Plum Pollination and Fruit Set, Part II
Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent

This is the second article on plum pollination in the Plant and Pest Advisory Fruit edition; part I appeared April 28 Volume 14:4.

In the Book Peaches, Plums and Nectarines – Growing and Handling Fresh Market the Technical Editors James H. Larue and R. Scott Johnson devote a 6 page Chapter to Plum Pollination. The authors of the chapter James H. LaRue and Maxwell Norton discuss Pollinator Arrangement, Pollinator Limbs, Using Honeybees to Pollinate Plums and Bee Placement in the Orchard, Hive Strength and Hive Inserts. Cool temperatures in the early season when most plums bloom have a profound effect on plum pollination in the east.

In a Rutgers NJAES fact Sheet, Dan Ward and I discuss a number of varieties we suggest for planting in New Jersey and what we feel are the best pollinators for these varieties. They are:

**Early Season maturity**

- **Early Golden** – It is self-unfruitful and needs to be pollinated with Methley, Shiro, Fortune, the rootstock Myrobalan, or other early blooming varieties. Early Golden is a good pollinator for Shiro and Santo Rosa;
- **Methley** – It is an Oriental and American hybrid. The tree is self-fruitful and also self-unfruitful according to other sources. Good pollinators are Shiro, Early Golden, Ozark Premier and Fortune. Methley will also pollinate many other early blooming varieties;
- **Shiro** – Partially self-unfruitful. It can pollinate by Methley, Varier, Santa Rosa, Satsuma and other Oriental type varieties;
- **Black Ruby** – It is self-unfruitful. It will pollinate Ruby Queen. It is pollinated by other oriental type varieties including AU- Rubrum, Methley, and Rubysweet. Black Ruby had a heavy crop in a Richwood, NJ block where pollinated by Ruby Queen but not a light to non-existent crop where pollinated by other varieties in Centerton and Bridgeton. All had heavy bloom;

**Mid-Season maturity**

- **Santa Rosa** - It is considered self-fruitful in some literature and self-unfruitful in other literature and should be cross-pollinated with Methley, Shiro, Early Golden, other Oriental type varieties. It is also considered a good pollinator of other varieties. It appears there are different strains of Santa Rosa based on pollination literature;
Red Ace (Ace). – It is partially self-unfruitful and pollen has low viability; Pollination information is very limited in the East.

Redheart - It is self-unfruitful and should be pollinated by Elephant Heart, Ozark Premier, Methley, Red Ace, Shiro, Santa Rosa, or other early blooming Oriental types;

Ozark Premier – It is self-unfruitful and can be pollinated by Redheart, Fortune, Methley, Early Golden, Shiro, Santa Rosa, and Vanier;

Late-Season maturity
Vanier - It is self-unfruitful and pollinated by Early Golden, Shiro, Ozark Premier and Santa Rosa. Vanier had a heavy bloom with many other plum cultivars but set no fruit this spring in my Bridgeton block;

South Dakota - It is partially self-fruitful and an excellent pollinator for other Oriental x American hybrids. It is pollinated by Methley, and Shiro;

Ruby Queen - It is pollinated with another Oriental type variety like Methley, Black Ruby or Shiro.

Fortune - It is self-unfruitful and self-infertile. It is pollinated by other Oriental type varieties;

There are many other Oriental and Oriental X American hybrid varieties that have not been observed or tested in New Jersey.

European types

Early-Season maturity
Earliblue - It is self-unfruitful and need cross pollination from other European varieties;

Castleton - It looks very much like Stanley, partially self-fruitful, and is pollinated by Stanley, Long John, and Polly. There are other reports that it is not pollinated by Stanley. It set a medium crop of fruit this spring in my Bridgeton test block with no pollination from European type varieties;

Mid-Season
Mohawk - It is self-fruitful. It benefits from cross pollination from other varieties like Stanley;

Richards Early Italian - It is self-fruitful like Italian;

Late-Season
Italian - It is self-fruitful but benefits from cross pollination.

