

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County Extension Education Center 291 Morton Avenue Millville, NJ 08332-9791

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Cultivating Cumberland

October - 2023

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Horticulture Plant Health	1	Rutgers - Horticulture Plant Health Educational
Corn Tar Spot	2	In preparation for 2024 Nursery IPM training we invite ALL growers
Chambourcin Wine Tastings	3-5	professionals) to attend the following educational sessions surrounding overall plant health and pest management principals. Pesticide credits have been applied for.
Innovation Grants	6	Double Session: October 25th 2023 How Chemicals Work and Which to Use & Science and Application of
New Jersey Accepting Applications	7	Horticultural Sanitation Techniques – Tim Waller, Cumberland County RCE Sign-in: 5:30pm
Soil Amendments	7	How Chemicals Work: 6:00 – 7:00pm Break: 7:00 – 7:15pm Horticultural Sanitizers: 7:15 – 8:15pm
Pesticide Container Recycling	8	Questions/Adjourn: 8:15 – 8:30pm Registration link: <u>https://go.rutgers.edu/1y1el5b4</u>
Calendar of Events & Regularly Scheduled Meetings	9-11	10, PP2, 2 each 6B, 8C. Prior to the sessions upload photo ID and pesticide license here: <u>https://go.rutgers.edu/8as9pxog</u>
<u>Attachments:</u> <u>Soil Amendments</u> <u>Vegetable Report</u> <u>Compliance Advisory</u>		November, December 2x per month - Dates, Speakers-TBD Future topics: Weed Management, Nutrient Management, Effective Scouting, Understanding Root Disease, Borer and Scale Insects, Nematodes
Cooperating Agencies: Rutgers, The State Un	iversity of	2800 ext. 1

New Jersey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Boards of County Commissioners, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, a unit of the Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Corn Tar Spot Found in New Jersey

Stephen Komar; September 22, 2023; Plant and Pest Advisory

The presence of Corn Tar Spot (Phyllachora maydis) has been confirmed in New Jersey. Laboratory examination of a corn sample from New Jersey revealed the presence of tar spot. Tar spot is a foliar disease of corn that commonly occurs throughout Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. The disease was identified in the United States for the first time in 2015 in northern Illinois and Indiana. Tar spot is caused by the fungus *Phyllachora maydis* and can cause severe yield loss on susceptible hybrids. In the Midwest severe tar spot outbreaks have been reported to reduce yield by more than 60 bushels per acre. It has also been observed that stalk rot and lodging are increased when tar spot severity is high. Corn at any developmental stage is susceptible to infection by the tar spot fungus when conditions are favorable. Tar spots appear as small, raised, black spots scattered across the upper and lower leaf surfaces. The pathogen that causes tar spot overwinters on infested corn residue on the soil surface, and it is thought that high relative humidity and prolonged leaf wetness favor disease development. You can diagnose corn tar spot in the field by examining corn leaves for the presence of black, tar-like spots. In the United States tar spot has been observed mostly during mid- to late grain fill (growth stages R3-R6) on leaves below or near the ear leaf.

Understanding and management of this disease in the United States is limited because of its very recent history. Management practices that may help reduce tar spot development and severity include the following:

Residue Management – In order to reduce over wintering inoculum, tilling and burying residue is recommended to promote decomposition of crop residue.

Crop Rotation– This helps reduce primary inoculum. We are still learning about the length of time to rotate out of corn.

Variety Selection – Avoid varieties that are or may be susceptible to tar spot.

Fungicides – The use of fungicides is still developing in the management of this disease. Several fungicides have been identified with efficacy on tar spot. Some of these products have 2ee labels that are not applicable in all states. Data on timing of application, effectiveness and economic returns are still being developed.

Notes from the 2022 Chambourcin Wine Tastings and Evaluations

Hemant Gohil; September 22, 2023; Plant and Pest Advisory

A Chambourcin wine tasting and evaluation meeting for New Jersey winemakers was held on November 10, 2022, at the Autumn Lake Winery, Williamstown, in Gloucester County. The notes below are based on individual observations of Chambourcin growers and winemakers, follow-on discussions, and related literature. The responses to the survey sent before the event are also summarized.

