



Cultivating Cumberland

April- 2024

Vol. 29, Issue 4

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USDA Webinar on Updates to the USDA Harmonized Good Agricultural Practices and GAP Plus+ Audit Standards

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) will hold a webinar on the updates to the USDA Harmonized Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and GAP Plus+ audit standards.

April 5, at 1 p.m. ET

To Register go to:

<https://www.zoomgov.com/meeting/register/vJlscOmrrljGHyM1vmhaP-ju931yT09SPg#/registration>

These updates become effective **May 1, 2024**, and will allow AMS' GAP audit services to remain applicable and relevant for its specialty crops industry customers.

The USDA Harmonized GAP and GAP Plus+ audit standards will be updated to align with the Produce GAPs Harmonized Combined Standard. Updates will include:

- Adding more consistent language and reducing redundancy.
- New requirements relating to water treatment, recall program, soil amendments, and maintenance.

For more information on the updates to the standards or the webinar, contact Jill Dunlop, AMS Audit Services Branch, at Jill.Dunlop@usda.gov.

Changes to the Harmonized and Harmonized Plus+ Audits for 2024

USDA just released the new Harmonized GAP Standard and Harmonized Plus+ Standard Audits. They go into effect May 1, 2024. There are several changes related to section numbers and deleted numbers so if you have your audit plan setup by section number check to make sure they have not changed. Also, eight questions have been added. Following is a summary of those questions:

- G 2.4 – Approved service provider list required (the grower approves the list)
- G 7.2 – A designated recall team is required
- G 7.3 – Must perform a mock recall exercise annually
- G 11.5 – Must have labels and instructions for any water treatment chemical used
- G 11.8 – Compressed air or other gases contacting food or food contact surfaces must be maintained
- F 6.3 – Must have a procedure for storing and handling growing media (e.g., perlite, peat, rock wool, etc.)
- F 9.4 – Re-used water must be treated with a labeled product
- P 5.2 – A master cleaning schedule with standard operating procedures (SOP) must be established

There are two documents for each audit: Harmonized GAP Standard (v 3.0) or Harmonized GAP Plus+ standard (v 5.0). Each also have a summary of changes document will be help finding the changes. Go to **Harmonized GAP | Agricultural Marketing Service (usda.gov)** to download a copy of each standard.

Attachments

- Boxwood Blight
- Projected GDD50 accumulation
- Red-headed Flea Beetle Updated Predictions

NRCS-NJ Accepting Applications for Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership

Gail Bartok 732-537-6042 / Gail.Bartok@usda.gov

Apply by May 31, 2024

HAMILTON SQUARE, N.J., March 1, 2024 - The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in New Jersey is accepting applications for forest management activities on private lands for the purposes of reducing wildfire risk in municipal watersheds and the wildland-urban interface, implementing carbon defense activities, improving habitat for threatened and endangered species, and mitigating the effects of Southern pine beetle, through the New Jersey Pine Barrens Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership.

Landowners located in the Pinelands region, which covers portions of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Ocean counties, are encouraged to contact their local service center to apply. While NRCS accepts applications for programs year-round, landowners should apply by May 31, 2024 to be eligible for this funding cycle.

The Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership is one of 14 projects selected across the U.S. bringing together agricultural producers, forest landowners, and National Forest System lands to improve forest health using available Farm Bill conservation programs and other authorities.

The Joint Chiefs' Landscape Restoration Partnership enables the Forest Service and NRCS to collaborate with agricultural producers and forest landowners to invest in conservation and restoration at a large enough scale to make a difference. Working in partnership, and at this scale, helps reduce wildfire threats to communities and critical infrastructure, protect water quality and supply, and improve wildlife habitat for at-risk species.

Initially funded in Fiscal Year 2023, this is the second year of the three-year project in which landowners work with local USDA experts and partners to apply targeted forestry management practices on their land, such as thinning, hazardous fuel treatments, fire breaks, and other systems to meet unique forestry challenges in their area.

To apply, contact an NRCS representative at your local USDA Service Center. You can find your local Service Center at www.farmers.gov/service-locator. Additionally, on farmers.gov, you can create a secure account, apply for NRCS programs, electronically sign documents and manage your conservation contracts.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender.

Water Testing Requirements Under the Food Safety Modernization Act Produce Safety Rule for 2024

Does your farm fall under the FSMA: PSR? Find out at the link below:

https://rutgers.ca1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_4lagP1mbPyrp42N. The requirements for water management only apply to operations that are not exempt or qualified exempt. Check out the link above to determine whether you fall under an exemption category.

Note: If you are third party audited (GAP/GHP, Harmonized, Global GA, Primus, etc.) continue to follow the water testing requirements for your audit!

Harvest and Post-Harvest Water (including water used to wash hands, washing produce, ice making, hydro cooling, chemical application and for cleaning and sanitizing)

Water Test Requirements:

- For Public Water: No test required, you need to have a copy of the report from the municipality.
- For well water: You must test just wells used for harvest and post-harvest four times in the first year and then if there is no detectable generic E. coli on any tests you may test each well once per year after that initial year.
- For surface water: Untreated surface water is not allowed to be used for harvest and post-harvest purposes.

Compliance Dates:

- Large Growers (over \$500,000): Currently in effect
- Small Growers (\$250,000-\$500,000): Currently in effect
- Very Small Growers (\$25,000- \$250,000): January 26, 2025

When complying a grower must inspect the agricultural water system that is under their control to determine any hazards. The water source test results must ensure that there is no detectable generic E. coli per 100 ml of water and untreated surface water cannot be used.

