

Cooperative Extension of Cumberland County Extension Education Center 291 Morton Avenue Millville, NJ 08332-9791 www.njaes.rutgers.edu/extension

Phone: 856-451-2800 Fax: 856-451-4206

Cultivating Cumberland

April-2010 VOL. 15, ISSUE 4

3

4

5

6

8

8-10

Inside this issue:

Produce Safety Project

Stakeholders' Discussion
Series

2

Food Safety Q & A's

2

Call before you Dig

Farmers Needed

Grassland Reserve Program

BPU Vegetation Regulations

NJAA Sprint Tour

Calendar of Important Events

Attachments:

Producer News: Nursery Edition

pH Stability of Pesticides in Water



STAKEHOLDERS' DISCUSSION SERIES

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON FDA PRODUCE SAFETY RULE



Visit www.ProduceSafetyProject.org to Register

WHO'S INVITED:

- Fruit and vegetable growers
- Food retailers
- Packers
- · Consultants
- Produce trade association personnel
- Other interested stakeholders

WHY:

- The Food and Drug Administration is going to establish a nation-wide produce safety standard for the growing, harvesting and packing of fresh fruits and vegetables.
- Come and join a practical discussion that needs to be informed by your expertise and on-the-ground knowhow.

TOPICS ADDRESSED WILL INCLUDE:

- Compost
- Wildlife/Environmental Concerns
- Water Quality
- Worker Health & Hygiene

For more information on the proposed FDA rule, the report series and meeting logistics (including lodging), contact The Produce Safety Project at: 202-687-2976 or producesafety@georgetown.edu

Safe Food For A Healthy Life

An Initiative of The Pew Charitable Trusts at Georgetown University www.producesafetyproject.org

PAGE 2

Stakeholders' Discussion Series

On the previous page is the announcement for the **Produce Safety Project Stakeholders' Discussion Series.** This is a chance to hear from national authorities on water quality, worker health & hygiene, wildlife/environmental concerns and compost and to voice your opinion. The meeting is set up for the speakers to give short presentations then the group will break into discussion sessions where you can give your opinion. The Food and Drug Administration is using these listening sessions as part of the means to collect information then incorporate the findings into food safety rules which will be issued later this year.

Now is the time for you to voice your ideas on these four food safety issues. When you go to the website to register there are documents posted on each topic which you can download and read before the meeting. Also, you can listen to the presentations from the Rochester meeting.

I will be going to the meeting along with others. If you need a ride give me a call and maybe we can carpool.

Food Safety Questions and Answers

- Q The Food and Drug Administration is asking for comments on their food safety proposed rules by May 24. Do I need to sign my name if I submit comments? I am concerned about someone holding my comments against me in the market place.
- **A** Normally they would like individuals to sign there comment letter. However, they will accept unsigned comments. Your comments are important since FDA will be releasing their rules on food safety at the farm level this year. These will not be guidelines (recommendations) as in the past, but enforceable rules. Take the time now and send comments!
- Q Do you need to use stainless steel knives to cut lettuce for a USDA third party audit?
- **A** No, you do not need stainless steel knives to cut lettuce. Stainless steel does last longer and some companies may require them, but it is not required by the audit.
- Q Can you get a HACCP plan for a farm situation?
- **A** There are differences of opinion concerning HACCP at the farm level. A full HACCP plan requires Critical Control Points and kill steps at critical points. At the field level we do not have those kill steps. A grower's best option is to develop their Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and have those third party audited.
- Q Do you need to immediately place packed boxes on a pallet or can it be left until cutting is finished?
- **A** The packed box is not required to be placed immediately on a pallet. If cutting greens, place the box on any leaves that may be left in the field until ready for loading. Remember that the longer the product is left in the field without cooling the shorter the shelf life.



FARMERS NEEDED FOR NEW COMMUNITY FARMERS' MARKETS

Pier Village, Long Branch – Contact George Turner, 732-539-9507 E-mail – <u>gturner@belfercom.com</u>

Haworth – Bergen County – Possibility – Contact Ron Good 609-984-2278

Lakewood – Contact Harold Herskowitz 908-216-5261

Ramsey – Contact Nancy Boone 201-675-6866 e-mail <u>amorfeti@aol.com</u>

Medford Lakes - Contact Steven Bruder -732-779-9591

Denville - Contact Liisi - monaliisi@hotmail.com

Old Bridge - Contact Gail Lemaldi - 732-609-7920 - OBEDC@oldbridge.com

POSSIBLE MARKETS

Sparta – Contact - Mitch Morrison 973-222-4703

Basking Ridge - Contact Chrystia Woroch 908-559-4714

Jersey City-Communapaw Avenue-Contact Daphney-201-451-5790

Pittman-Contact Cory Sickles—856-581-9146

Established farm markets can be found on our web site at:www.state.nj.us/jerseyfresh

Contact: Ron Good or Bill Walker at 609-984-2278 or 292-8854

Call Before You Dig

Smart digging means calling 811 before each job. Whether you are a homeowner or a professional excavator, one call to 811 gets your underground utility lines marked for FREE.