Brooks - It is considered self-fruitful;

Valor – It is self-fruitful. It is an early blooming European cultivar. It is best pollinated by Valerie, Vanette, Violette, Vibrant, Italian, and Stanley;

Bluefre - It has been an inconsistent cropper in southern New Jersey. It is self-fruitful but benefits from cross pollination with other European varieties;

Long John – Partially self-unfruitful. The tree benefits from pollination with Polly, Stanley or Castleton.
Lesser Peach Tree Borer Control using Mating Disruption
Kris Tollerup, Ph.D., Postdoctoral Associate Tree Fruit Entomology and Ann Rucker, Head Soils and Plant Technician, Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center (RAREC), Bridgeton, NJ

Last October, we reported on our field trial investigating mating disruption (MD) against lesser peach tree borer (LPTB), Synanthedon pictipes (Grote & Robinson) in peach. The LPTB is commonly associated with disease cankers caused by the fungi, Cytospora cincta Sacc. and C. leucostoma Sacc., as well as mechanical injury and pruning wounds. If not controlled, the Cytospora wounds, in which LPTB larvae feed, enlarge and can eventually girdle the infected branch or limb.

The LPTB begins to emerge from overwintering sites in mid to late May through early June. This pest can be monitored using delta traps baited with LPTB sex pheromone. Our traps were placed in the field earlier this month and will be checked weekly through September. To date, we have not trapped any male moths.

Mating disruption is an effective tool against LPTB and there are a number of effective MD products available. If you are interested in applying MD against LPTB, speak with your local county agent to obtain specific information pertinent to your area or give us a call at RAREC (856-455-3100) so we can point you in the right direction.

As I See It….Late bloom, Thinning and Fireblight in North Jersey
Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent

This is the 12th day of unseasonably cool weather with cool temperatures forecasted until Friday. Late blooms especially on the one-year wood of Fuj, Gala, Suncrisp and Honeycrisp continue to hang on. These will be very susceptible to Fireblight if we get a warm rain or showers. Also, watch for blooms on newly planted apples - they can bloom into June if the trees were planted late. Often Fireblight can find its way to these young trees. All young trees should have been treated with Copper at bud break for Fireblight control in case it came in with trees from the nursery.

Shoot Phase- Fireblight- growers that made an application of Apo- gee at bloom-petal fall may need a second application of Apogee for fireblight control. If you used the lower 3-4 ounce rate/100 you have 2 weeks; if you used the 8 ounce rate you will have 3 weeks plus of control. Growers who are using the multiple application program (4 applications of 4 ounces) will need to apply on a 2 week schedule. If you have late bloom on young trees, Strep can be combined with your 2nd application of Apogee.

Note that we are still concerned about Scab and Cedar apple Rust. We are measuring Scab spore counts at Snyder Farm and levels are still very high. The “take home” is that we are still in the middle of the primary infection phase, and any infection period could be severe. Scab infections have been found in a few locations in southern counties. Cedar apple rust infections can still occur, so effective materials should still be included for rust control.

Many growers have been asking which materials have the most back action for Scab and how much/long. The SI’s have the most at 96 hours. The best table I have seen is on line at the Cornell IPM site at: http://ipmguidelines.org/TreeFruits/content/CH06/default-1.asp

The EDBC materials have 15-24 hours back action. They should be combined with an SI for maximum effect and resistance management.

Thinning- our first thinning spray for apples is past due at Petal fall. Fruit continues to grow with the cool weather. We had a tremendous bloom but set is variable, even within each block. Make sure you know what is going to come off before you make your next application at the traditional window of 8-15 MM. Look for a warmer day and a warming trend forecast for 2-3 days following. Friday and Saturday may be this window.

6BA materials, Maxcel and Excellis will perform better with temperatures in the 70’s. 6BA should always be combined with Sevin XLR for thinning. 6BA can be used alone at lower rates in multiple applications for fruit sizing, seek out 2009 NJ Tree Fruit Production guide for details: http://njaes.rutgers.edu/pubs/publication.asp?pid=E002

Our biggest problem the last three years has been forecasting the correct temperature at the 8-15 mm thinning window. In NJ and the Northeast the last two years the forecasted high temperature was off up to ten degrees F. When temperatures rise to 85-90F the activity of PGR’s, especially 6-Ba are greatly enhanced, meaning over thinning can occur. It does not look like this will be an issue this season.
Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Fruit IPM Agent and David Schmitt, Eugene Rizio and Atanas Atanassov, Ph.D., Program Associates, Tree Fruit IPM