If a water test does not meet the criteria for non-detectable generic E. coli the farm must immediately stop using the water. The grower must take several steps before using the water including reinspecting the entire affected agricultural water system, under their control and make corrections or treat the water.

There are other required measures including having a water change schedule; visually monitoring the quality of water (for buildup of organic material) and monitoring the temperature of certain commodities.

The records required include the agricultural water system inspection; water test results; any water treatment; and corrective actions. Review Subpart E sections 112.41-112.48, 112.50, 112.151 and 112.161.

Pre-Harvest (Irrigation, Frost Protection, Sprays) Water

There is some confusion as to whether growers need to test their water for pre-harvest uses in 2024. The pre-harvest irrigation water requirement is still under review by the Food and Drug Administration, so testing is not required in 2024.

What we suggest you do now:

- For well water: Test once a year
- For surface water: Test three times a year. (when the pump is started, mid-season and close to harvest.)

This will give the grower a baseline as to the quality of water being used. When the final rule goes into effect the largest growers (over \$500,000) will have nine months; small growers (\$250,000-500,000) will have 1 year, and nine months and the very small growers (\$25,000-250,000) will have two years and nine months to start complying.

Source: The On-Farm Food Safety Team (Meredith Melendez, Jennifer Matthews and Wesley Kline)

Four Water Samples Required for Harvest and Post-Harvest Water Under Food Safety Modernization Act Produce Safety Rule

Growers that have been testing their wells for years have been asking us if that historical data would meet the four-sample requirement for FSMA for the first year and the answer we got from the FDA is NO.

What that means for you:

For harvest and post-harvest water, you are required to test each well for non-detectable generic E. coli four times in the first year. If all initial results meet the numerical requirements of 112.44(a) (no detectable generic E. coli per 100 ml) then you are only required to test those harvest and post-harvest water wells once a year moving forward.

The four-sampling requirement is now in effect for operations over \$250,000 and smaller operations (\$25,000-250,000) will be required starting in January 2025. Remember not all wells need to be tested four times. It is only water from wells used in harvesting or in the packing area which come in direct contact with the produce or the harvesting and packing equipment during cleaning and sanitizing.

Here is the answer we got from the FDA:

“As farms come into compliance with harvest and post-harvest agricultural water requirements, those growers who are using untreated ground water for the purposes of 112.44(a) must test the water 4x per year initially. If all initial results meet the numerical requirements of 112.44(a) (no detectable generic E. coli per 100 ml), then the grower may reduce the testing frequency to one sample year, as long as the agricultural water continues to be reflective of use. FDA may consider guidance on what growers might be able to do with historical data as compliance and implementation guidance is developed.”

2024 Greenhouse Strawberry School Online

Presented by Ohio State Univ & CropKing

May 3, 2024

Online learning (May 3, 2024) by live lectures (Dr. Chieri Kubota and Mark Kroggel)



Live lectures will cover basics on strawberry physiology and production practices in greenhouses – topics include 1) cultivars, 2) transplants and flowering physiology, 3) crop schedule, 4) nutrient solution and rootzone management, 5) environmental conditions and benchmark yields, and 6) IPM and environmental disorders.

Live lectures are scheduled from 9:00 AM to 11:30 AM ET (Part 1) and from 1:30PM to 4PM ET (Part 2) on May 3rd Friday.

Students will be given additional three weeks (till May 24th) to access lecture recordings. Course fee is \$135 per person. Registration site will open on April 1st. Please let us know if you have questions.

Deadline to Enroll: May 2nd, 2024

Live lectures: May 3rd, 2024

More information & Registration: <https://u.osu.edu/indoorberry/strawberry-school/>

Allium leaf miner (ALM)

Kris Holmstrom – Plant and Pest Advisory

Many weather stations on the NEWA network except for typical colder sites in northern New Jersey have surpassed 250 growing degree days (GDD) base 39°F. 39°F is close to the lower developmental temperature (38.3° F) which our colleagues at Penn State recommend for predicting the first emergence of ALM adults. In recent years, initial feeding/egg laying scars have been detected within a few days of local weather stations recording the 250 GDD threshold. Growers who feel they may be impacted by this pest should check the accumulated GDD from local weather stations. Growers in southern counties may reasonably assume there will be ALM activity in their area soon, if not already happening. To determine GDD from local weather stations, the NEWA website <https://newa.cornell.edu/> is very helpful. From the NEWA home screen, select the nearest weather station from drop down menu at the center of the page. Next, scroll down to “Weather Tools” on the right side of the page, and select “DD Calculator”. Select your start date (1/01/24) and end date as well as Degree Day Type (39 F) from the menu at the left of the page. The site will automatically generate the accumulated GDD base 39F to the last day of your requested sample, and then offer a forecast of accumulated GDD for the next week. If you should select 1°C (34 F), then the DD accumulation should be 350.

Growers should consider initiating the control method of their choice at this time, if any allium crops are in the field. Affected crops include chives, scallions, garlic, onions and leeks. Look for neat rows of white spots descending from the upper tips of allium leaves. Initial injury often occurs on the tallest leaves. Under warmer, less breezy conditions, adults may be seen near the tips of leaves. Perennial chive beds are often the first, and most heavily infested alliums of the spring season, so this makes chives an ideal crop to confirm ALM adult activity.