811 "Call Before You Dig" http://www.call811.com/default.aspx

Building a deck? Planting a tree? Installing a mailbox? 811 is the new number you should call before you begin any digging project.

A new, federally-mandated national "Call Before You Dig" number, 811 was created to help protect you from unintentionally hitting underground utility lines while working on digging projects. People digging often make risky assumptions about whether or not they should get their utility lines marked due to concerns about project delays, costs and previous calls about other projects. These assumptions can be lifethreatening.

Every digging job requires a call – even small projects like planting trees or shrubs. If you hit an underground utility line while digging, you can harm yourself or those around you, disrupt service to an entire neighborhood and potentially be responsible for fines and repair costs.

Don't assume you know what's below. Protect yourself and those around you – Call 811 every time.

Apply by April 30 for Grassland Reserve Program Offered in New Jersey

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Farm Service Agency (FSA) announced that the USDA accepts applications for grassland easements and rental agreements on active or former pasture, hayland, or open fields through the Grasslands Reserve Program (GRP) in New Jersey. To protect ground-nesting habitat, GRP participants agree to limit haying, grazing or mowing between April 1st and July 15th of each year on GRP enrolled land. Applications received by April 30, 2010 will be reviewed for funding this summer.

Successful easement applicants can receive 80% of the fair market value for the easement area offered. The land must be maintained in grass in perpetuity, but the owner retains the right to graze, hay or harvest the grass for biomass.

Successful rental agreement applicants have the option of developing a 10-year, 15-year or 20-year contract, with an annual rental payment provided by FSA.

Successful applicants are also eligible for a restoration cost-share agreement at any time during their contract period that will reimburse up to 50% of the costs to restore or enhance the grasslands, including practices to ensure the long-term viability of livestock grazing. NRCS provides all technical assistance related to developing the restoration plan and designing the conservation practices. There is a \$50,000 annual payment limitation for restoration agreements.

Private landowners can enroll agricultural grasslands of any size into GRP. Owners must be in compliance with the highly erodible and wetland conservation provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act, as amended, and with any active USDA-administered program contracts in their name. Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) participants with contracts that expire within the next twelve month period are also eligible to apply. However, other land enrolled in CRP or land enrolled in the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) or the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) is not eligible for GRP.

Interested applicants should contact the local USDA service center at 1317 South Main Rd., Building 3, Vineland, NJ 08360, telephone 856-205-1225 or visit the NJ GRP web page (http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/grp) for more information.

BPU Rules on Vegetation Height Beneath Transmission Lines

Secretary Douglas H. Fisher

This is to inform you that the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) in December adopted amendments to its rules for "Transmission Line Vegetation Management" (NJAC 14-5-9.6). In addition, the NJ Department of Agriculture (NJDA) and State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC) are seeking your assistance in reaching out to any farmers who could potentially be adversely affected so that we can work with BPU to minimize any negative impacts.

One of the amendments to the rule increases the allowable height of woody agricultural crops growing in the "wire zone" from 3 feet to 12 feet. The wire zone is generally the land located directly under the widest portion of a transmission line.

You may recall that the BPU began enforcing the prior 3 foot height restriction in late 2007, which prompted a number of complaints from the public - including several farmers - who strongly objected to land clearing taking place under power lines at that time. Shortly thereafter, the BPU halted enforcement action and initiated an informal stakeholder process to receive additional input from the public.

The NJDA-through an announcement in the NJ Farm Bureau newsletter-solicited feedback from farmers who potentially could have been impacted by the land clearing. At that time, very few farmers responded. In July 2009, the NJDA and SADC submitted formal comments on BPU's proposed rule amendments. In those comments, the NJDA requested an allowable height of 18-20 feet for woody agricultural crops in the wire zone to accommodate the growth necessary for healthy and productive vegetation. The SADC, citing the potential for significant adverse impact to the agricultural industry from the proposed 12-foot height limitation, requested consultation with the BPU prior to the adoption of the regulations in accordance with its authority under the Right to Farm Act.

