

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

JUNE 4, 2008



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An Inconvenient Truth - The Farmer's Version

Jhilson Ortiz, Senior Program Coordinator, Agriculture Marketing

The green (ecological) movement that pushes for more responsible business practices toward the environment has reached not only the likes of J&J, Coca Cola, and most of mainstream Corporate America, but also Agriculture as an industry.

To be prepared to face this not so new challenge, farmers have to recognize what part of their operations meet and do not meet these growing niche market expectations by creating a list of positive and negative impacts created by their farm activities.

The objective of generating the list is to help farmers recognize what business practices should be considered for further improvement for more social responsibility, and also to help farmers understand what activities should be promoted and advertised.

One of the main mistakes that farmers make is to not be proactive and communicative to their audiences/buyers by informing them what the farm does for their economy, their lifestyle, their health, and their [other] expectations.

This program/plan, does require a plan for delivery, and the best methods are those that "shock & awe" with an inspirational spin. Farmers could start by taking good pictures of nature as portrayed by their farm and its activities.

The purpose of the pictures is to help the farmer communicate an idea that resonates with their audience. These ideas are naturally the match between consumer concern and the actions that farmers are taking to address them. After this subject is understood, it becomes clear why it is important to list the activities that are done right and should be promoted as well as those that could be improved (for self analysis, not publication).

Other activities that promote the image of social/environmental responsibility are easy to follow, such as offering recyclable and multiuse bags. These activities are economically self sustainable and their public relations benefit value has no price.

Sharing the good news of agriculture and farming responsibility in New Jersey is upon each farmer. It will go a long way to help farmers tell their story and how their activities are not an inconvenient truth. All that farmers need is the interest in becoming more active in the mind and hearts of their consumers.

SEE AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH ON PAGE 2

Pest Notes

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

Solanaceous Crops

Colorado potato beetle adults have been very active during the warm weather we've had over the past 5-7 days. Many egg masses have been deposited, and small larvae are starting to appear on potatoes and newly transplanted tomatoes. Fields treated with a seed-treatment or in-furrow treatment for potato beetles should not need a foliar treatment, but untreated fields should be monitored closely for damage and buildup of potato beetle larvae.

Most post-emergence insecticides are more effective against small larvae than they are against adults and large larvae. This is especially true with the Bt's (*Bacillus thuringiensis* insecticides, such as Novodor), azadirachtin products (Azatin, Ecozin, Neemix, and neem-based products), and SpinTor/Entrust. Larvae are just starting to hatch from eggs, and this is their most susceptible growth stage to insecticides. Time the first application to coincide with first egg hatch, obtain thorough coverage as newly hatched larvae may not move around plant foliage very much, and repeat application in 5-7 days if larvae are still hatching or present.

Different insecticides may be labeled for each Solanaceous crop (potato, tomato and eggplant), so check label for each use before application. For potato growers, note that several products are effective against Colorado potato beetle larvae and **European corn borer** as well. Avaunt, SpinTor/Entrust, Radiant, and Rimon have both Colorado potato beetle and European corn borer on the label.

Cole Crops

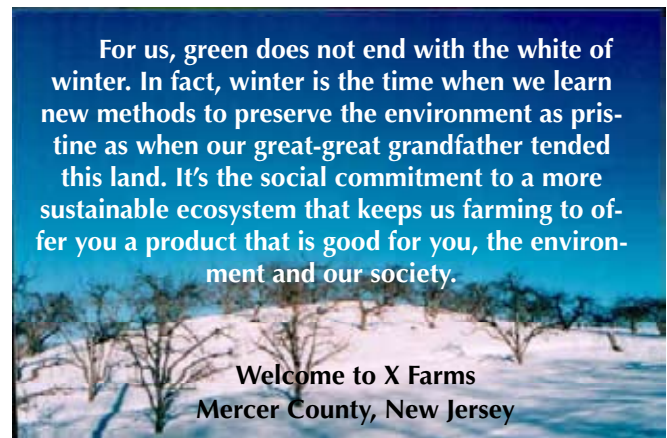
Flea beetles are still causing damage in fields with seedling cabbage and related crops. Populations of flea beetles have increased on these crops because of the recent 7-10 days of warm sunny weather. Young plants and seedlings are most susceptible to flea beetle damage. Monitor closely for beetles and damage, and if treatment is needed, many effective insecticides are available. Actara, Asana, Assail, Baythroid, bifenthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, Mustang MAX, Proaxis, Provado, Renounce, Sevin, and Thionex are some of the products labeled, and all are effective against adult flea beetles. Thorough coverage of the foliage is important because these pests feed anywhere on the plant and are highly mobile. Monitor fields closely 3-5 days after treatment to determine if additional treatments are necessary. Remember that beetles continually invade the field, and plants may need to be protected until they grow and gain size.

