

The Vegetable & Small Fruit Gazette
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Quote for Thought from [Pete Ferretti](#)

*When opportunity knocks, drop whatever you're doing and at least go to the door.
~ Alan Jeffries*

The Passing of Alan MacNab

Excerpted from Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers News, December 2006

Alan A. MacNab, extension vegetable pathologist at Penn State as well as a loving husband and father, died peacefully November 29 at his home surrounded by his family. He had fought a courageous battle with cancer since this spring.

Alan was scheduled to receive the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association's Award, its highest honor, at the 2007 Mid-Atlantic Fruit and Vegetable Convention for his 35 years of outstanding and extraordinary service to the vegetable growers of Pennsylvania. When Association leaders learned that he would not be able to accept the award at that time, a special certificate was prepared and mailed overnight with the following message:

[We] wanted to be sure to let you know now of the deep regard the vegetable growers of Pennsylvania have for you and for your dedication to them and their success these many, many years. Your service to the vegetable industry of Pennsylvania represents one of the finest examples of research and extension support for the American farmer envisioned by the creators of the land-grant system. The vegetable industry has profited greatly from your labors and will continue to benefit from your pioneering work in disease forecasting. We know you have spent many long hours seeking to do your best for us and we are grateful.

While Alan had considered retiring a year ago, before he was aware of any health problems, he elected to continue his work when he was awarded a two-year research grant from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The grant was designed to put some finishing touches on his effort to utilize National Weather Service weather data for his disease forecasting system, thus enabling the system to better benefit growers in every area of the state by using this publicly available information.

During his tenure at Penn State, Dr. MacNab was a leader in providing educational and technological support for the vegetable industry in Pennsylvania (and the Northeast United States). He worked with county agents and growers throughout the Commonwealth, using growers' fields to conduct many of his applied research projects. He was considered one of the leading authorities on tomato disease forecasting. He worked to create and test vegetable disease forecasting models, increasing their accuracy through links with weather data. His work in this area helped many Pennsylvania tomato growers remain profitable, even during challenging growing conditions.

During his career in agricultural extension, Alan especially enjoyed solving "puzzles" related to disease forecast modeling. He developed many friendships with growers, county extension agents, and colleagues at Penn State and throughout the Northeast. He will be sorely missed as an invaluable resource person for growers and county extension agents as well as a knowledgeable and practical speaker at countless grower meetings.

He co-authored *Vegetable Diseases and Their Control* and *Identifying Diseases of Vegetables*, a color photograph publication which is used internationally in vegetable disease diagnosis.

Born April 12, 1941 in Bear River, Nova Scotia, Canada, he was the son of the late Graham and Hannah S. MacNab. On April 3, 1970 he married Cynthia Lee Bond, who survives at home.

He graduated from the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in Truro, Nova Scotia in 1961. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Macdonald College, McGill University in Montreal in 1963; a Master of Science degree from Cornell University in 1965; and a Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1971.

From 1965 to 1967 he worked as an extension plant pathologist for the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture. From 1971 until the time of his death he was a professor of Plant Pathology at Penn State University.

Awards and honors include: the 1979 Ciba-Geigy Award from the American Phytopathological Society; the 1983 State Distinguished Service Award from Epsilon Sigma Phi; 1984 Distinguished Service Award from the Penn State Cooperative Extension Service; 2000 Mid-Atlantic Tomato Research Award; 2006 Extension Award for Gamma Sigma Delta; and the 2007 Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association Award. He was a keynote speaker at the 1997 Southern African Society for Plant Pathology Congress in Badplaas, South Africa. He was involved with numerous committees of the American Phytopathological Society.

Alan enjoyed hiking, singing and playing his guitar, harmonica and fiddle for family "sing alongs", reading, writing poetry, ballroom dancing, and listening to folk music. In his younger years he liked to ski and ice skate, and loved riding and training horses.