Peach

✔ Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM): According to the Skybit degree day accumulations, spray dates for the first generation are as follows, revised since last week:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County / Region</th>
<th>1st Spray Date</th>
<th>2nd Spray Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester – Southern</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>5/9-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monmouth – Central</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>5/10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunterdon – Northern</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>5/13-15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As trap counts decrease, the 1st generation flight will “bottom out”. There will then be a short period of no OFM activity until 1st brood larvae mature and start to emerge for the second flight. The period from 2nd flight through 4th flight is the time when we suggest using mating disruption if you choose to do so. Therefore, hand placed ties should be placed during this period of no activity – probably in about 10 days in southern counties. Sprayable pheromone should be started just prior to the second flight. See the production guide for more information regarding mating disruption for OFM. The OFM flight was very high in some farms in Morris and Warren Counties where an average of 161 and 241 moths per trap were counted, respectively. These areas are about 1 week behind in timing compared to southern counties.

✔ Tarnished Plant Bug and Other Catfacing Insects: Catfacing insect activity was very pronounced during the brief period of hot weather we had last week. As a result there is slightly more injury than usual at this time of year. Some growers mow a weedy groundcover without realizing that this harbors catfacing insects, and that mowing moves them up into the trees. If you have a weedy groundcover, it is a good idea to treat the orchard first, and then mow. Make sure to have an insecticide in that is effective for catfacing insects. Better yet, eliminate the weeds to reduce the bug issue.

✔ Green Peach Aphid (GPA): Most orchards have light populations, but a few blocks have treatable colonies, especially near woods borders. High populations should not be tolerated, especially if on nectarines.

✔ Plum Curculio (PC): Adults are very active and fresh injury is being found. Although activity should start to decrease over the next 2 weeks, some activity usually remains through much of June.

✔ Bacterial Spot: Fruit at this stage is very susceptible to bacterial spot. This is an important time for control. Coppers or Terramycin should be applied anytime wet and windy weather is expected.

Apple

✔ Apple Scab and Rust: Primary scab infections are still going on as we pass through the peak spore discharge period. Release of mature ascospores increased since last week, likely due to the fact that last week’s count was taken on leaves exposed to constant wetting, thus releasing many of the spores as they matured, but before they could be released and read in the lab. The “take home” is that we are still in the middle of the primary infection phase, and any infection period could be severe. Scab infections have been found in a few locations in southern counties. Cedar apple rust infections can still occur, so effective materials should still be included for rust control. If using Flint, Sovran, Scala, or Vangard for scab control, make sure to add a material effective for rust control. Topsin and Syllit are also Not Effective for rust, but are seldom used for scab control alone, since many scab strains are resistant to these products.

✔ Fire Blight: Blossom sprays using antibiotics should be applied anytime temperatures are 65°F or above and the relative humidity is 60% or above even when most bloom is over. In southern orchards, blocks of particular concern now are Rome, Gala and other cultivars that have a propensity to produce “rat-tail” blooms. All susceptible varieties should be covered in northern counties, since bloom is further behind. Refer to the production guide for recommended materials and rates.

✔ Codling Moth (CM): The first catch or biofix points have been reached in southern counties. Timing for the first of 2 sprays for the 1st generation is set at 250DD, and again at 550DD for standard insecticides OPs, carbamates, pyrethroids, neonicotinoids, and granulosis virus. Granulosis virus is a biorational control marketed under the names Carpovirusine and Cyd-X. These products are useful where high populations of codling moth need to be brought under control, or for resistance management. The newer diamide chemistries (Altacor, Belt, Voliam-Flexi, Tourismo) should be applied either before hatch or at very early larval development, similar to timings for the IGR Rimon at 75-100DD, Esteem (100 DD), and the IGR Intrepid (slightly later). The following chart outlines these times for southern, central, and northern counties. Growers should try to time sprays the best way possible.

