

# Cultivating Cumberland

July-2010 VOL. 15, ISSUE 7

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## 20th Annual Great Tomato Tasting

When: Wed., Sept. 1st; 3:00 pm-dusk (rain or shine)

Where: Snyder Research & Ext. Farm, 140 Locust Grove Rd., Pittstown, Hunterdon County, NJ

Rutgers University, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension proudly announce the Annual Snyder Farm Open House and Great Tomato Tasting, to be held on Wednesday September 1, 2010 from 3 pm - dusk. This year's event includes the very popular tasting of both heirloom and hybrid tomatoes and wagon tours of the farm's research plots. The later afternoon will also include tastings of sweet peppers, cucumbers, apples, peaches, and honey – all with the assistance and guidance of Rutgers NJAES Master Gardener volunteers from the surrounding counties. The Melda C. Snyder Teaching Garden will showcase garden displays of deer tolerant ornamentals, plants that can attract beneficial insects to your garden, the Rutgers holly and blueberry breeding programs, columnar varieties of fruit trees for the home landscape, All-America® selections, and award-winning *Jersey Grown™* daylilies. Wagon tours led by faculty and farm staff will be available throughout the event, highlighting Rutgers NJAES agricultural research. Visitors are requested to bring canned non-perishable foods in support of the *Rutgers Against Hunger* (RAH) program, <http://rah.rutgers.edu/>. Rutgers NJAES faculty, staff, and Master Gardener volunteers will be available throughout the event to answer your gardening questions and to make your visit to our research farm a pleasurable and memorable one.

Registration-**\$5.00** per person, children under 10 free; RSVP **908-713-8980**  
For more information visit website: [www.snyderfarm.rutgers.edu](http://www.snyderfarm.rutgers.edu).

## Cumberland County Extension Center New Phone System

The Cumberland County Extension Center has a new phone system.

When calling our office to speak to Wes Kline, Jim Johnson or someone in the Commercial agriculture department, please choose #1; and for someone in Home Horticulture/Master Gardeners, choose #4.

Please be patient as we adjust to the new system.

## Food Safety Management Systems

You will be hearing about 'Enhanced Food Safety Management Systems' in the future. Some retailers are adopting the 'systems' that are very detailed programs intended to create a culture rather than perform the traditional food safety audit. One component of the system is produce quality. As with many things, there are several definitions of quality. Quality in the produce sense usually revolves around grades or standards for an individual commodity. Is this a food safety concern or a marketing concern? Some companies may say they are the same. If a retail organization discusses a "Food Safety Management System", the grower should find out in detail what is expected. Will these 'systems' improve food safety? That remains to be seen. Over the next year, it is expected that retailers will be contacting their suppliers to elaborate on individual programs.

Since we started food safety training in 2000 the goal has been to show the agricultural community the importance of food safety and how to evaluate and incorporate changes in their operations. When a grower or wholesaler develops their food safety plan, it should be engrained in the organization. It is not a one-time "let us pass the audit and get back to what we have done before." The role of the audit is to verify what an organization is doing on a daily basis. Food safety is every day and includes every employee. Each operation needs to develop and encourage a philosophy of food safety.

Food safety on the farm is not static. It will continue to change at least yearly since we are dealing with a biological system. There will always be animals in or around the field, manual harvesting, equipment in the field and packinghouse. As anyone in agriculture knows this is not a sterile system. We cannot eliminate every possible source of contamination, but strive to reduce the chance of contamination.

## Bird Damage Problems

For advice with agriculture bird damage problems, non-farm community bird damage issues and problem wildlife not covered by NJ Division of Fish & Wildlife, contact:

USDA APHIS Wildlife Services, 140-C Locust Grove Road, Pttstown, NJ 08867

Phone: (908) 735-5654

Wendy Anderson, NJ State Director, Certified Wildlife Biologist:

Wendy.anderson@aphis.usda.gov

Rutgers NJAES/RCE maintains a MOU and USDA APHIS WS for integrated wildlife management practices. USDA APHIS WS advises and assists property owners, communities, airports, and others on Resident Canada goose harassment, federal permit applications, performs bird and wildlife control measures and implements community-based wildlife management plans. APHIS WS maintains useful Fact Sheets on various species like Canada goose, vultures, etc.

For farmer deer depredation problems, property owners should always contact NJ Fish & Wildlife at their regional offices at the Assunpink WMA, down in Sicklerville or up at the Clinton WMA, found here: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/fgw/contact.htm> Farmers experiencing black bear damage should contact the NJ Bureau of Communications and Response Services toll free hotline at 1-877-927-6337.

