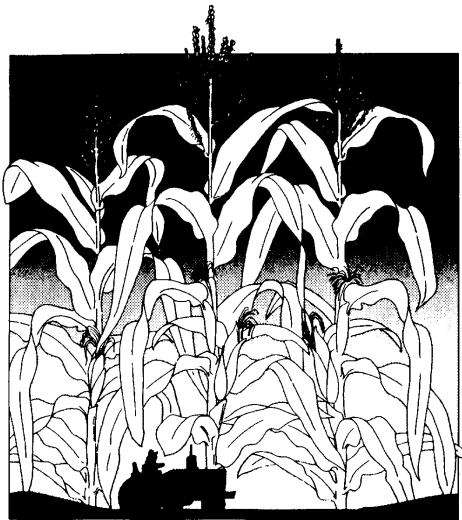


PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

JUNE 11, 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 increased significantly over the past week. Female moths are easily visible in whorl and pre-tassel stage sweet corn as they deposit eggs. Feeding into the 20-30% range has been recorded in southern and central counties. At the present time, adult ECB activity is moderate throughout southern New Jersey, and in areas of Burlington, Hunterdon, Mercer and Monmouth counties (See ECB map). Although moth catches are much lower in the northern counties, we are beginning to see feeding in whorl stage sweet corn there. 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:

Allentown	7	Sergeantsville	3	Elm	2
Hammonton	5	Shiloh	3	Hillsborough	2
RAREC	5	Centerton	2	Indian Mills	2
Folsom	3	Eldora	2	Medford	2

Adult **corn earworms (CEW)** have increased dramatically with warm weather over the past week. Catches range from Cape May County to Warren County. This population is a significant threat to early season silking sweet corn. Growers should access information on CEW populations from this publication or from population maps posted on the RCE Vegetable IPM Program website: <http://www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/IPM/Vegetable/Pest%20Maps/maparchive.htm>

At the present time, the highest CEW adult catches are in western Gloucester and Salem counties, and in southern Burlington County (See CEW map), although adults are being caught all over southern

SEE IPM ON PAGE 2

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:

Indian Mills	6	Folsom	3	Little York	2
Cinnaminson	5	Downer	2	Mannington	2
Elm	4	Eldora	2	Pedricktown	2
Allentown	3	Jones Island	2	Wall	2

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 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. If an insecticide application is required for ECB management, seek to use materials that have minimal impacts on aphid predators and parasites (see below). Such materials include spinosad (preserves most predators, but eliminates parasitic wasps), and methoxyfenozide (preserves both). See *2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for more materials and rates.

Aphids are a common occurrence on peppers, and scouts report finding populations in some fields. These pests feed on the undersides of leaves and deposit their sticky droppings onto the surface of developing fruit. While a situation like this warrants an insecticide application, aphids present on the plants prior to the development of fruit do not usually require treatment. Early populations are frequently controlled by predators such as lacewing and ladybird beetle larvae, syrphid fly (flower fly) maggots and parasites such as aphidiid wasps. The aphidiid wasp is the most useful, resulting in significant aphid reductions. Parasitized aphids appear bloated and gold-colored. Scouts in the northern half of the state are reporting overall declines in aphid populations as parasitism and predation increase. As fruit are produced, aphid populations that are high enough to result in sticky residues on fruit (generally 120 or more aphids/100 sampled leaves) should be managed with insecticides.

Pumpkins and winter squash

Pumpkin and winter squash plantings are beginning to emerge now. As this occurs, be sure to check for the presence of **striped** and **spotted cucumber beetles**. These beetles will feed on the seed leaves of newly emerged plants, causing significant injury and potentially transmitting **bacterial wilt**. If seeds were not planted with a systemic insecticide to prevent this type of feeding, scout the fields twice weekly until plants have exceeded the 4 true leaf stage. Check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations, and consider treating if cucumber beetles are found at more than 5 locations.

SEE ECB AND CEW MAPS ON PAGE 3

Pest Notes

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

Potato

Colorado potato beetle adults have been very active during the hot weather we've had over the past week or so, and many egg masses have hatched. Small larvae are starting to appear on potatoes, and these will molt to large larvae very quickly in this heat. Fields treated with a seed-treatment or in-furrow treatment for potato beetles should not need a foliar treatment yet, but just to make sure, all fields should be monitored closely for damage and buildup of potato beetle larvae.