While the consultation did take place, the BPU ultimately adopted the 12-foot height limit in the wire zone. It is important to note that any pre-existing easements with utility companies that were authorized prior to January 2007 - which may have different height requirements - are not affected by the newly adopted rule requirements.

Since the NJDA and SADC know of only a few operations impacted by this requlation, <u>we are reaching out again to ask that farmers contact us if they have woody crops in the wire zone that need to grow above 12 feet.</u> If there are substantial number of farmers adversely affected, that could provide some basis for the SADC to re-approach the BPU regarding the regulation.

If you have any questions, please contact Dave Kimmel at the SADC at 609-984-2504 or email: dkimmel@ag.state.nj.us

NJAA SPRING EDUCATION TOUR 2010

You are invited to join us for a tour of the Rutgers Philip E, Marucci Research and Extension Center in Chatsworth, NJ. We will be hosted by resident faculty and tour the cranberry and blueberry fields.



Thursday, April 8, 2010 10-2 pm 125a Lake Oswego Chatsworth, NJ 08019 \$25

This event is sponsored by New Jersey Agribusiness Association and Rutgers University. The tour will also include lunch at the Research Center. New Jersey is second in the nation for blueberry production and cranberries are part of our state heritage. Learn about production, crop protection and plant breeding from some of the best researchers in the world on these native crops.

RUTGERS

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

Cooperating Agencies: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and County Boards of Chosen Freeholders. Rutgers Cooperative Extension, a unit of the Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is an equal opportunity program provider and employer.

Make checks payable (\$25/person) to NJAA and send with registration form to-	Name
Jenny Carleo , Rutgers Co-op 4 Moore Rd, DN-703	Address
Cape May Court House, NJ 08210	
Questions, call Jenny: 845-641-2609	Phone
\$25/person Total:	E-mail

Calendar of Important Events

Indicates the newly added event since last calendar

April 2010

April 5

Living Shorelines-A Natural Alternative to Shoreline Protection, Cousteau Center at Bridgeton, David Sheppard House, 31 W. Commerce St., Bridgeton, NJ. 7:00 p.m. For info call 856-575-5580.

April 6

Tree Fruit & Grapes, Rutgers Coop. Ext. Cumberland County, 291 Morton Ave., Millville, NJ, 9am-noon. \$20 per class, Pesticide credits: 3-1A and 3-PP2. For info or to register call Viola Carson 856-451-2800

April 7

South Jersey Evening Fruit Meeting, Gloucester Co. Ext. Office, 1200 N. Delsea Dr., Bldg. A, Clayton, NJ, 7:15pm-9:30pm. For info call Jerry Frecon 856-307-6450 x1.

New England Produce Council expo, Hynes Convention Center, Boston. For more information or to register visit: www.newenglandproduce.com

April 19

Water Quality of Streams and Lakes in Cumberland County, and the Role of Agriculture in a Watershed, Cousteau Center, David Sheppard House, 31 W. Commerce St., Bridgeton, 7pm. For info call 856-575-5580.

April 20-23

United Fresh FreshTech and United Fresh Marketplace, Sands Megacenter, Las Vegas. For more info contact John Toner 202-303-3424 or visit: www.unitedfresh2010.org

April 21

Plant Pathology, Gloucester Co. Ext. Office, 1200 N. Delsea Dr., Bldg A, Clayton, NJ, 9am-12pm, \$20. Pesticide Credits: 6-3A and PP2. For info call Mary Cummings 856-307-6450 x1.

Agri-Marketing Conference, Hyatt Regency Crown Center, Kansas City, MO. For more information and to register visit: www.nama.org/amc

April 22

Blueberry Twilight Meeting, Atlantic Blueberry Company, Weymouth, NJ. For info call Gary Pavlis 609-625-0056 or email: pavlis@njaes.rutgers.edu

April 27

Plant Pathology, Rutgers Coop. Ext. Cumberland County, 291 Morton Ave., Millville, NJ, 9am-noon. \$20 per class, pesticide credits: 4-3A and 4-PP2. For info or to register call Viola Carson 856-451-2800.

April 27

Evening Fruit Meeting, Gloucester Co. Ext. Office, 1200 N Delsea Dr., Bldg A, Clayton, NJ, 7:15pm-9:30pm. For info call Jerry Frecon 856-307-6450 x1.