## Diseases of Turfgrass

Bruce B. Clarke, Ph.D., Turfgrass Pathology

### General

Anthracnose, brown ring patch, dollar spot and red thread are active at this time on susceptible turf. Leaf spot and stripe smut are still apparent on susceptible Kentucky bluegrass plantings.

### Ascochyta leaf blight

#### Brown Ring Patch

We continue to receive samples of turf infested with **brown ring patch**, a relatively new disease of annual bluegrass putting greens caused by the fungus *Rhizoctonia circinata* var *circinata* (= *Waitea circinata* var *circinata*). Bentgrass can also be affected, however, annual bluegrass is typically much more susceptible. This disease is similar in appearance to yellow patch, but it can occur at much higher air temperatures (50 to 85 F for brown ring patch, compared to 50 to 65 F for yellow patch). Infested patches become chlorotic and range in size from several inches to three feet in diameter. The centers of patches are frequently green, resulting in a "frog-eye" or "donut-shaped" effect. The outer ring turns necrotic during warm, wet weather and may become depressed as the thatch is decomposed. Since the leaves, crowns and thatch are often infested, **brown ring patch** can be difficult to control with one fungicide application. Daconil (chlorothalonil), Chipco 26GT (iprodione), Endorse (polyoxin-D), Heritage (azoxystrobin), Insignia (pyraclostrobin), Medallion (fludioxonil) and ProStar (flutolanil) have provided good control when used on a curative basis at brown patch rates, but this disease is most effectively suppressed when fungicides are applied on a preventive basis

(mid- to late-April in the tri-state area). Multiple applications may be needed once symptoms develop and fungicides must be applied in sufficient water to ensure good penetration into the crown and thatch (e.g., at least 2 gal water / 1,000 sq ft at 40 to 60 psi). Once infections are arrested with fungicides, symptoms may take 14 to 28 days or more to recover. It is important to note that brown ring patch is not controlled with benzimidazole fungicides.

### **Dollar Spot**

**Dollar spot** is now apparent on golf course greens, tees and fairways in the tri-state region. To prevent this disease from causing severe damage to susceptible turf again in 2010, maintain adequate nitrogen fertility, water in the early morning hours (to reduce the leaf wetness period), reduce thatch, avoid the sole use of any fungicide for prolonged periods of time (to limit the possibility of fungicide resistance), and apply Armada, Banner, Bayleton, Chipco 26GT, chlorothalonil, ConSyst, Eagle, Emerald, Headway, mancozeb, Rubigan, Spectro, Tartan, thiophanate-methyl, Tourney, Trinity, Triton or vinclozolin per manufacturer's recommendations. Repeat fungicides as needed through late-October.

### **Summer Patch**

Now is the time to initiate an effective chemical and cultural control program for **summer patch**. This disease, caused by the fungus *Magnaporthe poae*, can be controlled through the use of good cultural practices and the application of a penetrant fungicide. For best results, maintain soil pH at or slightly below 6.0, fertilize turf with ammonium sulfate (during cool weather to avoid phytotoxicity) or sulfur-coated urea, avoid the use of nitrate-based fertilizers (which can enhance symptom severity) and aerify (before symptoms develop) to reduce compaction and decrease disease severity. Fungicides are most effective when applied in mid- to late-May (i.e., when the soil temperatures at a 2 inch depth exceed 65 °F for 5 to 6 consecutive days) and then repeated two additional times at 28 day intervals. To optimize control, apply Armada, Banner, Bayleton, Compass, Disarm, Eagle, Headway, Heritage, Insignia, Rubigan, Tartan, thiophanate-methyl, Trinity or Triton in 4 to 5 gal water/1000 ft. If products are delivered in lower water volumes (e.g., 2 gal water/1000 ft<sup>2</sup>), irrigate with 1/8 inch of water immediately following application to enhance disease control.

### **Turf Field Day**

Mark your calendars now for this year's Rutgers Turfgrass Research Field Days which will be held on July 27, 2010 (Golf and Fine Turf Research Field Day at Horticultural Farm II, New Brunswick, NJ) and July 28, 2010 (Landscape and Sports Turf Research Field Day and Equipment Demonstrations at Adelpia Research Farm, Freehold, NJ). Additional information and directions to each location will appear in future issues of this newsletter

## Possible early start to equine West Nile virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) season

Nancy E. Halpern, DVM, JD, State Veterinarian, announced that recent reports from county mosquito control suggest a possible early start to the equine West Nile virus (WNV) and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) season. Extremely high numbers of *Culiseta melanura* are being identified in population surveillance traps at alarming rates. In Burlington County, large numbers of mosquitoes are being collected in areas rarely affected this early in the season.