Participants: Auburn Road Winery, Autumn Lake Winery, Bellview Winery, Blue Cork Winery, Cedar Rose Winery, William Heritage Winery, Salem Oak Winery, Sharrott Winery and James Castelli Vineyards.

Variety: Chambourcin is a dark-berried, large-cluster, French-American hybrid variety known for better quality wine than most hybrid varieties in the French Loire region. The flavors of wines derived from 'Chambourcin' are described as black cherry, red fruit with black pepper, thyme, raspberry, and chocolate. Chambourcin lends itself to several wine styles, such as low-to medium-bodied dry red wine, semi-sweet to sweet red wine, dry to semi-sweet rose, sparkling, and also used as a base for formula wine such as Coeur d'Est. For its better cold- hardiness, overall less disease susceptibility, and high yield potential, Chambourcin is considered one of the most important varieties in New Jersey. Botrytis, Downy Mildew, and Bunch Rot are less of a problem in Chambourcin unless there is bird damage. It may require a good Powdery Mildew control program throughout the season. The leaf is prone to Sulfur burn, specifically if sprayed at a high rate and high temperature. The only certified Chambourcin clone carries the number 1257.

Harvest Parameters and Yield: Most wineries reported a yield of under 5 tons per acre, and few reported up to 8 tons. It can easily yield upward of 10 tons/acre; however, such a high yield can negatively impact sugar, color, and flavor accumulation. Cluster thinning, before veraison, is highly recommended to reduce the yield. A grower noted that the thinning also helps drop grapes' acidity on the vine. Another grower mentioned cane breakage in one specific year when they delayed thinning. One grower said they limit yield to 3-3.5 tons per acre as they seek premium products. Most vineyards harvested Chambourcin at total soluble sugar (TSS) greater than 23.5 Brix. It is a later ripening variety; however, to achieve full ripening, it is harvested as late as Cabernet Sauvignon in some growing seasons. Fruit thinning is one of the tools that producers have used to enhance the ripening. Also, proper canopy management and a balanced vine can help enhance fruit ripening.

Vineyards aim to harvest grapes at titratable acidity (TA) below six g/L of tartaric acid; however, in some years, it may be challenging to achieve that level. In some of the wines, the level of acidity was overly perceptible, though Chambourcin is well known for its sour taste associated with higher acidity. Few wineries mentioned that they adjusted the TA in the cellar. Potassium carbonate and calcium carbonate are commonly used deacidification agents in juice and wine. Deacidification requires some level of skill to get used to it. Ideally, laboratory trials should be conducted on samples of the juice or wine using several different rates before proceeding with the entire batch. To understand how one should proceed if planning to deacidify, please read the article by James Harbertson, Professor of Enology at Washington State University (see ref.)

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Fermentation: Half of the respondents used the whole cluster while the remaining destemmed berries before the fermentation. In varieties such as Pinot Noir, the whole cluster, at least partially if not all, is highly suggested to enhance the tannin structures, using the varieties' unique flavors. It also applies in Chambourcin, where low course tannin imparts a supple and soft mouthfeel. However, the stems should be ripe and brown; green or under ripe stems (brown outside, green inside) can bring vegetal and herbal notes. A few wineries mentioned that they used extended maceration to enhance tannins. Tannins come from three different components of the grape cluster: the stems, the skin, and the grape seeds.

According to Dr. Gavin Sacks, Professor of Food Science at Cornell University, the pigments (anthocyanins) and skin tannins are extracted early in the fermentation process, and seed tannin is extracted slowly throughout the primary fermentation and extended maceration. Extended maceration increases tannin polymerization, reducing smaller, non-polymerized tannins associated with the bitter taste. The addition of exogenous tannins to pre-, during- and after fermentation is also typical in Eastern wineries. In some cases, too long extended maceration could result in seed tannin overwhelming the wines. One winery mentioned blending 5% Cabernet Franc to 'round out tannins'.

