trap crop border is planted on good land and remains intact, the system works remarkably well. In most cases, growers who use this system never need to apply insecticides to their main butternut crop at all.

In Connecticut, they've found the system to work equally well with cucumbers and summer squash. Zucchini tends to be more attractive than summer squash, and some varieties are so attractive that they could be used as a trap crop. We've also seen PTC work well in pumpkin crops, as long as the pumpkins in the main crop are *C. pepo* and not *C. maxima*. Remember, many giant and specialty pumpkins are actually *C. maxima* species, and would make good trap crops.

On organic farms, growers often treat the main crop with kaolin clay (Surround WP) which serves as a repellent. For transplants, using this before planting is very

efficient and lasts for a week or so if there are not heavy rains. Spinosad used in the border will kill striped cucumber beetles in the border; pyrethrin is less effective.

Every year we talk to more growers who adopt this system. The reduction in pesticide costs can be dramatic, and more than offset the small amount of time and care it takes to plant and treat a solid perimeter trap crop. We'd like to see even more growers try this system in their fields, and would be happy to answer any questions or offer any advice that we can. If you would like to try this system and have any questions, or just want to find out more about how it works, please call Andy Cavanagh at 413-577-3976.

For more details on PTC, please consult the UMass Vegetable website section on striped cucumber beetle: [http://www.umassvegetable.org/soil\\_crop\\_pest\\_mgt/insect\\_mgt/cucumber\\_beetle\\_stripped.html](http://www.umassvegetable.org/soil_crop_pest_mgt/insect_mgt/cucumber_beetle_stripped.html)



PTC border around butternut



Mixed cucurbit spp.

# Vegetable Disease Update

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

## ✓ Cole crops – Downy Mildew and Alternaria

– Symptoms of Downy mildew include purple to yellowish-brown spots on upper leaf surfaces. A grayish-white spore mass will develop and cover the underside of leaves under ideal temperatures (night temperatures of 46 to 61°F and day temperatures below 75°F. Downy mildew can kill young plants. Heavily infected leaves may drop providing entry points for bacterial infections (Black rot and Soft rot). Symptoms of Alternaria on infected leaves include small, expanding circular lesions with concentric rings that may have a ‘shot-hole’ appearance as lesions age. Heavily infected seedlings may result in damping-off. Control of Downy mildew and Alternaria begin with preventative fungicide applications. Use one of the following at the first sign of disease and continue every 7 to 10 days (Please refer to the pesticide table on page F20 of the *NJ Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* to determine which fungicide is labeled for each specific crop.): Quadris (azoxystrobin, 11) at 6.2 to 15.4 fl oz 2.08F/A, or chlorothalonil (M5) at 1.5 pt 6F/A or OLF, or Cabrio (pyraclostrobin, 11) at 12 to 16 oz 20EG/A, or Endura (boscalid, 7) at 6 to 9 oz 70WG/A, or maneb (M3) at 1.5 to 2 lb 80WP/A or OLF, or Ridomil Gold Bravo (mefenoxam + chlorothalonil, 4 + M5) at 1.5 lb 76.5WP/A (14-day schedule), or Switch (cyprodinil, 9) at 11 to 14 oz 62.5WG/A (Alternaria only). For downy mildew only, apply Actigard (acibenzolar-S-methyl, P) at 1 oz 50WG/A (begin applications 7-10 days after thinning and re-apply every 7 days for a total of 4 applications per season.), or Aliette (fosetyl Al, 33) at 3 to 5 lb 80WDG/A (on 14-day schedule). For more information please see *2008 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Cucumber/Pickles – Angular leaf spot** - Symptoms are distinct and easily diagnosed. Small water-soaked **lesions** develop on leaves and expand until they are **delimited by larger secondary veins** in leaves resulting in angular lesions. After time these lesions turn brown and infected tissue drops-off resulting in ‘shot-holes’. Angular leaf spot can be spread by splashing rain, insects, on the hands of workers and on farm machinery. Working in the field when the foliage is wet favors the spread of the disease. The disease can also be spread by blowing wind and in irrigation water. Best management of Angular leaf spot begins with clean-seed and planting in fields that has been out of cucurbit production for at least 2 years. Cultivating when foliage and soil are wet and irrigating with pond water should be avoided. There are cucurbit varieties with resistance. Add label rate of fixed copper + mancozeb to fungicide maintenance program and repeat applications every 7 days.