**See Fruit IPM on page 5**
and not cut insecticide rates. The 2nd complete spray timing for CM generally coincides with timings for TABM. Materials used for TABM should also be very effective for CM. Many new chemistries have ovicidal properties. An outline of the properties of new materials can be found in Table 1 taken from the Orchard Transition Project, Washington State University. Note that Success = Spintor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Area</th>
<th>Rimon: 75-100DD + 140127 days later</th>
<th>Esteem: 100DD + 14-21 days later</th>
<th>Altacor: Prior to egg hatch (100-150 DD + 14-17 days later</th>
<th>Intrepid 150 + 450 DD Belt: Early larval hatch</th>
<th>Cyd-X, Carpovirusine 250 DD + 7-9 days during brood hatch</th>
<th>Standard Insecticides 250 DD + 550 DD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

✔ White Apple Leafhopper (WALH) and Potato Leafhopper (PLH): WALH can usually be found in apple blocks by this time. Potato leaffoppers have not been seen yet but usually start showing up about this time of year. A threshold of 3 nymphs per leaf should be used to determine the need for treatment. However, if fireblight is present in your orchard potato leaffoppers should be kept to a minimum, since they are suspected of transmitting the disease. Very few leaffoppers are being found at this time, and in general no insecticides need to be targeted for this pest.

✔ Aphids (Spirea and Apple Aphids, and Rosy Apple Aphids): Apple aphids are just now moving into orchards. A threshold of 50% terminals infested should be used to determine the need for treatment. If predators are present with some colonies, treatment can be delayed unless populations are very high.

✔ Spotted Tentiform Leafminer (STLM): Very few leafminers have been seen to date. We generally do not want to treat at this time unless the mine count exceeds .5 mines per leaf.

✔ Plum Curculio (PC): Please see peach section. Of the newer neonicotinoid compounds on apples, only Actara and Calypso are effective for PC. Assail is also rated for PC, but is not as effective. Avant is also very effective. See table below. Of course the standard OPs such as Imidan can also be used and may be cheaper, unless you are also treating for aphids or leafminer, in which case a neonicotinoid plus an OP can be very expensive. Newly labeled products such as Voliam Flexi (rinaxpyrr + a neonicotinoid), and Leverage (pyrethroid + neonicotinoid) are broad spectrum and will control all key pests at this growth stage. Remember that a pyrethroid use may flare mites later in the season. See the Tree Fruit Production Guide for efficacy ratings. Some products may provide better control of certain pests than others: for example Leverage and Assail are only rated fair for PC control while Actara and Calypso are rated excellent.

✔ Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM): A biofix point has been reached in all areas of the state for this pest. These are southern - 5/9, central – 5/9, and northern – 5/12. In southern counties, the first alternate middle spray will is estimated to be due on 6/2-6/4, or 6/5-6/8 if using a complete spray – standard insecticides. If using Rimon or Intrepid, then make a full/every middle application any time between 6/3 and 6/10. More exact predictions for all regions will appear next week. These same timings would also apply to peaches. Please note that Rimon is not labeled for peaches.

✔ European Red Mite (ERM): Petal fall to first cover is a good time to apply the miticides Apollo or Savey if you had a mite problem last year, especially late in the season. These materials should be included in a rotation program for mite resistance management. The newer miticides Envidor and Zeal should also work well at this timing.

See Scouting Calendar on page 6

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**Table 1. Insecticide properties for codling moth and leafrollers, from The Orchard Transition Project, Washington State University.**
Scouting Calendar