Winemakers used a variety of yeasts; however, RC 212 was the most reported. RC 212 promotes color and tannin stabilization during fermentation, bringing out ripe cherry and bright, fruity, spicy characters (Lallemand Brewing). VITILEVURE 3001[™] is cold-tolerant and implants exceptionally well, especially in musts that have undergone pre-fermentation cold maceration (cold-soaks). Alchemy II and IV are a blend of complementary yeast strains promoting intense red fruit characters such as cherry, red currant, raspberry, and pomegranate (Scott Labs). Others used D47 and BM 4×4 in combination with yeasts mentioned above. One winery used native fermentation. The duration of fermentation varied from 4 days to 2 weeks.

Given the notoriety of Chambourcin for high acidity, it was not surprising that all the respondents used full malolactic fermentation (MLF), mainly using the bacterial strain VP41. MLF provides a natural way of deacidification for cool-climate wine grapes. Malic acid may constitute up to half of the acidity of grape and wine. During the MLF, stronger acids, such as malic acid, are converted into weaker acids and can reduce the acidity by 1-3 g/L. The MLF also helps reduce green, vegetative flavors in the wine and alters mouthfeel by making it more viscous.

According to Molly Kelly, an Enology Extension Educator at Penn State University, adequate Nitrogen is necessary for successful fermentation. Total yeast assimilable Nitrogen (YAN) has the most impact on the fermentation speed compared to other compounds. YAN is affected by cultural practices such as fertilizer application (foliar vs. soil), irrigation, and canopy management. Low YAN, generally under 150 mg/L, can cause slow or stuck fermentation. Production of H2S is also associated with low YAN. One winery used a wine testing service at Virginia Tech to get the YAN numbers and then adjusted the numbers by adding the amino acids formulation 'Fermaid K' to fermentation that needed it. Another grower used Fermaid K in addition to DAP (Diammonium Phosphate). How N is assimilated by yeast is greatly affected by the source. For more information on why, when, and how to measure YAN, please use the link in the reference.

Overall, the wine quality was improved compared to those of the 2019 Chambourcin tasting. This could be due to an improved understanding of this variety and its winemaking compared to 5 or 10 years ago. Winemakers agreed that Chambourcin can be aged 8-10 years to turn it into an even more fascinating wine. There was a sense of confidence amongst winemakers that Chambourcin has the potential to be a more accepted and highly valued wine. As Jim Quarella of Bellview Winery pointed out, "Treat Chambourcin like a vinifera for the best results."

References

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Robinson J. and Harding J. Oxford Companion to Wine. Fourth Ed. Oxford Publications.

Harbertson and Henick-Kling T. Managing high acidity in grapes, must and wine. October 10, 2010. <u>https://wine.wsu.edu/2010/10/13/managing-high-acidity/</u>

The Australian Wine Research Institute. 2020. Achieving Successful Malolactic Fermentation. <u>https://www.awri.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/Malolactic-fermentation.pdf</u>

Previous Notes:

2022 Pinot Noir Wine Tasting and Evaluations: <u>https://go.rutgers.edu/5q5m8b8v</u>

2021 Chardonnay Wine Tasting and Evaluations: <u>https://go.rutgers.edu/5q5m8b8v</u>

2020 Cabernet Franc Wine Tasting and Evaluations: <u>https://go.rutgers.edu/nljulicx</u>

2015 Chardonnay Wine Tasting and Evaluations: <u>https://go.rutgers.edu/6zra77ru</u>

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USDA Invests \$65 million for Conservation Innovation Grants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 2023 – The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) today announced the availability of \$65 million through two funding opportunities for new tools, approaches, practices and technologies to further natural resource conservation on private lands through the Conservation Innovation Grants (CIG) program.