Floating row covers, kept on until this flight ends will help minimize access to plants. Insecticide applications targeting adults may be helpful as well, although frequency of applications is uncertain. Spinosyn materials (Radiant, Entrust (OMRI approved)), pyrethroids (Mustang Maxx, Warrior), neonicotinoids (Scorpion, Venom), the diamide Exirel (section 2ee recommendation) and the insect growth regulator Trigard are labeled for miner control.

Adult activity and observations of feeding will be reported on in the IPM Update as they occur.

EPA Update on Existing Stocks Provisions for Three Chlorpyrifos Products

March 15, 2024 by Pat Hastings

Note: The official notice can be viewed at in the March 15, 2024 Plant and Pest Advisory or check out the EPA Chlorpyrifos website highlighted below for more details.

For growers, this notice reaffirms that, at this time, all the chlorpyrifos tolerances have been reinstated and are currently in effect, and products can be used according to the product label. Additionally since use of existing stocks of Chlorpyrifos 4E AG, Quali-Pro Chlorpyrifos 4E, and Vulcan on food, food processing sites, and food manufacturing sites is now permitted until June 30, 2025, it is probable that chlorpyrifos products can be used according to the product label for the 2024 growing season.

HOWEVER, EPA has published its next anticipated steps. Specifically, EPA has published that it “expects to expeditiously propose a new rule to revoke the tolerances associated with all but the 11 uses referenced by the court... and ...EPA is also engaged in discussions with the registrants to further reduce exposures associated with the 11 uses of chlorpyrifos that were referenced by the Eighth Circuit, a process that will also include taking into account the 2020 draft document and public comments received thereto. This approach would allow use on alfalfa, apple, asparagus, cherry (tart), citrus, cotton, peach, soybean, strawberry, sugar beet, wheat (spring), and wheat (winter) with additional restrictions for geographic location and rate of application to address safety of the tolerances, as well as potential additional restrictions to protect farmworkers and other vulnerable populations, and vulnerable species and their habitats.”

Source: EPA Chlorpyrifos website.

To check on the status of tolerances for chlorpyrifos, please directly consult § 180.342 Chlorpyrifos; tolerances for residues.

On-Farm Readiness Reviews Available

Have you gone through the Produce Safety Alliance training for the Produce Safety Rule? If so, now is your chance to find out if your farm is ready for an inspection. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA) and the Rutgers On-Farm Food Safety Team are collaborating to perform assessments on any farm who has gone through the PSR training. This is free and confidential for your operation. One member from each team will walk around the farm with you and help you decide whether any changes may be required to pass an inspection. The team will leave with you a list of the top three or four items considered most important. All notes taken during the visit will be left with you and nothing will be photographed. This is your opportunity to get a firsthand assessment about what you need to do before inspectors show up.

The best time for the team to visit is when the farm is getting close to harvest, so they can assess practices from field production through packing. The assessment will take approximately two hours depending on the size of operation.

To schedule a review contact NJDA at 856-839-3388 or email fvinspection@ag.nj.gov.

Ed Wengryn Named N.J. Secretary of Agriculture

TRENTON, N.J. – Governor Phil Murphy announced that Edward D. Wengryn will serve as the New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, following his appointment by the State Board of Agriculture. The State Board of Agriculture unanimously confirmed Ed Wengryn at their meeting, and the Governor approved the appointment. Since July 1, 2023, Assistant Secretary Joe Atchison III has directed the Department of Agriculture, assuming the responsibilities of Secretary, after the retirement of Secretary Douglas Fisher. Incoming Secretary Wengryn will begin on Monday, March 25, 2024.

“I am proud to announce the appointment of Ed Wengryn to serve as New Jersey’s Secretary of Agriculture,” said Governor Murphy. “As the Garden State, agriculture is one of the most important facets of our state’s identity and heritage. Ed comes from a farming family and is a passionate advocate for our agricultural community. I am confident that his experience and leadership will benefit the many residents who depend on the Department’s programs and services, including for access to healthy, locally grown food. Ed will help to ensure that the agricultural community remains top of mind as we continue to expand economic opportunities for businesses across our state.”

“I also want to thank Assistant Secretary Joe Atchison for this exemplary leadership following the retirement of the state’s longtime Secretary of Agriculture, Douglas Fisher,” continued Governor Murphy. “Joe has led with dedication and commitment, and his reliable and steady leadership has served as an asset to the Department.”

“I want to thank the State Board of Agriculture for the nomination and the opportunity to serve the agriculture industry in New Jersey as Secretary. I also want to thank Governor Murphy for his support and approval of my nomination. As the grandson of Ukrainian immigrants who settled here in New Jersey as farmers, I am humbled and honored to be able to lead an agency that has been critical to the success of not only my family, but all the farming families in New Jersey. I look forward to ensuring the Department succeeds in its multifaceted missions and to serving the citizens of our great Garden State,” said Ed Wengryn, incoming New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture.

“The Board enthusiastically endorses Mr. Edward D. Wengryn to be the next, and only eighth overall since 1916, Secretary of Agriculture for New Jersey. In our modern age, farmers are asked to help devise solutions to address challenges facing our nation and world. Whether it’s climate change, food insecurity, animal health and welfare, or the increase in invasive species from worldwide trade, agriculture as an industry must be a key player in adapting methods of production and distribution to fit our changing world. We’re also seeing incredible growth in opportunities farmers can find to market their fresh agricultural products and services like agri-tourism to residents of New Jersey and beyond,” said Holly Sytsema, President of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture. “Both the obstacles farmers face and the opportunities they can find are often rooted in legislation and regulation. With Ed’s background of decades influencing agricultural policy on a state and federal level, he is in a unique position to know the history of, and the most current thinking on, agricultural legislative and administrative issues. The Board is confident that Ed will effectively lead both the Department and the agriculture industry in an age where the knowledge and skill set he brings to the table will be invaluable.”