A PUBLICATION OF RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

April 28

Tree & Small Fruit Production, Gloucester Co. Ext. Office, 1200 N. Delsea Dr., Bldg A, Clayton, NJ, 9am-12pm, \$20. Pesticide credits: 4-3A and PP2. For info call Mary Cummings 856-307-6450 x1.

May 2010

May 4

Weed Management, Rutgers Coop. Ext. Cumberland County, 291 Morton Ave., Millville, NJ, 9am-noon. \$20; pesticide credits: 6-3A and 6-PP2. For info or to register call Viola Carson 856-451-2800.

May 5

Stormwater Management in your Backyard, Gloucester Co. Ext. Office, 1200 N. Delsea Dr., Bldg A, Clayton, NJ, 9am-12pm, \$20. For info contact Mary Cummings 856-307-6450 x1.

UC Davis Fresh Produce Marketing Strategies short course, Grand Hyatt Hotel, San Francisco. For more information and to register visit: http://postharvest.ucdavis.edu

May 6, 7 and 8

Bee-ginner's Beekeeping, Eco Complex, 1200 Florence-Columbus Rd., Bordentown, NJ. For more information call 732-932-9271 or visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu/bees

May 10

A History of the Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center of Upper Deerfield, Jerry Ghidiu, Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center of Upper Deerfield; 7:00 pm, Cousteau Center Bridgeton located at the Sheppard House, 31 W. Commerce St., Bridgeton, NJ. For info contact the Cousteau Center at 856-575-5580.

May 12

Household Pests, Gloucester Co. Ext. Office, 1200 N. Delsea Dr., Bldg A, Clayton, NJ, 9am-12pm, \$20. Pesticide credits: 2-7A. For info call Mary Cummings 856-307-6450 x1.

Canadian Produce Marketing Association Annual Convention & Trade Show, Vancouver Convention Center, Vancouver, British Columbia. For more information and to register visit: www.cpma.ca

May 19

Annuals and Perennials for Year-Round Color, Gloucester Co. Ext. Office, 1200 N. Delsea Dr., Bldg A, Clayton, NJ, 9am-12pm; \$20. For info call Mary Cummings 856-307-6450 x1.

May 20

Blueberry Twilight Meeting, Philip E. Marucci Center for Blueberry & Cranberry Research & Extension, Chatsworth, NJ. For info call Gary Pavlis 609-625-0056 or email: pavlis@njaes.rutgers.edu

May 26

Gardening Naturally, Gloucester Co. Ext. Office, 1200 N. Delsea Dr., Bldg A, Clayton, NJ, 9am-12pm, \$20. Pesticide credits: 2-3A and PP2. For info call Mary Cummings 856-307-6450 x1.

A PUBLICATION OF RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

June 2010

June 7

Rutgers Ag. Research and Ext. Center Programs and Projects, Brad Majek, Rutgers Ag Research and Extension Center of Upper Deerfield; 7:00 pm, Cousteau Center at Bridgeton at the David Sheppard House, 31 W. Commerce St., Bridgeton, NJ. For info contact the Cousteau Center at 856-575-5580.

⅓ June 7-11

Produce Inspection Training Program, USDA Fresh Products Branch National Inspectors' Training & Development Center, Fredericksburg, VA. For more info and to register visit: www.unitedfresh.org

☼ June 16-18

National Potato Council Summer Meeting, Inn of the Rio Grande, Alamosa, Colorado. For more info contact Hollee Alexander 202-682-9456 or hollee@nationalpotatocouncil.org

June 18 - 19

Beyond the Basics: Practical Hive Management Tools for Beekeepers, Eco Complex, 1200 Florence-Columbus Road., Bordentown. For more information call 732-932-9271 or visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu/bees

August 2010

94th Potato Accociation of America Annual Meeting, Corvallis, Ore. For more info call 541-737-9300, 800-678-6311 or visit: http://oregonstate.edu/conferences/paa2010.

October 2010

☼ October 15-18

Produce Marketing Association Fresh Summit; Orange County Convention Center, Orlando, Florida. For more information visit: www.pma.com

REGULARLY SCHEDULED MEETINGS

✓ Indicates meeting will be held at RCE of Cumberland County

Pesticide Certification Exam Schedule—Cumberland County 291 Morton Avenue Millville, NJ 08332 (Between Rosenhayn & Carmel)

Apr 14 May 5 Jun 2
Sep 22 Oct 27 Nov 17
Dec 15

To Register call 609-984-6614
For directions call 856-451-2800

Cumberland County Agriculture
Development Board
291 Morton Avenue
Millville, NJ 08332
(Between Rosenhayn & Carmel)

