Horticultural News

Volume 90, Numbers 3
Summer, 2010

Horticultural News

Editors: Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. & Wesley R. Autio

The New Jersey State Horticultural Society was organized on August 17, 1875 at Geological Hall, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, NJ. It remains the oldest Horticultural organization in New Jersey.

Horticultural News began as the *The New Jersey State Horticultural Society News*, in October of 1920. The Society began "collecting paid membership in order to obtain funds to promote new features of the society and extend the usefulness of the society. *The Horticultural Society News* was started to be the official society publication." M. A. Blake, Professor at Rutgers College, was the first president and chair of the publication committee. Many other distinguished editors have taken the helm of *Horticultural News* over the years. Dr. Norman Childers, M.A. Blake Professor at Rutgers University, served as editor for over 30 years, followed by Professor Ernie Christ, Extension Fruit Specialist, Rutgers Cooperative Extension. Most recently Jerry Frecon, Professor and Area Fruit agent in southern New Jersey, has served as editor of Horticulture News for the past 15 years. Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. (Win) was appointed the new editor effective June, 2010 and will co-edit with Dr. Wesley Autio, UMASS of *Fruit Notes*.

June 2010: *Horticultural News* has moved to an online web-based format. The New Jersey State Horticultural Society has partnered with the University of Massachusetts *Fruit Notes*, Dr. Wesley Autio, Editor. Cowgill and Autio will be the new editors of *Horticultural News* and *Fruit Notes*.

Horticultural News is distributed to growers, extension personnel and researchers and libraries across North America. Horticultural News focuses primarily on tree-fruit culture, but addresses small-fruit cultural issues as well. Most reports are from current research at Rutgers University, University of Massachusetts, and other universities.

Horticultural News is published four times per year by the New Jersey State Horticultural Society. It is provided as a benefit to membership in the society. Membership costs $40 per year. Each one-year subscription begins January 1 and ends December 31. Payments via check must be in United States currency and should be payable to the New Jersey State Horticultural Society.

Correspondence should be sent to: New Jersey State Horticultural Society
P.O. Box 116
Clayton, NJ 08312
TEL (856) 307-6450 Ext.1 FAX (856) 307-6476

Table of Contents

New NC-140 Apple Rootstock Trials Planted in Massachusetts and New Jersey in the Spring of 2010
Wesley R. Autio, James S. Krupa, Jon M. Clements, and Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. 1

A Look at the Fruit Thinning Weather in 2010
Wesley R. Autio, Jon M. Clements, and Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. 4

Using Heading vs. Notching With or Without BA Application to Induce Branching in Non-feathered, First-leaf Apple Trees
Jon M. Clements, Wesley R. Autio, and Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr 7

2009 NC-140 Peach Rootstock Trial in Massachusetts
Wesley R. Autio, Jon M. Clements, and James S. Krupa 12

Tomasellow Wins Winery of the Year Competition, NJ Wineries Capture 152 Medals
Rich Small 15

New Jersey News
Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. 18

Cover photo: Rising Sun Fuji (photo by Winfred P. Cowgill).

Dear Member of NJ Horticultural Society,

Welcome to our new web-based format of *Horticultural News*! We hope that you will enjoy this new format, and we welcome any suggestions or comments!

Following long discussion over the past two years, the Board of Directors of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society has determined to change *Horticultural News* from a print version to an electronic one. There are two reasons–content and cost. It had become harder and harder to get high-quality articles to publish, and more importantly, the society is not able to continue funding a print version, as publication costs have escalated. Over many years, we have benefited from the availability of Cooperative Extension staffing (professional and secretarial) at low or no cost. Unfortunately, this time is coming to a close, and the society is not able to pay the costs of independently publishing *Horticultural News*. We felt that if we did not go to an electronic format, *Horticultural News* would have to end.

The electronic version will be available online and can be downloaded in PDF file format. Individual articles can be viewed or printed, or you can download the entire issue yourself and print it for your records if you wish. The look on the screen will be specifically New Jersey's *Horticultural News*, but we will share content with University of Massachusetts that already publishes *Fruit Notes* as an online publication. We will also gain the editorial skills of Dr. Wes Autio, University of Massachusetts, who will join Win Cowgill to form our new editorial team. Look for an article in the fall issue about our new editors.

Advertising will continue through use of "banner" and other ads. These will be clickable ads that will take you to our advertisers web sites for your convince.

Two added features that you will notice right away are the extensive use of color photographs, adds, graphs, and tables as needed. The second is that you will have ready access to past issues online at any time (starting with the Summer 2010 issue). You will be notified by email when each new issue is available. *Horticultural News* will continue to be published four times a year starting with this summer issue.

We feel a great responsibility to continue the *Horticultural News*. It has a long history of value to members. Please help us keep *Horticultural News* alive with you continued membership. Tell your friends about us!

Ken Wightman, *President, New Jersey State Horticultural Society*
Meredith Compton, *board member*
Gary Mount, *board member*

New NC-140 Apple Rootstock Trials Planted in Massachusetts and New Jersey in the Spring of 2010

Wesley R. Autio, James S. Krupa, and Jon M. Clements
Department of Plant, Soil, & Insect Sciences, University of Massachusetts

Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr. and Rebecca Magron
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University

In 2010, a new apple rootstock trial was established by the NC-140 Rootstock Research Committee at 20 sites in the United States, one in Canada, and one in Mexico. Varieties include Honeycrisp in 15 northern locations and Fuji in seven southern locations. In Massachusetts (UMass Cold Spring Orchard Research and Education Center, Belchertown, MA, Figure 1) and New Jersey (Rutgers Clifford E. and Melda C. Snyder Research and Extension Farm, Pittstown, NJ, Figure 2), the trial includes Honeycrisp on 28 different rootstocks. Trees will be trained to a tall spindle and are spaced 4 x 12 feet. Trunk support is provided by a 4-wire vertical trellis.

Table 1. Rootstocks in the Massachusetts and New Jersey plantings of the 2010 NC-140 Apple Rootstock Trial.

Cornell-Geneva	***Budagovsky***
CG.2034	B.10
CG.3001	B.7-20-21
CG.4003	B.7-3-150
CG.4004	B.64-194
CG.4013	B.67-5-32
CG.4214	B.70-20-20
CG.4814	B.70-6-8
CG.5087	B.71-7-22
CG.5202	***Controls***
G.11	B.9
G.202	M.9 NAKBT337
G.41	M.9 Pajam 2
G.935	M.26 EMLA
Pillnitz	
PiAu 51-11	
PiAu 9-90	
Supporter 3	

Figure 1. The 2010 NC-140 Apple Rootstock Trial on May 28, 2010 at the UMass Cold Spring Orchard Research & Education Center, Belchertown, Massachusetts. *W.R. Autio photo.*

The rootstocks in this trial (Table 1) will include nine new Cornell-Geneva rootstock selections which have commercial potential. It also will have four named Geneva rootstocks. From the Budagovsky program, B.10 has been named, and there are seven additional selections which have not yet been named. There are two un-named selections from the Pillnitz program, along with Supporter 3. Lastly, there are four con-

Figure 2. The 2010 NC-140 Apple Rootstock Trial on April 22, 2010, immediately after planting, at Rutgers Clifford E. and Melda C. Snyder Research and Extension Farm, Pittstown, New Jersey. Turf was established during the summer of 2009 with Turf Type tall fescue planted at 300 pounds per acre. In the spring of 2010, contour rows were laid out and herbicide strips were killed with Roundup. After planting , strips were sprayed Galery, Prowl H2O, and Solubor . *W.P. Cowgill Photo.*

Figure 3. Post installation on May 6 in the 2010 NC-140 Apple Rootstock Trial in New Jersey. Installation was performed by The Fence Company (www.thefenceco.com). *W.P. Cowgill Photo.*

trols, B.9 as the smallest tree, a small (NAKBT337) and a large (Pajam 2) clone of M.9, and M.26 EMLA.