He was affiliated with the Friends Meeting and University Baptist and Brethren Church in State College.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by a son, Andrew Dolbin-MacNab and his wife Megan of Blacksburg, VA; a daughter, Lindsey MacNab-Renaud and her husband John Renaud of Branford, CT; one granddaughter, Sylvia Ruth MacNab of Blacksburg, VA; two sisters; and three brothers.

He will be remembered for his gentle spirit, dedication to his work, a lifelong connection with his farm roots, and his love for family and friends.

Memorial contributions may be made to Penn State University in memory of Alan A. MacNab to establish an annual scholarship for an Agricultural Sciences student. Contributions may be mailed to: Penn State University, In memory of Alan A. MacNab, 233 Agricultural Administration Building, University Park, PA 16802.

Strawberry Plasticulture Nutrition Research Update

[Kathy Demchak](#), Department of Horticulture

From 2003 to 2005, research examining various aspects of plasticulture production was carried out on growers' farms in Pennsylvania and at the PSU Horticulture Research Farm at Rock Springs as part project funded by PDA. Below are some the questions we were trying to answer, and what we found.

1) How helpful are ion meters (aka petiole sap testers or Cardy meters) for monitoring nutrient status? These easy-to-use field-friendly devices can produce a nearly instant determination of plant sap nitrogen and potassium levels, but how reliable are these readings?

In the spring and early summer of 2003 and 2004, plant nutrient levels were tracked using both ion meters and a complete laboratory analysis for samples collected from six cooperating growers' fields. The bottom line was that the primary value for ion meters appears to be for confirming suspicions that an experienced grower might make based on visual observations of plant color and vigor (i.e., whether nitrogen levels are deficient, adequate, or excessive), or to make this determination for less experienced growers. However, to know the degree to which adjustments should be made to a nutrient program, a complete laboratory nutrient analysis is still needed. When using ion meters, take at least 3 separate readings from a sample consisting of a minimum of 12 petioles from any one field. Then average the readings, as individual readings can be quite variable.

2) Is a complete lab analysis of strawberry leaves in the spring useful, and is there a preferred time for taking samples then?

From monitoring the samples as described above, it was found that leaf nutrient levels change rapidly in the spring, but are especially unstable before bloom and after the fruit start to enlarge. The greatest period of stability occurred during the period from early bloom to full bloom. By taking samples then, you may be able to correct certain nutritional problems in time to minimize impact on the current year's harvest.

During the course of the project, it was found that leaf samples sent in for nutrient analysis typically still had the petioles attached, while the values established for interpretation, and instructions for sampling, are for the blades alone. Extra samples of separate petioles and blades were run to determine whether this discrepancy makes a significant difference in sample results. There was a significant difference in the nutrient concentrations in petioles and leaves. So, when sending in leaf samples to the nutrition lab for a complete analysis, be sure to remove the petioles. If the petiole is included as part of the sample, it would be possible for a misdiagnosis to occur.

3) How quickly does fertigation affect plant nutrient levels?

In a controlled experiment at Rock Springs in 2003, nitrogen levels in the leaves increased by 9.8% at 48 hours following fertigation, then fell gradually until nitrogen levels were 4.5% higher than in the control at 7 days. Fertilizer applications should be split into small but frequently applied (once per week) amounts. The quick uptake of nutrients means that growers can potentially correct nutrient problems through fertigation quickly.

Thanks to the following Extension Educators and grower cooperators without whom this project would not have been possible: Tim Elkner, Steve Bogash, George Perry, Scott Guiser, Tom Butzler, Harvey and Grace Sauder, Myron Kressman, Reuben Martin, Tim and Marcia Brown, Brad Eberly, and Seth Ulmer.

This research was supported in part by agricultural research funds administered by The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Local Sources of Organic Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

Elsa Sánchez, Department of Horticulture

Recently, I received an email with the following request; a new organic grower is looking for a local source of soil amendments, do you deal with certain companies that you could tell me about?

