RUTGERS
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

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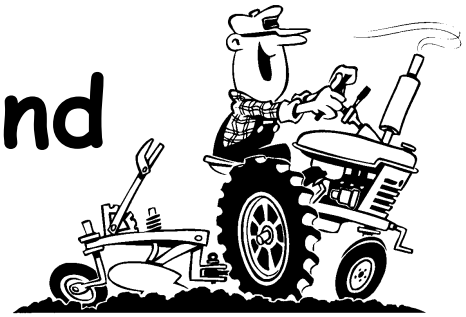
Cultivating Cumberland

July - 2015 VOL. 20, ISSUE 7



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Attachments:

2015 Summer Tour, Cecil County, Maryland

NJ Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Emergency rule

Division of Animal Health and State Veterinarian

Since December 2014, a dangerous new strain of Avian Influenza, also known as “bird flu” has been found in domestic poultry, captive falcons and wild, migratory waterfowl in the United States. All poultry owners need to be on the lookout for signs of illness in their poultry and use good biosecurity practices to protect their birds. This avian influenza strain is deadly to birds but poses no immediate public health concern for humans and the Centers for Disease Control currently states the human health risk from these viruses is low.

Because of the rapid spread of HPAI, the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture are implementing an emergency rule regarding the importation of poultry and hatching eggs into New Jersey. The emergency rule amends N.J.A.C. 2:3-7.4(a) and requires that all birds being imported into New Jersey must test negative for HPAI or come from a National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) AI clean flock. The emergency rule identifies the conditions under which poultry and hatching eggs originating from states affected by the outbreak of HPAI can enter the state, and also identifies conditions under which birds coming from anywhere outside of New Jersey may be imported into New Jersey live bird markets.

Poultry originating from states affected by the current outbreak of HPAI may be imported into New Jersey only with an approved import permit.

The emergency rule prohibits importation into a New Jersey live bird market of any poultry from a state where HPAI has been detected unless a permit is obtained from the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the poultry are proven to be free from avian influenza within 72 hours of entry into the state.

This emergency rule is in effect immediately.

Food Safety Article

Dr. Wesley Kline, Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Handwashing stations

Auditors have noted that on handwashing stations some have a label which says “Not potable water.” If a grower is doing the USDA GAP or Harmonized audits, the water in handwashing stations must meet the “Microbial standard for drinking water.” If a label is on the wash station marked not potable, the grower is not in compliance. Check G-9 in the GAP or 2.2.5 in the Field Operations and Harvesting Harmonized Food Safety Standard for more details.

Number of water samples required

There has been some confusion as to the number of water samples needed for Harmonized or GAP audits. Each well must be tested each year for generic E. coli. Surface water such as streams, ponds and rivers must be tested three times a year (at the beginning of irrigation, mid-season and approximately two weeks prior to harvest). If the water source is for irrigation only, some generic E. coli is acceptable (126 colony forming units (CFU) or most probable number (MPN)/100 ml of water). However, if the well is used in the packing operation the acceptable E. coli level is 0. Some testing companies have told growers they need five tests for an audit. That is not true for most growers. The only time a grower may need to meet the higher standard is if their buyer requires it.

Product traceability

There are differences between audits as to how product must be identified for traceability. With the GAP audit each container or box must be labeled with at least the name and address of the shipper plus a code with the harvest date and field from which the product was harvested. With the Harmonized audit, each box does not need to have the harvest date and field on the box, but the same information must be on a pallet tag. If the grower is packing under someone else’s name, the grower’s name, address, harvest date and field number must still be on the pallet tag.

Do all box, crates, bulk bins need to be labeled?

The final carton whether cardboard, wood or plastic must have the name and address of the shipper. In some instances the grower may be using someone else’s container i.e. the buyer may want their container used. That is acceptable if the buyers name and address is on the container. However, if a generic container is used the grower must label each box with their name and address!