✓ **Lettuce – Downy mildew** – Lettuce downy mildew has been confirmed in the area this past week. The disease is very difficult to control once established in mature fields. Symptoms of lettuce downy mildew include irregular yellowish-brown lesions on leaves. White, fuzzy sporulation will develop on the underside of leaves under ideal conditions. Please scout on a regular basis. Use one of the following during periods of high moisture and moderate temperatures.

### Alternate:

Forum (dimethomorph, 40) at 6.0 fl oz 4.18SC/A (must be tank mixed with another fungicide registered on lettuce for downy mildew), or Aliette (fosetyl Al, 3) at 3 lb 80WDG/A (14-day schedule), or Maneb (M3) 1.5 to 2 lb 75DF/A (7- to 10-day schedule) or OLF, or

Previcur Flex (propamocarb HCL, 28) at 2.0 pt 6F/A

### With one of the following FRAC code 11 fungicides:

Quadris (azoxystrobin, 11) at 12.3 to 15.4 fl oz 2.08F/A, or

Tanos (famoxodone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) at 8 oz 50W/A plus maneb

## ✓ Pepper – Phytophthora blight

For control of the crown rot phase of blight:

Apply 1 pt Ridomil Gold 4E/A or 1 qt Ultra Flourish 2E/A (mefenoxam, 4). Apply broadcast prior to planting or in a 12- to 16-inch band over the row before or after transplanting. **Make two additional post planting** directed applications with 1 pint Ridomil Gold 4E or 1 qt Ultra Flourish 2E per acre to 6 to 10 inches of soil on either side of the plants at 30-day intervals. Use formula in the “Calibration for Changing from Broadcast to Band Application” section of *Calibrating Granular Application Equipment* to determine amount of Ridomil Gold needed per acre when band applications are made.

When using polyethylene mulch, apply Ridomil Gold 4E at the above rates and timing by injection through the trickle irrigation system. Dilute Ridomil Gold 4E prior to injecting to prevent damage to injector pump.

✓ **Strawberry – Anthracnose fruit rot** - Strawberry anthracnose can be extremely destructive during warm, wet weather causing significant fruit rot. Symptoms of Anthracnose include blackish-brown circular spots on maturing green fruit and soft, sunken (flat) circular lesions on ripe fruit. On ripe fruit, lesions can expand rapidly and are often covered with a pinkish-orange spore mass. Spores are spread from infected to healthy fruit with splashing water. Control of Anthracnose always begins with a 7 to 10 day preventative spray program no later than 10% bloom and/or prior to disease development. For control apply the following combinations:

#1) captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A plus Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 + 7) at 18.5 to 23.0 oz 38WG/A

SEE DISEASE UPDATE ON PAGE 5

**DISEASE UPDATE FROM PAGE 4**

#2) captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A plus Abound (azoxystrobin, 11) at 6.2 to 15.4 oz 2.08F/A or Cabrio (pyraclostrobin, 11) at 12 to 14 oz 20EG/A

#3) Captevate (captan + fenhexamid, M3 + 17) at 3.5 to 5.25 lb 68WDG/A

For subsequent applications, alternate:

captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A plus Abound (azoxystrobin, 11) at 6.2 to 15.4 oz 2.08F/A, or

Cabrio (pyraclostrobin, 11) at 12 to 14 oz 20EG/A with captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A, or

Captevate (captan + fenhexamid, M3 + 17) at 3.5 to 5.25 lb 68WDG/A

To help manage fungicide resistance development, do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of either Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 + 7), Cabrio (pyraclostrobin, 11) or Abound/Quadris (azoxystrobin, 11) before switching to another fungicide chemistry.

✓ **Strawberry – Botrytis (Gray Mold) and Blossom blight** – Weather conditions have been ideal for botrytis development and it can cause serious losses in strawberry plantings if not controlled properly. Development is favored by moderate temperatures (59 to 77 F) with prolonged periods of high relative humidity and surface wetness. Control of Gray mold begins with preventative fungicide applications. Apply at 5 to 10 percent bloom and every 10 days until harvest. During periods of excessive moisture, spray intervals of 5 to 7 days may be necessary. Rotate fungicide chemistries to aid fungicide resistance management.