Based on these reports, horse owners should be aware the need to vaccinate for EEE and WNV may be more important than ever. In addition, equine owners, trainers, and managers can help decrease their horse's exposure to mosquitoes by eliminating standing water in areas including, but not limited to, low lying areas on properties, tire ruts, old tires, and gutters. Water troughs, birdbaths and swimming pools should be emptied or flushed every 3 days, at a minimum, to prevent the further growth of the mosquito population. Local mosquito agencies may also be contacted to help land owners/managers identify areas of concern, suggest areas for clean-up and/or treatment, and to identify possible sites for mosquito collection and testing.

Veterinarians are reminded that suspect or confirmed cases of WNV or EEE in livestock species are reportable to the State Veterinarian at 609-292-3965 immediately or within 48 hours, and a neurologic disease worksheet must be completed for each case reported. The worksheet is available via the internet at the following website and once completed can be faxed to the Division at 609-777-8395:

[http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/ah/pdf/neurologic\\_disease\\_worksheet\\_2005.pdf](http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/ah/pdf/neurologic_disease_worksheet_2005.pdf).

The NJDA-Division of Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory is available to assist with EEE and WNV testing needs. Please call 609-984-2293 for further information.

### Animal Waste Rule-Update

Rutgers Cooperative Extension has been providing training for livestock farmers in the development of Animal Waste Management Plans (AWMPs) as required by rules that were adopted by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture in March 2009. The rules require all livestock farm owners to responsibly manage the manure generated on their operations— including those with horses, dairy cows, cattle, swine, goats, sheep, poultry and all other domesticated species defined as livestock. All farms having 8 or more animal units (1 animal unit = 1,000 pounds live weight) must complete their AWMPs by September 16th. Please contact one of the following Cooperative Extension offices for more information:

Hunterdon: (908) 788-1338

Sussex: (973) 948-3040

Salem: (856) 769-0090

Burlington: (609) 265-5050

You may also visit the website: <http://njaes.rutgers.edu/animal-waste-management/meetings.asp> for additional information.

## Pesticide Training

Training by: **New Jersey Pest Management Association**

The following is the 2010 Schedule of Classes for Category 7A and 7B Training (in lieu of 40 hours on-the-job-training) and Category 3A and 3B:

**7A October 14th**; Morris Plains (Morris County); 9:00 am to 3:00 pm; Cost: \$125.00

**7B October 7th & 8th**; Westfield (Union County); 9:00 am to 3:00 pm; Cost \$245.00

**3A October 26th**; Freehold (Monmouth County); 9:00 am to 3:00 pm; Cost \$125.00

**3A October 17th**; Westfield (Union County); 9:00 am to 3:00 pm; Cost: \$125.00

**3B October 12th**; Westfield (Union County); 9:00 am to 3:00 pm; Cost: \$125.00

**3B November 4th**; Westfield (Union County); 9:00 am to 3:00 pm; Cost: \$125.00

For more information on the above classes call 866-851-4389 or email: [njpma@verizon.net](mailto:njpma@verizon.net)  
12 Recertification Credits for Certified Applicators.

The following is the Basic Pesticide Training schedule for Core Certification:

**Bergen County** (Saddle Brook): July 22, Aug. 12, Sept. 23, Oct. 13 and Dec. 9

**Burlington County** (Westhampton): July 20, Sept. 21, Oct. 12 and Nov. 16

**Monmouth County** (Freehold): July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 14, Oct. 5, Nov. 9 and Dec. 7

**Union County** (Westfield): July 15, Sept. 16, Oct. 14 and Nov. 18

**Morris County** (Morris Plains): Aug. 24, Sept. 22, Oct. 7 and Dec. 15

All **Core** certification training classes run from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. except Union County which runs from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. 4 Recertification credits in Core for Certified Applicators. For more information on the core training classes call 866-851-4389 or email: [njpma@verizon.net](mailto:njpma@verizon.net). Cost is \$99.00 for non-NJPMA members and \$65.00 for members.

## **AGRICULTURAL PLASTICS RECYCLING INFORMATIONAL MEETING**

### **Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Gloucester County**

### **June 8, 2010**

A group of growers, New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Rutgers Cooperative and Department of Environmental Protection personnel met with CeDo, a plastics manufacturing firm that uses a high percentage of recycled content. CeDo reached out to Karen Kritz of the NJ Department of Agriculture in the hopes of researching and developing a recycling program in New Jersey that includes 'dirty' agricultural plastics e.g. mulch film, high and low tunnel film, etc.