Organic fertilizers and soil amendments can be expensive to purchase. Additionally, often the percentage of nutrients in organic fertilizers and soil amendments is lower than what is found in inorganic fertilizers and therefore large quantities need to be obtained. Shipping and handling charges can also really add to the cost. A couple of summers ago I bought a fish-based organic fertilizer from a California company to use in high tunnels at Penn State's Horticulture Research Farm. It cost about \$25 per pound of nitrogen before shipping and handling charges were factored in. After adding in shipping and handling, the cost increased to \$50 per pound of nitrogen (I won't do that again).

One way to reduce costs is to buy from local supplier. This also can reduce the impact that long distance transportation can have on the environment and support local economies. In Pennsylvania, Fertrell (P.O. Box 265, Bainbridge, PA 17502; Phone: (717) 367-1566; Fax: (717) 367-9319; <http://www.fertrell.com/>) and McGeary Organics (P.O. Box 299, Lancaster, PA, 17608; Phone: (717) 394-6843; Fax: (717) 394-6931; <http://www.mcgearygrain.com/>) are companies that offer organic fertilizers and soil amendments.

Compost and manures can also be used to improve soil health. When compost cannot be made on farm it can be purchased, just be sure to verify that it was made following the National Organic Standards. Manures can also be purchased. We currently are conducting a trial to evaluate dairy manure-based, leaf litter-based and mushroom composts. We purchased the dairy manure-based compost from Penn State's Organic Materials Processing and Education Center. The leaf litter-based compost was donated by a local organic grower, Tait Farm Foods, and the mushroom compost was donated by a Pennsylvania mushroom company, Laurel Valley. Establishing relationships within the local organic community is a good way to find local soil amendments.

Another option is growing green manure crops. Green manures are crops that are incorporated into the soil when they are still young, green and succulent – typically at or just before flowering. They improve soil health by increasing the soil organic matter content, adding nitrogen to the soil, scavenging soil nutrients and/or managing plant-parasitic nematodes. More information on

selecting a green manure crop can be found at http://hortweb.cas.psu.edu/extension/veg crops/vegetable_gazette/2004/july2004.htm.

Let me know at esanchez@psu.edu if you use a different local source of organic fertilizers or soil amendments and it'll be passed on to fellow organic growers through a future issue of the Gazette.


Growing Peas and Growing Peppers

Elsa Sánchez¹, Pete Ferretti¹ and Tim Elkner²

¹Department of Horticulture Assistant Professor and Emeritus Professor, respectively

²Extension Educator, Lancaster County Cooperative Extension




As mentioned in past Gazette articles, we're revamping the *Culture and Varieties for the Home Gardener, Bedding Plant Grower and Nursery Garden Center Operator* fact sheet series. The series includes 13 fact sheets on all the major categories of vegetables grown in Pennsylvania, including sweet corn, tomatoes and eggplant, peppers, leafy greens, peas, beans, asparagus, potatoes, bulb crops, cucurbits and root crops. Each fact sheet discusses how to grow each crop as well as how to manage pests that may be encountered. Also included are cultivar recommendations based on field and/or high tunnel evaluations. Cultivars that have high yield potential, pest

resistance/tolerance and quality have been given the symbol,  to indicate that they are recommended for sustainable agriculture and direct marketers. These cultivars have not been evaluated for organic production. However, you may consider trialing these on a limited basis and directly compare them to your standard cultivars. To reflect all the changes in the fact sheets the series is being given a new name, *Culture and Cultivars for the Gardener, Bedding Plant Grower, Garden Center Supplier & Direct Marketer*.

So far we've revised the Growing Peas and Growing Peppers fact sheets and are working on Growing Tomatoes and Eggplants and Growing Sweet Corn, Baby Corn (Pickling Corn) and Popcorn. It will take a while for the revised fact sheets to be published; however, below are the recommended peas and pepper cultivars.

