Disease and Culture:
Gary C. Pavlis, Ph.D.
Atlantic County Agricultural Agent

Herbicides: A grower asked a very good question this week regarding the use of Roundup. I've mentioned that July and August is an excellent time to eliminate problem weeds because now is the time when there is movement of plant substrates down to the roots. That means Roundup will move to the root and kill weeds more efficiently. The grower asked if the dosage of Roundup should be changed if mulch or woodchips are used in the blueberry field and if soil type would have an effect on efficacy or possible damage.

I'm sure this question was asked because an increase in organic matter due to mulching does affect herbicide efficacy. So does soil type. An increase in organic matter and/or an increase in soil weight (sandy -> clay) requires higher rates of pre-emergent herbicides. This is not so with Roundup because the material is sprayed directly on the weed. I talked to Monsanto, the maker of Roundup and they agree with the information above. A 2% solution, i.e. 22/3 oz. of Roundup, 41% a.i./gallon will kill most problem weeds.
Growers should be aware of problems observed in numerous fields concerning the use of Solicam. This herbicide has been used more and more recently with excellent results, however there may be a potential for problems. I stated in an earlier newsletter that I had seen plant leaves with yellow-white veins, and stems that were yellow-white. These symptoms are definitely due to Solicam. Affected plants were usually in the poorest part of a block. Additionally, it should be noted that the symptoms probably are drought related because extensive irrigation moved the chemical down into the root zone. This chemical remains in the soil for a longer time than most other herbicides used in blueberries and thus has the potential to build up. My feeling at present is to recommend that anyone using Solicam should consider rotating an alternate herbicide in the coming year. This is especially true if you saw the symptoms described. Remember that leaves with green veins and yellow interveinal areas are not due to a herbicide but most probably iron deficiency due to a high pH. 

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Gary C. Parke, Ph.D.
Atlantic County Agricultural Agent

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**Insects & Disease**

*Dr. Cesar Rodriguez-Saona, Extension Specialist in Blueberry Entomology, Rutgers University*

*Mr. Dean Polk, IPM Agent – Fruit*

**Sharpnosed Leafhopper (SNLH):**

Leafhopper adults have increased again this week on yellow sticky board traps. A number of farms in Burlington County, and several farms in Atlantic County have high populations that merit treatment at this time. Growers who see high SNLH counts should be prepared to treat for them over the next week to 10 days. The accompanying graph illustrates the average trap counts seen to date. Please be aware that some farms have much lower counts, and a few have much higher counts than the averages show.

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**SNLH Trap Captures 2006**

![SNLH Trap Captures 2006 Graph](image)
MANDATORY
DEER FENCE INSTALLATION
WORKSHOP

Date:  Tuesday, September 12, 2006

Time:  9 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Place:  Cream Ridge Agricultural Experiment Station
        283 Rte. 539
        Cream Ridge, NJ 08514

Who Should Attend:  Landowner / Operator or Designee

! Failure to attend this workshop or to send a designee shall disqualify the farmer from receiving any fencing under the 2006 Deer Fencing Program. If the farmer sends a designee, that designee must be an employee or agent of the farmer.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PLEASE CALL (609) 292-5532