Two separate CIG funding opportunities are now available on grants.gov: \$50 million through CIG On-Farm Trials and \$15 million is available through CIG Classic. For more information visit USDA.gov

For CIG On-Farm Trials, this year's funding priorities are:

- Irrigation water management technologies
- Nutrient management
- Feeding management and enteric methane reduction
- Grazing lands
- Soil health demonstration trials

For CIG Classic, this year's funding priorities are:

- Forestry
- Habitat conservation and restoration for wildlife and invertebrates
- Managing agricultural lands to improve local water quality
- Energy conservation
- Economics
- Strengthening conservation through indigenous knowledge

Strong consideration will be given to proposals that include Historically Underserved entities and individuals. This opportunity is open to all domestic non-federal entities and individuals based in the United States for projects carried out in the U.S. **Applications are being accepted now through October 30**, **2023.**

About CIG

CIG is a competitive grants program. Through creative problem solving and innovation, CIG partners work to address our nation's water quality, water quantity, air quality, soil health and wildlife habitat challenges, all while improving agricultural operations. CIG contributes to USDA's efforts to address climate change through climate-smart agriculture.

CIG On-Farm Trials projects feature collaboration between NRCS and partners to implement on-theground conservation activities and then evaluate their impact. Incentive payments are provided to producers to offset the risk of implementing innovative approaches.

The Soil Health Demonstration (SHD) Trial component of On-Farm Trials focuses exclusively on implementation of conservation practices and systems that improve soil health.

A critical element of each On-Farm Trials project is the project evaluation. Partners must propose robust scientific approaches to their On-Farm Trials, resulting in data and analyses of the environmental, financial, and to the extent possible, social impacts of the trials.

NRCS will use the results of On-Farm Trials project evaluations and analyses to explore the development of new NRCS conservation assistance, guidance documents, technical tools, and conservation practice standards or modifications to existing ones.

Reminder: New Jersey Accepting Applications for 2024 Program Offerings

Michelle C. Pedano; District Conservationist, Vineland Service Center; USDA-NRCS

HAMILTON SQUARE, N.J., Sept. 20, 2023 – The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in New Jersey is now accepting FY2024 applications for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), climate-smart practices through EQIP funded by the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), the Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) program, and the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP).

And new this year under EQIP-IRA are the following opportunities:

Cover crop, no-till and minimum tillage can be implemented on ground that has already been under contract by the same producer.

The Tree Mortality Initiative - Hazardous tree mitigation practices for Ash, Atlantic White Cedar, Yellow Pine and other declining tree species that are a threat to cropland or pastures.

Applications are available through your local USDA Service Center and online at <u>https://www.nrcs.usda.</u> gov/getting-assistance/get-started-with-nrcs.

While NRCS accepts applications year-round, New Jersey producers and landowners should apply by October 20, 2023 to be considered for funding in the current cycle. NRCS is increasing Climate-Smart Agricultural and Forestry Mitigation Activities eligible for Inflation Reduction Act funding for fiscal year 2024 through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). These in-demand activities are expected to deliver reductions in greenhouse gas emissions or increases in carbon sequestration as well as significant other benefits to natural resources like soil health, water quality, pollinator and wildlife habitat and air quality. In response to feedback received from conservation partners, producers and NRCS staff across the country, NRCS considered and evaluated activities based on scientific literature demonstrating expected climate change mitigation benefits. To learn more, download the list of practices and a fact sheet.

Use Soil Amendments of Animal Origin on Your Produce Farm? <u>Tell us About it!</u>

Meredith Melendez; September 29, 2023; Plant and Pest Advisory

If you use biological soil amendments (raw, composted, or processed) of animal origin onyour fresh produce farm we would like to know more about it through this anonymous survey. Information provided will be used to inform extension educators and influence research andeducational outreach nationally. **see attatchment**

Pesticide Container Recycling

Helena Chemical	Helena Chemical	Rutgers Fruit and Ornamental		
440 N. Main St.	66 Route 206	Research Extension Center		
Woodstown, New Jersey	Hammonton, New Jersey	283 Route 539		
October 20	Oct. 13	Cream Ridge, NJ 08514-9634		
		October 27		