**Background on CeDo:** Mark Ward and Ton (Anton) Emans from CeDo provided an overview of the firm and their goals. CeDo was established in 1979. They have manufacturing facilities in the UK, Poland, China and Vietnam and a plastics recycling plant in Geleen, Netherlands that has five wash lines to handle agricultural plastics. CeDo is the leading supplier of household refuse sacks to the domestic market, including almost all of the leading supermarket chains in Europe. They use in excess of 25,000 metric tonnes of LLDPE ag film annually, using the recycled material at their manufacturing plant to make new refuse sacks with up to 80% recycled material. They are looking to expand their operation in Europe and China and are looking for large volumes of material.

CeDo has been handling ag film since 1990 and is well aware that 50-60% of the weight is from contamination (soil, moisture, organic material). The Geleen facility is fully licensed in The Netherlands and has a reclamation and water recycling facility. All by-products from the recycling facility are re-used in some other process by other industries, no material is landfilled. Right now their biggest generators of ag film are from Holland and Germany and they generate 90,000 metric tonnes of ag film for their process facility. However, governments in both countries back the recycling program.

CeDo has established shipping lines to the US to move material. They have done preliminary costing equations to determine if it is feasible to look to the US for ag film. Their visit to the US shows that CeDo feels the project can move forward if they get the volumes they need, which is 3,000 to 4,000 metric tonnes (3,300 to 4,400 tons) in an area (NJ generates 2,500 tons) and they can find cooperators in the US that want to establish a working relationship with them. They seek to establish long term contractual agreements.

Ton Emans, Managing Director of CeDo's Geleen plant, also serves as the Chairman on the European Plastics Recyclers (EuPR) Association's Polyethylene Films Work Group. In 1990 they had two lines for ag film and now they have four lines and want to install a fifth line if they can find the ag film they need to supply the line. He advised the group that 1 million metric tonnes of ag film recycled saves 1 million metric tonnes of oil.

The types of ag film they are looking for in the US include the following: mulch film (any color but silver); silage bags; crop cover film (low tunnel and high tunnel); ag bale stretch wrap; greenhouse and hoop house film; drip irrigation; silage bags and peat moss, livestock feed and fertilizer bags.

**Where do we go from here?:** The CeDo representatives plan to return to NJ in late July. They hope to have a decision on whether or not they wish to pursue material from the US and all the logistics worked out within the next six months. Karen Kritz, NJDA, agreed to collect more data on the volume of ag film generated by NJ growers based on the eight types of ag film being sought. Karen will also make arrangements for CeDo to visit recycling facilities (Giordano has already offered) who have some experience collecting and baling film, growers who generate ag film (Flaim Farms, Sunny Valley Orchard and Overdevest Nursery has agreed to provide a site visit), and solid waste complexes (Salem County and Cumberland County) that has ag film set aside for possible recycling.

***If there are any other recyclers, growers or solid waste complexes that would be agreeable to allowing CeDo representatives to visit their site when they return to the US, please contact Karen Kritz direct at 609-984-2506 or karen.kritz@ag.state.nj.us.***

## **EPA Moves to Terminate All Uses of Insecticide Endosulfan (Thiodan/Thionex)**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking action to end all uses of the insecticide endosulfan in the United States. Endosulfan, which is used on vegetables, fruits, and cotton, can pose unacceptable neurological and reproductive risks to farmworkers and wildlife and can persist in the environment.

New data generated in response to the agency's 2002 decision have shown that risks faced by workers are greater than previously known. EPA also finds that there are risks above the agency's level of concern to aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, as well as to birds and mammals that consume aquatic prey which have ingested endosulfan. Farmworkers can be exposed to endosulfan through inhalation and contact with the skin. Endosulfan is used on a very small percentage of the U.S. food supply and does not present a risk to human health from dietary exposure.

Makhteshim Agan of North America, the manufacturer of endosulfan, is in discussions with EPA to voluntarily terminate all endosulfan uses. EPA is currently working out the details of the decision that will eliminate all endosulfan uses, while incorporating consideration of the needs for growers to timely move to lower-risk pest control practices.

Endosulfan, an organochlorine insecticide first registered in the 1950s, also is used on ornamental shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants. It has no residential uses.

For more information visit the following website

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/endosulfan/endosulfan-cancl-fs.html>

## **Crop Insurance Tips for Summer 2010**

Below are some important issues to keep in mind this season if you carry crop insurance:

### **Vomitoxin in Wheat**

Weather conditions this year have made vomitoxin a threat to this year's wheat crop. Producers who carry crop insurance may be eligible for quality loss adjustments if the reason for the loss in value is due to a covered event such as the excessive precipitation received this spring. If you suspect that any mycotoxin is present in your grain, call your insurance agent as soon as possible. An adjuster may be sent out to inspect the crop prior to sale or storage.

