The Vegetable & Small Fruit Gazette

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High Tunnel Small Fruit Research Update

Kathy Demchak, Department of Horticulture, Senior Extension Associate

Research on small fruit crops in high tunnels was continued in 2006 at "Tunnel Town" at the Horticulture Research Farm at Rock Springs, PA. Most of the work this year was on strawberries, though there were a few interesting observations on other crops as well.

Strawberry plants were planted in the fall of 2005 and were harvested in the spring and early summer of 2006. Cultivars tested were the spring-bearers 'Chandler', 'Ventana', 'Araza' (it was supposed to be 'Albion', a day-neutral), and 'Carmine', and day-neutrals 'Seascape', NC 3-5 and NC 3-8. In a nutshell, we found that 'Chandler' was still the best June-bearer under these conditions, producing about 0.8 lb/plant. This was a relatively low yield for 'Chandler', but the plants got off to a bad start in the fall. I think the problem was due to high soluble salt levels at 3.85 mmhos/cm (not everyone's agreeing with me on this one). The good part was that we found that we could flush the salts to the area between the rows using about 10 days (2-3 days per week) of 8-hour per day trickle irrigation. The salt eventually appeared on the soil surface between the rows of plastic, and new leaves stopped having burned edges. From this point on, plants appeared to be very healthy, and yields were adjusted to a per-plant basis, since some plants had died or had been removed if very low in vigor. 'Ventana' produced about half the yield of 'Chandler', though berries were slightly larger. The harvest season for 'Ventana' ran about 5 days earlier than for 'Chandler'. 'Araza' and 'Carmine' had very low yields at 1/3 pound per plant or less, and both also produced smaller berries than either 'Chandler' or 'Ventana'.

The day-neutrals were harvested only for the spring crop, since the hot temperatures in the high tunnels would have likely brought them to a halt for a couple of months, and we didn't want to occupy an entire commercial-sized tunnel for a dozen small plots. All performed very well. The most pleasant discovery of the year was the performances of the day-neutral selections NC 3-5 and NC 3-8, which are from Jim Ballington's breeding program at NC State. Both produced nearly 1.5 pounds of fruit per plant, which lasted about a month longer into the summer than for the June-bearers. Yield of 'Seascape' was slightly lower, at 0.8 lb/plant. Fruit size on all of the day-neutrals was the same or slightly larger than for 'Chandler' (given for comparison purposes), and color, size, and flavor were excellent for all three of them.

The worst discovery in the high tunnel work this year was that sowbugs and earwigs apparently like strawberry fruit very well. It's likely that the mild winter temperatures in high tunnels are allowing their populations to survive the winters more easily than in the field.

The 'Autumn Britten' and 'Heritage' raspberries and 'Triple Crown' blackberries that were planted in 2000 are continuing to grow and produce, though we didn't collect yield data from them in 2006. We actually tried to dig out the blackberries in 2005. They had become infested with crown borers, and it seemed that the only way to get rid of the crown borers at that point was to dig out the crowns of the blackberry plants. So the crown borers are now gone, but the plants came back with a vengeance from the remaining root pieces, which now have formed a thick hedgerow. This is making me happy that 'Triple Crown' is a USDA cultivar, since if it had been patented, I suppose I could have been illegally propagating them by digging them out. You just never know…

Growing Tomatoes & Eggplants and Growing Sweet Corn, Baby Corn (Pickling Corn) & Popcorn

Elsa Sánchez[1], Pete Ferretti[1] and Tim Elkner[2]
[1]Department of Horticulture Assistant Professor and Emeritus Professor, respectively
[2] Extension Educator, Lancaster County Cooperative Extension

Last month cultivars included in the Growing Peas and Growing Peppers fact sheets of the Culture and Cultivars for the Gardener, Bedding Plant Grower, Garden Center Supplier & Direct Marketer series were presented in tables. This month cultivars listed in the Growing Tomatoes & Eggplants and Growing Sweet Corn, Baby Corn (Pickling Corn) & Popcorn are below. Cultivar recommendations are based on field and/or high tunnel evaluations. Also, cultivars that have high yield potential, pest resistance/tolerance and quality have been given the symbol, DM SA 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.

