

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

VEGETABLE CROPS EDITION \$1.50

SEPTEMBER 3, 2008



Vegetable Disease Update

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

✓ **Cole Crops – Downy mildew** can be a problem in fall cole crops (cabbage, collards, broccoli, cauliflower and kale). Infection begins as irregular yellow spots on leaves which later turn brown. A white fluffy growth develops on the underside of leaves during cool moist weather. When the disease first appears apply a fungicide every 7 to 10 days. Azoxystrobin (Amistar, Quadris), Bravo, Cabrio, Maneb, Ridomil Gold Bravo, Actigard and Aliette are labeled. For more information on control please see the *2008 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

Cucurbit downy mildew confirmed in New Jersey!

Downy mildew has been detected on cucumber, cantaloupe, butternut squash and watermelon in New Jersey. Basic fungicide maintenance programs for all cucurbit crops should be adjusted to include fungicides for downy mildew control.

Tank mix one of the products listed below with a protectant fungicide such as chlorothalonil (M5), maneb (M3), or mancozeb (M3) (see label for rates and specific crop uses):

Ranman (cyazofamid, 21) at 2.1 to 2.75 fl. oz. 400SC/A, or

Previcur Flex (propamocarb HCL, 28) at 1.2 pt 6F/A, or

Gavel (zoxamide + mancozeb, 22 + M3) at 1.5 to 2.0 lb 75DF/A (some muskmelon may be sensitive)

Curzate (cymoxanil, 27) at 3.2 oz 60DF/A, or

Tanos (famoxodone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) at 8 oz 50WDG/A, or

Remember that downy mildew materials should always be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide and rotated weekly with fungicides from a different FRAC code to reduce the chances for fungicide resistance development. For more information on CDM control please see the *2008 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*. To track the progress of CDM please visit NCSU cucurbit downy mildew forecasting webpage at: <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/cucurbit/>

If you suspect downy mildew on your farm, please contact your county agent or Andy Wyenandt (856) 455-3100 ext 4144 so we can confirm its presence in New Jersey.

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✓ **Cucurbits – Powdery mildew** - In a typical year, powdery mildew occurs from mid-July until the end of the season. Symptoms typically begin on older, lower leaves and can spread rapidly under dry, humid conditions. **Control of Powdery mildew begins with regular scouting for symptoms and weekly fungicide applications.** Begin a fungicide program when PM has been found in region and/or when 1 lesion is found on the underside of 45 leaves. Fungicide resistance management of the fungus which causes Powdery mildew is critical in the mid-Atlantic region! Fungicides with a high risk for resistance development, such as the strobilurin (Pristine, FRAC code 11) and Nova or Procure (FRAC code 3), should be tank mixed with a protectant fungicide such as chlorothalonil (M5) and rotated with fungicides of a different chemistry.

For control of cucurbit Powdery mildew in: Pumpkin and winter squash fields:

Alternate:

Nova or Rally (myclobutanil, 3) at 5 oz 40WP/A

plus chlorothalonil--2-3 pt 6F/A, or

Procure (triflumizole, 3) at 4-8 oz 50WS/A plus chlorothalonil--2-3 pt 6F/A

With:

Micronized Wettable Sulfur (M2) at 4 lb 80W/A, sulfur may injure plants especially at high temperatures. Certain varieties can be more sensitive.

Consult label for precautions, or

With a tank mix containing:

chlorothalonil plus Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 + 7) at 12.5-18.5 oz 38WG/A

If Powdery mildew has become well established in the mid- to late part of the season, only apply protectant fungicides such as chlorothalonil or sulfur.

Summer squash and cucumber fields:

Alternate:

Nova or Rally (myclobutanil, 3) at 5 oz 40WP/A

plus chlorothalonil at 2-3 pt 6F/A, or

Procure (triflumizole, 3) at 4-8 oz 50WS/A plus chlorothalonil at 2-3 pt 6F/A

With a tank mix containing:

chlorothalonil plus Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 + 7) at 12.5-18.5 oz 38WG/A

In Muskmelon and Watermelon fields:

Alternate:

Nova or Rally (myclobutanil, 3) at 5 oz 40WP/A

plus chlorothalonil at 2-3 pt 6F/A, or

Procure (triflumizole, 3) at 4-8 oz 50WS/A plus chlorothalonil at 2-3 pt 6F/A

With a tank mix containing:

Quintec (quinoxifen, 13) at 6 oz 2.08F/A plus chlorothalonil at 2-3 pt 6F/A

chlorothalonil plus Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 + 7) at 12.5-18.5 oz 38WG/A

For more information on control of Powdery mildew of cucurbits please see the *2008 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Leeks – Purple Blotch** – Symptoms of Purple blotch include tannish-brown, elongated, concentric, circular lesions with chlorotic margins. Lesions run parallel with the leaf veins. Development of Purple blotch is favored by warm night temperatures. Fungicide applications should begin in the fall as soon as transplants are set out on 10-day intervals as long as night temperatures remain warm. There are a number of fungicides labeled for the control on Purple blotch. For more information on control please see the *2008 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

✓ **Lettuce –Bottom rot/Drop** – For Bottom Rot, Endura 70W (boscalid, 7) at 8 to 11 oz/A, or iprodione (FRAC code 2) at 1.5 to 2 lb/A should be applied one week after transplanting or thinning and 10 and 20 days later. For Drop, the biological Contans 5.3WG at 2 to 4 lbs/A pre-plant can be incorporated at a depth of 1 to 2 inches, or iprodione (FRAC code 2) at 1.5 to 2 lb/A or Botran at 2 to 5.5 lbs 75WP/A beginning one week after transplanting or thinning and again at 10 and 20 days later. For more information on control of Bottom Rot and Drop and other important diseases of lettuce please see the *2008 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide*.

✓ **Pepper – Anthracnose – Generally starts as ‘hot spots’ in the field and can spread rapidly!** Symptoms of fruit infection include sunken, circular spots which develop tannish-orange concentric rings as lesions develop. Beginning at flowering and as small fruit begin to set, tank mix maneb (M3) at 1.5 to 3 lb/A 75DF with one of the following FRAC code 11 fungicides on a weekly basis: azoxystrobin (Quadris at 6.2 to 15.4 fl oz 2.08F/A), or Flint (trifloxystrobin) 50WDG at 2 to 4 oz/A, or Cabrio (pyraclostrobin) 20EG at 8 to 12 oz/A or Tanos (famoxodone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) at 8 to 20 50WDG/A. During the harvest season, remove infected fruit from field, if possible, to help reduce inoculum load. After the harvest season, pepper fields should be disced and plowed under thoroughly to bury crop debris.

✓ **Pepper - Bacterial leaf spot – Bacterial leaf spot has been found.** Symptoms of Bacterial spot on pepper leaves include small, brown water-soaked lesions that turn brown and necrotic in the centers. Spots may coalesce and form large blighted areas on leaves and premature defoliation can occur. On fruit, brown lesions can form which have a roughened, cracked wart-like appearance. High temperatures, high relative humidity and rainfall favor Bacterial spot development. Loss from Bacterial spot can be reduced somewhat by maintaining high levels of fertility, which will stimulate new growth. Applying a fixed copper (M1) at labeled rates plus maneb (M3) at 1.5 lbs 75DF/A or 8 to 10 oz Ta-

SEE PEPPERS ON PAGE 3

nos (famoxadone + cymoxanil, 11 + 27) may help suppress spread. For more information on control of Bacterial leaf spot of pepper please see the 2008 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations.

✓ **Pumpkin - White mold or Sclerotinia rot**

- White mold may cause problems when pumpkins are planted in the same field each year and in fields where other susceptible crops such as bean have been grown. Development of white mold is favored by prolonged, cold wet weather. Symptoms often begin to show up as a soft, mushy area around the stem as the fruit reaches maturity (See VDOW on page 7). Infected fruit often collapse inward near the stem. Large, black fruiting bodies (sclerotia) may be produced around infected areas. Sclerotia serve as overwintering and long-term survival structures. A long crop rotation is necessary to help control white mold. Infected fruit should be removed from the field immediately. Early maturing fruit left in the field for a prolonged time period are susceptible to white mold.