New Jersey’s Secretary of Agriculture is the Department’s executive officer, Chair of the State Agriculture Development Committee, and a member of the Governor’s cabinet. The Office of the Secretary supports programs relating to the economic development of production agriculture; the marketing of agricultural products through the Jersey Fresh program; conservation and development of natural and renewable resources; distribution of surplus federal commodities to soup kitchens, food pantries, schools, State hospitals, and institutions; and the health and well-being of the state’s greenhouse/nursery and livestock industries as well as other programs related to these areas.

Since 1998, Ed Wengryn served with the New Jersey Farm Bureau, where he worked closely with farming communities. His field work included the direct marketing of farm products as well as oversight on issues such as sales taxes. Ed’s work at the Farm Bureau spanned ornamental horticulture, land use, forestry, and equine and other livestock issues. From 2002 through 2004, he served as Confidential Assistant to Charles Kuperus, the Secretary of Agriculture for the State of New Jersey, where he coordinated the development of industry-specific action plans to improve the economic viability of New Jersey’s varied agriculture sectors. Since 2009, Ed has represented the private agriculture sector on the New Jersey Industry Advisory Council at the State Office of Homeland Security and Preparedness, ensuring concerns of the agricultural community are considered in State emergency response plans. This work was critical for keeping agricultural businesses open and running during the recent COVID-19 public health emergency.

Ed has been recognized for his service to the Equine Industry by receiving the NJ Horse Person of the Year award in 2021 and currently serves as Co-Chair of the Rutgers University Board for Equine Advancement (RUBEA).

Ed grew up in the Neshanic Station section of Branchburg Township, and his interest in agriculture and horticulture began when he was helping on the Wengryn Family farm, a dairy and field crop operation in Hillsborough, New Jersey. As a youth, he worked with his father, Myron, growing and selling pumpkins and pick-your-own strawberries, as well as growing and selling tomatoes to area delis in the summer.

Ed is a 1986 graduate of Delaware Valley College of Science and Agriculture Doylestown with a Bachelor of Science in Ornamental Horticulture. He is a resident of Trenton, New Jersey, residing in the Mill Hill Historic District.

Locations for Pesticide Recycling Containers - 2024

Below is the locations and dates for recycling pesticide containers. The locations will not be manned by NJDA. Individuals dropping off containers (triple rinsed, holes drilled in bottom of container or slit w a knife & sans paper booklet on container) may do so during business hours and can pick up the form with a stamped self-addressed envelope to NJDA. Completed form must be returned to NJDA. Individuals will receive 1 core point PER CALENDAR YEAR!

More information can be found at www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/anr/nrc/processingsteps.html

Salem County

Helena Chemical
440 N. Main St.
Woodstown, New Jersey

Friday, April 19
Friday, May 17
Friday, June 21
Friday, August 23
Friday, September 20
Friday, October 18

Atlantic County

Helena Chemical
66 Route 206
(North of the Route 30/206 intersection)
Hammonton, New Jersey

Friday, April 12
Friday, May 10
Friday, June 14
Thursday, July 12
Friday, August 16
Friday, September 13
Friday, October 11

Monmouth County

Rutgers Fruit and Ornamental
Research Extension Center
283 Route 539

Cream Ridge, NJ 08514-9634
Friday, April 26
Friday, May 24
Friday, June 28
Friday, July 26
Friday, August 30
Friday, September 27
Friday, October 25

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 www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/anr/nrc/processingsteps.html

Edward R. Hall/robert R. Hanna Scholarship Announcement

The objective of the scholarship is to acknowledge students for their academic and personal accomplishments in the field of conservation and/or natural resources.

ELIGIBILITY

The applicant must:

1. be a full-time student in good standing at any New Jersey accredited university/college, or a resident of New Jersey attending any accredited out-of-state university/college; and
2. have successfully completed, or will complete by the award date, at least two semesters of study; and
3. be an undergraduate enrolled in a curriculum related to natural resources including but not limited to: agriculture, agronomy, conservation, ecology, environmental science, fisheries, forestry, geography, journalism, plant science, soil science, and/or wildlife. Other areas related to conservation may also qualify.

AMOUNT OF SCHOLARSHIP

A \$1,000 Scholarship will be awarded in memory of Edward R. Hall and Robert R. Hanna.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: April 30, 2024

HOW TO APPLY:

Mail the completed application form, the current university/college transcript, a list of clubs and/or organizations related to conservation and natural resources, a one-page essay that states your qualification, a list of experiences related to conservation and/or natural resources, and a list of two references with complete contact information to the address below:

FIRMAN E. BEAR CHAPTER, SWCS
C/O Nancy Paolini
8 Lopatcong Drive
Ewing, NJ 08638

The application must be postmarked by April 30, 2024.

<http://www.njswcs.org>

Calendar of Events

- Indicates a newly added event
- * Indicates Pesticide Credits Offered

- **April 9**
South Jersey Tree Fruit Meeting:
6:00pm-8:00pm.
1200 N. Delsea Dr. Bldg #A Clayton, NJ 08312
- **April 10-11**
Bridging The Gaps: Approaches for treating pre harvest agriculture water on-farm. 1:00pm-5:00pm.
[Efs.uga.edu](https://efs.uga.edu). Register for \$25.
- **May 29-30**
Bridging The Gaps: Approaches for treating pre harvest agriculture water on-farm. 1:00pm-5:00pm.

PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

Rutgers Cooperative Extension

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FRUIT CROPS

FIELD, FORAGE & LIVESTOCK

LANDSCAPE, ORNAMENTALS, NURSERY, & TURF

CHRISTMAS TREES

The Plant & Pest Advisory provides seasonal updates focusing on insects, diseases, and weeds of importance to NJ Commercial Growers.

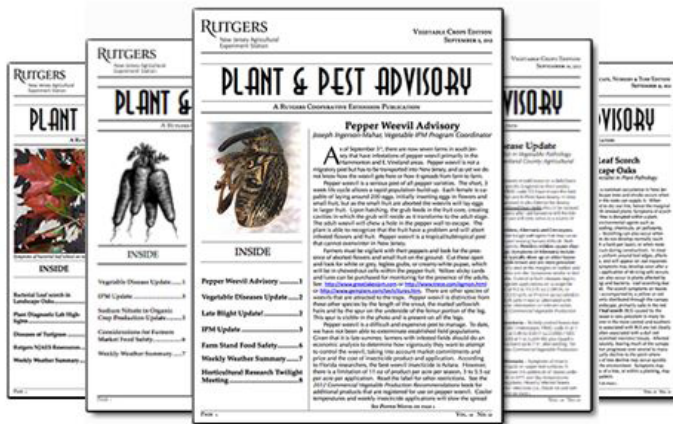
Subscribe by Email or RSS

<https://plant-pest-advisory.rutgers.edu/contact-information/rss-2/>

Production and Pesticide Recommendations on this site are for commercial operators and are NOT for home gardener use.
<https://plant-pest-advisory.rutgers.edu/integrated-pest-management/pesticide-user-responsibility/>

Find home gardening information at the [NJAES Home, Lawn, and Garden website](#) or [NJAES Gardening and Landscaping Fact Sheets & Bulletins](#).

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<https://plant-pest-advisory.rutgers.edu/>

RECENT POSTS

- [Allium leaf miner update: 03/25/24](#)
- [2024 National Agritourism Survey](#)
- [USDA Memorandum to U.S. Growers on Use of Chlorpyrifos Insecticide Products in Food Crops for 2024](#)
- [NJ DEP issues Open Burn Permit through Tuesday, March 26, 2024](#)
- [What Does the Fling with Spring Mean for Weed Emergence?](#)
- [USDA Webinar on Updates to the USDA Harmonized Good Agricultural Practices and GAP Plus+ Audit Standards](#)
- [EPA Update on Existing Stocks Provisions for Three Chlorpyrifos Products \(with Editor commentary\)](#)
- [EPA Update on Existing Stocks Provisions for Three Chlorpyrifos Products \(with Editor commentary\)](#)
- [Tree Fruit IPM Report for March 16, 2024](#)
- [Endangered Species Act: What will soon change for pesticide labelling and uses?](#)

Boxwood Blight - It is time to begin protective fungicide applications in high value areas if you have not already done so. Protective fungicide applications should remain in effect or be initiated immediately for Boxwood Blight throughout NJ.

These advisories are general in nature and change rapidly over time and throughout the state! Someone from your business should be using this risk model daily if boxwood is important to your financial stability – In 30 seconds you can have a better idea of boxwood blight (and other pathogen) activity in your immediate area! Please visit the USPEST.ORG Boxwood Blight Risk Model –(https://uspest.org/risk/boxwood_app?sta=NJ50). At this website: Input your area code – select closest weather station – check 7-14 prediction – click on graph / table.

Fungicides

You very well may have these materials already applied as ‘cover-sprays’ – But – be mindful that protectant fungicides lose efficacy the more rain (or overhead irrigation) they are subjected to, and reapplication may be warranted. ROTATE between Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC codes) to avoid this pathogen becoming resistant to specific chemicals

*Format: [FRAC code]: Chemical name (Trade names
* no endorsement implied)*

[M05]: Chlorothalonil (Daconil WS)

[M05 + 1] Chlorothalonil + Thiophanate methyl (Spectro 90WDG)

[11] Trifloxystrobin + [7] Fluopyram (Broadform)

[11] Trifloxystrobin + [3] Triadimefon (Armada 50WDG)

[M03] Mancozeb

[12] Fludioxonil (Medallion WDG)

[3] Tebuconazole (Torque)BW

Please contact Tim Waller for additional information
(twaller@njaes.rutgers.edu OR 856-451-2800)

*DISCLAIMER: The label is the law, always refer to it for allowable host crops, use-restrictions, application rates, reapplication intervals, re-entry intervals (REI), and mix compatibility information. Production and pesticide information on this site are for private/commercial pesticide applicators and landscape professionals only, and are **NOT for home gardener use**. Provided materials represent examples and do not cover all possible control scenarios. Trade-names listed do not imply endorsement and are used as examples only. Please contact your local agent or chemical sales representative for more information or to discuss additional pest management options.*

Intro	Inputs	Graph	Table	<u>EXAMPLE</u>	
Station NJ50, UPPER DEERFIELD NJ, 2022					
2022			2021		
Date	Risk index	Risk class	Risk index	Risk class	
May 23	0	Very Low Risk	0	Very Low Risk	
May 24	0	Very Low Risk	0	Very Low Risk	
May 25	34	Very Low Risk	0	Very Low Risk	
May 26	56	Low Risk	0	Very Low Risk	
May 27	415	Up to 3-13 Lesions	0	Very Low Risk	
May 28	0	Very Low Risk	0	Very Low Risk	
May 29	0	Very Low Risk	5	Very Low Risk	

To get this information by email, log in to or sign up for [USPEST.org](https://uspest.org) email notifications. To see the model output together with relevant weather inputs, go to [MyPest Page](#).