Imported cabbageworm eggs and larvae are appearing in plantings of various cole crops. These larvae

are offspring of the common white butterfly that is still observed fluttering around cole crop fields (cabbages, collards, kale, leafy crops, etc). This pest is readily controlled with any of a number of labeled materials, including the Bt products (*Bacillus thuringiensis*). A wide variety of different chemistry products that are effective against Lepidopteran larvae ('worm' pests) is available for use in cole crops. Consult page F18 of the 2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations for NJ for more information on when and what to spray with for imported cabbageworm.

The Cornell University research station on Long Island, NY, reports that **diamondback moth larvae** are appearing on crucifers throughout that area. Although larvae are still small, and numbers are below threshold, the DBML are more difficult to control than imported cabbageworms. If you have both of these pests present, avoid the use of pyrethroids or Lannate as they will control the imported cabbageworm only. Instead, use a Bt product (if population numbers of DBML are low still), or a material such as SpinTor, Entrust, Proclaim, Radiant or Rimon. Thorough coverage of plant foliage is critical for proper management of DBML. □

AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH FROM PAGE 1



For more information on how to enhance your farm image, please contact Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Mercer County at 609-989-6830.

Hints & Tips:

- Promoting a nonexistent brand called "you" defeats the purpose of becoming familiar with your name. Make sure people know what products you grow and what you stand for.
- The size of your ad and promotion efforts should be directly related to the size of your clientele and your budget.
- Some is better than none. This is why at least some of your green activities should be promoted to the public rather than none.
- Be in touch with society's green concerns by reading the local press and industry news. There is no worse waste than highlighting something obvious or of small importance. □

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

Sweet Corn

Trap catches of **European corn borer (ECB)** adults are still fairly light, but have become more consistent over the past week. Scouts report seeing numerous adults flying in whorl and pre-tassel stage sweet corn this week, and feeding into the 10-12% range has been recorded from Cape May to Middlesex counties. Warmer weather is forecast for the end of this week. This should result in significant increases in adult ECB activity and egg laying throughout the state. At the present time, highest adult ECB activity is concentrated near the junction of Burlington, Mercer and Monmouth counties (See ECB map). It is important to note that sweet corn started through (or under) plastic mulch is far ahead of bare-ground sweet corn at this time. Early ECB larval infestations occur on these plantings with the same intensity as on whorl stage corn. Without whorl leaves to observe, however, injury on these more advanced stages is not as obvious. Be sure to treat these plantings as the tassels open and begin a silking stage spray program from that time forward. ECB adults will continue to lay eggs on these plants through the silking stage, and constitute a threat to the ears. A silk spray program as dictated by local **corn earworm (CEW)** counts will help prevent ear infestations from ECB. For whorl stage sweet corn, consider treating for ECB when 12% or more plants show signs of the "shot-hole" type feeding on newer leaves. Consult the *2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for materials and rates.

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

Cinnaminson	2	Downer	1	New Egypt	1
Crosswicks	2	Hammonton	1	Pennington	1
Allentown	1	Lawrenceville	1	Shiloh	1
Burlington	1	Morristown	1	South Branch	1

Adult **corn earworms (CEW)** have been caught in more locations and with greater intensity over the past week. Catches range from Cape May County to Warren County. Numbers are increasing, and this population is a real threat to early season silking sweet corn. In areas where silks are not available, CEW larvae have been found in corn tassels. While this is not a damaging situation, it indicates that egg laying has occurred. Growers should access information on CEW populations from this publication or from population maps posted on the RCE Vegetable IPM Program website: <http://www.pest-management.rutgers.edu/IPM/Vegetable/Pest%20Maps/maparchive.htm>

At the present time, the highest CEW adult catches are near the Cumberland-Atlantic County border and in the border area of Burlington, Mercer, and Monmouth

counties (See CEW map), although adults are being caught all over southern and central NJ. Shaded areas on the map (blue on the web) indicate a 4-5 day silking spray schedule, while cross-hatched areas (green on the web) represent a 3-day silking spray schedule.