Growing Tomatoes & Eggplants

Suggested Cultivars and Desirable Characteristics

	Cultivars (F1 hybrids)	Days to maturity	Disease resistance	Suggested uses	Comments
	Tomatoes				
	Early				
DM SA	Bush Early Girl*	60	V, F_2, N, MR	G	Earliest; largest fruited; 7 to 9 oz fruit; very flavorful; 20"-tall bush; determinate
DM SA	Ultra Sweet*	62	V, F, MR	G	10 oz; very flavorful; meaty; indeterminate staker
	Early/Mid				
DM SA	Celebrity*	70	V, F_2, MR, N, ASC, STEM	C, G	8 oz fruit; determinate; crack resistant; AAS
DM SA	Big Beef*	73	V, F_2, N, MR, STEM, ASC, LS	C, F, G	10- to 12-oz glossy globe; quick-freezes as 3/8"-thick slices; indeterminate; for bedding plant; AAS
DM SA	Better Boy VFN*	74	V, F, N	C, G	Standard; indeterminate; 10 oz fruit; AAS
	Main Season				
	Mountain Fresh Plus*	76	V, F_2, N, ALS	C, G	Improved 'Mountain Fresh' with nematode tolerance; very good flavor
	Fabulous*	77	V, F_2, MR, ASC, STEM	C, G	Excellent flavor; uniform green; 10 oz fruit
DM SA	Sebring*	77	V, F_3, STEM, FC	C, G	12 oz fruit; very high yield
	Delicious	79		G	Very flavorful; meaty; world-record size fruit; large plant; non-hybrid
	Biltmore*	80	V, F_2, ASC, STEM	C, G	10 – 12 oz very glossy fruit; high quality; very firm
	Red Lightening	82		G	Improved 'Red Zebra' type; 'hand-painted' yellow stripes on red

	Gold-Fruited				
	Sweet Tangerine*	68		G	6 oz fruit; deep orange; sweet; determinate
OM SA	Golden Milano*	70	V, F	C, F, G	For canning, freezing, fresh or novelty sauces and salsa; easy to peel
	Husky Gold*	70		G	6 oz fruit; tangerine orange; staked container; AAS
OM SA	Carolina Gold*	75	V, F_2	C, F, G	Light tangerine color throughout; graywall tolerant
	Pink-Fruited				
	Sugary*	65		G	Pink grape; sweet; balanced; pointed blossom end; cut in half; AAS
	Pink Beauty*	74		G	7 oz fruit; good tasting pink
	Tough Boy*	75	V, F, N	G	8 oz; 6 per cluster
OM SA	Pink Girl*	76	V, F, ASC, STEM	C, G	Juicy and mild; 8 oz fruit; novelty increase marketing effort
	Brandy Boy*	78		G	Higher yielding, earlier 'Brandywine' type
	Paste or Saladette				
OM SA	Juliet*	60	LB, STEM	C, G	Giant grape saladette – cut in half for salads; no cracking; glossy; AAS
	Early Cascade*	62	V, F, LS, ALS	C, G	Early; full season; flavorful round saladette
OM SA	Sweet Chelsa*	64	V, F, N, MR, CLM	G	Red, sweet, glossy, round saladette
OM SA	Golden Milano*	70	V, F	C, F, G	For canning, freezing, fresh or novelty sauces and salsa; easy to peel
OM SA	Viva Italia*	72	V, F_2, N, A, STEM, BS	C,F	Very high-yielding sauce and paste type
	Tuscany*	72	V, F_2, N	D, G	Saladette; sauces; salsa; heat tolerant
OM SA	Mariana*	74	V, F_2, N, ASC	C, G	4 oz oval fruit; uniform green
	Healthkick*	75	V, F	C, G	50% more lycopene than typical; fantastic in sauce or sliced
	La Rossa*	75	V, F_2	C	Deep red sauce and paste type
OM SA	Muriel*	75	V, F_2, N, ASC, STEM, BS, TSWV	C	4 oz plum fruit; uniform green
	Roma VF	75	V, F, A	C	Standard; non-hybrid paste
OM SA	Puebla*	76	V, F_2, N, BS, ASC, ALS, STEM	C, F, G	3 – 4 oz pear; Paste, saladette or sauce; determinant
	Plum Crimson	77	V, F_3	C, F	High lycopene; large deep red saladette
	Cherry				
OM SA	Sun Sugar*	62	F, MR	G	Golden yellow ½ oz fruit; early; crack resistant; high sugars
OM SA	Super Sweet 100*	65	V, F	G	Extra sweet; crack tolerant
	Sweet Million*	65	F, LS, MR, N	G	Extra sweet; crack tolerant
	Sweet Baby Girl*	65	MR	G	1 oz, sweet, bright red, thin skinned fruit
	Jolly*	75		G	Pink, large, sweet fruit; pointed blossom end; cluster type; indeterminate; AAS
	Patio Type				
	Orange Pixie*	52	V, F	G	Earliest good container type
OM SA	Bush Early Girl*	60	V, F_2, N, MR	G	Earliest; largest fruited; 7 to 9 oz fruit; very flavorful; 20"-tall bush; determinate
	Husky Gold*	70	V, F	G	6 oz; tangerine orange; staked container; AAS