Plastic Pesticide Container Processing Steps and Size Limits

- All pesticide containers must be either triple rinsed or pressure rinsed, drained and dry inside;
- All pesticide containers must be free of residue (other than stains);
- The booklet must be removed (it is not necessary to remove the paper labels glued to the container);
- Foil seal must be removed;
- Only non-refillable pesticide containers will be accepted you must drill a ¼-inch hole in the bottom of the container or with a utility knife make a 6-inch slit in the bottom of the container so the container will not hold liquids;
- Only pesticide containers embossed with HDPE or the recycling #2 will be accepted;
- Pesticide containers up to 55-gallons in capacity will be accepted. 5-gallon pales must be cut in half; 30-gallon containers into at least 4 pieces; and 55-gallon containers into at least 8 pieces. This can be accomplished using a sawszall, chainsaw, circular saw, or reciprocating saw. It is not necessary to cut up containers less than 5-gallons; and Pesticide containers must have originally held an EPA registered pesticide.

Items that Will Not Be Accepted and Will Be Returned to the Participant

- Pesticide containers with dried formulation on the container, pour spout or the spout threads;
- Pesticide containers with any liquid residue;
- Pesticide containers where the insides are caked with dried residue;
- Mini-bulk, saddle tanks and nurse tanks, which can be made of fiberglass;
- Pesticide containers with lids; or
- Containers that held any type of petroleum oil product or antifreeze.

Non-Waxy Cardboard

Helena Chemical will also be accepting non-waxy cardboard 1 p.m. to 3 p.m and during the scheduled pesticide container collection times. The clean non-waxy cardboard must be broken down and flattened. Cardboard delivered to the Atlantic County site must be tied. Clean Non-waxy cardboard will also be accepted year-round at the Cumberland County Solid Waste Complex's Convenience Center.

1 CORE credit given if you take your NJ Pesticide License with you to drop off. More information can be found at <u>www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/anr/nrc/processingsteps</u>

Calendar of Events

• Indicates a newly added event

October 18

From the Ground Up: Online Food Safety Plan Writing Workshop; Online Food Safety Plan Writing Workshop; Work through the components of a food safety plan with our help from your home office! By the end of this class you will have a draft plan and a more robust food safety program for your farm; \$15.00 per person or free for the attendees of our Septemeber 27 program; Any questions contact Jenn Matthews at jmatthews@njaes.rutgers.edu; Register online at <u>https://go.rutgers.edu/kcx1n6bj</u> or go to <u>https://go.rutgers.edu/5iua7ve7</u> to see more events.

October 18-28

IPPS International Tour 2023; Tour starts in Washington DC, ends in Durham NC; Join IPPS Southern Region of North America for exceptional food, drink, and friendship from our nation's capitol to the mountains of NC! Experience innovative nursery tours, unique cultural experiences, fabulous gardens, and Southern Region" hospitality. Space is limited, so sign up early! Visit <u>https://ipps.org</u> to register and find more information.

November 8-9

Northeast Greenhouse Conference and Expo; Doubletree by Hilton, Manchester, NH; Educational sessions focusing on advanced biocontrol, disease managment, business and marketing, greenhouse vegetables, perennial production, and some sessions in Spanish will be offered. Come visit vendors at the trade show with three dedicated hours in each day of the program. Learn more at <u>www.negreenhouse.org</u>

• November 14-16, 2023

Mid-Atlantic Crop ManagementSchool; Princess Royale Oceanfront Resort, Ocean City, MD. Registration is through Eventbrite this year and all information about the event, including program booklet and registration link, can be found here: <u>https://bit.ly/MidAtlanticCropSchool</u> New for 2023 the Mid-Atlantic CCA Board will be hosting an off-site evening reception on Tuesday November 15th. Please register for this limited seating reception when you register for the event.

November 26-28

Southeast Vegetable & Fruit Expo Myrtle Beach, SC: Door prizes, NC &SC Pesticide Recertification Credits and CCA credits educational sessions, and more.