Most foliar-applied insecticides are more effective against small larvae (1st-2nd instars) than they are against adults and large larvae (3rd and 4th instars) and adults. 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 (**note: SpinTor/Entrust and Avaunt will control small potato beetle larvae as well as European corn borer larvae**). Small larvae are most susceptible to insecticides. Time the first application to coincide with the first appearance of small larvae, 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. Monitor fields throughout this time to make sure management tactics are working as planned.

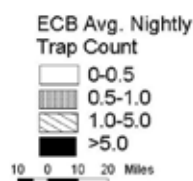
Potato leafhoppers have arrived at potato farms throughout southern New Jersey. Adults and nymphs have been found on potatoes at grower's farms at Elmer, NJ and at RAREC, Bridgeton, NJ. It is most likely they are common place at this time. On potatoes, both nymphs and adults feed on the underside of the foliage, sucking plant juices from the leaves. Leaves turn off-color and usually bright yellow triangles show up on the leaf tips, commonly known as 'hopper burn'. These pests are very destructive, and damage can be severe when the populations build up. Yield losses occur soon after damage appears, and the plant is not able to make up for this loss. It is recommended that control measures be initiated when more than 1 adult per 5 feet of row is observed, or when more than 15 nymphs per 50 leaves are counted. These thresholds are low, but potato leafhoppers are damaging pests and growers can not let the population become large.

For potato leafhoppers, use Actara, Asana, Assail, Baythroid, dimethoate, Provado, Imidan, Warrior, Lannate, permethrin, Renounce, Thionex, Venom, or Vydate. Do NOT use a neonicotinoid (Actara, Assail, Provado, Venom) if Admire, Platinum or Venom was used at planting time.

European Corn Borer

The Rutgers IPM specialists report that black light traps at RAREC, Bridgeton, are catching 5 **European corn borer moths** per night. Moth activity is likely at a peak for the first generation corn borer, and should stay up for a few days because of the favorable warm, humid weather. This weather is also ideal for oviposition and egg hatching/survival. Crops that will need protection at this time are peppers (if fruit and present and fruit are larger than 1/2" in diameter), sweet corn (see "Decision Making – Whorl/Tassel Infestation" section of the 2008 *Commercial Production Recommendations for New Jersey*, pages F119-F120 for more information on corn borer and sweet corn), and white potatoes (apply first spray for corn borer when 10% of the stems have entry holes in fresh market varieties, and 25% in processing varieties). Remember that seed treatments or at-plant applications of Admire, Platinum, Venom or other neonicotinoid material will not control the corn borer. □

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending June 11, 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 11, 2008



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

Disease Briefs

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

Understanding and controlling damping-off.

With the extremely hot weather and hit or miss downpours lately, damping-off can be very common this time of year. Damping-off can kill seedlings before they break the soil line (pre-emergent damping-off) or kill seedlings soon after they emerge (post-emergent damping-off). Common pathogens that cause damping-off include *Pythium*, *Phytophthora*, *Rhizoctonia* and *Fusarium* spp. Although all four pathogens are associated with damping-off, the conditions which favor their development are very different. In general, *Phytophthora* and *Pythium* are more likely to cause damping-off in cool, wet soils. While, *Rhizoctonia* and *Fusarium* are more likely to cause damping-off under warmer, drier conditions. In general, *Pythium* tends to kill seedlings before they emerge where *Rhizoctonia* and *Fusarium* tend to kill seedlings after they emerge. There are exceptions to the rules in some cases, but none the less, all damping-off pathogens can cause serious losses if not controlled properly. Control of damping-off depends on a number of factors. First, is recognizing the conditions which may be leading to the problem (i.e. weather, greenhouse growing conditions) and secondly, identifying the pathogen causing the problem. Why is this so important? The fungicides applied to prevent or control damping-off are specific in the pathogens they control. Fungicides used to control *Pythium* or *Phytophthora* won't control the other damping-off pathogens. Why is this? The biology of the fungus and the mode of action of the fungicide dictates fungicide efficacy. For example, Ridomil Gold and Ultra Flourish (mefenoxam, FRAC code 4) and Previcur Flex (propamocarb, 28) helps control the 'water molds' (*Pythium*'s and *Phytophthora*) where Terraclor (PCNB, 14), Rovral (iprodione, 2) and Quadris (azoxystrobin, 11) helps control damping-off caused by *Rhizoctonia*. Therefore, it is extremely important to know which pathogen is causing the damping-off problem and which fungicide to properly apply. Always refer to the fungicide label for crop use, pathogens controlled and application rates.