Blossom End Rot Now Showing Up

Gordon Johnson, University of Delaware Extension

Blossom end rot (BER) is showing up again this year in tomatoes. BER is a disorder where developing fruits do not have enough calcium for cell walls, cells do not form properly, and the fruit tissue at the blossom end collapses, turning dark in color. Calcium moves through cation exchange with water movement in the fruit so the end of the fruit will be the last to accumulate calcium. Larger fruits and longer fruits are most susceptible. With fruits, the rapid cell division phase occurs early in the development of the fruit, the two weeks after pollination, and if calcium accumulation in the fruit is inadequate during this period, BER may occur. Over 90% of the calcium taken up by the fruit will occur by the time the fruit is the size of a nickel. While it may not be noticed until the fruit expands, the deficiency has already occurred and cells have already been negatively affected. We most commonly see signs of blossom end rot on fruits several weeks after the calcium deficiency has occurred.

Understanding blossom end rot also requires an understanding of how calcium moves from the soil into and through the plant. Calcium moves from the soil exchange sites into soil water and to plant roots by diffusion and mass flow. At plant roots, the calcium moves into the xylem (water conducting vessels), mostly from the area right behind root tips. In the xylem, calcium moves with the transpirational flow, the movement of water from roots, up the xylem, and out the leave through stomata. Calcium is taken up by the plant as a divalent cation, which means it has a charge of +2. It is attracted to negatively charged areas on the wall of the xylem, and for calcium to move, it must be exchanged off the xylem wall by other positively charged cations such as magnesium (Mg^{++}), potassium (K^{+}), ammonium (NH_4^{+}), or other calcium cations (Ca^{++}). This cation exchange of calcium in the xylem requires continuous movement of water into and up through the plant. It also requires a continuous supply of calcium from the soil.

In general, most soils have sufficient calcium to support proper plant growth. While proper liming will insure there is adequate calcium, it is not the lack of calcium in the soil that causes blossom end rot in most cases. It is the inadequate movement of calcium into plants that is the common culprit. Anything that impacts root activity or effectiveness will limit calcium uptake. This would include dry soils, saturated soils (low oxygen limits root function), compaction, root pathogens, or root insect damage. In hot weather on black plastic mulch, roots can also be affected by high bed temperatures. Low pH can also be a contributing factor. Calcium availability decreases as pH drops and below a pH of 5.2, free aluminum is released, directly interfering with calcium uptake. Again, proper liming will insure that this does not occur. Applying additional calcium as a soil amendment, above what is needed by normal liming, will not reduce blossom end rot.

In the plant, there is a “competition” for calcium by various plant parts that require calcium such as newly forming leaves and newly forming fruits. Those areas that transpire the most will receive more calcium. In general, fruits have much lower transpiration than leaves. In hot weather, transpiration increases through the leaves and fruits receive lower amounts of calcium. High humidity will reduce calcium movement into the fruit even more. Excess nitrogen that causes excess foliage will increase blossom end rot. Tissue tests will often show adequate levels of calcium in leaf samples; however, fruits may not be receiving adequate calcium. In addition, in hot weather, there is an increased risk of interruptions in water uptake, evidenced by plant wilting, when transpirational demand exceeds water uptake. When plants wilt, calcium uptake will be severely restricted. There-

fore, excess heat and interruptions in the supply of water (inadequate irrigation and/or rainfall) will have a large impact on the potential for blossom end rot to occur. Proper irrigation is therefore critical to manage blossom end rot. This means a steady, even, uninterrupted supply of water in the soil surrounding the plant roots.

In high tunnels, lack of air movement can also be a factor, as transpiration is reduced, thus limiting calcium movement in the plant. In periods where tunnels are closed tight due to adverse weather, this may also increase the potential for blossom end rot. First fruits formed in early planted tomatoes and peppers are the most susceptible to blossom end rot, especially in high tunnels.

As a positive cation, there is “competition” for uptake of calcium with other positive cations. Therefore, if potassium, ammonium, or magnesium levels are too high in relation to calcium, they can reduce calcium uptake. To manage this, do not over-fertilize with potassium or magnesium and replace ammonium or urea sources of nitrogen with nitrate sources.