This trial will end in 2019. Results will be reported through twilight meetings, summer meetings, factsheets, and in *Fruit Notes* and *Horticultural News*.

As the NC-140 Rootstock Research Committee evolves and the availability of new rootstock materials decline, establishing a trial such as this one will become progressively more difficult. This likely will be the last large-scale apple rootstock trial coordinated by NC-140. In the future, more targeted trials looking at specific physiological differences among rootstocks or at new clones will take place, but only in a handful of locations.

Figure 4. The 2010 NC-140 Apple Rootstock Trial on June 3, 2010 at Rutgers Clifford E. and Melda C. Snyder Research and Extension Farm, Pittstown, New Jersey. *W.P. Cowgill Photo.*

A Look at the Fruit Thinning Weather in 2010

Wesley R. Autio and Jon M. Clements
Department of Plant, Soil, & Insect Sciences, University of Massachusetts

Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr.
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University

One of the most difficult challenges faced by apple growers is chemical thinning. Early fruitlet removal results in the best possible fruit size and good return bloom for the next season. Even with this goal in mind, growers can use the same material year after year, apply it at the same stage of development year after year,

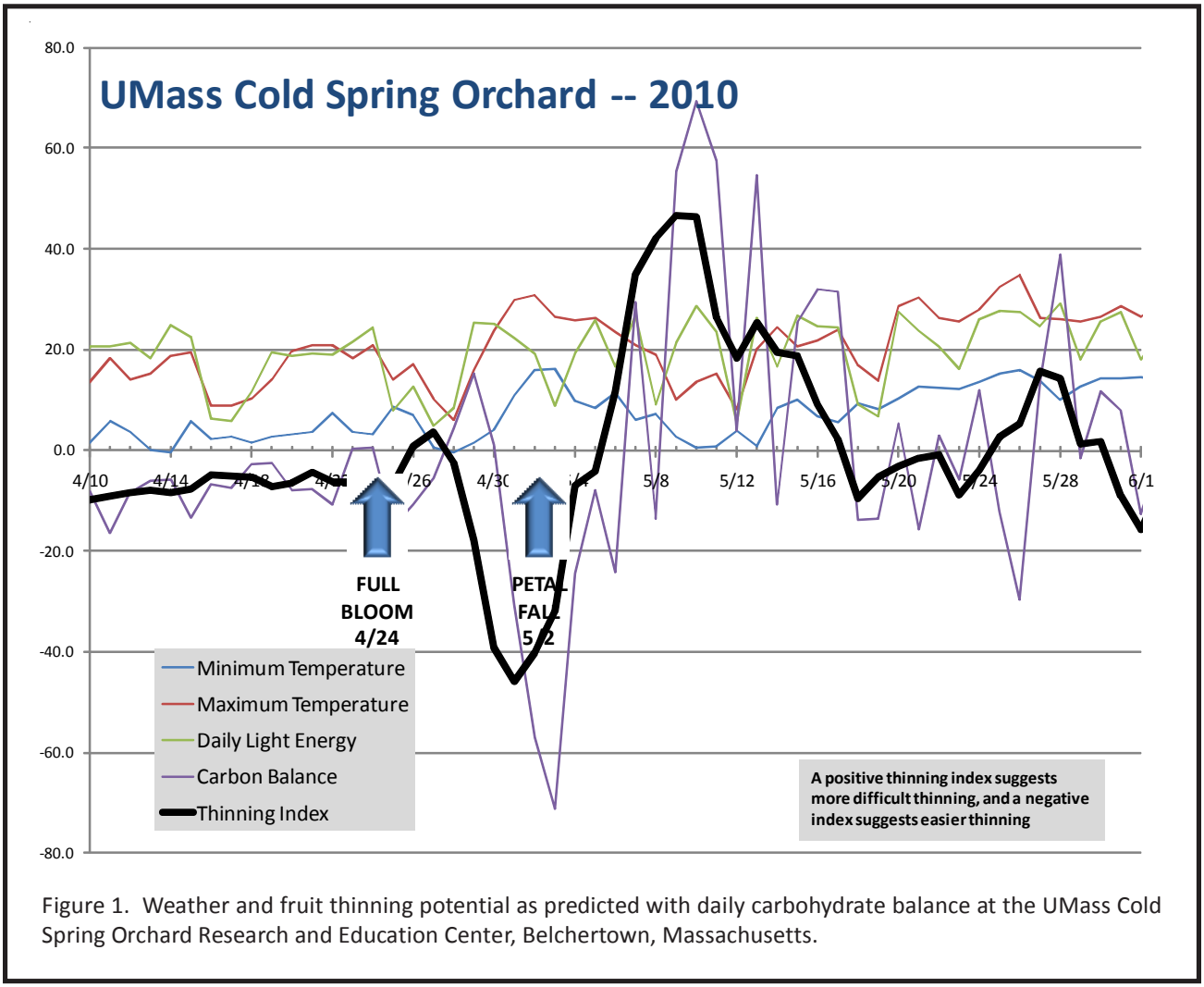


Figure 1. Weather and fruit thinning potential as predicted with daily carbohydrate balance at the UMass Cold Spring Orchard Research and Education Center, Belchertown, Massachusetts.