✓ **Pumpkin - Sunscald injury**

- Sunscald injury occurs when pumpkin fruit are suddenly exposed to heavy sunlight during the latter stages of fruit ripening during the fall (see VDOW on page 7). Sunscald injury often occurs when pumpkin plants become prematurely defoliated in the early fall by Powdery mildew or Downy mildew or when vines collapse due to Phytophthora blight or bacterial wilt. Symptoms of sunscald injury include the collapsing of rind tissue on the side of the fruit which is in direct contact with the afternoon sun. Sunscald injury often develops as a pinkish-red color on exposed fruit which becomes flat in appearance. Over time fruit tissue may become tan to brown and secondary pathogens often invade the sunscald injured areas of the fruit. To help reduce the potential for sunscald injury, maintain foliage for as long as necessary, especially if fruit are going to be left in the field for long periods.

Spinach – White Rust – Symptoms of White rust include **irregular, chlorotic areas on the upper leaf surface with white, blister-like pustules developing on lower leaf surface**. Development of White rust is favored by cool nights and mild day temperatures with **prolonged periods of dew or fog which favor wet leaf surfaces**. Control of White rust begins with crop rotations of 2 or more years. Some varieties have partial resistance and should be used if possible. A preventative fungicide schedule should begin 2 to 3 weeks after planting, and/or **if weather conditions favor disease development**. There are a number of fungicides labeled for the control of White rust on spinach. For more information on the control of White rust on spinach please see the 2008 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations. □

The Corn Earworm

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

The **corn earworm (bean podworm, tomato fruitworm, lettuce headworm, sometimes called the cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm)** is a serious pest of many vegetables in New Jersey. It readily attacks beans, corn, peas, peppers, tomatoes, lettuce, and can feed on stems and fruits of cucumber, squash, melons and pumpkins. It is especially damaging because it often enters a fruit, feeds for a short period of time, and migrates to another fruit to bore into. Thus it often enters several fruits in succession.

Based on blacklight and pheromone moth traps, the corn earworm populations are high throughout the mid-Atlantic region. Cumberland County has reported heavy corn earworm damage to sweet corn, peppers and tomatoes.

Effective control measures include pyrethroids, such as Asana, Baythroid, bifenthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin (Warrior and others), permethrin, Proaxis, Mustang-MAX, etc). Western states report some pesticide- resistance by the earworm to these materials, but recent bioassays and field trials in Delaware and Virginia indicate that pesticide resistance is at low levels in the mid-Atlantic area.

Other insecticides that are effective against corn earworms are Lannate, Larvin, Entrust/SpinTor, Radiant, and Proclaim. Two newly registered insecticides that are exceptionally effective against all of these worm pests are Coragen (from DuPont) and Belt in sweet corn/Synapse in vegetables (from Bayer). Dan Gilrein, entomologist at Cornell's Long Island research center, has included the following table in his newsletter concerning the effectiveness of insecticides against the **corn earworm, beet armyworm and fall armyworm** (the big 3 fall worm pests in New Jersey):

MATERIAL		BAW	CEW	FAW
SpinTor	2SC	xxx	xx	xxx
Proclaim	5G	xxx	xx	xxx
Avaunt	30W G	xxx	xxx	xxx
Confirm	2F	xx	xx	xx
Asana	XL		xxx	xx
permethrin	EC		xx	xx
Warrior	1T	x	xxx	xx
Ammo	2.5EC		xx	xx
bifenthrin	2EC	x	xxx	xx
Lorsban	50W	x		x
Lannate	LV		xx	xxx
Larvin	3.2F	xxx	xx	xxx
Danitol	2.4EC		xx	xx
Orthene	90S			xx
Mustang	.8EC		xx	xx
Intrepid	2F	xx		
Baythroid	2EC		xxx	xx
Bt kurstaki	see label	x	x	x
Bt aizawai	see label	x	x	x

SEE CORN EARWORM ON PAGE 6

IPM Update

Kristian Holmstrom, Research Project Coordinator II, Vegetable IPM Program

Note: There are no blacklight catches from Morris, Sussex, and northern Warren counties this week. Pest impacts in those areas are discussed below.

Sweet Corn

European corn borer (ECB) adult catches are low in most areas with the exception of Cape May, Cumberland and Salem counties (see ECB map). This is a third flight, and represents a threat to late season sweet corn as well as other crops. While catches have been very low in the northern counties, larvae from the previous flight are still feeding on corn there. 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. Remember to treat plantings as the tassels open and begin a silking stage spray program from that time forward. A silk spray program as dictated by local corn earworm (CEW) counts will also help prevent ear infestations from ECB. Consult the *2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for materials and rates.