	Patio*	70		G	Dwarf compact bush type; excellent for containers and home gardens; deep oblate fruit; potato-leaf type
	Super Bush VFN*	85	V, F, N	G	Best red bush; non-staking
	Grape Type				
DM SA	Mini Charm	60	V, F_2, MR	G	Grape size and shape; extra sweet
	Tami G*	61		G	Very sweet; firm; long harvest; indeterminate
	Sugar Snack*	65	MR, N	G	Deep red; very sweet; indeterminate
	Sugary *	65		G	Pink grape; sweet; balanced; pointed blossom end; cut in half; AAS
	Eggplant				
DM SA	Millionaire*	55	APT	G	Pick at 8" x 1.5", Japanese type—purple calyx
DM SA	Orient Express*	58	APT	G	Slender 9” x 1½”; glossy black with purple calyx
	Fairy Tale*	58		C, G	Slim 4 -5”; violet with white stripes; AAS
	Calliope*	60-64		G	Small, oval, variegated fruit; for baby (2”) or mature (4”) harvest
	Beatrice*	62		G	Hybrid form of ‘Rosa Bianca’; earlier and brighter colored
	Little Fingers	63		C, G	Pick 4" x 3/4" to 7" x 1 1/4"; clusters of fruit
DM SA	Dusky*	63	MR	G	Early, standard type
DM SA	Epic*	64	MR	G	Early, very high yielding
DM SA	Neon*	67	APT	G	Nonbitter, mildly sweet, beautiful deep pink with mint green calyx; 8" x 3"
	Zebra	68		G	Elongate/oval; violet with white stripes; green calyx
DM SA	Classic*	76	APT	G	9" x 3" elongated teardrop
	Ghostbuster*	80		G	Best white; smooth, tender, mild

Heirloom Cultivars

Heirloom tomatoes have not been listed because selecting a cultivar is very subjective and they usually are more susceptible to pests and/or more difficult to grow. We strongly suggest that you first compare your favorite cultivars with the ones recommended above. Once you have had success with these, you may wish then to experiment with the tastes, textures, colors and appearances offered by heirloom cultivars.

CODES

Cultivar: *****= F1 Hybrid

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

Disease resistance: **F** = Fusarium resistant or tolerant to race 1; **F_2** = resistant or tolerant to both Fusarium races; **V** = Verticillium tolerant; **LB** = Late Blight Tolerant; **LS** = Leaf Spot resistant/tolerant; **ASC** = Alternaria stem canker; **STEM** = Stemphylium; **MR** = tomato mosaic resistant; **N** = root knot nematode resistant/tolerant; **ALS** = Early blight or Alternaria leaf spot resistant/tolerant; **FC** = Fusarium crown rot resistant/tolerant; **CLM** = Cladosporum leaf mold resistant/tolerant; **A** = Anthracnose resistant/tolerant; **BS** = Bacterial speck resistant/tolerant; **TSWV** = Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus resistant/tolerant; **APT** = Apparent field tolerance – little to no pest damage over several years of observation.