The following table is intended as an aid for orchard scouting. It should **not** be used to time pesticide applications. Median dates for pest events and crop phenology are displayed. These dates are compiled from observations made over the past 5-10 years in Gloucester County. Events in northern New Jersey should occur 7-10 days later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pest Event or Growth Stage</th>
<th>Approximate Date</th>
<th>2009 Observed Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Bloom Peach (Redhaven)</td>
<td>April 16 +/- 7 Days</td>
<td>April 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Bloom Apple (Red Delicious)</td>
<td>April 20 +/- 9 Days</td>
<td>April 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petal Fall (Redhaven)</td>
<td>April 21 +/- 9 Days</td>
<td>April 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petal Fall (Red Delicious)</td>
<td>April 27 +/- 13 Days</td>
<td>May 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Apple Scab Lesions observed</td>
<td>April 28 +/- 7 Days</td>
<td>Not yet observed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shuck Split (Redhaven)</td>
<td>April 29 +/- 7 Days</td>
<td>April 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufted Apple Bud Moth Biofix</td>
<td>May 4 +/- 10 Days</td>
<td>May 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum Curculio Oviposition Begins</td>
<td>May 5 +/- 16 Days</td>
<td>May 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental Fruit Moth – 3/5 DD target</td>
<td>May 10 +/- 10 Days</td>
<td>May 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusty Spot Symptoms</td>
<td>May 12 +/- 19 Days</td>
<td>Not yet observed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codling Moth Biofix</td>
<td>May 14 +/- 16 Days</td>
<td>May 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFM Flagging</td>
<td>May 15 +/- 4 Days</td>
<td>Not yet observed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Peach scale Crawlers-1st gen.</td>
<td>May 26 +/- 11 Days</td>
<td>Not yet observed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Pear Psylla hatch</td>
<td>May 30 +/- 2 Days</td>
<td>Not yet observed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose Scale Crawlers-1st gen.</td>
<td>June 2 +/- 8 Days</td>
<td>Not yet observed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blueberry

- **Cranberry Weevil (CBW):** About 18% of samples were positive for weevil adults and 1% were found to be over threshold. As expected, this is again a decrease since last week. This insect is no longer a management target at this time.
- **Leafrollers and Other Leps:** Most larvae that are being found are green fruitworm larvae. These are present in 9% of our samples. Levels seen are very low, below treatment thresholds.
- **Gypsy Moth Larvae:** The overall gypsy moth population in blueberry fields is low, especially given the last couple of years. However, larvae are present in 66% of our samples, with 11% requiring treatment. Many of the areas having high populations in '08 have only a very few larvae this year. Growers should be particularly cautious with young fields, especially if near the woods. We have still seen gypsy moth larvae in these fields needing treatment. Since gypsy moth seem to have more of an affect on young plantings, very few should be tolerated.
- **Cranberry Fruitworm (CBFW):** The first adults were trapped on 5/8 in the Hammonton area. This insect will continue to emerge over the next several weeks. If your farm experiences high CBFW populations, then 2 sprays may be needed, with the first one coming close to the peak flight. If using 2 sprays, then the first early insecticide should be an IGR such as Intrepid, Confirm, or Esteem.
- **Aphids:** The first aphids were seen on 5/11. Aphid populations will gradually build up from late May through June. The first post pollination insecticide usually DOES NOT have to be an aphicide, but should be targeted for CBFW. If aphid populations are high, then a post pollinations spray for aphids is justified.
- **Plum Curculio (PC):** Slightly fewer PC adults are being seen since last week, but they are still present in about 8% of samples. We average about .12 adults per sample. Since PC seems to be widespread, but at low levels, this may be a pest to control in many fields when the bees are taken out.
- **Disease:** No Botrytis of Mummy Berry strikes have been noted on commercial farms. Some Mummy Berry is present in some organic fields.

Tree Fruit Insect Trap Counts – Southern Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>STLM</th>
<th>TABM-A</th>
<th>CM</th>
<th>AM</th>
<th>OFM-A</th>
<th>DWB</th>
<th>OFM-P</th>
<th>TABM-P</th>
<th>LPTB</th>
<th>PTB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/2</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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Tree Fruit Insect Trap Counts – Northern Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>STLM</th>
<th>TABM-A</th>
<th>CM</th>
<th>OFM-A</th>
<th>OBLR</th>
<th>AM</th>
<th>DWB</th>
<th>OFM-P</th>
<th>TABM-P</th>
<th>LPTB</th>
<th>PTB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/2</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>51.5</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>31.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>80.0</td>
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<td>29.6</td>
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Blueberry Trap Counts – Atlantic County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>CBFW</th>
<th>RBLR</th>
<th>OBLR</th>
<th>SNLH</th>
<th>Or. Beetle</th>
<th>BBM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/2</td>
<td></td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5/9</td>
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Blueberry Trap Counts – Burlington County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week Ending</th>
<th>CBFW</th>
<th>RBLR</th>
<th>OBLR</th>
<th>SNLH</th>
<th>Or. Beetle</th>
<th>BBM</th>
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<td>5/2</td>
<td>38.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>5/9</td>
<td>.09</td>
<td>16.2</td>
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Sustainable Winegrape Twilight Meeting
Jerome L. Frecon, Agricultural Agent

A twilight wine grape meeting will commence on Wednesday, May 27, 2009 at 6:15 P.M. at Sharrott Winery www.sharrottwinery.com 370 S. Egg Harbor Rd. (Rt. 561), Winslow, NJ 08037.