Applying additional soluble calcium through irrigation, especially drip systems, can reduce blossom end rot to some degree if applied prior to and through heat events and if irrigation is applied evenly in adequate amounts. Foliar applications are much less effective because fruits do not absorb much calcium, especially once a waxy layer has developed, and calcium will not move from leaves into the fruit (there is little or no phloem transport).

In conclusion, the keys to controlling blossom end rot are making sure roots are actively growing and root systems are not compromised, soil pH is in the proper range, and irrigation is supplied in an even manner so that calcium uptake is not interrupted. Supplemental calcium fertilization will only marginally reduce blossom end rot if water is not managed properly.

Pesticide Container Recycling

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture's (NJDA) Pesticide Container Recycling season has started. This year NJDA is proud to announce three additional recycling sites in Burlington County, Monmouth County and Morris County.

This program is offered to agricultural, professional and commercial pesticide applicators that hold NJDEP pesticide licenses. Also, state, county and municipal government agencies may participate. One core credit will be given to pesticide license holders who follow the few simple processing steps below and bring their license with them at time of collection.

Below are the sites, dates, times and what will be accepted at each location:

Allied Recycling Incorporated
2658 Route 206
Mount Holly, NJ 08060
609-267-8923
Fax – 609-267-3329
Web – alliedrecyclingnj.com
Email – info@alliedrecyclingnj.com
For Your Convenience Plastics Drop Off Hours:
Monday – Friday 6:00 am-5:00 pm
Saturday – 7am-3:45pm
Core credit application available at Allied Recycling Office.

Rutgers Fruit Research Center
283 Route 539
Cream Ridge, NJ 08514
9:00 to 12:00 pm (Noon)
Monday through Friday.
Containers are to be placed in the dumpster
Core credit application available at Rutgers Fruit Research Center Office

Helena Chemical
66 Route 206 (North of the Route 30/206 intersection)
Hammonton, New Jersey
9:00 am to 12:00 pm (Noon)
Friday, May 1
Friday, June 5
Thursday, July 9 (due to a State Holiday on Friday, July 3rd)
Friday, August 7
Friday, September 4
Friday, October 2

Helena Chemical
440 N. Main St.
Woodstown, New Jersey
9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. (Noon)
Friday, May 8
Friday, June 12
Friday, July 10
Friday, August 14
Friday, September 11
Friday, October 9

Cumberland County Solid Waste Complex
169 Jesse Bridge Road
(located off Route 55, Exit 29)
Deerfield, New Jersey
9:00 am to 12:00 pm (Noon)
Friday, May 15
Friday, June 19
Friday, July 17
Friday, August 21
Friday, September 18
Friday, October 16
Friday, November 20

Morris Cty Municipal Utilities Authority
Mount Olive Transfer Station
168 Gold Mine Road
Flanders, NJ 07836
9:00 am to 12:00 pm (Noon)
Thursday, May 28
Thursday, June 25
Thursday, July 23
Thursday, August 20
Thursday, September 17
Thursday, October 15

See next page for rules to qualify for core credit.

NJDA will accept HDPE#2 pesticide containers provided that:

1. ALL pesticide containers must be either triple rinsed or pressure rinsed and drained;
2. ALL pesticide containers must be free of residue (other than stains);
3. The booklet must be removed (you do not have to remove the paper labels glued to the container or the plastic sleeves);
4. Foil seal must be removed;
5. Only non-refillable pesticide containers will be accepted – you should drill a ¼-inch hole in the container or with a utility knife make a slit in the of the container so the container will not hold liquids;
6. Only pesticide containers embossed with HDPE or the recycling #2 will be accepted;
7. 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 6 pieces. This can be accomplished using a sawzall, chainsaw, circular saw, or reciprocating saw. It is not necessary to cut containers less than 5-gallons; and
8. Pesticide containers must have originally held an EPA registered pesticide.