November 27-December 1

Irrigation Show & Education Week Henry B. Gonzalez Convention Center San Antonio, Texas; Find more info at <u>www.irrigation.org/</u>

December 5-7

Washington State Tree Fruit Association Annual Meeting Three Rivers Convention Center Kennewick, Wash; Find more info at www.wstfa.org/annual-meeting/

• December 5-7

Connect, Innovate, Grow; Great Lakes Fruit, vegetable & Farm Market Expo. Grand Rapids, MI. Registration opens October 15. More information at <u>www.glexpo.com</u>

January 6-13, 2024

Pennsylvania Farm Show; Harrisburg, PA; The largest indoor agricultural exposition under one roof in the nation; Save the date, more info to come

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Empirestate Producers Expo 2024- New exciting changes coming this year. Small fruit sessions will be returning and possibly others. More sessions planned for each day this year. <u>www.nysvga.org</u>

• February 6-8, 2024

New Jersey Agricultural Convention and Trade Show, Harrah's Resort Waterfront Conference Center, Atlantic City, NJ Details to follow

• February 8–10, 2024

PASA Sustainable Agriculture Conference Lancaster, PA; Our annual conference, entering its 33rd year, draws a diverse audience of rural and urban farmers, educators, advocates, entrepreneurs, community groups, artisans, researchers, policymakers, home cooks and gardeners, youth, and others for four days of learning on sustainable agriculture and food system topics. More informaton at <u>https://pasafarming.org/2023-sustainable-agriculture-conference/</u>

• March 11-15, 2024

Florida Postharvest Horticulture Tour; Early Registration will open on October 16th. Registration Details: Early Registration (\$750) Ends- November 20, 2023; Regular Registration (\$800) Ends December 20, 2023; Late Registration (\$850) Ends February 2, 2024. The registration fee includes transportation during the tour via commercial coach with Wi-Fi access. Hotel and meal costs are the responsibility of each participant. A block of hotel rooms is reserved for the group during the tour and each participant pays upon check out. A limited number of educational discounts are available for university and government employees. For more details contact Adrian Berry at <u>adberry@ufl.edu.</u>

Regularly Scheduled Meetings

Pesticide Credit Exams

November 14th, 9:30A.M.-2:30P.M. RCE - Cumberland, NJ

Virutal testing available.

Sign-up, exam schedule, and find more information at <u>https://pacer.rutgers.edu/</u>

Manuals avaliable for purchase at 291 Morton Ave Millville, NJ 08332

Cumberland County Agriculture Development Board

Meetings are held on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. Meetings start at 7 p.m.

Virtual Meetings Information can be found on the Public Meeting Calendar on <u>cumberlandcountynj.gov/calendar</u>

For more information call the Dept. of Planning, Tourism, and Community Affairs at 856-453-2175

> Chair: Al Caggiano, Jr Commissioner Liaisons: Victoria Groetsche-Lods

Cumberland County Board of Agriculture

Meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of September - May at 7 p.m. in-person at RCE

> Next meeting October 19, 2023

Virtual Meeting Information https://rutgers.zoom.us/my/smangia Meeting ID: 529 557 9817 Passcode: Sal2020 or call in at 1 (646) 558 - 8656

President: Keith MacIndoe Commissioner Liaisons: 1. Victoria Groetsche-Lods 2. Joseph Sileo Alt. John Capizola Jr.

Plant & Pest Advisory



https://go.rutgers.edu/8ookejzo

Sincerely,

Wealey L. Kline

Weśley L. Kline, Ph.D. Cooperative Extension Agent Vegetable Production and Food Safety WKline@njaes.rutgers.edu

Timothy J. Waller, Ph. D. Cooperative Extension Agent Nursery Production TWaller@njaes.rutgers.edu

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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.



Cultivating Cumberland Newsletter



Have you visited the Cumberland County website for the Present and /or past issues of "Cultivating Cumberland"? It's a great resource for information and dates... <u>https://Cumberland.njaes.rutgers.edu/</u>

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Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County



Since 1915



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DO YOU USE BIOLOGICAL SOIL AMENDMENTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN ON YOUR FARM?