Suggested use: **C** = Canning; **D** = Drying; **F** = Freezing; **G** = Use fresh from the garden.

Comments: **AAS** = All America Selections award winner

Growing Sweet Corn, Baby Corn (Pickling Corn) and Popcorn

Suggested Cultivars and Desirable Characteristics

	Cultivar (F1 hybrids)	Days to Maturity	Disease Resistance	Suggested Uses	Genetics	Comments
	Yellow					
OMRI	Seneca Horizon	64	SWI, R	G	*su*	Good quality; very early; good in cold soils
	Early Choice	66		G	*se/se*	7 ½" ear; 14 rows of kernels; 4 ½' plant; easy snap
	Spring Treat	66		G	*se*	7" ears; 14-16 rows; good in cold soils
OMRI	Sugar Buns	73	NCLB, R, SWI	G	*se/se*	8" ear; high quality; deep kernels
OMRI	Legend	73	R, ST	G	*se*	8" ear; 16 rows of kernels; good in cold soils
	Bodacious	74	SWI	G	*se/se*	8" ear; 18 rows of kernels, too tender for canning or freezing; easy snap
	Breeder's Choice	75		G	*se*	8" ear; very tender; creamy; sweet; high quality
OMRI	Tuxedo	77	NCLB, R, SWR	C, F, G	*se/se*	8" ear; tender; sweet; best for drier soils and disease tolerance; easy snap
	Honey Select	79		G	*se/se/bt*$_2$	8" ear; tender; very sweet
	Incredible	84	R, SWR	C, F, G	*se/se*	8 ½" ear; excellent quality; 18 rows
	Bi-color					
	Trinity	68	R, SWI	G	*se/se*	7 ½" ear; 14 rows of kernels; very high eating quality
	Temptation	72	ST	G	*se/se*	7 ½" ear; 16-18 rows of kernels; good in cold soils
OMRI	Ambrosia	75	SWR, ST	G	*se/se*	8 x 2" ear; 16 rows of kernels; tender
	Mystique	77	NCLB, R	G	*se/se*	8" ear; 16 rows of kernels; very tender and sweet
OMRI	Providence	80	R	G	*se/se/bt*$_2$	8" ear; 14-18 rows of kernels; tender; very sweet
	Serendipity	82		G		8" ear; very tender; extended storage
OMRI	Delectable	84	R, SWR	C, F, G	*se/se*	8 ½" ear; 18 rows of kernels; consistent performer
OMRI	Seneca Dancer	93	NCLB, ST, R, SWI	G	*se/se*	8 ½" ear; very tender and sweet
	White					
	Spring Snow	66	SWI	G	*se/se*	First early; 7" ear; good in cold soils
OMRI	Silver Princess	75	SWR, R, NCLB	G	*se/se*	7 ½" ear; early maturity; good tip-fill
OMRI	Cloud Nine	77	SWI, R, NCLB	G	*se/se*	8 ½" ear; 17 rows; good husk cover; sweeter than 'Argent'
OMRI	Avalon	82	APT	C, F, G	*se/se/bt*$_2$	Excellent quality; less lodging than 'Silver King'
	Argent	84	SWR, R	C, F, G	*se*	Standard; large ears; high quality
OMRI	Silver King	85	NCLB, R, SWR	G	*se/se*	Similar to 'Argent'; 8" ears; gourmet eating
OMRI	Silver Queen	92	SWR	C, F, G	*su*	Very good quality; standard
	Baby Corn					
	Bonus Baby	35		C, F, G		For salads, pickling, stir-fry
	Popcorn (isolate from sweet corn)					
	Robust White (21-82W)	95		G		Larger ears and yield than 'White Cloud', also baby corn
	Robust Yellow (90135)	98		G		Very large popped, meant to replace 'Lopop 12', also baby corn
	Ruby Red	105		G		Expands as well as any white; 1 ½" ear
	Shaman's Blue	107		G		8 ½" ear; dark lavender blue kernels pop to big white, tender, flakes