Samples must be pulled by an adjuster or other disinterested third party (approved by the insurance company) and analyzed by an approved laboratory. If you discover the problem at the elevator, call your agent for instructions. If you sell the load anyway, ask the elevator to take a sample, have it labeled it with your name and insurance unit name and number, and ask the elevator to hold the sample for an adjuster to pick up (if they agree to use it). Producers should not have any contact with the sample at any time.



### **Double Cropping Requirements**

Remember that double cropped acreage requires separate records from single cropped acreage. This is necessary to receive maximum benefits from their crop insurance policy in the event of production and/or prevented planting crop losses.

The separate records must reflect acreage and production separately for double cropped and single cropped acreage for each insurance unit of each crop.

Some additional rules of thumb to keep in mind:

1. Report crop damage within the earlier of: 72 hours of discovery, at least 15 days before harvesting begins (for corn to be cut for silage, permission is required to leave sample areas for appraisal at a later date), within 15 days after harvesting is completed on the insurance unit, but not later than the calendar date for the end of the insurance period.
2. Never destroy production evidence until after an adjuster evaluates it.
3. Never mix farm stored production from two insurance units, without determining and recording the production in a manner that will satisfy the needs of the insurance company.
4. If you insure with enterprise insurance units, you may want to consider maintaining recordson what could be an optional unit, so that you could consider insuring with a different unit structure for some future year.

### **Late and Prevented Planting**

Many crops have Late Planting Provisions, meaning you can still keep your insurance if you plant after the Final Planting Date, but the amount of coverage decreases. These crops are: grain corn, grain sorghum, oats, soybeans, and wheat.

If you plant during the crop's Late Planting Period, your coverage decreases each day that you delay planting. If you still cannot plant by the end of the Late Planting Period but still intend to plant, you can either accept a substantially lower coverage level or cancel the crop insurance policy without paying a premium.

If you cannot plant by the Final Planting Date or at any time during the Late Planting Period, then you could be eligible for a Prevented Planting payment. Prevented Planting is also available on processing beans and potatoes. It is not available on CAT policies. When buying crop insurance, remember that for some crops, you can "buy up" higher levels of Prevented Planting coverage.

Remember that the cause of your Late / Prevented Planting must be general to the surrounding area and cause other producers with acreage with similar characteristics to be prevented from planting as well. Contact your insurance agent for more information.

### **Upcoming Dates**

July 5	Final Planting Date for Soybeans (all other counties)
July 15	Acreage Reports Due
July 20	Final Planting Date for Processing Beans (Limás)
July 31	Deadline to Apply for Insurance for Fall Forage Seeding

For more information or a list of New Jersey crop insurance agents, contact the Garden State Crop Insurance Education Team at 1-800-308-2449 or visit <http://www3.rma.usda.gov/tools/agents/>.

Source: **David L. Lee & Salvatore Mangiafico, Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Salem County**

## **Penn State International Conference on Pollinator Biology, Health and Policy**

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. - Top researchers, government officials and representatives of organizations from around the world will present their latest findings on honey bees and other pollinators at the inaugural International Conference on Pollinator Biology, Health and Policy being hosted by the Penn State Center for Pollinator Research, July 24-28, 2010, at the University Park campus.

Worldwide, pollinators such as honeybees, solitary bees, hummingbirds and bats are declining due to habitat loss, diseases, pests and excessive pesticide use. "Pollinators are essential because they are responsible for one out of every three bites of food you eat," said Diana Cox-Foster, Penn State professor of entomology, who will present at the conference. "More than 80 percent of all flowering plants depend on our pollinators for survival."

The plight of pollinators has been highlighted in reports of Colony Collapse Disorder, or CCD. CCD was first discovered in November 2006 after a Pennsylvania beekeeper reported that more than 50 percent of the bee colonies he was overwintering in Florida had collapsed. Tens of thousands of bees in each hive had simply disappeared.

"Since then, beekeepers from all over the country have been reporting unprecedented losses," said Maryann Frazier, apiculture extension associate in the College of Agricultural Sciences. According to Frazier, symptoms of CCD include the sudden reduction or disappearance of the adult bee population without evidence of dead bees. "The hive will contain brood, pollen and honey, with little evidence of robbing by other bee colonies or attack by pests such as wax moth or small hive beetle."