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

Shiloh	5	Eldora	2	Downer	1
RAREC	4	Indian Mills	2	Hammonton	1
Seeley Lake	3	Medford	2	Green Creek	1
Shirley	3	Centerton	1	Mannington	1

High adult **corn earworm (CEW)** catches have become more common over the past week, although they are still somewhat scattered. Several traps are catching very high numbers, particularly in parts of Burlington, Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem and northern Ocean counties (see CEW map). Parts of the northernmost counties typically have high numbers at this time as well. These include central Morris County and eastern Warren County. The current map indicates a lower population than is likely present in these northern areas. See below for the recommended silk spray schedule. This population is a serious threat to silking sweet corn, and may get considerably worse if we receive a tropical storm system at the end of this week. 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>

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:

Tabernacle23	New Egypt	15	Shirley	9	
RAREC	21	Jones Island	11	Beckett	8
Downer	20	East Vineland	10	Seeley Lake	8
Medford	17	Indian Mills	10	Shiloh	8

Fall armyworm (FAW) are actively feeding on corn throughout the state. Feeding is increasing and damage in the field is becoming less random. FAW is capable of causing significant injury to sweet corn plants and will feed on all stages, including seedlings. For this reason it is necessary to check all pre-silking fields for signs of FAW feeding. Look for large, ragged holes and lots of caterpillar droppings in the whorl. Consider treating if 12% or more FAW injury is found alone, or in combination with ECB injury in a planting.

Note: B.t. sweet corn still needs to be treated during the silk stage! While this corn effectively eliminates ECB and CEW, some FAW will still infest ears. In general, when a 3-day schedule is required for CEW control, B.t. corn should be treated on a 7-day schedule through the silk period.

Silking Spray Schedules*:

North – 3 days

Central – 3 days

South – 2-3 days

*Note: These are general recommendations. Local trap catches may indicate some variation in the frequency of insecticide applications to silking corn.

Corn leaf rust is infecting many sweet corn plantings at this time. While this fungal disease will not affect ear size on many tolerant varieties, it can cause unsightly pustules on the ear husk. If infections begin in the whorl stage, ear size may be reduced as the fungus ruptures the surface of corn leaves and increasing water loss. Look for small spots of reddish powdery spores on the surface of corn leaves. Consider a fungicide application if plants are infected in the whorl stage. Check the seed source for resistance to this disease. Consult the *2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for materials and rates.

Pumpkins and winter squash

Powdery mildew (PM) is present on all plantings of pumpkin and winter squash now. This fungal pathogen first appears as a dime-sized lesion that looks like white powder. They can develop on either leaf surface as well as the petioles. While scouting, look on mature leaves, particularly those within the canopy for PM lesions. When the threshold of 1 lesion per 50 older leaves is reached, begin the regular, weekly protectant fungicide program. Do not wait until PM is present throughout the field to initiate your fungicide program.

Be alert for the possibility of **downy mildew (DM) infections**. As of September 01, DM has been detected on cucumbers in many counties, and is spreading to other cucurbit crops in parts of southern NJ. Possible wet weather forecast for later this week may increase the likelihood that DM spreads and becomes very serious. Check Dr. Andy Wyenandt's disease update in this newsletter, and the Cucurbit Downy Mildew Forecast

SEE IPM UPDATE ON PAGE 5

website (<http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/cucurbit/forecasts/c080714.php>) for details on the latest forecast and spore trajectories. DM first appears as sharp yellow lesions on the upper surface of leaves. Veins are yellow and constricted on the lower leaf surface. Shortly after this, dark sporulation occurs along veins on the lower surface beneath the lesion. This sporulation will be present when conditions are wet or very humid. In a matter of several days, significant defoliation can occur. Fungicides specific to DM and related fungi are required for good control of this pathogen. For recommended fungicide rotations for DM and PM, consult the *2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

Be sure to look at the surface of pumpkin fruit while scouting plants. **Cucumber beetles** often feed on the rinds late in the season, resulting in scarring or even holes in fruit. In some cases, these wounds result in a fruit rot. Consider treating if cucumber beetles are found at 2 or more of the 10 sample sites, and injury is found on any fruit.