CODES

= 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: **SWR** = Stewart's Bacterial Wilt resistant/tolerant; **SWI** = Stewart's Bacterial Wilt intermediate; **NCLB =** Northern Corn Leaf Blight resistant/tolerant; **R**= Rust resistant/tolerant; **ST** = Smut resistant/tolerant.

Suggested uses: **C** = Canning; **F** = Freezing; **G** = For use fresh from garden

Comments: ***su*** = original or standard ("sugary"), rapidly converts to starch above 34°F; ***se*** = 1 dose of "sugary enhanced" allele or heterozygous *se*; ***se/se*** = 2 doses of sugar enhanced allele or homozygous *se*; ***se/se/bt$_2$*** = the very best new types, do not require special isolation as long as you stay away from any corn with any dose of *sh$_2$* in either time or space; ***bt$_2$*** = brittle gene; ***sh$_2$*** types are not recommended fro the home garden because of their isolation requirements.

A Look Back at Processing Tomato Production

Mike Orzolek, Department of Horticulture, Professor of Vegetable Crops

1954*

Highest Fruit Yield – Clarence H. and J. M. Harnish, Lancaster County – **23.8 T/A** from 2.7 acres and 66% Grade #1 fruit under contract with Campbell Soup Co.

Highest Percent Marketable Fruit Yield – Urias Kaltreider, York County – 12.0 T/A from 1.0 acre and **81% Grade #1 fruit**.

Largest Acreage of Processing Tomatoes – John J. Masser, Northumberland County – 11.5 T/A from **75 acres** and 35% Grade #1 fruit.

County with largest acreage of processing tomatoes – **Bucks County – 650 acres**, 37 growers. Highest over 2.0 acres = 17.7 T/A from 48 acres by John and Joseph Guzikowski. Largest acreage = 63 acres producing 10.6 T/A by Fred and Mils Slack and smallest acreage = 1.3 acres producing 18.7 T/A by Joseph A. Ercolani Jr.

Counties with at least 4 processing tomato growers = Adams (33), Berks (5), Bucks (37), Chester (5), Dauphin (4), Franklin (6), Lancaster (114 and 520.6 acres), Lebanon (36), Lehigh (7), Luzerne (9), Montgomery (4), Northumberland (26), Schuylkill (49 – Burdell Troxell being one of them), Snyder (42), and York (64). Numbers in parenthesis are the number of growers in that county.

Production practices for 1955 Tomato Award Winner

Clarence H and J. M. Harnish, Lancaster County – **23.8 T/A** from 2.7 acres and 66% Grade #1 fruit. Clarence operated a 90 acre diversified farm consisting of 25 cows plus 25 heifers, 1,500 laying hens, 1,000 turkeys processing tomatoes. He has raised tomatoes 10 out of the last 12 years. Clarence uses a 4 year crop rotation and the tomato crop was planted in a contour strip located in one of the highest fields on the farm. In 1950, Clarence applied a heavy application of steer manure plus 400 pounds/A of 0-20-20 and 200 pounds/A of 5-10-10 and seeded to alfalfa. In 1951, 3 cuttings of alfalfa were made and an application of 400 pounds/A was applied after the second cutting of alfalfa. In 1952 four cuttings of alfalfa were made and an application of 400 pounds/A of 0-20-20 was applied following the second cutting. During the winter of 1952-53, two applications (20 T/A each) of manure were applied – one application of steer manure and one application of poultry manure.