Sorry but NJDA cannot accept:

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

For more information on each site and additional items that may be recycled at each location please visit NJDA's website at: http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/divisions/md/prog/recycling.html or call Roberta Lang at 609-292-2242

New Jersey Turfgrass Association

2015 Rutgers Turfgrass Research Field Days

Registration is now open for the 2015 Rutgers Turfgrass Research Field Days, Tuesday, July 28th and Wednesday, July 29th!

Start Early and Finish Early! Enjoy coffee and Danish at the beginning of the day, a mid-morning snack, and a hearty lunch.

Get updates from Rutgers researchers on current turf topics. You'll have opportunities to earn certification credits for your pesticide license, and fertilizer credits for your fertilizer license. Credits have been applied for and are being approved for many states.

Tuesday, July 28, 2015:
GOLF AND FINE TURF DAY

8:00 AM - 2:00 PM

(Registration opens at 7:30 AM -
Fertilizer Training in English at 2 PM - Exam at 3 PM)

Hort Farm 2, 102 Ryders Lane, North Brunswick NJ

Wednesday, July 29, 2015:
LAWN, LANDSCAPE AND SPORTS FIELD DAY
and the Sports Field Managers Trade Show
7:30 AM - 2:00 PM

Adelphia Farm, 594 Halls Mills Road, Freehold NJ

(Yes, this day is back at Adelphia Farm!)

NO FERTILIZER TRAINING OR EXAM ON THIS DAY

EARLY BIRD REGISTRATION Sign Up ends on July 15th !

After this date, you must register Onsite.

Online registration is also available at: www.njturfgrass.org. For questions call 973-812-6529 or visit: www.njturfgrass.org

Preparing for Pepper Anthracnose

Dr. Andy Wyenandt, Rutgers Agricultural Research & Extension Center

Heavy rain and wind can cause pepper anthracnose to flare up quickly! Growers with peppers **in fields with a history of pepper anthracnose** should scout on a daily basis and initiate a fungicide program as soon as small fruit begin to develop. Pepper anthracnose can be very difficult to control once established. All bell and non-bell peppers are susceptible. Strip picking and removing all fruit from 'hot spots' when they first appear may help suppress spread of the pathogen.

Preventative fungicide applications should begin at flowering or fruit set. Use a heavy volume of water and make sure coverage is extremely good. Apply high rates of chlorothalonil or Manzate weekly and tank mix and/or rotate weekly with one of the following FRAC group 11 fungicides: Priaxor (fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin, 11), Quadris (azoxystrobin, 11), or Cabrio (pyracolostrobin, 11). Please see the 2015 New Jersey Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations Guide for more information.

Mature bell pepper fruit infected by pepper anthracnose.

Anthracnose on Mature Bell Pepper Fruit: Each spot is the result of a single spore landing on the fruit causing an infection. The pinkish-orange masses developing in the centers of lesions are millions upon millions of spores that will be splashed via rain and wind resulting in new infections.

Phytophthora Control During Wet Weather

Most of New Jersey has been plagued by heavy rains and pop-up thunderstorms these past few weeks making conditions ideal for pathogens such as Phytophthora blight (*P. capsici*) on pepper, eggplant, tomato, and cucurbit crops. Unfortunately, Phytophthora blight can be found on most farms in the southern part of the state. Poor crop rotations with susceptible hosts only make matters worse. The pathogen has an increasing host range that also includes snap and lima beans, and all crops, other than a few resistant bell pepper cultivars, lack any resistance to the pathogen.

Control of Phytophthora blight is extremely difficult (even with the use of fungicides) in the wet weather conditions that most of New Jersey has been through during the month of June. In the past few years a number of new fungicides, with new active ingredients, have become commercially -available for use on multiple crops. Mefenoxam or metalaxyl, both once widely-used to effectively control Phytophthora blight has been hit by resistance issues around much of Southern New Jersey the past decade. Growers with a known history of mefenoxam-insensitivity on their farm should use Presidio or Ranman plus a Phosphite fungicide in rotation in their drip application programs. Importantly, if mefenoxam has not been used in particular fields on any crop for a number of years (more than 5+) the fungus may revert back to being mefenoxam-sensitive and control with these products may return. Mefenoxam, metalaxyl, and the phoshites are the most systemic of the group

and should readily be taken up the by plant via application through the drip. Presidio has locally systemic and has translaminar activity and should offer some protection of the root system via drip. Ranman has protectant activity and thus will offer some root protection where it comes into contact with. As a note, in research trials at RAREC, mefenoxam, Presidio, Ranman, Revus and the phosphites in rotation and/or tank mixes have offered very good control of the fruit rot phase of phytophthora blight.