Tomatoes

As **CEW** trap catches increase, the potential for fruit-worm injury increases. Be sure to check fruit near the upper part of the canopy for feeding. CEW will enter the fruit around the shoulder, leaving one or more holes in fruit. Often, larvae may be seen half-way in the fruit as they feed. If this damage is increasing to a point where it is present in more than two sites in ten, consider treating to limit injury. Consult the *2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations* for materials and rates.

Mite infestations have become more frequent lately, with prolonged dry conditions. Check for whitish pin-spots on the upper surface of leaves. Two-spotted spider mites (TSSM) will be underneath these leaves. When TSSM increases, feeding will result in yellow areas on leaves, and an increase in webbing on affected areas. Finally, leaves will turn brown and dry. Treat as soon as TSSM are found, as small infestations may be handled with spot treatments. Large infestations become difficult to manage.

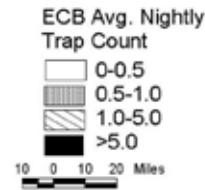
Peppers

Beet armyworm (BAW) pheromone traps are in place throughout southern New Jersey. Most catches are very low, but there have been increases in parts of Salem and Cumberland counties (see BAW map). Catches in the 5-10/night range (shaded on the map) indicate that regular scouting should occur in that area. Cross-hatched areas (10-20/night mean there is an increase threat of egg-laying. When checking for other insect pests, look for leaves exhibiting heavy feeding near the upper portion of the plant. Often, small BAW larvae will be found near the buds where this feeding occurs. Later, as they enlarge, BAW will begin feeding on fruit.

With higher **ECB** adult catches in parts of southern NJ, peppers in those areas are at risk of infestation.

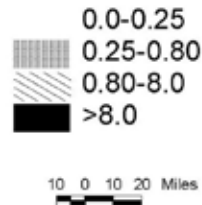
SEE PEPPER IPM ON PAGE 6

Distribution of Adult European Corn Borer for the Week Ending September 03, 2008



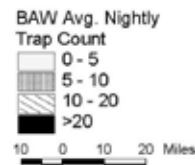
Data collected and processed by: Kris Holmstrom, Marilyn Hughes
Rutgers Cooperative Extension & Center for Remote Sensing

Distribution of Adult Corn Earworm for the Week Ending September 03, 2008



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

Distribution of Adult Beet Armyworm for the Week Ending September 03, 2008



Data collected by Joe Mahar and processed by Kris Holmstrom
Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension

CORN EARWORM FROM PAGE 3

Although not all materials have been tested throughout the mid-Atlantic region, it gives growers a good idea of the effectiveness of the different insecticides against these worm pests. The two new insecticides, Coragen and Belt/Synapse, were not labeled at the time this table was released, but are as effective or more effective against all 3 worm pests as the listed materials. It is important to remember that different insecticides may be required to control different worm pests, so proper identification of the worm pest is critical. □

PEPPER IPM FROM PAGE 5

When local blacklight catches average one or more ECB per night (shaded or cross-hatched areas on the map), it is time to commence weekly insecticide applications. Choice of materials is important. Repeated use of synthetic pyrethroid materials will result in **aphid** and possible **two-spotted spider mite (TSSM)** outbreaks. Spinosad based materials or insect growth regulators (IGR) will not have this effect. For choice of materials, check the *2008 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations*.

Cole Crops

As late season plantings emerge, be sure to check at least weekly for the presence of **flea beetles**. This pests can damage seedlings quite badly if not controlled. Check 5 consecutive plants each in 10 random locations. Consider treating if flea beetles are present on 50% or more plants and damage is visible on leaves.

Cabbage looper (CL), imported cabbage worm (ICW), and diamondback moth larvae (DBM) are all present on cole crops 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.

Note: Activities of the Vegetable IPM Program in northern New Jersey are supported and funded in part by the New Jersey Highlands Council.

Weekly Weather Summary

Keith Arnesen, Ph.D., Agricultural Meteorologist

Temperatures averaged above normal, averaging 69 degrees north, 71 degrees central and 72 degrees south. Extremes were 91 degrees at Pomona on the 26th, and 49 degrees at Charlotteburg, Flemington and Downstown on the 28th. Weekly rainfall averaged 0.29 inches north, 0.22 inches central, and 0.03 inches south. The heaviest 24 hour total reported was 0.59 inches at Canoe Brook and New Brunswick on the 29th to 30th. Estimated soil moisture, in percent of field capacity, this past week averaged 72 percent north, 59 percent central and 48 percent south. Four inch soil temperatures averaged 68 degrees north, 69 degrees central and 71 degrees south.