2010Apr 14May 12Jun 9Jul 14Aug 11Sep 8Oct 13Nov 10Dec 8

Meetings start at 7 p.m.
Call DeAnn at 856-453-2211

Cumberland County Board Of Agriculture 291 Morton Avenue Millville, NJ 08332

(Between Rosenhayn & Carmel)
7 pm meetings

2010 May 20

Apr 15 May 20 Sep 16 Oct 21 Nov 18 Dec 16

For info call Mike Griffith, President 856-451-9400, x215

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

May 21, June 25, July 16, Aug 20, Sept 17, Oct 15 and Nov 19

Sincerely,

James R. Johnson Agricultural Agent

Nursery Management Commercial

Internet: jjohnson@njaes.rutgers.edu

Wesley L. Kline, Ph.D. Agricultural Agent

Vegetable & Herb Production

Weeley L. Kline

Internet: 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.



Causes of Loss

Insurable:

- Adverse weather
- Fire
- Wildlife
- Earthquake
- Failure of Irrigation Water Supply (if due to an insurable cause of loss, such as drought)
- Delay in Marketability Resulting in Decreased Plant Value (if due to an insurable cause of loss)

Not insurable:

- Cold damage (if protection is required but not used)
- Disease and insects (unless effective control measures do not exist)
- Collapse/failure of buildings and power supply (unless caused by an insurable cause of loss)
- Failure of plants to grow to an expected size
- Inability to market products

How Does the Nursery Dollar Plan Work?

The plan works by insuring the dollar value of your inventory. You will be required to submit a Plant Inventory Value Report (PIVR), which summarizes the value of all plants in inventory.

Plant value is established using the lower of your wholesale price or the price listed in the Eligible Plant List Price Schedule. Your PIVR may be amended upwards twice during the crop year as long as you buy higher than minimum insurance coverage.

Once your PIVR is complete, you choose a coverage level— CAT, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, or 75%. Multiplying your Plant Inventory Value (PIV) times the selected coverage level (for example, \$100,000 times 75%) gives

you your dollar guarantee. In this example, you would be guaranteed \$75,000 of PIV.

Your guarantee comes into play if a natural disaster occurs and wipes out your inventory. Once you assess the damage, you can tell if your PIV dropped below \$75,000, thus triggering a possible loss payment.

many options
available to
make the
Nursery Dollar
Plan fit your
operation."

"There are

Customizing Your Policy



There are many options available to make the Nursery Dollar Plan fit your operation. The first, of course, is choosing a coverage level. The minimum coverage level is called Catastrophic (or CAT) and is fixed at 27.5% coverage. This means you must lose 72.5% of your PIV to trigger a payment! The cost for CAT coverage is \$300 per policy.

Containerized and field-

grown plants will always be treated as different practices (which results in separate insurance units), even if they are the same plant type. For instance, field-grown roses and containerized roses are 2 separate practices and you could pick different coverage levels for each.

If you insure field-grown, you are not required to insure containerized and vice versa, but you can insure both. You are required to insure all plants included in each practice.

If you buy higher levels of coverage than CAT (Buy-Up), then you have more options. First, you can separate your nursery into several different insurance units (additional basic) based on type. The chart on the following page shows the different plant types:

Plant Types

- Deciduous trees (shade and flower)
- Broadleaf, evergreen trees
- Coniferous, evergreen trees
- Fruit and nut trees
- Broadleaf, evergreen shrubs
- Coniferous, evergreen shrubs
- Small fruits
- Herbaceous perennials

- Roses
- Ground cover and vines
- Annuals
- Foliage
- Palms and cycads
- Liners (container grown)
- Other plant types, as listed in the Special Provisions





Options

Using additional basic units if you have Buy-Up protection, you could insure your most valuable plant types at you can also insure your higher coverage levels than the rest. For example, if roses are your biggest busi-

ness, you could cover your roses at 75% and everything else at 60%. Don't forget field-grown and containerized roses at different levels also.

Buying additional Optional **Endorsements** provides another way to customize your policy.

Nursery Grower's Price

Endorsement

This pilot program is available in New Jersey and allows you to insure specific plants at a higher price than listed in the Eligible Plant List Schedule, thus increasing your PIVR. This also must be purchased on or before the sales closing date (May 3, 2010).



"If roses are your biggest business, you could insure your roses at 75% and everything else at 60%."

Peak Inventory Endorsement

This endorsement allows you to temporarily increase your inventory without paying a full year's premium on the increase. The premium will increase only for the specified period when inventory is higher. An example would be stocking poinsettias in November and December. This endorsement can be elected at any time during the insurance period with a 30-day wait period.