Growing Peas

Suggested Cultivars and Desirable Characteristics

Cultivar	Days to maturity	Disease resistance	Suggested use	Comments
<i>Standard (English) type</i>				
 Maestro	61	F, PEV, PM, BYMV	F, G	Large pods, early
 Knight	62	CW, F, PEV, PM	C, F, G	Large pods, early
Little Marvel	63		F, G	Dwarf vines, high-yielding
Frosty	64	F	F, G	Good for freezing
Lincoln	66	CW	F, G	Standard cultivar for home gardens
Mr. Big	66	F, PM	F, G	Trellis type, 5" puffy pods, easy harvest, AAS
 Wando	68	F	F, G	Best pea for late planting

	Green Arrow	70	CW, F	F, G	Large pods, high yields
	Edible pod/flat (snow pea type)				
	Dwarf Gray Sugar	65		F, G	Especially used for edible stems and red flowers
	Mammoth Melting Sugar	68	CW	F, G	Broad, flat pods, needs trellis
🌱	Oregon Sugar Pod II	68	CW, PEV, PM	F, G	Most disease resistant, double clusters of peas
	Edible pod/round (snap type)				
🌱	Cascadia	58	PEV, PM	F, G	Round, snap, bush type
🌱	Sugar Ann	58	CW, F	F, G	Round, snap, bush type, AAS
🌱	Sugar Sprint	62	PEV, PM	F, G	Stringless, bush type
	Super Snappy	65	PM	F, G	Largest pods with 8-10 peas/pod
	Super Sugar Snap	66	BLRV, PM	F, G	Trellis type, more disease resistant than Sugar Snap
🌱	Sugar Lace II	68	BLRV, PM, PEV	F, G	Semi-leafless type, self supporting in double rows, stringless pods

CODES



= also recommended for direct market and sustainable agriculture enterprises since they have high yield potential, pest resistance and quality.

Disease resistance: BLRV = Bean Leaf Roll Virus; BYMV = Bean Yellow Mosaic Virus; CW = Common Wilt; PEV = Pea Enation Virus; PM = Powdery Mildew resistance or tolerance; F = Fusarium resistance or tolerance











Suggested use: C = Canning; F = freezing; G = for fresh use

Comments: AAS = All-America Selection

Growing Peppers

Suggested Cultivars and Desirable Characteristics

Cultivars	Days to maturity	Disease resistance	Suggested uses	Comments
Bell				
🌱 X-3R Red Knight*	64	BLS-1,2,3, MR, PVY	G	4" x 4"; green to red; compact plant
🌱 Gypsy*	64	MR	G	3-lobed; yellow/orange/red; thin wall; colors early; AAS 1981
🌱 Vivaldi*	64	MR	G	5" x 4"; green to red; very early, large
🌱 King Arthur*	67	BLS-2, MR, PVY, TEV	G	4½" x 4½"; green to red
🌱 Early Sunation*	70	BLS-1,2,3, MR, PVY	G	4½" x 4"; green to yellow
🌱 Jupiter types	70	MR	G	Earliest non-hybrid bell
🌱 Bell Boy*	72	MR	G	Excellent; old standard; AAS 1967
🌱 Big Bertha*	72	MR	G	7" x 4"; green to red, very long bell
🌱 Paladin*	72	MR, PHY	G	4¾" x 4½"; shiny, smooth and tasty; silver speckling possible
🌱 Valencia*	72	BLS-1,2,3, MR, PVY	G	4½" x 4½"; green to bright orange
🌱 Summer Sweet 8610*	73	BLS-1,2,3, MR, PVY	G	4½" x 5"; green to bright yellow
🌱 X-3R Wizard*	73	BLS-1,2,3, MR	G	4½" x 4½"; green to red
🌱 X-3R Camelot*	74	BLS-1,2,3, MR	G	4½" x 4½"; green to red
🌱 Boynton Bell*	75	BLS-1,2,3	G	Large, very thick walls, productive; glossy green to red
Gourmet*	85	MR	G	Green to orange; compact plant
Roasting, Grilling, Sweet Salad or Frying				
Aruba*	62		G	7½" x 2½"; lime to orange to red; fruity with a hint of heat
Biscayne*	63		G	Hybrid cubanelle; 7" x 2"; frying; greenish-yellow