Application #1: captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A plus Topsin M (thiophanate-methyl, 1) at 1 lb 70WP/A or Switch (cyprodinil, 9) at 11-14 oz. 62.5WG/A

Application #2; Elevate (fenhexamid, 17 - See restrictions) at 1.1 to 1.5 lb 50WDG/A, or Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 + 7) at 18.5 to 23 oz 38 WG/A

Application #3: captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A plus Topsin M (thiophanate-methyl, 1) at 1 lb 70WP or Switch (cyprodinil, 9) at 11 to 14 oz. 62.5WG/A

For subsequent applications, alternate:

Captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A, or Captevate (captan + fenhexamid, M3 + 17) at 3.5 to 5.25 lb 68WDG/A, or Switch (cyprodinil, 9) at 11 to 14 oz. 62.5WG/A or Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 +7) at 18.5 to 23 oz 38 WG/A, or Thiram (M3) at 4 to 5 lb 65WSB/A

✓ **Strawberry – Leather rot** - Leather rot caused by *Phytophthora cactorum* can be extremely damaging if left uncontrolled, especially if wet soil conditions and rainy weather persist for extended periods. Weather conditions which favor Gray mold development may also favor Leather rot. **Fungicides effective against Gray mold are not highly effective against Leather rot** (i.e. Captan, Topsin-M). Symptoms of Leather rot begin to develop as green fruit begins to develop and mature. On green fruit, infected areas often turn a dark-brown. As infection

spreads, entire fruit main turn dark-brown and become 'leathery'. However, some fruit may remain mostly green with only dark-brown margins developing around the point of infection. Importantly, infection may cause fully mature fruit to turn reddish-brown to dark purple or **cause no distinct symptoms**. These 'healthy-looking' fruit have a very unpleasant taste and may be unintentionally harvested for sale. For control of Leather rot in:

**New Plantings:**

Aliette (fosetyl-Al, 33) at 2.5 to 5.0 lb 80WDG/A.

Begin 14 to 21 days after planting and continue on a 30 to 60 day interval as long as favorable disease conditions occur, or

Ridomil Gold (mefenoxam, 4) at 1 pt 4E/A. Make one application at transplanting plus an additional application at fruit set or 30 days before harvest.

**Established Plantings:**

Aliette (fosetyl-Al, 33) at 2.5 to 5 lb 80WDG/A, or Ridomil Gold (mefenoxam, 4) at 1 pt 4E/A. Apply in spring before first bloom and repeat once in the fall.

✓ **Tomato – Bacterial spot and speck – Both bacterial diseases can cause serious problems in the field if infections begin in the greenhouse prior to transplanting.** Symptoms of spot and speck look very similar on infected leaves. Lesions are small, circular, blackish-brown and with time develop a halo, or yellowing of tissue surrounding the lesion. As lesions develop they can coalesce (join together) and can cause premature death. Since sources for these diseases include seed, weed hosts, volunteer plants and contaminated wood (benches) make sure production or holding areas are disinfested, weed-free and clean prior to introducing transplants. Inspect all seedlings prior transplanting. Infections can occur on all parts of the tomato plant and can easily be spread during transplant production and transplanting with contaminated equipment and workers hands. Tomato transplants with suspected symptoms can be treated with streptomycin (Agri-Mycin 17, Agri-Strep, 25) at 1 lb/100 gallons, or 1.25 teaspoon per gallon every 4 to 5 days prior to transplanting. Additionally, Kocide 3000 (copper hydroxide, FRAC code M1), the updated formulation from DuPont, has a greenhouse label for speck and spot control in the greenhouse. Apply ½ to 1.5 TBSP per 1000 sq ft. every 5 to 10 days. Remember, phytotoxicity is an important issue when apply copper in enclosed structures, see label for cautions, restrictions and liabilities. After transplanting, apply Actigard at 0.33 oz 50 WG/A, or fixed copper (M1) at 1 lb a.i./A plus a mancozeb (Dithane, Manex II, Manzate, Penncozeb, M3) at 1.5 lb 75DF or OLF, or ManKocide (M1 + M3) at 2.5 to 5.0 lb 61WP/A, or Cuprofix MZ (M1 + M3) at 1.75 to 7.25 lb 52.5DF/A on a 7 day schedule.. □

# Tomato Fusarium Crown and Root Rot Reported on Eastern Shore

Dr. Steve Rideout, Eastern Shore Agricultural Research & Extension Center, VA Tech

Over the last week we have seen tomato plants showing symptoms of Fusarium Crown and Root Rot (FCRR) infection. The majority of these plants have exhibited minimal root and top growth, wilting and discoloration of leaves, and a discrete lesion on the tomato plant at or near the soil surface. Infected plants will also produce excessive adventitious roots. Cutting vertically into the stem reveals discolored vascular tissue while the pith appears healthy (see VDOW).