Recommendations for Controlling the Crown Rot Phase

Mefenoxam–1.0 pt Ridomil Gold 4SL/A or 1.0 qt Ultra Flourish 2E/A or metalaxyl (MetaStar)–4.0-8.0 pt 2E/A at transplanting and 30 days later, or Presidio (fluopicolide, 43) at 3.0-4.0 fl. oz 4SC/A at transplanting and/or 14 days later (between two mefenoxam applications),
Ranman (cyazofamid, 21) at 2.75 fl oz 400SC at transplanting (Ranman may be added to transplant water, see label for restrictions) and/or 14 days later (between two mefenoxam applications)
Phosphite materials (FRAC code 33) such as Rampart, ProPhyt, K-phite may also be tank mixed with one of the above to help suppress Phytophthora blight.
If mefenoxam-insensitivity is present, only use Presidio, Ranman, Revus, and/or phosphite fungicides.
For more information on these fungicides and specific crop use please see the 2015 Commercial Fungicide Recommendations Guide.

Recommendations for Organic Practices

Organic bell pepper growers with a history of the Phytophthora blight should plant bell pepper cultivars that have resistance or tolerance to the disease. Long non-host crop rotations are critically important for organic production. Regular applications of Double Nickel (*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*) or Regalia (Extract of *Reynoutria sachalinensis*) as drenches or via the drip system prior to the onset of disease may help suppress Phytophthora blight development in susceptible crops. Rogueing out infected plants, making sure and allowing water to adequately drain out of field may help to suppress the disease.

Phytophthora Losses Already High?

If phytophthora losses have already started because of the heavy rains, pre-emptive cultural practices need be taken immediately. Rogueing out, discing under, and/or hitting areas with gramoxone to burn infected plants down will help slow down and/or reduce the spread of potential inoculum to healthier areas of the block or farm. If beds are chronically wet, plastic can be cut or completely removed to help soils dry out. Overhead irrigation should be avoided if not on drip irrigation to help prevent spread of aerial phase. All infected fruit need to be completely removed from the field separately from normal picking.

On-Farm Conservation Assistance in the Delaware River Watershed

Applications are now being accepted for the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) through the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). This program is for all intent and purposes the same as their regular Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP program), but only available to landowners located within the designated focal areas. In South Jersey areas that support the Kirkwood-Cohansey aquifer as well as direct tributaries to the Delaware River and Delaware Bay in Salem and Cape May Counties are included. This target area includes portions of Ocean, Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Atlantic, Salem, Cumberland and Cape May Counties.

Any interested applicants wishing to implement erosion control, irrigation, wildlife, forestry or other natural resource practices should apply to their respective NRCS offices by July 10th, 2015 to be considered for funding. $900,000 has been set aside in FY 2015 specifically for farmers within these focal areas.

For more information about the program, please see the web address below or contact Micholas Saumweber, NRCS Office, 1318 S. Main Rd., Building 5, Suite A, Vineland, NJ 08360, Telephone: 856-205-1225 ext. 108.

http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/nj/newsroom/releases/?cid=NRCSEPRD365409

Calendar of Important Events

Indicates the newly added event since last calendar

July 2015

July 13-14
Radon Measurement Proficiency, Rutgers Continuing Ed, 102 Ryder Lane, New Brunswick; $425 by 6/29; $450 after, Course Code EA0201CA16. For info call 732-932-9271 or visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu

July 15-17
Radon Mitigation Proficiency, Rutgers Continuing Ed, 102 Ryder Lane, New Brunswick; $715 by 6/29; $745 after, Course Code EA0301CA16. For info call 732-932-9271 or visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu

July 15-18
IFTA study tour, Washington State, www.ifruittree.org

July 19-23
The Potato Association of America 99th Annual Meeting, Double Tree by Hilton Hotel, Portland, Maine. For more info visit: potatoassociation.org, call 207-488-1246 or email: leigh.morrow@mccain.com

August 2015

August 8-11
10th Annual NAFDMA Advanced Learning Retreat, Alstede Farms, Chester, NJ. For more information visit: www.farmersinspired.com

August 11-12
North American Strawberry Growers Association Summer Tour, Maryland. For more information visit: www.nasga.org

August 11-14
US Potato Board summer meeting, Canad Inn, Grand Forks, North Dakota. For more info email: Caitlin@uspotatoes.com

August 17-21
Introduction to Food Science, Rutgers Continuing Education, 102 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick; $1,495 by 8/3. For more information visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu or call 732-932-9271

August 19-21
Agricultural Plastics Recycling Conference & Trade Show, San Diego, California, Private $497; Farmers/Government/non-profit $397 and students $127. For more information visit: agplasticconference.com

August 20-21
Apple Crop Outlook & Marketing Conference, The Ritz-Carlton, Chicago. For more information visit: www.usapple.org

August 20
NJ Pest Management 68th Annual Clinic, Tradeshow and Clambake, Rutgers Cont. Ed., 102 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick. For registration and pesticide recertification credits call Claudine Oleskin 732-932-9271 x614 or email: coleskin@rci.rutgers.edu

September 2015

September 23-24
Sensory Evaluation, Rutgers Continuing Education, 102 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick; $845 by 9/9; $895 after. For more information visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu/food or call 732-932-9271

September 25
Statistics for Food Scientists, Rutgers Continuing Education, 102 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick; $395 by 9/11; $425 after. For more information visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu or call 732-932-9271.

October 2015

October 23-25
Produce Marketing Association Fresh Summit 2015, Atlanta, Georgia, World Congress Center. For more info visit: www.pma.com

November 2015

November 4-6
HACCP Plan Development for Food Processors, Rutgers Cont. Ed, 102 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick; $945 by 10/21; $995 after. For more information visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu/food or call 732-932-9271

November 5-7
2015 American Agri-Women Convention, Double Tree by Hilton, Portland, Maine. For more info email: pam@countysuperspuds.com

November 9-13
2015 Irrigation Show & Education Conference, Long Beach, California. For more information visit: www.irrigation.org

November 11-13
Better Process Control School, Rutgers Continuing Education, 102 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick; $995 by 10/28; $1,095 after. For more information visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu/food or call 732-932-9271

November 16-18
Southeast Strawberry Expo, Charlotte, N.C. For more information visit: www.ncstrawberry.com

November 18-19
Pacific Northwest Vegetable Association Conference & Trade Show, Three Rivers Convention Center, Kennewick, Wash. For more information call 509-585-5460 or visit: www.pnva.org

December 2015

December 1-2
30th Annual Southeast Vegetable & Fruit Expo, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. For more information visit: www.ncvga.com

December 3-4
Practical Food Microbiology, Rutgers Cont. Ed, 102 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick; $795 by 11/19; $825 after. For more information visit: www.cpe.rutgers.edu/food or call 732-932-9271

December 7-9
Washington State Tree Fruit Association Annual Meeting, Yakima, Washington. For more information visit: www.wahort.org

December 8-10
Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable and Farm Market EXPO, Grand Rapids, Mich. For more information visit: www.glexpo.com

January 2016

January 4-5
Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference, Embassy Suites Hotel, Lexington, Ky. For more information call John Strang 859-257-5685 or email: jstrang@uky.edu

January 6-8
Illinois Specialty Crops, Agritourism and Organic Conference, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Springfield, Ill. For more information call 309-557-2107 or email: cblary@ilfb.org