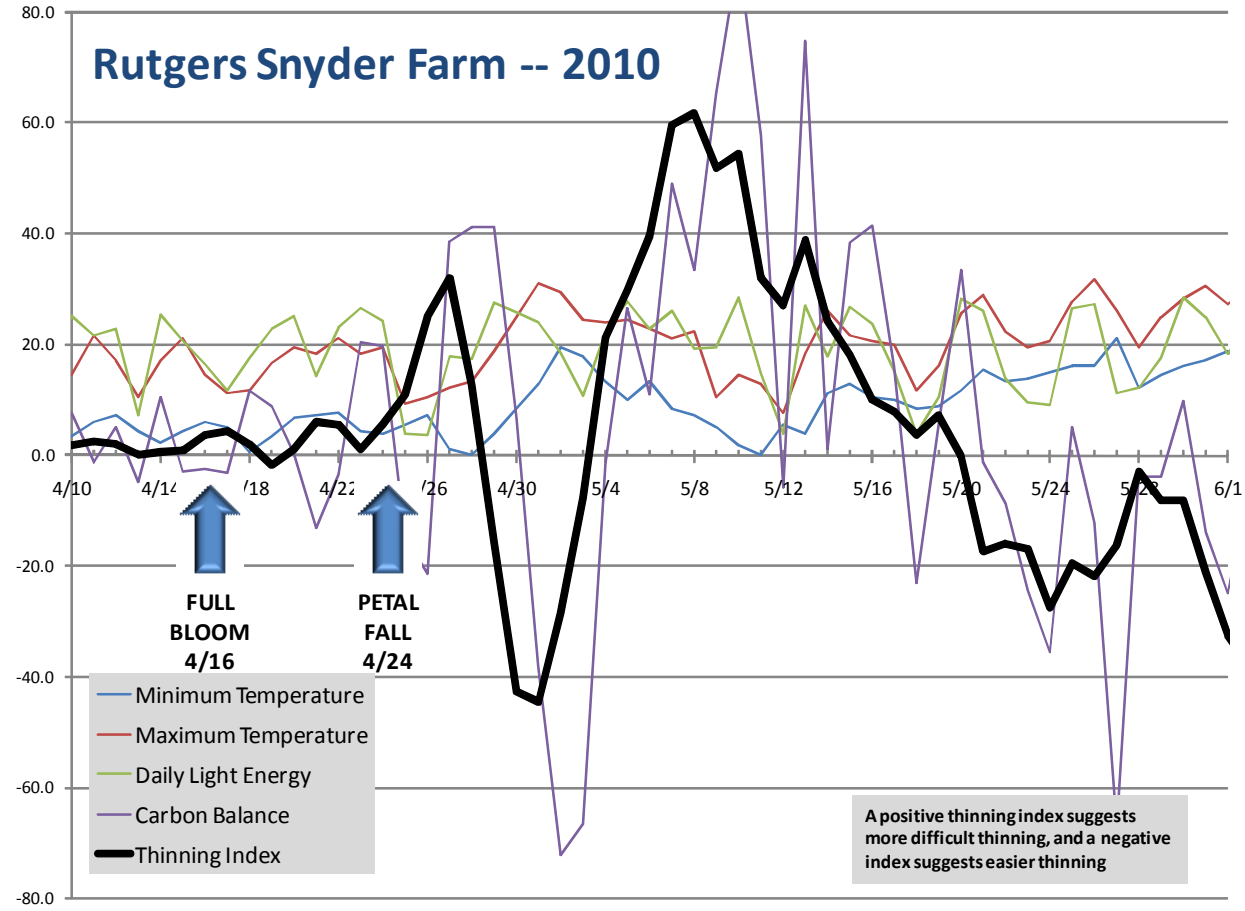


Figure 2. Weather and fruit thinning potential in 2010 as predicted with daily carbohydrate balance at the Rutgers Clifford E. and Melda C. Snyder Research and Extension Farm, Pittstown, New Jersey.

and get vastly different results. We have long understood some reasons for the varied response. Recommendations have included waiting for thinner application until a few days of warm, sunny weather are predicted. Also, growers have been cautioned about thinning before multiple days of warm cloudy weather.

Alan Lakso, at Cornell University and the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, led the development of a computer model which pulls many weather-based and physiological factors together to determine what the carbohydrate status of the tree is at any day of the season. Basically, warm weather increases the respiration rate and the use of carbohydrates, and cool weather reduces respiration rate and the use of carbohydrates. Sunny conditions result in more production of carbohydrates than cloudy conditions. Greater leaf surface area results in more carbohydrate production than lesser leaf surface area (as might be seen early in the growing season). Further, carbohydrates are stored throughout the tree and are available at changing levels as the season progresses.

It is understood that thinning occurs largely as the result of fruit-to-fruit competition, primarily for carbohydrates. As carbohydrate content of the tree increases, developing fruitlets are happy and are able to grow well. At low levels of carbohydrates, fruitlets are hungry and compete with each other, some fruit losing that competition and dropping from the tree.

Lakso's model predicts how much carbohydrate is being used and produced in the tree. When the tree has excess carbohydrate, fruit remain happy and are likely to thin poorly. Whereas, when the tree is defi-

cient in carbohydrates, fruit are hungry and are likely to thin easily.

In 2010, we ran Lakso's mode at both the UMass Cold Spring Orchard Research and Education Center (Belchertown, MA) and at the Rutgers Clifford E. and Melda C. Snyder Research and Extension Farm (Pittstown, NJ). Figure 1 (MA) and Figure 2 (NJ) plot the carbohydrate level, minimum and maximum temperature, and the amount of light energy for much of April and May 2010. The dark line represents the thinning index, which is the average of the carbohydrate level on that day and the next three days into the future (that is, the window of time when a chemical thinning can be impacted by the carbohydrate balance). Below zero suggests more thinning, and above zero suggests less thinning.

The first part of these graphs that is interesting is the similarity between Belchertown, Massachusetts and Pittstown, New Jersey (180 miles apart). There was a significant deficiency of carbohydrates around May 1 and a significant excess around May 8. Thinning near May 1 should have been effective in both locations (at about petal fall in Massachusetts and a week after petal fall in New Jersey). Most of the rest of the thinning season is expected to have yielded less thinning than average because of the excess carbohydrates. There was again an increase in sensitivity to thinners in the late-season thinning periods when fruit were about one inch in diameter.

This approach to predicting thinning will be interesting to watch in future years. If it predicts thinning well, it may be very useful for all of us.

Using Heading vs. Notching With or Without BA Application to Induce Branching in Non-feathered, First-leaf Apple Trees

Jon M. Clements and Wesley R. Autio
Department of Plant, Soil, & Insect Sciences, University of Massachusetts

Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr.
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University

When planting high-density apple orchards on dwarf rootstocks, it is best to use well branched nursery trees so that early production and profitability are maximized. Often, however, nursery trees arrive with less than the optimum number of branches, or worse, are nearly 'whips' with no branches at all. Hence, steps are often taken to promote branching. In semi-dwarf orchard systems at wider spacing a heading cut is very effective at creating branches, however, may have an invigorating effect that is not necessarily desirable in high-density orchards. Bud 'notching' and benzyladenine (BA) application are two other methods to promote branching in young trees.

Figure 2. Notching was performed with a hacksaw on 10 buds between 30 and 50 inches from the soil surface soon after planting. *J.M. Clements photo.*

Figure 1. For the heading treatment, trees were cut 40 inches from the soil surface soon after planting. *J.Clements photo.*

The objective of this research project was to measure the effects of a heading cut and notching with or without BA application on poorly feathered trees in a first-leaf apple orchard to promote lateral branching.

Non-feathered, knip-boom Lindamac/M.9 apple trees planted in spring 2008 were used for this study. The experiment was conducted in a completely randomized design as a 2-way factorial with mechanical treatment (control, heading,

Figure 3. BA (375 ppm) was applied by backpack sprayer between 30 and 50 inches from the soil surface soon after planting. *J.M. Clements photo.*

notching) and BA application (with or without) in two locations (Massachusetts and New Jersey) soon after planting in the orchard. The control was not headed or notched. The heading treatment (Figure 1) cut trees to approximately 40 inches in height shortly after planting. For the notching treatment (Figure 2), 10 buds between 30 and 50 inches from the soil surface were notched with a hack-saw blade also shortly after planting. For trees receiving BA, Promalin® Valent U.S.A., Figure 3) was applied to the leader (30 and 50 inches from the soil surface) using a backpack sprayer at

Table 1. Lateral branching of Lindamac/M.9 during the first year (2008) in the orchard as affected by various treatments in MA and NJ.[z]

Category	Leader growth (cm)	Lateral shoot growth			Trunk cross-sectional area (cm^2)	Number of spurs[y]
		Total length (cm)	Number	Average length (cm)		
Location						
MA	46.0 a	232 a	8.6 a	28.1 a	2.7 a	---
NJ	39.3 a	133 b	6.7 b	22.4 b	2.1 b	---
Treatment						
Control	36.3 b	111 b	6.4 b	19.7 b	2.3 ab	29.0 a
Heading	59.0 a	211 a	7.0 b	32.3 a	2.1 b	1.9 b
Notching	31.8 b	206 a	9.1 a	22.9 b	2.5 a	27.2 a
BA application						
Control	40.9 a	152 b	6.0 b	25.1 a	2.4 a	21.9 a
BA	43.3 a	198 a	8.9 a	24.6 a	2.3 a	17.8 a

[z] Within location and within BA application, mean not followed by a common letter are significantly different at odds of 19 to 1.