Rehabilitation Endorsement

This endorsement helps cover the cost of rehabilitating field grown plants which have been damaged by an insured cause of loss and have a reasonable expectation of recovery. It provides up to 75% of the plants' value to offset your pruning, setup, labor, and material costs. It must be elected at the time of application and must be carried on ALL field-grown plants if elected.



This newsletter is brought to you by the Garden State Crop Insurance Education Initiative, a partnership between the USDA Risk Management Agency, New Jersey Department of Agriculture and Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Salem County.

The following individuals are recognized for their contributions to this newsletter:

Robert Bruch, NJDA
David Lee, RCE Salem
County
Laura Gladney, RCE Salem
County
Mike Marandola, RCE Salem
County

NJ Crop Insurance Education

Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) / AGR-Lite

Nursery growers have a second option for insuring their operation! AGR and AGR-Lite are whole-farm insurance policies, covering the farm's revenue.

It is based on the grower's past financial performance using 5 years of past Schedule F tax forms. A series of equations determines your approved adjusted gross revenue for the insurance year, and you insure a percentage of that dollar figure. For example, you could insure 65% of \$100,000 approved AGR, and your loss trigger for that year is \$65,000.

When you file taxes for next year, you will know that you triggered a loss payment if your actual AGR is below your loss trigger (and it was due to adverse weather or market fluctuations).

Your loss payment equals the difference between actual AGR and your loss trigger, times your payment rate (chosen by you, either 75% or 90%). Premiums for AGR and AGR-Lite are generally 1-5% of your approved adjusted gross revenue.

AGR and AGR-Lite are similar to the Nursery Dollar Plan in that they both insure a sum of money, but AGR and AGR-Lite are broader plans. They protect from market fluctuations as well as adverse weather. They are also useful if your operation produces other agricultural products- they cover a wide variety of commodities.

is below your loss trigger AGR/AGR-Lite are (and it was due to adverse "umbrella policies"- they weather or market cover your bottom line while individual policies can

cover spot losses! AGR requires that other insurance plans also be purchased if they are available, and AGR-Lite does not require it but allows it. Premium is reduced on AGR/AGR-Lite if another policy is used. This means you could have Nursery Dollar Plan and AGR/AGR-Lite and enjoy the benefits of both!

There are a few differences between AGR and AGR-Lite. AGR is designed for larger operations with a maximum liability of \$6.5 million, while AGR-Lite's maximum liability is \$1 AGR limits how million. much revenue can come from animals or animal products, and AGR-Lite Talk to an does not. insurance agent by Jan 31 for AGR and March 15 for AGR-Lite for more information!

This newsletter is brought to you by the Garden State Crop Insurance Education Initiative, a partnership between the USDA Risk Management Agency, New Jersey Department of Agriculture and Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Salem County. For additional information about crop insurance visit our website http://salem.rutgers.edu/cropinsurance or call our toll free hotline 1-800-308-2449 or contact your crop insurance agent.



RUTGERS

New Jersey Agricultural

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station Questions about crop insurance? Call our toll-free information line 800-308-2449
Or visit us online at http://salem.rutgers.edu/cropinsurance



The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons will disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audio tape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD.)