Projected GDD50 accumulation as of 3/26/2024

CODE	Location	1-Mar	1-Apr	1-May	1-Jun	1-Jul
NJ50	Upper Deerfield (NJ50)	6	46	179	622	1334
D4116	Bridgeton	18	46	180	625	1338
KMIV	Millville Airport	18	58	172	585	1271
NJ05	Greenwich	9	53	195	648	1368

USPEST.ORG - Model: *simple average/growing degree-day*, Min: 50F - Max: 95F, NMME forecast

Forecast: 7-month NMME based seasonal climate forecast (USPEST.ORG) - *Subject to change regularly = Check Often*

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GDD Min (50F)	GDD Max (95F)	Ref.	Developmental / Target Stage / Notes	Favored Host Plants
Caterpillar	European pine shoot moth / borer	<i>Rhyacionia buoiana</i>	50	220	4	1st larvae active	Conifer
Mites	Maple bladdergall mite	<i>Vasates quadripedes</i>	58	148	2	Spring control of overwintering stage	Maples
Scale / Adelgid / Whitefly / Psyllid	Pine tortoise scale	<i>Toumeyela parvicornis</i>	58	148	2	Crawler activity	Conifer
Hemiptera (true bugs)	Honeylocust plant bug	<i>Diaphnocoris chlorionis</i>	58	246	2	Nymphs / adults active	Honeylocust
Scale / Adelgid / Whitefly / Psyllid	Pine bark adelgid	<i>Pineus strobi</i>	58	618	2	Spring control of overwintering stage	Conifer
Aphids / Thrips	Balsam twig aphid	<i>Mindarus abietinus</i>	60	100	4	Egg hatch	Conifer
Mites	Southern red mite	<i>Oligonychus ilicis</i>	69	157	RU	Spring hatch	Many
Borer - Caterpillar	Eastern pine shoot borer	<i>Eucosma gloriola</i>	75	200	4	1st adults active	Conifer
Scale / Adelgid / Whitefly / Psyllid	Cooley spruce gall adelgid	<i>Adelges cooleyi</i>	90	180	4	1st adults active - Douglas fir	Conifer
Caterpillar	Eastern tent caterpillar	<i>Malacosoma americanum</i>	90	190	2	Larvae treatment before tents apparent (near 150-GDD50)	Malus, Prunus, many
Caterpillar	Spongy moth (formerly Gypsy)	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	90	448	RU	Larvae treatment (early instars)	Many
Aphids / Thrips	Balsam twig aphid	<i>Mindarus abietinus</i>	100	150	4	Stem mothers present (control target)	Conifer
Beetle	Pine engraver (Ips bark beetle)	<i>Ips spp.</i>	100	150	4	1st adults active	Conifer
Sawfly - Wasp	European pine sawfly	<i>Neodiprion sertifer</i>	100	195	4	1st larvae active	Conifer
Lacebug	Andromeda lacebug	<i>Stephanitis takeyai</i>	115	279	RU	Nymphs (1st generation)	Pieris
Lacebug	Azalea lace bug	<i>Stephanitis pyrioides</i>	118	372	RU	Nymphs (1st generation)	Azalea
Caterpillar	Larch casebearer	<i>Coleophora laricella</i>	120	150	4	Egg hatch	Conifer
Aphids / Thrips	Woolly elm aphid	<i>Eriosoma americana</i>	121	246	2 (6)	Control target	Elm, Service berry
Caterpillar	Spongy moth (formerly Gypsy)	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	145	200	4	Egg hatch, 1st larvae	Many
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Holly leafminer	<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	147	265	RU	Adults - egg laying	Holly
Caterpillar	Cankerworms, inch-worms, loopers	(many)	148	290	2	Larvae treatment	Many
Borer - Clearwing moth	Lilac / Ash Borer	<i>Podosesia syringae</i>	148	299	2	Adult flight	Lilac, ash, privet, many
Weevil	Black Vine Weevil	<i>Otiorhynchus sulcatus</i>	148	400	2	Pupation / Adult emergence	Yews, Rhododendrons, many
Borer - Clearwing moth	Dogwood Borer	<i>Synanthedon scitula</i>	148	700	2	Adult activity	Dogwood, many
Scale / Adelgid / Whitefly / Psyllid	Hemlock woolly adelgid	<i>Adelges tsugae</i>	150	150	RU	Eggs and 10% hatch	Conifer
Mites	Spruce spider mite	<i>Oligonychus ununguis</i>	150	175	4	1st egg hatch	Conifer
Caterpillar	Spruce needleminer	<i>Endothenia albolineana</i>	150	200	4	1st larvae active	Conifer
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Balsam gall midge	<i>Paradiplosis tumifex</i>	150	300	4	Adults laying eggs	Conifer
Aphids / Thrips	Spiny witchhazel gall aphid	<i>Hamamelistes spinosus</i>	171	-	6	Control target	Witchhazel, River birch

Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	GDD Min (50F)	GDD Max (95F)	Ref.	Developmental / Target Stage / Notes	Favored Host Plants
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Birch leafminer	<i>Fenusa pusilla</i>	190	290	RU	Larvae (1st generation)	Birch
Mites	Spruce spider mite	<i>Oligonychus ununguis</i>	190	363	RU	Immatures/Adults	Conifer
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Honeylocust pod gall midge	<i>Dasineura gleditchiae</i>	192	229	RU	Larvae	Honeylocust
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Holly leafminer	<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	192	290	RU	Egg hatch	Holly
Borer - Clearwing moth	Rhododendron borer	<i>Synanthedon rhododendri</i>	192	298	2	Typical treatment window	Rhododendron
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	*Native holly leafminer	<i>Phytomyza ilicicola</i>	192	298	2	Egg hatch	Holly
Sawfly - Wasp	Larch sawfly	<i>Pristophora erichsonii</i>	192	299	2	Typical treatment window	Larch
Lacebug	Andromeda lacebug	<i>Stephanitis takeyai</i>	192	303	RU	Adults	Andromeda
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Rhododendron gall midge	<i>Clinodiplosis rhododendri</i>	192	363	RU	Larvae	Rhododendron
Beetle	Imported willow leaf beetle	<i>Plagioderma versicolora</i>	192	448	RU	Larvae/Adults	Willows, Cottonwood, Poplar
Aphids / Thrips	Privet thrips	<i>Dendrothrips ornatus</i>	192	618	2	Typical treatment window	Privet
Scale / Adelgid / Whitefly / Psyllid	Tea scale	<i>Fiorinia theae</i>	195	-	6	Crawlers (1st generation)	Holly, Camellia, many
Borer - Clearwing moth	Lilac / Ash Borer	<i>Podosesia syringae</i>	200	299	RU	Adults - 1st Treatment	Lilac, ash, privet, many
Caterpillar	Spruce budworm	<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i>	200	300	5	Larvae	Spruce
Scale / Adelgid / Whitefly / Psyllid	Cooley spruce gall adelgid	<i>Adelges cooleyi</i>	200	310	4	1st galls visible - Spruce	Conifer
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Douglas fir needle midge	<i>Contarinia pseudotsugae</i>	200	400	3	Adults emerge from soil	Conifer
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Elm leafminer	<i>Fenusa ulmi</i>	215	240	5	Adult emergence	Elm
Cicadellidae	Spotted Lantern Fly	<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>	225	1100	PA Dept. Ag	1st-4th Instar (nymphs) - control target	Many
Sawfly - Wasp	Roseslug sawfly	<i>Endelomyia aethiops</i>	230	-	6	Egg hatch / early instars	Wild and cultivated roses
Lacebug	Hawthorn lacebug	<i>Corythucha cydoniae</i>	239	363	RU	Nymphs/Adults	Deciduous, many
Beetle	Redheaded flea beetle	<i>Systema frontalis</i>	242	600	Unv. Del	First control target - egg hatch / larval activity	Many
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Arborvitae leafminer	<i>Argyresthia thuiella</i>	245	360	RU	Larvae Treatments (1st generation)	Conifer
Borer - Caterpillar	American plum borer	<i>Euzophera semifuneralis</i>	245	440	5	Adult flight, egg laying	Prunus
Mites	Boxwood mites	<i>Eurytetranychus buxi</i>	245	600	RU	All Stages	Boxwood
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Lilac leafminer	<i>Caloptilia syringella</i>	246	363	5	Larvae Treatments	Lilac
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Holly leafminer	<i>Phytomyza ilicis</i>	246	448	RU	Larvae Treatment	Holly
Scale / Adelgid / Whitefly / Psyllid	Taxus mealybug	<i>Dysmicoccus wistariae</i>	246	618	RU	Adults/Crawlers	Yew
Sawfly - Wasp	Pine sawflies (Red-headed)	<i>Neodiprion lecontei</i>	246	1388	RU	Larvae (1st generation)	Conifer
Leafminer / Midge / Fly	Boxwood leafminer	<i>Monarthropalpusi flavus</i>	249	-	6	Adult emergence	Boxwood
Scale / Adelgid / Whitefly / Psyllid	Eastern spruce gall adelgid	<i>Adelges abietis</i>	250	310	5	egg hatch, galls begin forming (not a control target)	Conifer

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Nursery Pest Scouting Guide



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Observations
& Pest pictures!



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References

Institution	Cited #
Rutgers Univ.	1
Cornell Univ. & Univ. of New Hampshire	2
Penn State Univ.	3
Michigan State Univ.	4
Unv. of New Hampshire	5
Unv. of Maryland	6
Michigan State Univ.	7
Unv. Delaware & North Carolina State Univ.	8
PA Department of Agriculture	9

Please contact for full reference list

RED-HEADED FLEA BEETLE UPDATED PREDICTIONS – 3/26/24

Red-headed flea beetle (*Systema frontalis*) - life stage predictions for South, Central, and Northern New Jersey with material considerations

WE'RE HERE WHEN YOU NEED US

Information compiled by Dr. Timothy J. Walker - Rutgers Cooperative Extension - Cumberland County