January 18-20
2016 OPGMA Congress, Kalahari Resort & Convention Center, Sandusky, Ohio. For more information visit: www.opgma.org

January 19-21
Indiana Hort Congress, Wyndham Indianapolis West, Indianapolis. For more information visit: www.inhortcongress.org
January 19-21
Empire State Producers Expo, Syracuse, N.Y. For more information visit: www.hort.cornell.edu/expo

January 24-26
Wisconsin Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Conference, Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin. For more information visit: www.wiberries.org

January 27-30
Practical Tools and Solutions for Sustaining Family Farms Conference, Lexington, Ky. Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group. For more information visit: www.ssawg.org

January 28-29
Iowa Fruit and Vegetable Growers Annual Conference, Ankeny, Iowa. For more information call Adam Hohl 319-316-2650 or email: info@ifvga.org

February 2016

February 2-4
Mid-Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Convention, Hershey, PA. For more information visit: www.mafvc.org

February 6-12
IFTA 59th Annual Conference, Michigan. For more information visit: www.ifruittree.org

February 9-11
New Jersey Agricultural Convention & Trade Show, Harrah's Convention Center, Atlantic City, NJ. For more information visit: www.njveggies.org

February 25-27
MOSES Organic Farming Conference, La Crosse, Wis. For more info visit: www.mosesorganic.org

Rutgers Equine Science Center

MEET THE HORSE HEROES

REGISTER TODAY

JULY 8TH
10:00AM - 12:00PM

SUMMER SHOWCASE

esc.rutgers.edu

Scavenger Hunt
Treadmill Demonstration
Exercise Physiology Laboratory Tour

RED BARN
College Farm Road
New Brunswick, NJ

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)**	**Cumberland County Agriculture Development Board** **Soil Conservation Office** **1516 Highway 77** **Deerfield Street, NJ 08332**	**Cumberland County Board Of Agriculture** **291 Morton Avenue** **Millville, NJ 08332** **(Between Rosenhayn & Carmel)** **7 pm meetings**
2015	2015	2015
Oct 1	July 8 Aug 12 Sep 9 Oct 7 Nov 18 Dec 9	Sep 17 Oct 15 Nov 19 Dec 17
To Register call 609-984-6614 **For directions call 856-451-2800** **********	**Reg. Meetings start at 7 p.m.** **Call DeAnn at 856-453-2211** **********	**For info call Hillary Barile,** **President 856-453-1192** **********

Cumberland County Improvement Authority (CCIA)
Pesticide Container Recycling
9:00 a.m. to 12 Noon
Cumberland County Solid Waste Complex
169 Jesse's Bridge Rd. (located off Route 55 Exit 29)
Deerfield Township, New Jersey
Questions? Call Division of Ag & Natural Resources, NJ Dept. of Ag 609-292-5532

Jul 17 Aug 21
Sep 18 Oct 16 Nov 20

Sincerely,

James R. Johnson
Agricultural Agent
Nursery Management Commercial
Internet: jjohnson@njaes.rutgers.edu

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

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……...

http://Cumberland.njaes.rutgers.edu/

RUTGERS
New Jersey Agricultural
Experiment Station

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

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
VINELAND, NJ
PERMIT NO. 186

2015 SUMMER TOUR

TOURING FARMS & FARM MARKET IN CECIL COUNTY, MD

WHEN

Wed., JULY 8th, 2015

9:00 am. - 3:30 pm.

Registration Deadline: July 1, 2015

TOUR BEGINS AT:

Walnut Springs Farm
3910 Blue Ball Road
Elkton, MD 21921

SPONSORED BY

Maryland State Horticultural Society
University of Maryland Extension
Mid-Atlantic Farm Credit

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION
Solutions in your community

FARM CREDIT MIDATLANTIC

REGISTRATION

(includes coffee, donuts, lunch and beverages)

$20 MSHS MEMBER
$30 NON-MEMBER

Directions to Walnut Springs Farm

Harford County, MD:
East from Harford County on Route 1 to Route 273 east at Rising Sun. Continue east on Rt. 273 through Rising Sun 8 miles. Turn left on Blue Ball Road. Farm is 1 mile on the right.