When to begin spraying for downy mildew on cucurbit crops?

One of the biggest questions each summer is when to start spraying for Cucurbit downy mildew control? Remember that downy mildew in a normal year has to work its way up north from cucurbit crops grown in the south each year, and there needs to be favorable weather patterns which spread the disease to our region. The best approach on determining on when to spray for Downy mildew will be to stay aware of weath-

er patterns and to scout on a regular basis. As cucurbit crops begin to develop canopy make sure to scout on a regular basis, especially if wet weather has been around for a few days. **Once Downy mildew has been detected in our region, basic fungicide maintenance programs should be adjusted to include Downy mildew control.** According to the NCSU's website downy mildew was discovered in southern Georgia (Brooks Co.) on June 4 and in Texas (Harris Co.) on June 2.

To track the progress of Downy mildew in the eastern US and to keep up with reports of Downy mildew from other states please visit North Carolina State University's Cucurbit Downy Mildew Forecasting Center at: <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/cucurbit/>

For the most current update on 2008 cucurbit downy mildew recommendations please visit the VEGETABLE DISEASE Section under RESOURCES in the COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTION area of the NJAES Vegetable Production On-line Resource Center website at <http://njveg.rutgers.edu>. □

Vegetable Disease Update

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

✓ 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.

✓ **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

Vegetable Disease of the Week

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



Sunscald injury on stems of young pepper seedlings caused by stems laying against edges of black plastic mulch.

Note: Secondary pathogens such as Alternaria infest bleached out areas of stems over time.

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. □

Cover Crops for Early Summer: *Buckwheat and Sudangrass*

Source: *Cover Crop Guide*, Cornell University, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, <http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/faculty/bjorkman/covercrops/earlysummer.html>

Summer may seem an odd time to use cover crops, because that is the time when the real crops are growing. But summer may be the right opportunity to improve fields with a cover crop. If the soil is wearing out, summer is when a soil-building crop can do a lot more work. Also, if the rotation leaves an opening in the summer, a short cycle cover crop will be much better than leaving the field open, to suffer erosion from rain and have weeds to go to seed. Buckwheat sown in late May or early June can be used before vegetables such as pumpkins, broccoli, and late cucumbers. There is another opportunity for summer cover crops after lettuce, peas, early beans, spinach or small grains. For planting in June, there are really only two choices. One is sudangrass, or sorghum-sudangrass, and the other is buckwheat. Both grow rapidly in the summer warmth.

Making the choice

The two cover crops have different properties, so the management goal and field condition will determine which is the right one.

Sudangrass is often chosen for improving soil organic matter. It produces a strong root system and lots of biomass. The deep root system is helpful for reducing subsurface hardness. It is also a good choice for reducing root-knot nematode pressure.

Buckwheat is best known for weed suppression and mellowing the soil.

If weed suppression is the main purpose, buckwheat is preferred. It covers the ground earlier than sudangrass, especially in early June, and outcompetes weeds that may establish in sudangrass. Sudangrass requires a higher seeding rate for effective weed suppression. The amount of time until the fall crop is to be planted is a significant decision factor. Buckwheat is in the ground for 35 to 40 days when used as a cover crop. It can be sown as early as May 20th. Sudangrass needs 60 to 70 days to be effective, and is best planted once June has become thoroughly warm. Both of these cover crops should be mowed after about 40 days. That is the end of the season for buckwheat, but the beginning of major root growth for sudangrass. Sudangrass needs a final flail mowing and immediate incorporation to suppress nematodes.