	Sweet Italian*	65	MR	G	7" x 1 3/4"; thick-walled; green to red; excellent for frying and roasting
	Super Red Pimento	70	MR	G	5 3/4" x 3 1/4"; 1/2"-thick flesh; flat; stuffing, roasting, grilling
	Pageant*	71	BLS-1, 2, 3	C, G	9" x 1 3/4"; yellow to red; sweet banana; high yielding
	Giant Marconi*	72	MR, PVY	G	8" x 2 1/2"; medium thick walls; best grilled when red; excellent raw; green to glossy scarlet; AAS 2001
	Yellow Cheese Pimento	73		G	Squash shaped; green-yellow-orange-red; 1/2" thick flesh
	Carmen*	77		G	7" x 2 1/2"; green to scarlet; glossy; very sweet at red stage; AAS 2006
	Hot				
	False Alarm*	62		G	<i>Jalapeño</i> flavor with little heat
	Mariachi*	65	MR	C, G	Fruity; mild-hot; light yellow to red; don't confuse with sweet 'Gypsy'; AAS 2006
	Mesilla*	68	MR, PVY, TEV	G	8 1/2" x 1 1/2", thick cayenne; medium-hot
	Hungarian Wax	70	APT	C, G	Standard yellow to crimson; non-hybrid
	Thai Hot*	70	APT	D, G	13 times hotter than 'Jalapeño M'; easy to dry; 1 1/2" x 1/4"; non-hybrid
	Jalapeño M	75	APT	C, G	3 1/2"; dark green; pungent
	Super Chili*	75	APT	C, D, G	Ornamental plant; decorative edible fruit; very hot; AAS 1988
	Large Hot Red Cherry	80	APT	C, G	1 1/4" round fruit; green fruit mild, red fruit very hot; non-hybrid
	Holy Mole*	85 to 99	MR	C, D, G	8" x 1 1/2"; green to dark chocolate; mild hot with smoke flavor; AAS 2007
	Habañero	100	APT	C, D, G	1 1/2" x 1 1/2"; one of the hottest known; non-hybrid

CODES

Cultivar: *= F1 Hybrid



= also recommended for direct market and sustainable agriculture enterprises since it has high yield potential, pest resistance/tolerance and very good eating quality.

Disease resistance: MR = Mosaic resistant or tolerant; PVY = Potato Virus Y tolerant; TEV = Tobacco Etch Virus tolerant; BLS-1,2,3 = Bacterial leaf spot resistant to strains 1, 2, and 3; APT = Apparent pest tolerance – little or no pest damage over several years of observation.

Suggested use: C = canning; D = drying; G = for use fresh from the garden.

Comments: AAS = All America Selections award winner

2007 Mid-Atlantic Fruit and Vegetable Convention

Submitted by [William Troxell](#), Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association

“The Family Farm - Competing in a World Marketplace” will be the theme of the 2007 Mid-Atlantic Fruit and Vegetable Convention. Ms. Ann Dugan from the University of Pittsburgh will make the Convention’s keynote presentation on the opening day, January 30. About 1,800 fruit and vegetable growers and other industry persons from throughout the mid-Atlantic region and beyond will be gathering at the Hershey Lodge and Convention Center in Hershey, Pennsylvania, for the Convention which will conclude on February 1.

The Convention has been jointly sponsored by the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association, the Maryland State Horticultural Society and the New Jersey State Horticultural Society for the past 29 years, making the 2007 Convention the 30th meeting. The Pennsylvania State University, University of Maryland and Rutgers University Cooperative Extensions all assist in organizing the three days of educational sessions as well. The Convention has become one of the premier grower meetings in the Northeast.