TAKE THIS SURVEY (ANONYMOUS & LESS THAN 10 MIN) CLICK HERE: HTTPS://RUTGERS.CA1.QUALTRICS. COM/JFE/FORM/SV 8CQWVKW0WB YTOPQ

Help us learn about your operation and how you use biological soil amendments of animal origin on the farm

For questions or concerns, email CONTACT meredith.melendez@rutgers.edu





NEWS RELEASE

United States Department of Agriculture NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE NEW JERSEY FIELD OFFICE

200 Riverview Plaza, Trenton NJ 08611

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE September 19, 2023

Contact: Bruce Eklund (503) 308-0404

New Jersey 2022 Annual Vegetable Report

TRENTON, NJ - New Jersey 2022 sales for principal vegetables totaled \$242 million from more than 32 thousand harvested acres, according to Bruce Eklund, state statistician of the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, New Jersey Field Office.

Bell peppers led in value of production, followed by tomatoes, and sweet corn. Sweet corn led in harvested acres followed by bell peppers and tomatoes. These vegetable estimates represent crops grown in the open, not those grown under glass or other protection.

For information on vegetables grown under protection, please see the Census of Horticulture and the Census of Agriculture.

Сгор	Acres	Acres Harvested	Yield per Acre	Production		Season	Value of Utilized
	Planted			Total	Utilized	Average Price	Production
Principal Vegetables	acres	acres	cwt	1,000 cwt		\$ per cwt	\$ 1,000
Asparagus	1,700	1,600	26	41.6	41.4	255.00	10 507
Cabbage 2/	1,500	1,400	360	504.0	504.0	200.00	10,567
Collards 2/	650	650	200	130.0	120.0	24.70	12,449
Cucumbers 2/	2,100	2,100	210	441.0	441.0	38.10	4,953
Eggplant 2/	800	765	345	264.0	441.0	28.00	12,348
Escarole & Endive 2/	245	237	245	204.0 ER 0	204.0	23.00	6,072
Other Herbs 2/ 3/	1,900	1 700	03	158.0	58.0	30.00	1,740
Kale 2/	950	950	220	158.0	158.0	/5.00	11,850
Lettuce, All 2/ 4/	1 200	1 150	220	209.0	209.0	41.20	8,611
Parsley 2/	700	600	245	282.0	282.0	41.30	11,647
Peppers, Bell	3 500	3 400	122	73.0	73.0	61.40	4,482
Pumpkins 2/	1 800	1,700	285	969.0	968.0	54.40	52,624
Snap Beans 2/	1,000	1,700	56	95.0	95.0	54.00	5,130
Spinach	1,000	1,500	50	75.0	75.0	56.40	4,230
Squach All	2,000	1,900	105	199.5	199.1	24.40	4,862
Sculach, Summer 9/	2,700	2,600	120	312.0	311.7	52.70	16,427
Squash, Summer 2/	1,500	1,450	123	179.0	178.7	56.20	10,043
Squash, Winter 2/	1,200	1,150	116	133.0	133.0	48.00	6,384
Sweet Corn 2/	7,500	7,400	86	636.0	636.0	42.00	26,712
Tomatoes 2/	2,800	2,700	272	734.0	734.0	64.40	47,270
Total	33,645	32,352	NA	5,181.1	5,179.2	NA	241,974
Or Production in tons	acres	acres	tons	tons		\$ per ton	\$ 1.000
Total	22 CAE	00.050				a ber ten	φ 1,000 ···

1/ Preliminary. Principal vegetables inlcuded fresh and processing usage.

Not in the Federal Estimating Program, state estimate only.
Includes arugula, basil, chives, coriandor, cress, lennel, sage, thyme, etc.
Includes head lettuce, Romaine, and all other lettuce.

The New Jersey Annual Vegetable Report can be found here: USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service - New Jersey - Principal Vegetables Annual Summary

> The Census of Horticulture can be found here: USDA - National Agricultural Statistics Service - Census of Horticulture

NASS is the federal statistical agency responsible for producing official data about U.S. agriculture and is committed to providing timely, accurate and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION #2023-17 Issued: 9/13/2023

Pesticide Product Management Practices, Proper Disposal Methods, and Container Recycling Options for NJ Farms

WHO IS AFFECTED BY THIS ADVISORY?