Weather Summary for the Week Ending 8 am Monday 9/ 1/ 8

WEATHER STATIONS	RAINFALL			TEMPERATURE				GDD BASE50		MON
	WEEK	TOTAL	DEP	MX	MN	AVG	DEP	TOT	DEP	%FC
BELVIDERE BRIDGE	.16	19.19	-5.35	89	53	70.	3	2401	195	58
CANOE BROOK	.59	20.12	-5.59	88	50	70.	2	2364	140	76
CHARLOTTEBURG	.07	24.39	-1.58	81	49	67.	2	2225	459	64
FLEMINGTON	.54	19.04	-5.70	86	49	68.	0	2338	57	78
NEWTON	.07	20.23	-3.77	83	50	69.	4	2503	490	66
FREEHOLD	.00	15.13	-9.01	89	51	70.	1	2202	-226	62
LONG BRANCH	.03	17.64	-6.85	85	58	71.	2	2358	7	40
NEW BRUNSWICK	.59	24.87	.48	87	53	70.	-2	2671	136	79
TOMS RIVER	.03	19.77	-5.24	88	52	70.	0	2596	260	39
TRENTON	.46	20.97	-2.16	86	55	73.	2	2785	149	56
CAPE MAY COURT HOUSE	.00	15.17	-6.44	89	53	72.	0	2744	418	38
DOWNSTOWN	.00	18.97	-3.89	88	49	72.	1	2774	133	41
GLASSBORO	.03	18.18	-5.64	89	56	73.	2	2782	163	40
HAMMONTON	.00	17.20	-6.62	88	52	72.	1	2892	269	35
POMONA	.11	20.02	-1.97	91	51	73.	4	2871	426	39
SEABROOK	.01	17.21	-4.63	86	56	72.	1	2959	303	40
SOUTH HARRISON	.00	20.24	-3.24	87	55	73	NA	2764	NA	NA
WES KLINE -- GDD BASE 40	PINEY HOLLOW LAST WEEK 215 (Ending 8/25/08) THIS WEEK 224 (Ending 9/1/08)									
* SOME DATA IS MISSING AND THEREFORE CUMULATIVE AND AVERAGE VALUES WILL BE OFF FOR THIS STATION ESPECIALLY FOR PRECIPITATION SINCE SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL OCCURRED DURING THAT PERIOD.										

Vegetable Diseases of the Week

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



Sunscald injury on pumpkin fruit with secondary infections.



White mold of pumpkin causing fruit to collapse inward around stem.

Horticulture Research Twilight Meeting and Tree Fruit Variety Showcase September 16, 2008

*Sponsored by Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Rutgers Cooperative Extension
In cooperation with the Northeast Organic Farming Association of NJ*

Location: Rutgers Snyder Research and Extension Farm, 140 Locust Grove Rd Pittstown, NJ 08867

Time 5:00-8:30
Fruit Variety Show Case 5:00 - 5:45 PM
Field Tour: 5:45 - 7pm
Inside Program: 7:00 - 8:30 pm

Pre-Registration is required by calling Pat at 908-788-1338 – RCE of Hunterdon County Registration is \$5.00 per person payable at the meeting.

Participate in informal tours and discussions of the following research projects.

Vegetable Agenda

Preliminary Observations from 2008 Fresh Market Tomato Variety Trial

Peter Nitzsche, RCE of Morris County

Fresh Market Specialty Pepper

Bill Tietjen, RCE of Warren County

Controlling European Corn Borer in Bell Peppers with Companion Plantings

Dr. George Hamilton, RCE Specialist in Pest Management

Update on Pesticide Safety for 2008

Dr. George Hamilton

PESTICIDE CREDITS WILL BE AVAILABLE

For more info contact: Pat Davino or Win Cowgill (908) 788-1338.

Note - Coffee and light refreshments will be served inside following the tour, no meal will be served.

For directions to Snyder Research Farm, go to:

<http://snyderfarm.rutgers.edu/html/directions.html>. □

RUTGERS

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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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