The Great American Hall at the Hershey Lodge and Convention Center will host the Trade Show with over 140 exhibitors. Specialized horticultural equipment, farm market merchandise, and packaging, will all be on display along with information on the latest seed varieties, fruit varieties, pesticides and other supplies and services for the commercial grower.

Many pesticide applicator update training credits are available to growers attending the sessions. The program covers nearly every aspect of fruit, vegetable, potato, wine grape, small fruit and cut flower production. Commercial growers should not pass up this terrific educational opportunity.

Ms. Dugan’s keynote presentation on January 30 will focus on family relationships in a family business and incorporating younger generations into a family business. Since most Mid-Atlantic fruit and vegetable growers are family farm operations, these family business issues are important to them. Ms. Dugan is Assistant Dean of the Katz Graduate School of Business at the University of Pittsburgh.

A new feature of the Convention this year will be the First Annual Mid-Atlantic Apple Cider Contest. Entries from commercial orchards in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia and Delaware will be accepted and judged on the opening day of the Convention. The results will be announced on the closing day of the Convention.

Six or seven concurrent educational sessions will be offered on all three days of the Convention. Besides the plenary session for the keynote address, the opening day will feature sessions on Tree Fruits, Wine Grapes, General Vegetables, Organic Vegetables, High Tunnels, Cantaloupe/Watermelon, Onions, IPM Cost Sharing, Managing Phytophthora, Snap Beans and Farm Management.

On the second day, sessions on Direct Marketing, Tree Fruit, Peaches, Bedding Plants, Sweet Corn, Pumpkins, Potatoes, Small Fruit, Vegetable Cultivars and Getting Started in Cut Flowers will be featured.

The Convention will close on the third day with sessions on: Small Fruit, Tree Fruit, Peaches, Tomatoes, Cut Flowers, Farmers' Market Crops, Alternative Energy, Reduced Tillage & Soil Health, and Greenhouse Vegetables.

On January 30, fruit and vegetable growers will be treated to a reception followed by the annual Fruit and Vegetable Growers Dinner. The Dinner will include awards and recognitions. On January 30, the Pennsylvania Apple Marketing Board and the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association will each sponsor evening receptions for growers. The processing tomato growers with the highest yields for the 2006 season will be honored at the annual Tomato Awards Luncheon on February 1.

For more information on the fruit program and registration, contact Maureen Irvin, State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania - 717-677-4184 or www.shaponline.org. For more information on the vegetable, potato or flower programs and registration, contact William Troxell, Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association - 717-694-3596 or www.pvga.org.

Persons registered for either the fruit or vegetable program can attend all the sessions offered (fruit, vegetable and small fruit sessions) plus the trade show. Registration either through the mail or at the door is required to attend both the trade show and educational sessions.

2007 Mid-Atlantic Pumpkin School

Submitted by [Tim Elkner](#), Extension Educator, Lancaster County Cooperative Extension

Rutgers Cooperative Extension is hosting the 2007 Mid-Atlantic Pumpkin School on January 25, 2007. The meeting is being held at the Burlington County Cooperative Extension office in Westampton, NJ. Registration for the meeting starts at 9:00 AM and the program will start promptly at 9:30 AM.

Topics to be covered include marketing, pest control (disease, insect and weed), pollination and fruit set, no-till production, ethnic cucurbits and gourds, variety trial results and using leaf mulch to improve soil quality. The NRAES Pumpkin Production Guide will be available at the meeting but you must preorder the publication. The cost for the meeting is \$50.00 per person and registrations are due by January 19. Refreshments, lunch and educational handouts will be provided to participants.

A meeting flyer (including a registration form) is posted at <http://lancaster.extension.psu.edu/second.asp?county=Lancaster&table=Hort> (select Upcoming Programs and Events) or you can contact Michelle Casella 856-307-6450 Ext. 1 for further information.