Baltimore Area:
North on I-95 to North East/Rising Sun Exit Rt. 272 N. Continue north on Route 272. Turn right on Route 273 East. Go 2 miles. Take left on Blue Ball Road. Farm is 1 mile on right.

STOP 1

Arrive: 9:00 am. (registration)
Leave: 10:30 am.

WALNUT SPRINGS FARM

3910 Blue Ball Road
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 398-3451
strawberryfarm.com

Directions from Walnut Springs Farm to Milburn Orchards

Turn left onto Blue Ball Road. Turn left on to MD-273 E. Turn right onto Appleton Road. Milburn Orchards will be on the left.

STOP 2

Arrive: 11:00 am.
Leave: 3:30 pm.

MILBURN ORCHARDS

1495 Appleton Road
Elkton, MD 21921
(401) 498-1349
milburnorchards.com

2015 SUMMER TOUR — Wed., JULY 8th, 2015 7:30 am. - 4:30 pm.

Registration Deadline: July 1, 2015

TOURING FARMS & FARM MARKET IN CECIL COUNTY, MD

AGENDA

9:00 am. **Registration at Walnut Springs Farm**
3910 Blue Ball Road, Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 398-3451

9:15 am. **Tour Walnut Springs Farm**

Tour Leader: Molly Brumbley

- Black raspberry production
- Sweet cherry production in high tunnels
- Matted-row strawberry production

10:30 am. **Leave Walnut Springs Farm**
Travel via car

11:00 am. **Arrive at Milburn Orchards**
1495 Appleton Road, Elkton, MD 21921
(401) 498-1349

Tour the recently-expanded roadside market, and the doughnut baking area.

12:00 pm. **Lunch**
Catered by Milburn Orchards

1:00 pm. **Orchard Tours**

Tour Leaders: Nathan and Evan Milburn

- Pick-your-own plantings: primocane raspberries, table grapes and blueberries.
- High density cherry pick-your-own plantings. Sweet and tart cherry trees budded onto Gisela 6 rootstock, and trained to the Vogel system.
- Young, high-density planting systems of new varieties trained on wires with the tall spindle system. Apple varieties were selected for high quality fruit for PYO and the farm market. These include Buckeye Gala, Early Pink Lady, Early Honeycrisp and Red Braeburn, plus a number of advanced selections that performed well in their on-farm variety test block.
- Older high-density apple plantings on size-controlling rootstocks, grown as supported trees in a Pedestrian Orchard.
- Peaches; keeping trees on standard rootstocks small to produce high-quality fruit.

3:30 pm. **Leave Milburn Orchards**

REGISTRATION
(DEADLINE JULY 1, 2015)

If you would like to pay by *credit card go to:
http://2015summertour.eventbrite.com
There is additional processing fee from Eventbrite to pay by credit card

STEP 1—BUSINESS/FARM INFORMATION

_____
Name of Business/Farm

_____
Address

_____
City State Zip Code

_____
Phone Business/Farm Email address

STEP 2—MEMBERSHIP

Membership dues for 2015 are $50.00

☐ I am already a MSHS 2015 member
☐ Would like to become a MSHS member—$50

MEMBERSHIP TOTAL $_____

Membership dues are used to promote much needed research for production problems facing commercial growers and for educational programing.

STEP 3—ATTENDEE INFORMATION

	MSHS 2015 Member	Non Member
1. _____ Print Full Name	$20	$30
2. _____ Print Full Name	$20	$30
3. _____ Print Full Name	$20	$30
4. _____ Print Full Name	$20	$30

REGISTRATION TOTAL $_____

STEP 4—PAYMENT INFORMATION

MEMBERSHIP TOTAL $_____
+
REGISTRATION TOTAL $_____
=
TOTAL ENCLOSED $_____

PLEASE MAKE YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO:
Maryland State Horticultural Society

MAIL REGISTRATION TO:
Susan Barnes - WMREC
18330 Keedysville Road
Keedysville, MD 21756