Even before the discovery of CCD, pollinators were in decline. According to Cox-Foster, four species of bumble bees are going extinct, and more than 50 pollinator species are threatened or endangered. In addition, wild honeybee populations have dropped 25 percent since 1990.

The focus of the conference will be current research on the factors influencing pollinator decline, as well as policies and practices related to pollinator conservation. The keynote speaker will be Dr. May Berenbaum, professor and head of the Department of Entomology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Berenbaum is internationally recognized for her research and conservation efforts related to pollinators, including chairing the National Research Council's Committee on the Status of Pollinators in North America in 2007.

In addition, a Pollinator Conservation Short Course will be offered by the Xerces Society at the conclusion of the conference on July 29. Topics will include the basic principles of pollinator biology, the economics of insect pollination, recognizing native bee species and assessment of pollinator habitat.

The conference is being sponsored by Häagen-Dazs, the National Honey Board, Anthropologie/Urban Outfitters, Bayer CropScience, Syngenta, the Almond Board of California, and Penn State's Department of Entomology, College of Agricultural Sciences, and Huck Institutes of the Life Sciences. More information and online registration are available at <http://agsci.psu.edu/pollinator-conference>.

The conference is the first event hosted by the Center for Pollinator Research at Penn State. The center is comprised of 26 independent faculty, including researchers, educators, extension specialists and outreach coordinators, spanning multiple departments and colleges at Penn State. It is a hub for research and education about pollinator health, especially the factors causing honey bee population declines. For more information on the Center for Pollinator Research, go to <http://ento.psu.edu/pollinators>.

## Maneb Alert

Growers holding or using fungicides containing the active ingredient maneb (Manex®) should note that all tolerances for this fungicide will be revoked after July 26, 2010 unless the EPA receives significant comments justifying that the tolerances be extended to enable supplies to be exhausted.

EPA is of the opinion that most supplies have been exhausted at this time although product cancellation just took place in mid-April. The USDA has expressed concern.

Some of the cancelled uses of maneb have not been replaced by mancozeb registrations leaving producers without adequate management tools for some diseases. This has been especially true of bacterial spot on pepper. This has resulted from a continual delay in the registration of new uses of mancozeb which are now expected in September of this year.

In the meantime emergency exemptions have been submitted by Georgia, New Jersey, and others for mancozeb on peppers for bacterial spot. These have not been acted on yet, apparently due to risk cup issues related to tolerances for EBDC fungicides (maneb and mancozeb). It is hoped that the revocation of maneb tolerances will alleviate the risk cup issues and allow new uses for mancozeb to be registered or at least approved for emergency exemptions.

There is currently an open comment period (May 26 to July 26, 2010) established under the federal docket system ([regulations.gov](http://regulations.gov) - docket number EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0327).

Once this comment period expires, the rule becomes final - thus revoking the tolerances.

Maneb products with labeled food uses were allowed to be sold until the supply was exhausted, so it is possible that some growers were able to buy maneb as late as this growing season. With a tolerance rejection, this leaves anyone holding product unable to legally use that product on food crops. Therefore, users are subject to violation of the rule where residues are detected on treated crops or an applicator uses the products on food crops after the revocation date. Those crops are subject to seizure or rejection by their buyer. Maneb is widely registered so this change will affect many food crops – especially fruits and vegetables.

Food crops listed on current labels with active registrations include: apples, barley, beans (dry), broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cantaloupes, casaba melons, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage, corn, cotton cranberries, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, flax, garlic, grapes, horse chestnut, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, marigold, melons, mustard (greens), oats, onions, peanuts, potato, pumpkin, rice, rye, safflower, sorghum, squash, sugar beets, tomato, watermelon, wheat. There may be other food crops listed on older labels.

## **NJDA Launches New Online Organic Registration System**

**Gloucester Grower News, Vol. 17, No. 3**

New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, Douglas H. Fisher, today announced a new online system designed to streamline the registration process for anyone selling or distributing certified organic products in the state.

The New Jersey Forms and Registration Management System, known as NJFARMS, can be accessed at [www.njfarms.nj.gov](http://www.njfarms.nj.gov). The system allows people to create, access and/or renew their Organic Registration. They also are able to add, update and/or delete locations, print current registrations and check their registration status.

“The NJFARMS online organic registration is just the first step in allowing New Jersey Department of Agriculture registrations, licenses, forms and applications to be completed, paid for and managed online”, said Fisher. “We have always placed a strong emphasis on providing our constituents with fast and efficient service. NJFARMS is an even more convenient way to do business.”