[y] Spurs were counted in NJ only.

Figure 4. Untreated tree after one season. *W.P. Cowgill photo.*

Figure 5. Notched tree after one season. *W.P. Cowgill photo.*

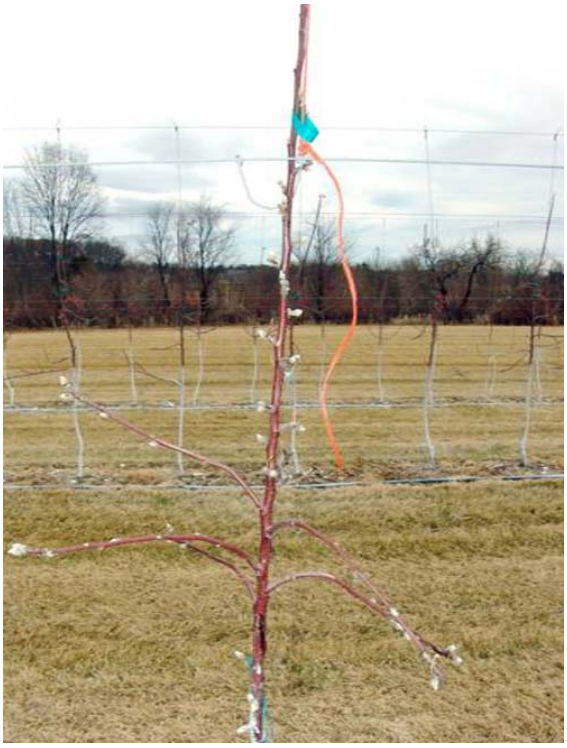


Figure 6. BA-treated tree after one season. *W.P. Cowgill photo.*

a rate of 375 ppm (12 ounces/5 gallons of water) when new terminal growth was approximately 1 to 3 inches long. There were five, single-tree repetitions of the six treatment combinations. Measurements of leader growth, trunk circumference, total shoot growth (shoots longer than 4 inches), and shoots/spurs less than 4 inches long (New Jersey only) in fall 2008. In 2009, the number of flowers (spring), number of fruit (fall), and trunk circumference were measured in Massachusetts only.

Significant differences in lateral branching (shoot growth) in 2008 (Table 1, Figures 4-7) included: 1) heading resulted in a longer leader than the control or notching; 2) total shoot length was less for the control compared to heading or notching; 3) the number of shoots was greatest for notching; 4) length of shoots was greatest for heading; 5) the control and notching had many more spurs than heading (NJ only); 6) total shoot length and number of shoots was increased with BA application; and 7) mechanical treatments and BA application did not interact to affect growth. In 2009 (MA only, Table 2), heading resulted in more fruit than the control, but did not differ from notching.

Heading and notching resulted in greater total

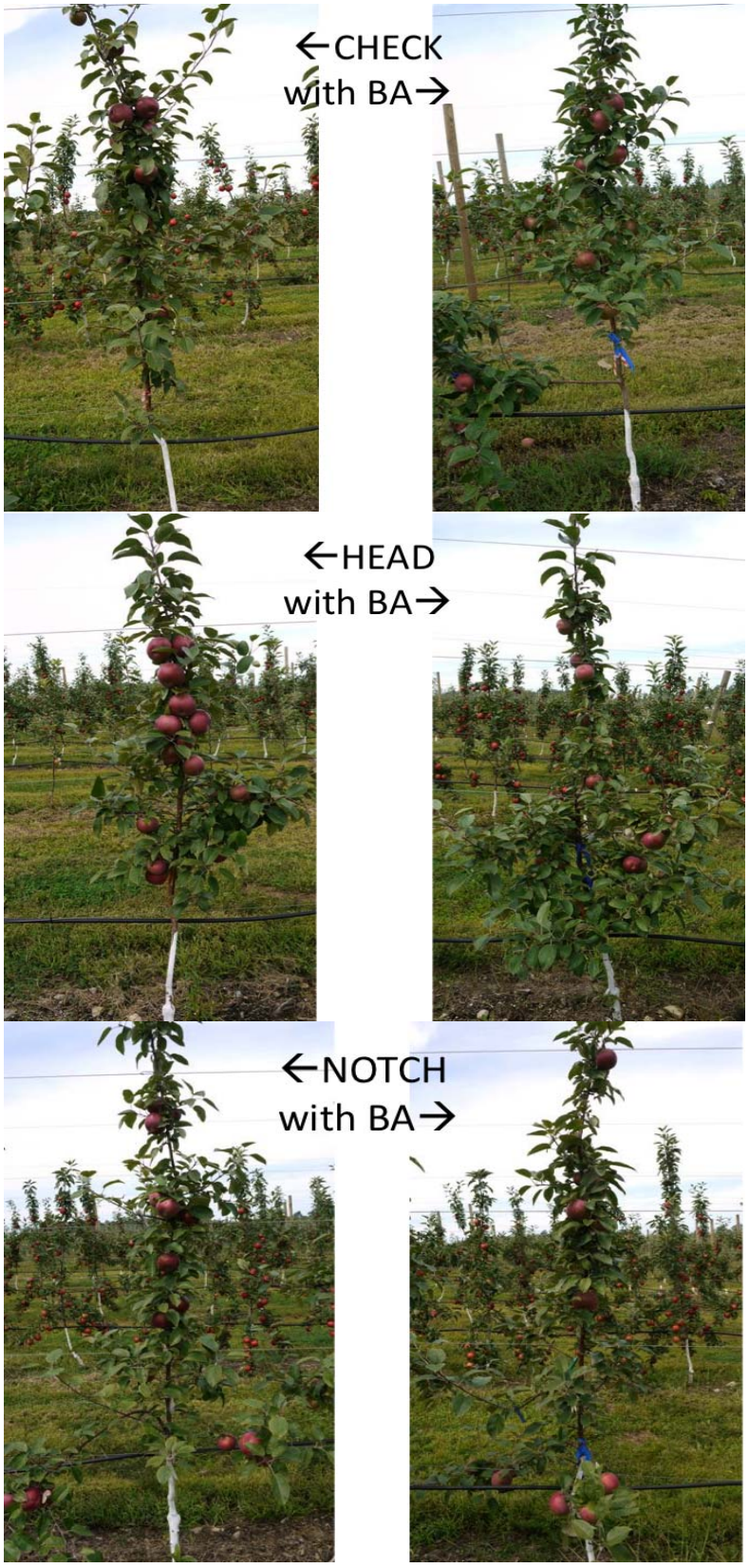


Figure 7. Lindamac trees at the end of the growing season (2009) following the year of treatment (2008). *J.M. Clements photos.*

shoot length than the control. Only notching increased the number of shoots, and only heading resulted in fewer spurs (NJ only). BA application increased total shoot length and number. In the year after treatment, heading resulted in more fruit than the control but did not differ from notching. This result is counter-intuitive. Overall, among the mechanical treatments, notching was the best treatment to improve branching and BA application resulted in the greatest number and length of shoots compared to no BA application. A combination of notching and BA application, or BA application alone (single or possibly multiple applications) may be the best options for improving branching in poorly branched trees.