In 1953, the strip was planted to corn. Before planting, an application of 400 pounds/A of 0-20-20 was made. In addition, 200 pounds/A of 5-10-10 was applied in bands with the corn planter. The corn yield was greater than 100 bushels/A in 1953. Ryegrass was seeded in the corn at the last cultivation at the rate of 15 lbs/A. During the winter of 1953-54, an application of 15 T/A of manure was applied to the ryegrass cover crop. This cover crop was plowed down during the second week of April. Just before plowing, 750 lbs/A of 5-10-10 was applied to the cover crop and plowed under. This was the only fertilizer applied to the tomato crop in 1954. The land was worked only once following plowing and once more immediately before planting. The transplants were Southern grown and planted on May 6 at a spacing of 3’ in-the-row and 5’ between rows. The

tomato cultivars planted were 6,700 transplants of 'Rutgers' and 1,400 transplants of 'Garden State'. A plant starter solution was applied at transplant time. Weeds were kept under control by cultivation when necessary.

The tomatoes were sprayed 10 times during the 1954 season. Approximately 200 gallons of material was applied at each application, excepting early in the season. Two applications of Dithane were applied in the early part of the season at weekly to 10-day intervals. This was followed by 4 applications of Manzate. The last 4 sprays consisted of an alternative schedule of Manzate and fixed copper. In summary, 8 applications of Dithane, 6 applications of Manzate, and 2 applications of fixed copper were made during the growing season.

The crop was harvested once a week. Mr. Harnish and his 2 sons picked most of the crop; however, they also hired some help. Thirty-seven percent of the crop was harvested in August, 37% during the first two weeks of September, 12% during the last two weeks of September and 14% during the first two weeks of October. The tomatoes were left on the plants until red ripe, carefully picked and delivered to the receiving point as soon as possible. At the end of the season 40 to 60 fruits were still left on the vines when Clarence disked them under.

Only 4 processing tomato growers attained the title of Master Tomato Grower in 1954. The top growers were: Clarence H and J. M. Harnish, Lancaster County – **23.8 T/A** from 2.7 acres and 66% Grade #1 fruit, Marlyn Shambach, Snyder County – **20.7 T/A** from 5 acres, Daniel Geist of Pitman, Schuylkill County – **21.8 T/A** from one acre and Carl Snyder of Catawissa, Columbia County – **20.7 T/A** from 2 acres. Tomatoes were contracted to either Campbell Soup, Hanover Foods, or American Home Foods.

1958 Pennsylvania's Master Tomato Growers*

Class 1 – (8 acres or more) - Elam K. Petersheim, Elverson, Lancaster County, PA – **29.4 T/A** from 10.8 acres with a 70.8% No. 1 grade.

Class 2 – (3 to 8 acres) – George Haladay, Catawissa, Columbia County, PA – **25.1 T/A** from 3.9 acres with a 64.3% No. 1 grade.

Class 3 – (under 3 acres) – Dale R. Clymer, Lancaster, Lancaster County, PA – **31.3 T/A** from 1 acres with a 70.8% No. 1 grade

Seven growers produced greater than 100 acres of processing tomatoes in 1958. Several trends seemed to stand out in the management practices followed by growers averaging 20 or more T/A of processing tomatoes in 1958 including:

- The use of newer processing tomato cultivars.
- Closer spacing of plants in the row (higher plant population).
- The use of less nitrogen, especially where manure was applied to the field.
- Continued emphasis on the importance of a good spray program to control insects and diseases.

*Information taken from the 1955 and 1959 issues of the Pennsylvania Packer.

Potato Cull Piles-Just Another Reminder

Dr. Bill Lamont, Department of Horticulture, Professor of Vegetable Crops

It is never too late to make a New Year's resolution that you will take care of those potato cull and rock piles before the new growing season. It is just part of an entire sanitation program and it may save you a lot of headaches down the road. We know that cull piles have caused us problems in the past so just a heads-up as we move into the 2007 growing season.

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

- ✓ 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 jlmiller@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 8, 2007. Southeast PA Vegetable Day, Neshaminy Manor Center, Doylestown, PA. For more information contact Scott Guiser at (215) 345-3283 or sxg6@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

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International

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