State regulations require those selling or distributing or attempting to sell or distribute certified organic products in New Jersey and all United States Department of Agriculture accredited certifying agents providing organic certification services in the state to register with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

New Jersey Department of Agriculture organic registration does not constitute organic certification to learn more about organic certification in New Jersey, visit: [www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/md/prog/jerseyorganic.html](http://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/md/prog/jerseyorganic.html)

## **NJDA, Division of Consumer Affairs Target Produce Misbranding**

**Gloucester Grower News, Vol. 17, No. 3**

The New Jersey Division of Consumer Affairs and Department of Agriculture will announce a joint effort to warn consumers about people advertising produce or other agricultural products as being “Jersey Fresh” or otherwise from New Jersey, but which do not actually come from the state.

Secretary of Agriculture, Douglas H. Fisher and Acting Consumer Affairs Director, Thomas R. Calcagni will join State Board of Agriculture member, James Giamarese at Mr. Giamarese’s farm to outline the damage done to New Jersey farmers from such misbranding and mislabeling, and to speak about a joint effort to prevent defrauding consumers in this way.

A State Board of Agriculture member recently found a grocery store circular touting “Yellow NJ Corn” about four to six weeks before New Jersey’s sweet corn harvest was to begin. At the Board’s urging, the Department is partnering with the Division of Consumer Affairs, which has the authority to issue violations of misbranding and mislabeling statutes, in an effort to crack down on such practices.

## Calendar of Important Events

📅 Indicates the newly added event since last calendar

### July 2010

#### 📅 July 5-9

**Cumberland County Fair**, Cumberland County Fair Grounds, Carmel Road, Millville, NJ. For more information call the Fair Office 856-825-3820.

#### 📅 July 21-24

**National Onion Association Summer Convention**, Hilton Portland Executive Tower, Portland, Oregon. For information contact NOA at 970-353-5895; fax 970-353-5897 or visit: [www.onions-usa.org](http://www.onions-usa.org)

#### July 22-25

**New Jersey Peach Festival & Gloucester County 4H Fair**, Gloucester County 4H Fairground, 275 Bridgeton Pike (Route 77), Mullica Hill, NJ

#### 📅 July 26-28

**NABC 22: Promoting Health by Linking Ag, Food and Nutrition**, University of California. For more information contact Susanne Lipari 607-254-4856 or email: [ornabc@cornell.edu](mailto:ornabc@cornell.edu)

#### 📅 July 26-28

**34th International Carrot Conference**, Kennewick, Wash. For information contact Lindsey DuToit by email: [dutoit@wsu.edu](mailto:dutoit@wsu.edu) or visit: [www.pnva.org/carrotconf](http://www.pnva.org/carrotconf).

#### 📅 July 27

**Golf and Fine Turf Day**, Hort Farm II, 102 Ryders Lane, North Brunswick, NJ. Registration begins at 7:30 a.m.—2:30 p.m. To register visit: [www.njturfgrass.org](http://www.njturfgrass.org)

#### 📅 July 28

**Lawn, Landscape & Sports Field Day and the Sports Field Managers Trade Show & Equipment Demos**, Adelphia Farm, 594 Halls Mill Road, Freehold, NJ. 7:30 a.m.—2:30 p.m. To register visit: [www.njturfgrass.org](http://www.njturfgrass.org)

#### 📅 July 31-August 1

**Florida Small Farms and Alternative Enterprises Conference**, Kissimmee, Florida. For more information visit: [smallfarms.ifas.ufl.edu](http://smallfarms.ifas.ufl.edu)

### August 2010

#### 📅 August 3-6

**Salem County Fair**, Salem County Fairgrounds, Route 40, Woodstown, NJ. For more information visit: <http://salemcountyfair.com>

#### August 10

**2010 Fall Nursery Weed Control Meeting**, 5:00-7:00 pm. Location to be announced. Anticipated pesticide credits: 1-Core; 2-PP2 and 2-3A. For more information call Jim Johnson, Nursery Agent CC 856-451-2800.

**📅 August 10-12**

**Empire Farm Days**, Rodman Lott Farm, Seneca Falls. For more information call 877-697-7837, email: mwickham@empirefarmdays.com or visit: [www.growingproduce.com](http://www.growingproduce.com)

**August 15-19**

**94th Potato Association of America Annual Meeting**, Corvallis, Ore. For info call 800-678-6311 or visit: <http://oregonstate.edu/conferences/pss2010>.