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

Allentown	2	Indian Mills	1	Milltown	1
Crosswicks	1	Jones Island	1	New Egypt	1
Elm	1	Mannington	1	Pedricktown	1
Green Creek	1	Medford	1	Port Colden	1

Scouts are still finding a few **true armyworms (TAW)** feeding in whorl stage sweet corn in the southern counties. This caterpillar causes injury similar to that of fall armyworm. However, corn is not the preferred host of TAW, and feeding is not usually widespread or economically important. Where corn is in close proximity to small grains, some feeding may be present. TAW resemble FAW, except that they are not as dark, and lack the inverted "Y" on the head capsule. We would not expect FAW to be present in New Jersey until some time in July.

Cole Crops

Crucifer and striped flea beetles continue to attack 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 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) and **diamondback moth (DBM)** larvae are feeding cole crops in many areas at this time. Scout plantings weekly, paying particular attention to the innermost leaves where ICW often feed. 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.

Tomatoes

Be aware that the practices of pruning and tying tomato plants in the field can spread **bacterial pathogens** if they are present on any of the plants. It is advisable to use latex gloves while pruning, and discard them at the end of each row. Using new gloves with each new row will help limit spread in the field. Additionally, tying

SEE IPM ON PAGE 4

wands may be dipped in a bleach solution at row end as well for the same reason. Bacterial infections (speck, spot and canker) typically appear first as very dark lesions on leaf edges or interior tissue. Foliage of any age may be affected. Various chemical applications may also be used to help suppress bacterial infections (see the *2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*), and these should be considered even in the absence of symptoms.

If there is a history of **Colorado potato beetle (CPB)** on your farm, don't forget to check for this pest, especially on new transplants. Adults can cause significant losses to new plants if not managed. IPM scouts reported just such a situation in the Hammonton area this week. Where plants have not been protected with Admire or other similar material, scouting should be conducted twice weekly. Consider treating for CPB if adults average 15 per 10 plants overall in a 50 plants sample. Spot treat to manage localized hot-spots.

Peppers

ECB larvae are a threat to newly transplanted peppers at this time. Larvae hatching from eggs laid underneath leaves will bore into the main stem of these small plants. The result is a plant that loses all growth above the point of entry. While the plant begins to grow laterally below the wound, the first fruit set is typically lost. Scout fields weekly. Look at two leaves (top and bottom) each on 5 consecutive plants in 10 random locations. If 2 or more ECB eggmasses are found, consider an insecticide application to limit injury. ECB eggmasses are flat and waxy looking; almost appearing like fish scales on the leaf surface.

NJ Fungicide Resistance Management Info On-line

Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Specialist in Vegetable Pathology

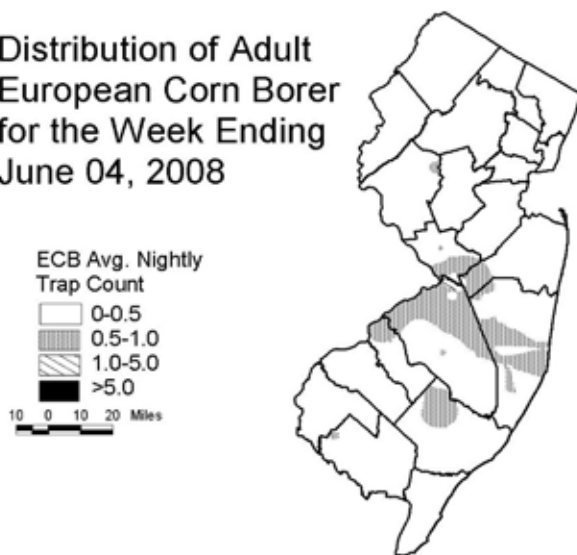
Information of fungicide resistance management and FRAC tables can now be found on-line at the NJAES on-line vegetable resource center.

With cucurbit powdery and downy mildew season quickly approaching, growers should begin to think about control options and fungicide resistance management. Both pathogens have the ability to develop resistance to commonly-used fungicides, such as those in FRAC codes 3 and 11, and have been shown to develop resistance to these groups of fungicides in New Jersey. If you didn't have the opportunity to pick up the *2008 Fungicide Resistance Management Guidelines For Vegetable Crops Grown In the Mid-Atlantic Region* at a local or regional meeting this past winter, the complete guide is now available on-line. The resistance management guide is designed to help growers develop proper fungicide programs and rotations! The complete guide or individual FRAC tables for specific crops can now be downloaded for FREE from the website!