Product	Active ingredient	Optimum pH	Half Life / Time until 50% Hydrolysis**		
	Insecticides/Miticides				
Admire, Merit	imidacloprid	7.5	Greater than 31 days at pH 5 to 9		
Agri-Mek	avermectin		Stable at pH 5 to 9		
Astro, Dragnet, Ambush	Permethrin	7	Stable at pH 6 to 8; less soluble at higher or lower pH		
Apollo	clofentezine		pH 7 = 34 hours; pH 9.2 = 4.8 hours		
Assail	acetamiprid	5 - 6	Unstable at pH below 4 and above 7		
Avaunt	indoxacarb		Stable for 3 days at pH 5 – 10		
Avid, Varsity	abamectin		Breaks down quickly in water when exposed to sunlight		
Azatin	azadirachtin (Neem)		Breaks down within 100 hours in water or sunlight		
Carzol	formetanate hydro- chloride	5	pH 5.0 = 4 days pH 7.0 = 14 hours pH 9.0 = 3 hours		
Citation	cryomazine		Stable from pH 5 - 9		
Confirm	tebufenozide		Stable from pH 5 - 9		
Cygon/Lagon	dimethoate	5	pH 4 = 20 hours; pH 6 = 12 hours; pH 9 = 48 minutes		
Cymbush	cypermethrin		pH 9 = 39 hours		
Decathlon, Tempo	cyfluthrin		Stable at acidic pH, hydrolyzes quickly in water under basic conditions		
Diazinon	phosphorothioate	7	pH 5 = 2 weeks; pH 7 = 10 weeks; pH 8 = 3 weeks; pH 9 = 29 days		
Dipel/Foray	B. thuringiensis	6	Unstable above pH 8		
Distance	pyriproxyfen		Stable from pH 4 - 9		
Disyston	disulfoton		pH 6 = 32 hours; pH 9 = 9 hours		
Dylox	trichlorfon		pH 6 = 3.7 days; pH 7 = 6.5 hours; pH 8 = 63 minutes		
Endosulfan	endosulfan		70% loss after 7 days at pH 7.3 – 8		
Ethion	ethiion		pH 8 = 8 weeks pH 9 = 18 days		
Flagship	thiamethoxam		pH 5 = stable; pH 7 = 572-643 days; pH 9 = 4-8 days		
Ficam	bendiocarb		pH 5 = 48 days; pH 7 = 81 hours		
Furadan	carbofuran		pH 6 = 8 days; pH 9 = 78 hours		
Guthion	azinphos-methyl		pH 5 = 17 days; pH 7 = 10 days; pH 9 = 12 hours		
Hexygon	hexythiazox		Stable from pH 5 - 9		

phosmet	5	pH 5 = 7 days; pH 7 < 12 hours; pH 8 = 4 hours
dicofol	5.5	pH 5 = 20 days; pH 7 = 5 days; pH 9 = 1hour
methomyl	<7	pH 6.0 = 54 weeks pH 7.0 = 38 weeks pH 8.0 = 20 weeks
chlorpyrifos		pH 5 = 63 days; pH 7 = 35 days; pH 8 = 1.5 days
dimethyl dithiophos- phate	5	pH 6 = 8 days; pH 7 = 3 days; pH 8 = 19 hrs; pH 9 = 5 hours
methoxychlor		Degradation is pH independent
methiocarb		pH 5 = 763 days; pH 7 = 28 days; pH 9 = 2.2 days
λ-cyhalothrin	6.5	Stable at pH 5 to 9
fluvalinate		pH 6 = 30 days; pH 9 = 1 to 2 days
amitraz	5	pH 5 = 1.5 hours; pH 7 = 15 hours; pH 9 = 35 hours
propargite		pH 3.0 = 17 days pH 6 = 331 days; pH 9 = 1 day
acephate		pH 5 = 55 days; pH 7 = 17 days; pH 9 = 3 days
permethrin	6	pH 5.7 to 7.7 is optimal
fenoxycarb		Stable from pH 5 - 9; degrades rapidly in light
pyridaben		Stable at pH 4 – 9
carbaryl	7	pH 6 = 100 days; pH 7 = 24 days; pH 8 = 2.5 days; pH 9 = 1 day
spinosad	6	Stable at pH 5 – 7; pH 9 = 200 days
bifenthrin		Stable for 21 days at pH 5-9
etoxazole		pH 5 = about 10 days; pH 7-9 = relatively stable
endosulfan	6.5	70% loss after 7 days at pH 7.3 - 8
phosalone	6	Stable at pH 5 – 7; pH 9 = 9 days
	dicofol methomyl chlorpyrifos dimethyl dithiophos- phate methoxychlor methiocarb λ-cyhalothrin fluvalinate amitraz propargite acephate permethrin fenoxycarb pyridaben carbaryl spinosad bifenthrin etoxazole endosulfan	dicofol 5.5 methomyl <7 chlorpyrifos dimethyl dithiophos- phate 5 methoxychlor methiocarb λ-cyhalothrin 6.5 fluvalinate amitraz 5 propargite acephate permethrin 6 fenoxycarb pyridaben carbaryl 7 spinosad 6 bifenthrin etoxazole endosulfan 6.5