**September 2010****📅 September 14-15**

**USDA/IR-4 Food Use Workshop**, Summerlin, Nevada. For more information visit: [ir4.rutgers.edu](http://ir4.rutgers.edu)

**October 2010****📅 October 12-13**

**National Blueberry Conference & Expo**, Grand Rapids, Michigan. For more information visit: [www.blueberries.com](http://www.blueberries.com)

**October 15-18**

**Produce Marketing Association Fresh Summit**; Orange County Convention Center, Orlando, Florida. For info call 302-738-7100 or visit: [www.pma.com/freshsummit](http://www.pma.com/freshsummit)

**November 2010****📅 November 8-10**

**Southeast Strawberry Expo**, Virginia Beach, Virginia. For more information visit: [www.ncstrawberry.org](http://www.ncstrawberry.org)

**📅 November 9-11**

**New York Produce Show and Conference**, New York City, Hilton New York. For more information visit: [www.nyproduceshow.com/](http://www.nyproduceshow.com/)

**📅 November 17-18**

**2010 Pacific NW Veg, Association Conf. & Trade Show**, Three Rivers Con. Center, Kennewick, Wash. For info contact Sheri Nolan, PNVA, 509-585-5460; fax 509-585-2671 or visit: [www.pnva.org](http://www.pnva.org)

**December 2010****📅 December 1-4**

**National Onion Association Annual Convention**, Hilton Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, California. For information contact NOA, 970-353-5895; fax 970-353-5897 or visit: [www.onions-usa.org](http://www.onions-usa.org)

**📅 December 7-9**

**Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable and Farm Market EXPO**, DeVos Place Convention Center, Grand Rapids, Mich. For more information visit: [www.glexpo.com](http://www.glexpo.com)

**📅 December 8-10**

**2010 National Allium Research Conference**, John Ascuaga Nugget Hotel and Casino, Sparks-Reno, Nev. For information contact 775-721-5599; fax 775-463-5588 or email: [wchounet@srsupply.us](mailto:wchounet@srsupply.us)

## REGULARLY SCHEDULED MEETINGS

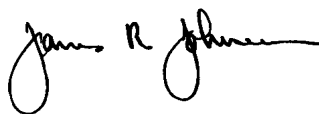
✓ Indicates meeting will be held at RCE of Cumberland County

<p>✓</p> <p><b>Pesticide Certification Exam Schedule—Cumberland County</b> 291 Morton Avenue Millville, NJ 08332 (Between Rosenhayn &amp; Carmel)</p> <p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Sep 22    Oct 27    Nov 17 Dec 15</p> <p><b>To Register call 609-984-6614 For directions call 856-451-2800</b> *****</p>	<p>✓</p> <p><b>Cumberland County Agriculture Development Board</b> 291 Morton Avenue Millville, NJ 08332 (Between Rosenhayn &amp; Carmel)</p> <p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Jul 20    Aug 17    Sep 21 Oct 19    Nov 16    Dec 21</p> <p><b>Meetings start at 7 p.m. Call DeAnn at 856-453-2211</b> *****</p>	<p>✓</p> <p><b>Cumberland County Board Of Agriculture</b> 291 Morton Avenue Millville, NJ 08332 (Between Rosenhayn &amp; Carmel) 7 pm meetings</p> <p><u>2010</u></p> <p>Sep 16    Oct 21    Nov 18 Dec 16</p> <p><b>For info call Mike Griffith, Presi- dent 856-451-9400, x215</b> *****</p>
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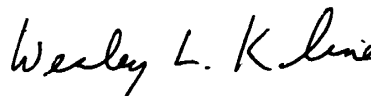
**Cumberland County Improvement Authority (CCIA)  
Pesticide Container Recycling**  
Cumberland County Solid Waste Complex  
169 Jesse's Bridge Rd. (located off Route 55 Exit 29)  
Deerfield Township, New Jersey

July 16, August 20, September 27, October 15, and November 19  
9:00 a.m. to 12 Noon

Sincerely,



James R. Johnson  
Agricultural Agent  
Nursery Management Commercial  
Internet: [jjohnson@njaes.rutgers.edu](mailto:jjohnson@njaes.rutgers.edu)



Wesley L. Kline, Ph.D.  
Agricultural Agent  
Vegetable & Herb Production  
Internet: [wkline@njaes.rutgers.edu](mailto:wkline@njaes.rutgers.edu)

**Pesticide User Responsibility:** Use pesticides safely and follow instructions on labels. The user is responsible for the proper use of pesticides, residues on crops, storage and disposal, as well as damages caused by drift.

**Use of Trade Names:** Trade names are used in this publication with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement is implied. In some instances the compound may be sold under different trade names, which may vary as to label.

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Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County  
Extension Education Center  
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Millville, NJ 08332-9791

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New Jersey Agricultural  
Experiment Station