For more information, please visit VEGETABLE DISEASE under RESOURCES in the COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTION section the NJAES vegetable production on-line resource center website at:

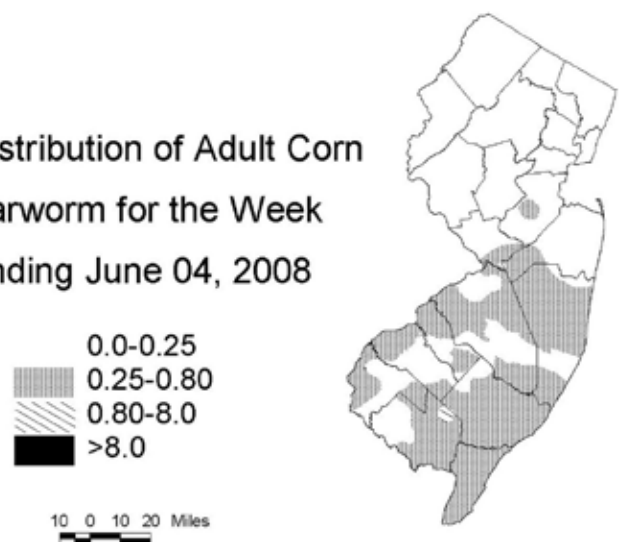
<http://njveg.rutgers.edu> □

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending June 04, 2008



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

Distribution of Adult Corn Earworm for the Week Ending June 04, 2008



Data collected and processed by: Kris Holmstrom,
Rutgers Cooperative Extension Pest Management Office

Vegetable Disease Update

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

✓ **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.

✓ **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

#2) captan 5(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.

SEE DISEASE UPDATE ON PAGE 6

DISEASE UPDATE FROM PAGE 5

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-AI, 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-AI, 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 to 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. □

Vegetable Diseases of the Week

Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Specialist in Vegetable Pathology



Anthracnose fruit rot of bell pepper.



"Buckeye rot" of Bell Pepper fruit.



Grey mold (Botrytis) on bell pepper fruit.

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 1/4-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 Karen Kritz at 609-984-2506 or email karen.kritz@ag.state.nj.us. ☐

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged slightly below normal, averaging 65 degrees north 66 degrees central and 68 degrees south. Extremes were 87 degrees at Canoe Brook on the 28th, and 38 degrees at Charlotteburg on the 30th. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.54 inches north, 0.65 inches central, and 0.63 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 0.93 inches at Cape May Courthouse on the 31st to 1st. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 87 percent north, 81 percent central and 72 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 62 degrees north, 63 degrees central and 64 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 6/ 2/ 8

WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	%FC
BELVIDERE BRIDGE	.59	13.52	1.88	86	41	65.	1	420	58	82
CANOE BROOK	.57	13.07	.24	87	40	67.	3	433	98	85
CHARLOTTEBURG	.39	13.57	.90	82	38	63.	1	342	108	81
FLEMINGTON	.84	13.09	.94	85	39	66.	1	419	66	90
NEWTON	.32	12.95	1.77	86	41	65.	2	462	184	80
FREEHOLD	.59	9.83	-2.28	85	39	66.	0	424	5	86
LONG BRANCH	.45	11.57	-.90	84	45	67.	2	369	-1	68
NEW BRUNSWICK	.74	11.69	-.24	85	41	66.	0	437	-14	88
TOMS RIVER	.41	11.43	-.64	86	40	66.	2	431	43	65
TRENTON	1.04	11.47	.51	85	43	66.	-1	510	15	86
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	.93	9.46	-1.16	83	44	66.	0	484	43	87
DOWNSTOWN	.49	10.94	.06	84	43	67.	0	530	21	69
GLASSBORO	.41	10.78	-.83	84	47	69.	2	594	104	65
HAMMONTON	.56	9.41	-1.89	85	45	68.	1	568	86	65
POMONA	.74	11.05	.56	85	45	68.	2	523	107	77
SEABROOK	missing									
SOUTH HARRISON	1.11	12.22	.91	83	48	68	NA	583	NA	NA
WES KLINE -- GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW	LAST WEEK			110 (Ending 5/26/08)			THIS WEEK		190 (Ending 6/2/08)	

RUTGERS

New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station

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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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