Farmers and Farm Operators who generate and dispose of waste pesticide, herbicide, or fungicide products.

A "pesticide" is the general term for any substance or mixture of substances labeled, designed, or intended for use in preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest (nematode, insect, rodent, predatory animal) or for use as a defoliant, desiccant, or plant regulator for fungi or weeds (more commonly referred to as an herbicide).

WHY IS DEP ISSUING THIS ADVISORY?

Farms commonly generate waste pesticides when there are changes to operations, such as acreage, crop type, or different pest infestations, or waste pesticides may also accumulate from overstock of product or poor storage practices (extended storage and container damages). For waste disposal purposes the materials may be considered either a solid waste, or a hazardous waste. This advisory is intended to assist the farming community with proper management, disposal, and recycling options for pesticide products.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

Disposing of waste pesticides, particularly unlabeled/unknown materials, larger volumes, and concentrated liquids, can be challenging and costly. The best way to reduce or avoid disposal costs is to limit or avoid generating pesticide waste. Based on NJDEP's experience, the following suggestions can help reduce disposal problems and costs:

- 1) When initially purchasing a product read the label, determine how much you need now, and purchase that amount. Less volume equals less risk of disposal. Beware of volume discounts and don't order more product than can be used annually.
- 2) Label containers with date of purchase using permanent pen to track product age. Some pesticide products have limited shelf-life/storage life and effectiveness.
- 3) If mixing/dilution is required, mix only enough for the immediate job.
- 4) Store product appropriately, as described on the label, to avoid damage to the package, container, or label.

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- 5) If you have too much product, have leftover mixes, change crops, change operations, and the products are still of quality, check with other farmers or associations to inquire if someone else can use the product(s).
- 6) Consider using "Integrated pest management" ("IPM") methodologies to manage pests. IPM is an effective and environmentally sensitive approach to pest management that relies on a combination of common-sense practices. IPM programs use current, comprehensive information on the life cycles of pests and their interaction with the environment. This information, in combination with available pest control methods, is used to manage pest damage by the most economical means, and with the least possible hazard to people, property, and the environment. IPM users often generate less pesticide waste.

If disposal is the only option, read the product label to determine if the pesticide can be disposed of as a solid waste, or must be disposed as a hazardous waste. If the material is considered a solid waste, and before you put the material out for disposal with your normal collection service, call your collector to advise of the material to be disposed. While the waste may be considered a solid waste, some waste processing facilities (transfer stations, landfills, or incinerators) are prohibited from accepting any pesticide wastes. If this is the case, or in the case of the material being considered a hazardous waste, a hazardous waste collector will have to be contacted to assist with the disposal of the waste. Approved hazardous waste collectors can be found at this link: Transporters - A-901 Licensed - Hazardous Waste.

Plastic pesticide containers that are empty and triple rinsed can often be recycled (but not through residential recycling programs) and should not be reused to store other products. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has developed special programs (included below) to assist farmers in recycling the plastic pesticide containers generated on their farm operations. For additional information contact the Recycling Program Manager for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture at (609) 913-6490.

- <u>Pesticide Containers (Seasonal) Atlantic</u>
- Pesticide Containers Burlington

- <u>Pesticide Containers Monmouth</u>
- Pesticide Containers (Seasonal) Salem

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

NJDEP - Division of Waste and UST Compliance & Enforcement

NJDEP - Bureau of Pesticide Compliance

WHO SHOULD I CONTACT WITH QUESTIONS?

NJDEP Bureau of Hazardous Waste Compliance & Enforcement	609-943-3019
Northern Region	973-656-4470
Southern Region	856-614-6348

Please note this advisory is intended to be a summary explanation of a DEP initiative. It does not include all potentially applicable requirements. If you have any questions, please contact the phone number listed above.