Summary

- *No interaction of BA and the physical treatments*
- *Treatment effects were consistent across location*
- *Heading increased leader growth and total lateral growth but did not increase the number of laterals and reduced the number of short shoots (spurs)*
- *Neither notching nor BA affected leader growth, and both enhanced total lateral growth by increasing the number of lateral shoots.*

Table 2. Flowering and fruiting of Lindamac/M.9 during the second year (2009) in the orchard as affected by various treatments in MA only.[z]

Category	Number flowers per tree	Number flowers per cm^2 trunk cross-sectional area	Number fruit	Number fruit per cm^2 trunk cross-sectional area
Treatment				
Control	41.5 a	14.9 a	12.3 a	3.7 b
Heading	43.3 a	16.4 a	17.8 a	5.2 a
Notching	53.9 a	16.5 a	17.3 a	4.4 ab
BA application				
Control	43	15.1	14.1	4.1
BA	49	16.5	17.5	4.7

[z] Within treatment, means not followed by a common letter are significantly different at odds of 19 to 1.

2009 NC-140 Peach Rootstock Trial in Massachusetts

Wesley R. Autio, Jon M. Clements, and James S. Krupa
Department of Plant, Soil, & Insect Sciences, University of Massachusetts

A number of new peach rootstocks from throughout the world are becoming available to growers in the United States. The NC-140 Rootstock Research Committee has included some newly released and as yet to be released rootstocks in its new trial, planted spring 2009 at several locations in North America. In Massachusetts (at the University of Massachusetts Cold Spring Orchard Research & Education Center in Belchertown), we have one of these trials, including 15 rootstocks (Table 1). Rootstocks vary greatly in their genetic origins and vary in their size-controlling capabilities from the dwarfing Krymsk 1 to the vigorous Viking.

Six of the rootstocks are peaches. Lovell was first selected in the late 1800's in California as a drying peach. Later, the processing companies were the source of seeds to be grown for rootstocks. It still is produced from Lovell seed, so some variation exist in the genetics of the rootstock. It is the closest thing to a standard among rootstocks used in the U.S. Guardian also is a seedling but from a more controlled cross. Guardian was commercialized because of its ability to experience reduced amounts of peach tree shortlife in the Southeast. HBOK 10 and HBOK 32 are both from the University of California at Davis and are reported to provide some degree of dwarfing. KV010-123 and KV010-127 are from Ralph Scorza's breeding program at USDA's Appalachian Tree-fruit Research Station in

Table 1. Rootstocks included in the 2009 NC-140 Peach Rootstock Trial planted at the UMass Cold Spring Orchard Research & Education Center. All trees are Redhaven and were planted on May 6 with eight repliations.

Rootstock	Genetics	Source	Origin	Vigor (relative to Lovell)
Lovel	Peach	California (1882 selection drying cultivar)	USA -- CA	100%
Guardian	Peach	USDA/Clemson University	USA -- SC	100%
HBOK 10	Peach	University of California Davis	USA -- CA	65%
HBOK 32	Peach	University of California Davis	USA -- CA	65%
KV010-123	Peach	Ralph Scorza, USDA Kearneysville	USA -- WV	?
KV010-127	Peach	Ralph Scorza, USDA Kearneysville	USA -- WV	?
Prunus americana	American Plum	Bailey's Nurseries	USA -- MN	70%
Penta	European Plum	Istituto Sperimentale per la Frutticoltura	Italy	110%
Controller 5	Japanese Plum x Peach	University of California Davis	USA -- CA	65%
Krymsk 86	Myrobolan Plum x Peach	Krymsk Breeding & Research Station	Russia	100%
Krymsk 1	Nanking Cherry x Myrobolan Plum	Krymsk Breeding & Research Station	Russia	60%
Bright's Hybrid #5	Almond x Peach	Bright's Nursery	USA -- CA	100%
Mirobac	Myrobolan Plum x Almond	Agromillora Catalana	Spain	?
Atlas	Peach x Almond x Flowering Plum	Zaiger's Genetics	USA -- CA	110%
Viking	Peach x Almond x Flowering Plum	Zaiger's Genetics	USA -- CA	110%

Figure 1. The 2009 NC-140 Peach Rootstock Trial at the UMass Cold Spring Orchard Research & Education Center, Belchertown, Massachusetts on September 25, 2009. *W.R. Autio photo.*

Table 2. Trunk size and growth of Redhaven peach trees at the end of the 2009 growing season in the Massachusetts planting of the 2009 NC-140 Peach Rootstock Trial.[z]

	Trunk cross-sectional area (cm^2)		Incremental growth in 2009	
Rootstock	At planting	End of season	cm^2	%
Atlas	1.1 defg	6.4 ab	5.3 abc	503 b
Brights Hybrid #5	1.2 defg	6.1 abc	4.9 bc	415 bc
Controller 5	1.1 defg	1.9 d	0.9 d	87 e
Guardian	0.9 fg	7.8 a	6.9 a	793 a
HBOK 10	1.4 def	7.0 ab	5.6 ab	401 bcd
HBOK 32	1.6 cd	7.4 ab	5.8 ab	355 bcd
KV010-123	1.2 defg	6.2 abc	5.0 abc	422 bc
KV010-127	1.1 defg	6.0 abc	5.0 abc	470 b
Krymsk 1	0.8 g	4.1 cd	3.3 c	413 bcd
Krymsk 86	1.0 efg	5.4 bc	4.4 bc	474 b
Lovell	1.0 efg	6.0 abc	5.0 abc	542 b
Mirobac	1.5 de	7.2 ab	5.7 ab	375 bcd
Prunus americana	3.2 a	7.6 a	4.4 bc	143 e
Penta	2.7 ab	7.9 a	5.3 ab	220 de
Viking	2.2 bc	7.7 a	5.5 ab	256 cde

[z]Mean within a column not followed by a common letter are significantly different at odds of 19 to1.

Kearneysville, WV.

Prunus americana is an American plum selected by Bailey's Nuseries in Newport, Minnesota and has some potential for dwarfing. Penta is a European plum from Italy. It produces a vigorous tree which may be tolerant of wet, heavy soils. Controller 5, from the UC Davis breeding program is a Japanese plum x peach cross and provides dwarfing. The Krymsk Breeding & Research Station in Russia released both Krymsk 1, a nanking cherry x myrobolan plum cross, and Krymsk 86, a myrobolan plum x peach cross. Both may be able to tolerate particularly cold climates and heavy, wet soils. Krymsk 1 may provide some dwarfing.

Bright's Hybrid #5, an almond x peach hybrid from Bright's Nursery in California, produces a vigorous tree. The dwarfing capability of Mirobac is uncertain. This myrobolan plum x almond cross is from Spain. Atlas and Viking produce vigorous trees. Both are peach x almond x flowering plum crosses from Zaiger's Genetics in California.