Sharrott is a family owned vineyard and winery located in the beautiful pinelands of New Jersey. The Sharrots use sustainable practices in their winegrowing to improve their farm. The operation was started in 2003 and the first four-acre vineyard was planting in 2004. The winery opened for business in 2008.

In addition to the hospitality of Larry Sharrott and his family, we will have a number of Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Specialists and Agents to discuss wine grape production technology. New Jersey pesticide applicator units will be given at the conclusion of the meeting.

Mr. Mark Chien, Penn State University Cooperative Extension Wine Grape Agent will be our featured speaker courtesy of the Garden State Crop Insurance Education Initiative. Mr. Chien is well known to our industry, having spoken in New Jersey many times.

Mark Chien studied in the viticulture graduate program at University of California, Davis, conducted research in the Davis vineyards and the Sierra Foothill Vineyard in Amador County, California. His first job was at Pindar Vineyards on the North Fork of Long Island where he became vineyard manager and its first wine maker. In 1985 he migrated to the Willamette Valley of Oregon to manage a 220-acre farm with 100 acres of wine grapes near Salem. He served on various boards in Oregon, including the research committee of the Oregon Wine Advisory Board. In 1999 he became the wine grape agent for Penn State Cooperative Extension. Based in Lancaster, PA, he serves a 16 county region in Southeast Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chien provides a variety of educational services to local and regional wine growers, including the Wine Grape Network website. He has served on several committees during his commercial grape growing career, including the research committees of the Oregon Wine Advisory Board and the Pennsylvania Wine Research and Marketing Program. He has been a long time member of the American Society for Enology and Viticulture and was serves on the board of the eastern section of that organization.

Mark will discuss Canopy and Crop Management for Good Wine Grape Production.

We hope you will all be able to attend. No registration fee is required. Contact Jerry Frecon at 856 307-6450 Ext 1 for more information. The full program is available at http://gloucester.njaes.rutgers.edu.

Calendar of Events


May 28, 2009 - 2009 Orchard Twilight Meetings at Ontelaunee Orchards- 1435 West Leesport Road, Leesport, PA Contact Andy Beck awb123@psu.edu


June 2, 2009 - 6:30 p.m. - 2009 Orchard Twilight Meetings at Hollabaugh Bros. Fruit Farm & Market- 545 Carlisle Road, Biglerville, PA Contact: Penn State Cooperative Extension of Adams County at 717-334-6271. Persons with disabilities to participate in programs & have any questions about physical access provided please contact 717-334-6271 in advance of participating or visit.

June 4, 2009 - 6:30 p.m. - 2009 Orchard Twilight Meetings at Edgemont Orchards- 13084 Jacques Road, Smithburg, PA Contact: Penn State Cooperative Extension of Adams County at 717-334-6271. Persons with disabilities to participate in programs & have any questions about physical access provided please contact 717-334-6271 in advance of participating or visit.

June 11, 2009 - 9:00 a.m. - Practical Hive Management: Tools for Beekeepers:Beyond the Basics (Day 1 of 2) at Rutgers Ag Research and Extension Center- 121 Northville Road, Bridgeton, NJ. http://www.cpe.rutgers.edu/courses/current/ae0403ca.html Contact: 732-932-9271

June 12, 2009 - 9:00 a.m. - Practical Hive Management: Tools for Beekeepers:Beyond the Basics (Day 2 of 2) at Rutgers Ag Research and Extension Center- 121 Northville Road, Bridgeton, NJ. http://www.cpe.rutgers.edu/courses/current/ae0403ca.html Contact: 732-932-9271

June 24, 2009 – 5:15 p.m. – Tree Fruit and Wine Grape Research Tour and Meeting at Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center- 121 Northville Road, Upper Deerfield Township, NJ. Contact Jerry Frecon at 856-307-6450 ext 1.