Upcoming Meetings

If you have a meeting you would like to announce, please send the meeting title, date, location and contact information to esanchez@psu.edu.

Local

- ✓ January 6 – 13, 2007. **Pennsylvania Farm Show**, Harrisburg, PA. For more information visit www.agriculture.state.pa.us/farmshow.
- ✓ January 15, 2007. **New Holland Vegetable Day**, New Holland, PA. For more information contact Tim Elkner at (717) 394-6851 or tee2@psu.edu.
- ✓ January 19, 2007. **Commercial Vegetable Production 101**, Cochranville, PA. For more information contact Cheryl Bjornson at (610) 696-3500 or cab46@psu.edu.
- ✓ January 23, 2007. **Buffalo Valley Produce Meeting**, Mifflinburg, PA. For more information contact Jeff Mizer at (570) 837-4252 or jwm5@psu.edu.
- ✓ January 25, 2007. **Northeast Regional Vegetable Growers' Meeting**, Newton Fire Hall, Clark Summit, PA. For more information contact John Esslinger at (570) 963-6842 or cje2@psu.edu.

- ✓ February 9, 2007. **Kutztown Produce Auction/Extension Fleetwood Meeting**, Grange Hall, Fleetwood, PA. For more information contact John Berry at (610) 391-9840 or jberry@psu.edu or Mena Hautau at (610) 378-1327 or mmh10@psu.edu.
- ✓ February 17 & 18, 2007. **WPA Beekeepers**, Monaco, PA. For more information contact Lee Miller at (724) 774-3003 or jlmliller@psu.edu.
- ✓ February 19, 2007. **Tri County Vegetable, Small Fruit and Greenhouse Growers' Meeting**, Shippensburg, PA. For more information contact Steve Bogash at (717) 263-9226 or smb13@psu.edu.
- ✓ February 28, 2007. **Farm Production Day**, Lebanon, PA. For more information contact Ginger Pryor at (717) 270-4391 or gmp4@psu.edu.
- ✓ March 1, 2007. **KPA Study Circle**, Fleetwood, PA. For more information contact John Berry at (610) 391-9840 or jberry@psu.edu or Mena Hautau at (610) 378-1327 or mmh10@psu.edu.
- ✓ March 24, 2007. **Pond Management Meeting**, Chambersburg, PA. For more information contact Steve Bogash at (717) 263-9226 or smb13@psu.edu.
- ✓ March 1, 2007. **Berry Growers' Meeting**, Scranton, PA. For more information contact John Esslinger at (570) 963-6842 or cje2@psu.edu.
- ✓ July 25, 2007. **Kutztown Produce Auction Meeting**, Fleetwood, PA. For more information contact John Berry at (610) 391-9840 or jberry@psu.edu or Mena Hautau at (610) 378-1327 or mmh10@psu.edu.

Regional

- ✓ January 30 & 31, February 1, 2007. **Mid-Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Convention**, Hershey, PA. For more information contact Bill Troxell at (717) 694-3596 or pvga@pvga.org. Registration materials can also be obtained on the internet at www.pvga.org.
- ✓ February 1 – 3, 2007. Pennsylvania Association for Sustainable Agriculture's (PASA) **Farming for the Future Conference**, State College, PA. For more information about the conference contact PASA at (814) 349-9856 or info@pasafarming.org. Registration materials for the conference can be found online at www.pasafarming.org.

National

International

To join our distribution list, send an e-mail to: Gazette-L-subscribe-request@lists.psu.edu. No subject or message text is required. The system picks up the name and address from the e-mail headers. To delete yourself from the list send an e-mail to: Gazette-L-unsubscribe-request@lists.psu.edu. Again, no subject or message text is required.

The newsletter is also posted within three days on the Department of Horticulture Vegetable program website at: <http://hortweb.cas.psu.edu/extension/veg crops/newsletterlist.html>.

Where trade names appear, no discrimination is intended, and no endorsement by Penn State Cooperative Extension is implied.
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