In the first growing season, trees on Guardian grew the most vigorously, and those on Controller 5, *Prunus americana*, Penta, and Viking were the least vigorous (Table 2). Obviously, several additional years of observation will be required to be confident of vigor differences caused by these rootstocks.

These trees will be grown under commercial conditions for the next 10 seasons. Tree size, fruiting, and survivability will be the primary observations during this time.

Tomasello Wins Winery-of-the-Year Competition, New Jersey Wineries Capture 152 Medals

Rich Small
Garden State Wine Growers Association & The Small Agency

The Tomasello Winery of Hammonton has been named Winery of the Year in the annual New Jersey winemaking competition held by the Garden State Wine Growers Association (www.newjerseywines.com).

Tomasello took three gold, five silver and two bronze medals in the annual competition. Twenty four New Jersey wineries participated in the competition, taking 18 gold, 36 silver and 98 bronze medals for a wide variety of different wines.

Tomasello won three gold medals for its 2007 Cabernet Sauvignon, its Vidal Ice Wine, and its Raspberry Wine. The state's largest winery also took five silver medal for its 2007 Petite Verdot, 2007 Cabernet Franc, its non vintage Blanc de Blanc champagne, a non vintage Sparkling Blueberry Wine and its 2007 Nevers Oak Cabernet. Tomasello's Vidal Ice Wine also won the Governor's Cup for best dessert wine. The winery also took two bronze awards for its 2008 Pinot Noir and its 2007 Outer Coastal Plain Villard Noir.

Other top winners in the competition include Alba Vineyards of Milford which took the Governor's Cup for best grape wine for its 2007 Heritage Cabernet Franc and Plagido's Winery of Hammonton which won the Governor's Cup award for best fruit wine for its

TOP WINNERS—Charlie and Jack Tomasello, second and third from left, accept top honors for Winery of the Year and Best Dessert Wine, from Doug Fisher, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture, right, and Dr. Gary Pavlis of Rutgers University, left, during presentations at Blues & Wine Festival Memorial Day weekend in Peapack Gladstone.

non vintage Blueberry Wine.

Other award winners and their wines in alphabetical order are:

4 JG's Orchards & Vineyards of Colts Neck took two bronze medals for its 2007 Chambourcin and its 2007 Celebration Cab, a cabernet franc.

Alba Vineyard won two gold medals for its 2007 Heritage Cabernet Franc and its non vintage Raspberry Wine, three silver medals for its non vintage Old Mill Red, its non vintage Dolcina dessert wine and its 2008 Pinot Noir. The winery also won eight bronze medals for its 2008 Chardonnay, 2007 Port, 2009 Gewurztraminer, 2009 Riesling, 2007 Chambourcin, non vintage Forbidden Ice Apple Wine, non vintage Mainsyl White and its 2008 Barrel Reserve Chardonnay.

Auburn Road Vineyards in Pilesgrove took three silver medals for its 2008 Chambourcin, 2009 Pinot Grigio and for the 2009 White Bottle chardonnay. It also took a bronze for its Blessington cabernet sauvignon and concord blend.

Bellview Winery of Landisville took a gold medal for its 2008 Petit Verdot, two silver medals for its 2009 Viognier and its 2008 Cabernet Franc and six bronze medals for its 2008 Lemberger, 2007 Merlot, its non vintage Jersey Devil Red, its 2009 Traminette, non vintage Jersey Devil White and its 2008 Syrah.

Cape May Winery & Vineyard took a gold medal for its 2007 Cabernet Sauvignon and three silver medals for its 2009 Pinot Grigio, 2008 Cabernet Franc and its 2008 Cape May Cabernet Sauvignon. The Cape May winery also won seven bronze medals for its non vintage Isaac Smith Port, its 2009 Cape May Riesling, its non vintage Cape May Red, its Isaac Smith Apple Wine, its 2009 Cape May Chardonnay, its 2008 Cape May Barrel Chardonnay and its 2008 Isaac Smith Red Reserve.

Cedarvale Vineyard in Logan Township picked up two bronze medals for its 2008 Chardonnay and its 2008 Cabernet franc.

Coda Rossa of Franklinville won a silver medal for its 2009 Cabernet Franc and three bronze medals for its 2009 Chambourcin, 2009 Pinot Grigio and its 2009 Meritage.

Cream Ridge Winery of Cream Ridge won six bronze medals for its wines including a non vintage Fredonia, a non vintage Lemberger, a non vintage Cabernet Sauvignon, a non vintage Cranberry Wine, a non vintage Chambourcin and an Almondberry Wine.

DiMatteo Vineyards in Hammonton won a silver medal for its Cranberry Wine. DiMatteo also picked up six bronze medals for its wines including a Strawberry Wine, a non vintage Chambourcin, its Pasquale Red, its Jersey Red, a non vintage Chardonnay and its Madison, a Cayuga Concord blend.

Four Sisters Winery of Matarazzo Farms in Belvidere won two bronze medals for its 2008 Leon Millot Reserve and its non vintage Papas Red.

Hawk Haven Vineyards of Rio Grande won a gold medal for its 2007 Merlot and three bronze medals for its 2007 Red Table Wine, its 2007 Cabernet Sauvignon and its 2007 Pinot Gris.

Heritage Vineyards of Mullica Hill won three gold medals for its wines including a 2007 Chambourcin, 2007 Cabernet Franc and a 2007 Cabernet Sauvignon. The winery also won a silver medal for its 2007 Merlot and three bronze medals for its non vintage Blueberry Wine, a 2007 Syrah and a 2007 Dry Rose.

Hopewell Valley Vineyards of Pennington took home four silver medals for its wines including a 2005 Port, its 2007 Dolce Vita, a non vintage Vidal Blanc, a 2006 Porto Bianco, a 2008 Pinot Grigio, its 2007 Rosso della Valle and its 2007 Barbera.

Laurita Winery of New Egypt won a silver medal for its non vintage Chambourcin and four bronze medals for its 2006 Chardonnay Reserve, 2007 Merlot, its non vintage Cabernet Franc Bistro and its 2006 Chardonnay Naked.

Natali Vineyards of Cape May Court House won a silver medal for its non vintage Merlot and four bronze medals for its non vintage Sauvignon Blanc, non vintage Tempranillo, non vintage Goshen White and its non vintage Shiraz.

Plagido's Winery of Hammonton won two gold medals for its Blueberry Wine and its Niagara Wine and two silver medals for its Cranberry and Cherry Wines. The winery also took home eight bronze medals for its wines including Plagido's Choice, a non vintage Cabernet Franc Oaked, a non vintage Cabernet Franc Reserve, its Antonio Rossi, Concetta's Sasalinga, an Apple Wine, Cory's Zocchero and a non vintage Chambourcin.

Renault Winery of Egg Harbor captured five silver medals and 11 bronze. Silver award winners included a 2007 Merlot Prem, a 2008 Garden State Red, a 2007 Cab Premium, a 2006 Cynthiana, a non vintage

Fresello, a non vintage Pink Champagne, a 2007 Cynthiana, a 2008 Chardonnay Premium, a non vintage Louis R. Prem Champagne, a 2008 Burgundy, a Roya Rouge, a 2007 Sauterne, Fleur de Blanc, a non vintage Chablis, a non vintage Chardonnay and a non vintage Blush Wine.