Fungicides					
3336, Fungo, OHP 6672, Topsin	thiophanate-methyl		Stable at pH 1 – 9		
Aliette	fosetyl-al	6	Stable at pH 4.0 to 8.0		
Banner, Orbit, Alamo	propiconazole		Stable at pH 5 – 9		
Banol	propamocarb hydro- chloride		Stable: minimum stability is at pH 14 = 5 days		
Bayleton, Strike	triadimefon		Stable over a wide range of pH values		
Benlate	benomyl		pH 5 = 80 hours; pH 6 = 7 hours; pH 7 = 1 hour; pH 9 = 45 minutes		
Botran	dichloran				
Bravo, Daconil	chlorothalonil	7	Stable over a wide range of pH values		
Captan	captan	5	pH 5 = 32 hours; pH 7 = 8 hours; pH 8 = 10 minutes		
Compass	trifloxystrobin		pH 5 = 8.6 years; pH 7 = 11.4 weeks; pH 9 = 27.1 hours		
Contrast, ProStar	flutolonil		pH 7 = 150 days		
Cygnus	kresoxim-methyl		pH 5 = relatively stable; pH 7 = 34 days; pH 9 = 7 hours		
Decree	fenhexamid		Stable at pH 5 – 9 for 30 days		
Dithane, Fore, Man- cozeb, Manzate	mancozeb	6	pH 5 = 484.8 days; pH 7 = 17.7 days; pH 9 = 0.2 days (4.8 hours)		
Fenstop	fenamidone		pH 5 = 20 days; pH 7 = 17 hours; pH 9 = 34 hours		
Ferbam	ferbam		As short as 31 minutes		
Funginex	triforine		Stable to pH 10		
Heritage, Quadris	azoxystrobin		Stable under normal use conditions		
Maneb	maneb		Stable at pH 5 – 9		
Medallion	fludioxonil		Stable		
Eagle, Nova, Systhane, Hoist	myclobutanil		Not affected by pH		
Subdue, Ridomil	mefenoxam		pH 5 – 9 = more than 4 weeks		
Rovral, Iprodione, Chipco 26019	iprodione		Chemical breakdown could take place at high pH		
Rubigan	fenarimol		Stable over a wide range of pH values		
Segway	cyazofamid		pH 4 = 24.6 days; pH 5 = 27.2 days; pH 7 = 24.8 days; pH 9 = 24.8 days		
Stature	dimethomorph		Stable		
Terrazole, Truban	etridiazole		Stable		
Ziram	ziram		pH 5 = 10 minutes; pH 7 = 18 hours; pH 9 = 6.3 days		

Herbicides				
Basagran	bentazon		Stable for 120 days from pH 5 - 9	
Betasan, Bensumec	bensulide		Stable: 4 to 6 days	
Banvel	dicamba		Stable at pH 5 to 6	
Casoron, Norosac, Dyclomec	dichlobenil		Stable at pH 5 to 9	
Broadstar, Chateau, Sureguard	flumioxazin	5	pH 5 = 20 to 26 hours; pH 7 = 21 to 24 hours; pH 9 = 14 to 22 minutes	
Dacthal	DCPA		Stable from pH 5 - 9	
Devrinol	napropamide		Breaks down quickly in water when exposed to sunlight	
Envoy	clethodim		pH 5 = 26 days; pH 7 = 300 days; pH 9 = 300 days	
Eptam	EPTC		Laboratory tests indicate a half life of 36 to 75 days but environmental volatilization reduces those numbers	
Factor, Barricade, Endurance	prodiamine		Stable	
Fusilade	fluazifop-butyl		pH 4.5 = 455 days; pH 7 = 147 days; pH 9 = 17 days	
Ignite, Finale	glufosinate- ammonium	5.5	Stable	
Gallery	isoxaben		Stable at pH 5 to 9	
Goal	oxyfluorfen		Breaks down quickly in water when exposed to sunlight	
Gramoxone	paraquat		Not stable at pH above 7	
Kerb	pronamide		Stable from pH 4.7 to 8.8	
Lontrel, Singer	chlopyralid		8 to 40 days	
Pennant	metolachlor		Stable from pH 1-9: greater than 200 days	
Vantage, Poast	sethoxydim	7	Stable at pH 4.0 to 10	
Princep	simazine		pH 4.5 = 20 days; pH 5 = 96 days; pH 9 = 24 days	
Command, Authority, Spartan	sulfentrazone		Stable at pH 5 to 9	
Pendulum, Prowl	pendimethalin		Stable over a wide range of pH values	
Ronstar	oxadiazon		pH 5 to 7 = stable; pH 9 = 14 days	
Roundup	glyphosate	5 - 6	Reduced activity due to calcium binding in hard water	
Surflan	oryzalin		Stable at pH 5 – 9	
Touchdown	glyphosate	5 - 6	Uses a different salt than Roundup	
Treflan	triflularin		Very stable over a wide range of pH values	
Weedar	2,4-D		Stable at pH 4.5 to 7	