(Subject to Change) Calendar date predictions for target ranges

UPDATED 3/26/2024

Growth Stage	Gen.	GDD50 TARGET RANGE -LOW-	GDD50 TARGET RANGE -HIGH-	SOUTH			CENTRAL			NORTH			NOTES (high infestation locations)	Material / Compound Considerations (Examples = no endorsements implied) [IRAC GROUP #]
				Upper Deerfield (NJ50) LOW (DATE)	HIGH (DATE)	Howell (NJ10) LOW (DATE)	HIGH (DATE)	High Point (NJ59) LOW (DATE)	HIGH (DATE)					
Egg hatch - larvae	1	242	600	7-May	30-May	15-May	8-Jun	24-May	16-Jun	(S) Initiate systemic treatments 1-month prior to adult activity (S) Systemic granular or granular incorporation @ planting is effective (C) Contact materials may be used to knock-down larvae (B) Some bio-rational / logicals are effective on larvae - Look for larval activity on the outside of root balls - Larvae may be active prior to this GDD50 timeframe			Cyrantraniliprole [28] (Mamspring) Chlorantraniliprole [28] (Acelepryn) Organophosphates [1B] - Acephate (Orthene, Acephate 97UP) Neonicotinoids [4A] - Dinotefuran (Safari 20SC); Thiomethoxam (Flagship 25 WG); Imidacloprid (Imidacloprid 2F, Marathron 1%G, Marathon II)	
Adults (feeding / laying eggs)	1	517	1028	26-May	19-Jun	3-Jun	27-Jun	12-Jun	7-Jul	(S/C/B) Start adult contact sprays - continue systemic treatments (H) Control weeds - adults will hide-in and feed-on them - Adult feeding damage will be apparent - Scout to determine best time for applications - Use of agitator compounds may drive adults from hiding			<u>GRANULAR APPLICATIONS and INCORPORATIONS</u> Neonicotinoids [4A] Imidacloprid (Marathon 1%G, Corectect tablets, Mallet 0.5G) (Initiate systemic treatments 1-month prior to adult activity)	
Egg hatch - larvae	2	1570	1860	9-Jul	19-Jul	18-Jul	28-Jul	30-Jul	11-Aug	POTENTIAL OVERLAP OF GENERATIONS / STAGES			<u>CONTACT</u> Bifenthrin [3A] (UP Star SC, Talstar Select) Cyfluthrin [3] (Decathlon 20WP) - Rotation partner Carbamates [1A] - Carbaryl (Sevin SL) Tolfenpyrad [21A] (Hachi-Hachi SC) Cyclaniliprole [28] (Sarisa) + Flonicamid [29] (Pradia)	<u>BIOLOGICAL / BIORATIONAL</u> Azadirachtin (Aza-Direct, Azatin-O) Beneficial nematodes (Millennium) Entomopathogenic fungi (Ancora, BotaniGuard) Adult Aggriator (Captiva Praine)
Adults (feeding / laying eggs)	2	1878	2318	19-Jul	3-Aug	29-Jul	15-Aug	12-Aug	2-Sep				(C/B) Adult contact sprays (S) * If pest pressure is high * - continue systemic materials (H) Control weeds - adults will hide-in and feed-on them - Adult feeding damage will be apparent - Use of agitator compounds may drive adults from hiding	

* A third generation of larvae and feeding adults is possible in warmer years *

Estimated using USPEST.org. (https://uspest.org/dd/model_app) NNMME Extended Seasonal Forecast, *Simple average/growing degree-days*, *Min temp: 50F*, *Max temp: 95F*.

Insect development growing degree-day ranges based on trials by Dr. Kunkel - Extension Specialist - University of Delaware - subject to change. Treatment considerations based on research performed by Danny Landersdale - Area Specialized Agent - Nursery Crops, NC State University.

DISCLAIMER: The label is the law, always refer to it for allowable host crops, use-restrictions, application rates, re-entry intervals, re-entry periods, (REI), application timing, and mix compatibility information. Production and pesticide information on this site are for private commercial pesticide applicators and landscape professionals only, and are NOT for home garden use. Photo-illustrations represent examples and do not cover all possible control scenarios. Trademarked items do not imply endorsement and are used as examples only. Please contact your local agent or chemical sales representative for more information or to discuss additional pest management options. Calendar dates provided are based on forecasts and therefore not guaranteed.

Photos: Steve Bielefs - Rutgers Cooperative Extension



MAKE SURE YOU ARE NOT DEALING WITH FOLLAR DISEASES

Regularly Scheduled Meetings

Pesticide Credit Exams

Testing at
Rutgers Cooperative Extension
291 Morton Avenue
Millville, NJ 08332

April 16

Virtual testing available

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and find more information at
<https://pacer.rutgers.edu/>

Cumberland County Agriculture Development Board

Virtual Meetings Information
can be found on the
Public Meeting Calendar on
co.cumberland.nj.us

Meetings are held on the 3rd
Tuesday of each month.
Meetings start at 7 p.m. at
Rutgers Cooperative Extension
291 Morton Avenue
Millville, NJ 08332

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,
September - May at
Rutgers Cooperative Extension
291 Morton Avenue
Millville, NJ 08332

Next meeting
March 21, 2024 at 6PM

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

President: Timothy Eachus

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

Meeting Times Vary by Month:
September & October - 7 PM

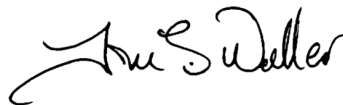
November, December, January,
February, & March - 6 PM

April & May - 7 PM

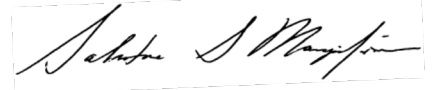
Sincerely,



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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.

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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...

<https://Cumberland.njaes.rutgers.edu/>

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