Sharrott Winery of Blue Anchor won a gold medal for its 2009 Vidal Blanc and a silver for its 2008 Cabernet franc. The winery also won four bronze medals for its wines including a Raspberry Wine, a 2009 Chardonnay Unoaked, a 2008 Shiraz and a 2008 Chambourcin.

Silver Decoy Winery of Robbinsville won a gold medal for its 2007 Cabernet Franc. The winery also won five bronze medals for its wines including its 2008 Marechal Fach, its 2008 Retriever Syrah, its 2007 Retriever Sangiovese, its 2007 Chambourcin and its 2007 Traminette.

Turdo Vineyards & Winery of North Cape May took a silver medal for its 2009 Barbera and a bronze medal for its 2009 Moscato.

Unionville Vineyards in Ringoes won a gold medal for its Portvat#15 and three bronze medals for its wines including its 2007 Riesling, 2008 Revolution Red and its 2008 Lafayette Pride.

Valenzano Winery of Shamong took a gold medal for its non vintage Shannon Red Rose. Valenzano also took eight bronze medals for its wines including its 2008 Merlot, its Jersey Devil Port, a 2008 Vidal, its Cranpagne, its Pinelands Blush, its Blueberry Wine, its 2008 Utche's Red and its 2008 Cab/Merlot Reserve, a blend of Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot.

Westfall Winery in Montague won a gold medal for its MidSummer White traminette/chardonnay blend and two silver medals for its Cranberry and Apple Wines. The winery also won bronze medals for its Blackberry and Raspberry Wines and its Skylands Blush. For more information on the winning wineries and their medal winning wines, go to GSWGA Wineries (www.newjerseywines.com/wineries.html).

View the NJ Wine Competition Gallery at www.newjerseywines.com/gallery-nj-wine-comp-2010.html**.**

New Jersey News

NJAES and Rutgers Cooperative Extension Hosts a Sustainable Winegrape Twilight Meeting at Unionville Vineyards in Ringoes, New Jersey on May 18, 2010

We were hosted my manager Cameron Stark. He took the group on a tour of their extensive wine grape plantings and training systems producing over 30 cultivars. *Photo Credit: Win Cowgill*

Unionville Vineyards (unionvillevineyards.com) is located in the heart of America's Colonial Crescent. Unionville Vineyards offers breathtaking natural beauty, historic significance, and award-winning artisanal wines. The property was purchased in 1980 with the goal of saving the farm, returning the land to its fruit-growing tradition, and starting the Unionville Vineyards. The first Unionville vines were planted in 1982 and winemaking commenced in 1987. Unionville is currently operated by a group of local landowners, deeply committed to growing the finest grape stock, preserving the pristine rural landscape, the tradition of sustainable land use, the local community, and the craft of artisan winemaking.

Thirty-Five growers from New Jersey and Pennsylvania attended. Seven speakers from Rutgers Cooperative Extension participated, including Dean Polk, Gary Pavlis, Brad Majec, Dan Ward, Pat Hastings, Peter Oudemans, and Laura Gladney from Garden State Crop Insurance Education Initiative, Rutgers NJAES. The featured guest speak was Dr. Gadory.

Dr David Gadoury ,Cornell University, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, NY, specializing in downy and powdery mildew biology and epidemiology, was the featured speaker. Dr Gadoury's research has been to identify those areas of pathogen biology, ecology, and epidemiology that are poorly understood, and which severely constrain our ability to improve disease management programs.

OBITUARIES

William Howard Heritage Jr.

William Howard Heritage Jr., age 72, of Richwood, NJ, passed away peacefully Sunday May 16 at the Friends Village, Woodstown, New Jersey. He was a past president and active member of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society. Howard, as he was known by his many friends, was born February 12, 1938 to Caroline Helene Roth and William Howard Heritage Sr. For forty years he owned and operated W.W. Heritage Sons, Inc. in Richwood, New Jersey, the farm started by his grandfather and father. In 1999, he married Natalie Price Sandell, formerly of Richwood, and the couple resided in West Virginia where he planted a small orchard. The Richwood farm passed to the next generation under son William Howard III and wife Penni, who with their three sons, William Richard, Bryan Wade, and Erik Eli survive him. Howard is also survived by two daughters, Sharon Heritage Tischner of Richwood, Elli Heritage Mench and husband Gunther of Kamuela, Hawaii. He is survived by one brother, Walter Wade of Pilesgrove and is predeceased by a sister, Katherine Roth Heritage. Howard was a star football player and 1956 graduate of Glassboro High School. He was a lifetime member of the Richwood United Methodist Church. He held offices and was active in the New Jersey Peach Tree Council, New Jersey Horticultural Society, Jersey Fruit Cooperative, Richwood Academy Association, Lewis Reuter Deer Club, National Peach Council and the Greenville, WV Ruritan. Howard's seven-year battle with multiple myeloma was an inspiration to all who knew and loved him. Full of life and always helping others, he had such courage and optimism toward his condition that his quality of life was rich until the last few months. The family requests that in lieu of flowers contributions of sympathy be sent to the Richwood United Methodist Church, P.O. Box 7, Richwood, NJ 08074.

Henry J. Reuter Jr.

Henry Reuter, long time peach grower of Richwood, NJ, died at 83 on Wednesday, June 16, 2010 at home. Henry and his son Donald were the discoverers of Laurol peach found in a seedling of Jerseyqueen in their Richwood orchard. A lifelong resident of Richwood, he served in the Army Air Corp during WWII in the occupation of Japan. He was a retired fruit grower and a member of Richwood U.M. Church and Richwood Odd Fellows for over 50 years. Henry was a member and chairman for the Harrison Township Planning Board for 25 years, served over 8 years on the Township Committee, Harrison Township School Board, and also served many years on the Community Dispute Committee. He was a former member of the Louis Reuter Deer Club, Atlantic Co. Game Preserve, Gloucester County & Harrison Township Historical Society, Golden Age Club & Elk Seniors. Husband of Doris M. (nee Walters), he is also survived by two sons Don (Carol) Reuter of Richwood, David (John) of Lindenwold, 2 grandchildren, Lauren & Kari, his caregivers, Manetta Mason and Kisha Spence. Henry was predeceased by a sister Eileen Parker.

Harry B. Schnieber

Harry Schnieber, 96, of Belvidere, NJ, passed away peacefully on Monday, March 29, 2010 at home with family by his side. He was the husband of the late Margaret Schnieber who died February 3, 2006. He was a dedicated teacher and retired in 1978 from Belvidere High School after 42 years of teaching. He won numerous local and national awards for his dedication as a teacher and promoter of agricultural education. He received his BS and Masters of Education Degrees from Rutgers University.

Harry was active in many educational and community organizations. He served on the White Township Board of Education for many years and was an active member of the United Methodist Church in Belvidere, the NJ State Horticultural Society, and active in the Boy Scouts of America and the NJ FAA Foundation.

Harry was a regular at the North Jersey Fruit Meeting conducted by Rutgers Cooperative Ext. for the past 50 years. He attending the last meeting when he was 95! The farming community and FFA students alike have lost a true and dear friend, supporter of agriculture, teacher and fruit exhibitor at the Warren County Farmers' Fair for over 55 years. He was active member of the Warren County Farmers Fair, the link following details the legacy he left to the farming community in Warren County NJ (www.warrencountyfarmersfair.org/harry_schnieber. html).