The condition of the field will determine which crop is suitable. If the soil is hard, or the field is prone

to standing water, sudangrass is a good choice, while buckwheat will do poorly. However, if the field is low in nitrogen and phosphorous, buckwheat will do well without additional fertilizer, while sudangrass needs about 40 lb of N to give satisfactory performance. If the crop to follow needs a fine seedbed, that will be easier to produce after buckwheat. It mellows the soil for easy working, and decomposes quickly after incorporation. Sudangrass crowns take some time to break down, so the following crop needs to be one that can be sown in a somewhat lumpy field.

The main production risks with buckwheat are a failed stand and letting it go to seed. The failed stand usually follows a heavy rain around emergence. It will be obvious two weeks after planting. If the seedlings are not doing well then, till them in and plant again. To avoid volunteer buckwheat seed, kill the crop before there are filled green seeds on the plant. That takes about 40 days from a July planting or 50 days from a June planting.

The main production risk with sudangrass is that the crop gets too big to mow, or to incorporate after frost has killed it. This crop grows very fast, so keep an eye on it. Mow the first time at about 3 feet and the second time while the flail mower can still chop it well. If sudangrass gets too big to control, it will be killed by frost and make a nice winter mulch. However the biofumigant effect will be lost.

Seed sources

Buckwheat is available from some local farm seed retailers. The variety does not matter, and many suppliers don't identify any variety. A short crop in 2006 has raised the seed cost for this season, with prices ranging from \$15 to \$25 per 50 lb bag. A bag is enough to seed an acre.

Sorghum and sorghum-sudangrass are widely available. Varieties suitable for cover crops must be selected carefully. Grain types are inappropriate and some new forage varieties, described as sweet or with brown midrib are low in dhurrin, which is the biofumigant in sudangrass. Piper sudangrass is readily available, and has a similar composition to Trudan 8, the classic sudangrass for biofumigation. Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids are more vigorous, and will produce more biomass than sudangrass, but the seed is also more expensive. Appropriate varieties that are available locally include Sordan 79, Green Grazer and Special Effort. With a modest seeding rate of 30 lb/ac, sudangrass can cost as little as \$10 to \$20 per acre. Weed suppression requires 50 lb/ac.

More information on cover crops can be found at Cornell's website:

<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/faculty/bjorkman/covercrops/why.html>

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.

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged above normal, averaging 71 degrees north 72 degrees central and 66 degrees south. Extremes were 98 degrees at Toms River on the 7th, and 50 degrees at Charlotteburg on the 3rd. Weekly rainfall averaged .81 inches north, 1.59 inches central, and 1.16 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 1.96 inches at Trenton on the 4th to 5th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 86 percent north, 88 percent central and 81 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 68 degrees north, 70 degrees central and 66 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 6/ 9/ 8										
WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON %FC
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	
BELVIDERE BRIDGE	.39	13.91	1.37	94	53	73.	7	581	101	70
CANOE BROOK	.84	13.91	.19	95	53	72.	6	589	146	84
CHARLOTTEBURG	.71	14.28	.63	91	50	69.	5	475	152	77
FLEMINGTON	1.47	14.56	1.54	95	52	73.	6	582	118	86
NEWTON	.64	13.59	1.39	95	52	71.	6	612	237	75
FREEHOLD	1.36	11.19	-1.73	95	56	72.	4	579	41	84
LONG BRANCH	2.52	14.09	.89	95	57	71.	4	521	38	70
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.02	12.71	.02	96	55	73.	4	598	21	87
TOMS RIVER	.94	12.37	-.49	98	53	72.	7	585	97	67
TRENTON	2.11	13.58	1.87	96	56	73.	4	673	59	68
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	1.35	10.81	-.54	93	56	71.	4	633	86	72
DOWNSTOWN	1.52	12.46	.84	96	55	73.	4	691	53	71
GLASSBORO	.00	10.78	-1.67	95	0	32.	-37	667	49	60
HAMMONTON	1.20	10.61	-1.51	97	55	73.	4	731	122	66
POMONA	1.14	12.19	1.05	96	55	73.	5	683	150	67
SEABROOK	1.78	12.66	1.81	93	60	74.	5	770	127	68
SOUTH HARRISON	1.96	13.18	0.98	94	59	77.	749	NA	NA	
WES KLINE -- GDD BASE 40 PINEY HOLLOW										
LAST WEEK 190 (Ending 6/2/08)										
THIS WEEK 1461 (Ending 6/9/08)										

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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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