FCRR is caused by the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *radicis-lycopersici* and is favored by soil temperatures from 50-68°F. Our spring in Virginia has been cool and windy which may have aided in the development of this disease. The symptoms that we are seeing on tomatoes are also signature of this specific disease. We experienced a similar outbreak in the spring of 2006.

Once you have FCRR there are no known options that will offer curative control of this disease. In fields with numerous infections plant vigor and stand will be very non-uniform (see VDOW). Plants should recover especially if our weather turns warmer and less moist. Although there are no known control measures for FCRR once the disease is present, there are many preventative measures that one can implement to help reduce FCRR incidence:

- 1) Avoid overwatering-excess moisture can enhance FCRR
- 2) Avoid overfertilization and fertilization by ammoniacal nitrogen
- 3) Ensure pre-plant fumigation occurs under optimum conditions
- 4) Minimize physical damage to transplants or transplanting in windy conditions
- 5) Maintain soil pH from 6.0-7.0

FCRR is an opportunistic disease that is most severe when plants are under stress or have open wounds. Most plants that we have observed with FCRR here have received wind damage or have been overfertilized. We are hopeful that warmer and drier weather will aid in escaping further FCRR infections.

Submitted by Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Specialist in Plant Pathology. □

## Vegetable Disease of the Week

Photos by Dr. Steve Rideout, VA Tech



Discolored vascular tissue on FCRR-infected tomato plant.



Non-uniform growth of tomatoes caused by FCRR infection.

Please note correct phone number for registration

## 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. □

## Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged much below normal, averaging 56 degrees north, 57 degrees central and 59 degrees south. Extremes were 79 degrees at Hammonton and Canoe Brook on the 15th, and 38 degrees at Canoe Brook, Belvidere and Newton on the 13th. Weekly rainfall averaged 1.66 inches north, 2.02 inches central, and 1.63 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 1.30 inches at Charlotteburg and Long Branch on the 16th to 17th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 98 percent north, 97 percent central and 96 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 56 degrees north, 57 degrees central and 59 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 5/19/ 8										
WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON %FC
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	
BELVIDERE BRIDGE	1.82	12.45	2.46	77	38	56.	-5	273	87	100
CANOE BROOK	1.65	11.96	.93	79	38	57.	-3	269	106	100
CHARLOTTEBURG	1.72	12.60	1.74	76	41	55.	-3	220	122	100
FLEMINGTON	1.73	11.66	1.18	76	39	56.	-4	263	88	100
NEWTON	1.38	12.14	2.47	77	38	57.	-2	321	195	100
FREEHOLD	1.68	8.56	-1.87	77	40	59.	-3	274	51	100
LONG BRANCH	1.91	10.51	-.26	73	44	56.	-5	195	7	98
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.87	10.33	.13	77	41	57.	-5	273	24	100
TOMS RIVER	2.58	10.48	.04	74	40	57.	-5	273	65	100
TRENTON	2.05	9.83	.39	76	42	58.	-5	347	67	100
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	1.48	7.99	-1.16	76	42	58.	-4	319	72	100
DOWNSTOWN	1.79	9.89	.48	78	42	59.	-4	367	76	100
GLASSBORO	2.04	9.62	-.36	77	44	59.	-4	401	123	100
HAMMONTON	1.56	8.31	-1.40	79	42	59.	-4	389	118	100
POMONA	1.49	9.74	.62	76	40	58.	-4	348	123	95
SEABROOK	1.42	9.89	1.33	77	44	60.	-3	411	115	100
SOUTH HARRISON	2.72	10.52	1.30	77	42	61.	NA	398	NA	NA
WES KLINE -- GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW LAST WEEK 137 (Ending 5/12/08) THIS WEEK 131 (Ending 5/19/08)										

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New Jersey Agricultural  
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Joseph Ingerson-Mahar, Vegetable IPM Coordinator  
Kristian E. Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II

### **Newsletter Production**

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

**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.

**Use of Trade Names:** No discrimination or endorsement is intended in the use of trade names in this publication. In some instances a compound may be sold under different trade names and may vary as to label clearances.

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