Milly Rice of Rutgers Cooperative Extension had the following to say about Harry: "I have had the privilege to work with Harry over the past 30 years not only with the Farmers' Fair and but through my employment with Rutgers University in the Horticulture Department. I know this year's fair will not be the same without Harry. He always came early with lots of paper bags all marked with the variety of fruit inside, ready to fill out the entry tag and place it on the plate hoping to win the ultimate prize, a blue ribbon. Which would reflect a culmination of all his hard work and the blessings of good weather producing the optimum growing conditions for his fruit. If you ever visited his farmstand in White Township- Stoneyfield Orchard, you would see his ribbons and rosettes proudly displayed in the garage/farm stand. As we say farewell to a dear friend and true steward of the land, you can almost picture him on his tractor putting along in God's orchard from 'Sunrise' till 'Autumnglo'."

NJAES and Rutgers Cooperative Extension Hosted a Twilight Fruit Meeting at Wightman's Farms, Morristown, NJ on May 18, 2010

Dr. Brad Majec discusses weed control options and rodent control with landscape cloth and sweet cherry.

Ken Whightman (President of the NJSHS) and Dr. Dan Ward discuss the pros and cons of using the landscape cloth on the new cherry planting.

The new Haygrove tunnel planting with sweet cherry at Whightman's Farms. Sweet Cherry on Gisela 5 was planted in April 2010. The stone is to protect against rodents.

Over 28 growers attended the May 18 twilight meeting at Wightman's Farms. Wightman Farms operation encompasses 125 acres within a 3-mile radius of the farm market. The primary crops are 20 acres of apples and peaches, 40 acres of sweet corn, 45 acres of pumpkins, and the remainder in mixed vegetables and flowers. Fruit marketing focuses on PYO as well as retail sales.

The twilight meeting's focus was to observe a new high-tunnel cherry production planting under a Haygrove Tunnel (www.haygrove.co.uk). This greenhouse was erected in April 2010, and a new high density planting of Gisela 5 cherries established under the tunnel.

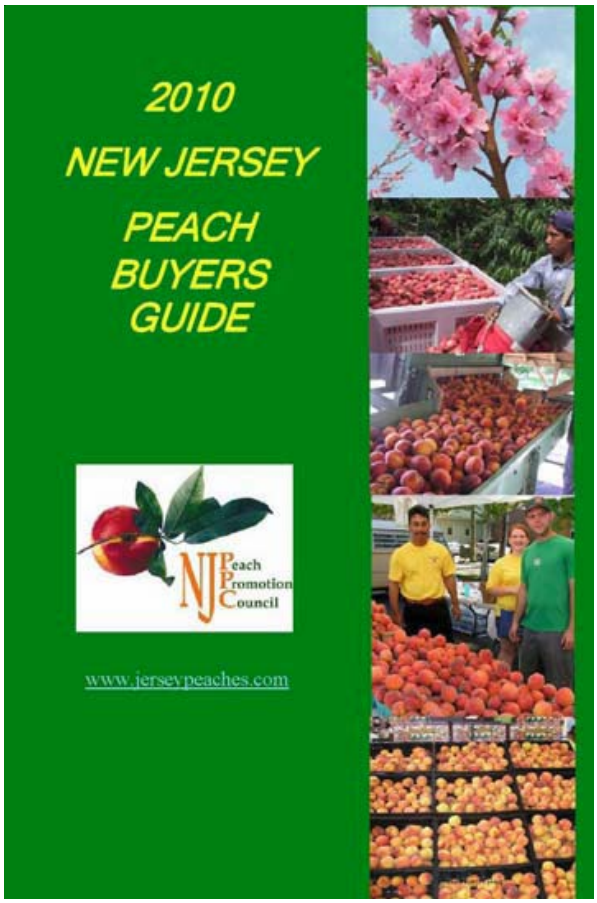
2010 Peach Buyers Guide Now Available

The 2010 edition of the Peach Buyers Guide is now available from the New Jersey Peach Promotion Council and the Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. This year's guide is 72 pages with information for prospective wholesale buyers on where and how to buy and handle New Jersey peaches and nectarines. The guide lists in alphabetical order all "Peach Council" member growers and shippers of New Jersey peaches, including their brands and general information on what and how they ship. This section has been completely updated for easier use and placement on the regularly updated web site at www.jerseypeaches.com. New pages list retailers & growers of New Jersey Peaches.

Over the years the guide has been an important source of information for the media because it provides details and statistics on the peach industry. Color pictures of some of the most important new varieties are highlighted along with details on when they are available for buyers. A multi-color availability chart explains this in detail.

Information is included on the Jersey Fresh Promotional program for peaches and the Quality-Grading program run by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Details on officers and directors of the New Jersey Peach Promotion Council are listed along with an outline of plans for the 2010 promotional program on peaches.

For merchandisers, the guide contains information on how to store and handle New Jersey peaches. The opening page of the guide explains why everyone should buy New Jersey Peaches. Buying New Jersey peaches helps to preserve peach farms and open space in the Garden State.



The guide is available by contacting Jerry Frecon, Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at frecon@aesop.rutgers.edu or by writing the New Jersey Peach Promotion Council at 1200 North Delsea Drive, Bldg A, Clayton, N.J. 08312. Major portions of the guide are also featured on the New Jersey Peach Promotion Council website at www.jerseypeaches.com.

NEW JERSEY STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS and OFFICERS

2010

OFFICERS

Ken Wightman…….....….President Morristown	wightmansfarms@yahoo.com	(973) 425-9819
David G. Duffield…....Vice President Sewell	duff4020@gmail.com	(856) 589-0158
Greg Donaldson.……..Past President Hackettstown	greg@donaldsonfarms.net	(908) 852-9122
Peter Nitzsche…….....….Secretary	nitzsche@njaes.rutgers.edu	**(**973) 285-8304
Gary Mount……..…….Treasurer Princeton	gbmount@alumni.princeton.edu	(609)-924-2310

DIRECTORS

Ed Gaventa.…….....Logan Township	edgaventa@juno.com	(856) 467-8028
Jim Giamarese…….East Brunswick	giamarese@comcast.net	**(**732) 821-9494
John Hauser ……..… Old Bridge	hauserhillfarms@verizon.net	(732) 591-1966
H. Carl Heilig III……..……..Richwood	no email	(856) 589-0241
Meredith Compton.….....Pittstown	fruit@peacefulvalleyorchards.com	(908) 996-4890
Doug Zee, Jr.……..…….Mullica Hill	JerZee106@comcast.net	(856) 223-1138

Editors of *Horticultural News*

Winfred P. Cowgill, Jr.	cowgill@njaes.rutgers.edu	(908) 489-0207
Wesley Autio	autio@pssci.umass.edu	(413)545-2963

Business Manager & Business Office

Jerry Frecon	njhortsociety@gmail.com	(856) 307-6450 Ext.1

BUSINESS OFFICE of the NEW JERSEY STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 116 CLAYTON, NEW JERSEY 08312
TEL (856) 307-6450 Ext.1 FAX (856) 307-6476
Website: http://gloucester.njaes.rutgers.edu/ag/njhs.html

Horticultural News

New Jersey State Horticultural Society
P.O. Box 116
Clayton, NJ 08312