

Kentucky Fruit Facts

Nov-Dec 2012/ (11-12/2012)

Fruit Facts can be found on the web at: <http://www.ca.uky.edu/fruitfacts/>

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Fruit Crop News

By John Strang, U.K. Extension Horticulturist

The 2012 season has been a very challenging one for fruit and nut growers. Most apple growers managed to maintain a supply of apples up to the time when they shuttered their doors for the season. Many noted an abnormally large number of customers from northern states where the crop froze out.

Apple and pear growers should have put out poison bait for vole control in November. Voles are short tailed mice that eat the bark off of tree roots below ground and may severely reduce vigor or kill trees. Keep the area beneath trees mowed closely or vegetation free to eliminate cover. Voles are prolific and populations can build up rapidly. Watch the area beneath tree canopies for trails and evidence of vole activity. Damage is usually worse when the ground is covered with snow and voles are protected from natural predators. Plastic tree guards can be used to protect young trees from prairie and meadow voles and rabbit gnawing. See the Midwest Tree Fruit Spray Guide (ID-92) for detailed recommendations.

Vinifera or hybrid grape growers with grafted vines should have covered graft unions with 4-6 inches of soil above the unions to protect the graft unions from



freeze injury and associated crown gall.

Straw should be applied to matted row strawberries when the temperature drops into the low 20's. Floating row covers should have been applied to plasticulture strawberries around Halloween. In addition to some winter protection row covers promote additional growth to produce large plants for higher spring yields.

The El Nino/Southern Oscillation weather patterns continue to show neutral to weak El Nino conditions. The El Nino/Southern Oscillation conditions are projected to be neutral for us this winter. Our early winter is expected to be slightly warmer and dryer than normal through December. Temperatures are predicted to be 2 to 3 degrees below normal and snowfall is predicted to switch from normal to above normal in January and February.

This will be the last Fruit Facts issue for 2012.
HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

Upcoming Meetings

Dec 3-4 Wholesale Success, Warren County
Extension Office, 3132 Nashville Rd., Bowling Green, KY Cost \$20 which includes two meals and a 255 page workbook. To register call or email Courtney at 502-708-1881 or thefarmer@grasshoppersdistribution.com

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Dec. 4-5 Wholesale Success, Franklin County Extension Office, 101 Lakeshore Ct., Frankfort, KY. This will be a repeat of the Dec.3-4 program.

Dec. 4-6 Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable and Farm Market EXPO, Devos Place Convention Center and the Amway Grand Plaza Hotel, Grand Rapids, MI. For program and registration information see: <http://www.glexpo.com/>

Jan. 7-8, 2013 Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference, Embassy Suites Hotel, Lexington, KY. See program and registration details below. Contact John Strang phone: 859-257-5685 or email: jstrang@uky.edu

Jan. 9-11 Illinois Specialty Crops, Agritourism, and Organics Conference, Crown Plaza Hotel and Conference Center, Springfield, IL. For program and registration information see: <http://www.specialty-growers.org/iscaoc-conference.html>

Jan. 24-26 Tennessee Horticultural EXPO, Nashville Airport Marriott, 600 Marriott Dr., Nashville, TN 37214. For registration and later program information see: <http://www.tnthe.com/THE/Home.html>

Jan. 27-30 North American Berry Conference, Portland, OR. For program and registration information see: <http://www.raspberrylblackberry.org/local.cfm?doc=webdocs%2FNorthAmericanBerryConference2013.htm>.

Feb. 4, 6, 11, 18, & 20 Homebased Processing and Microprocessing Videotaped Workshops at County Extension Offices around the state. Registration \$50. Please see the website for locations and times on the Family Consumer Sciences website: <http://www.ca.uky.edu/agcomm/micro/> There are additional workshops scheduled in March and April.

2012 Fruit and Nut Crop Summary

By John Strang, Shawn Wright, Patsy Wilson, Chris Smigell, Dwight Wolfe, Nicole Ward and Ric Bessin

The 2012 growing season in Kentucky was a difficult one for most fruit growers. Spring freezes on the mornings of April 11 and 12 caused fruit crop, particularly tree fruit crop yields and fruit quality to be very variable between varieties and from orchard to orchard.

Monthly precipitation averages across the state for 2012 were below normal for all but July. April and June monthly averages were 2.3 and 3.5 inches below normal respectively. July was 0.6 inches above normal. Western Kentucky received far less rainfall during the summer than other areas of the state.

Monthly temperature averages were well above normal from December through July compounding the affects of the drought. January, February, and March were 6, 4, and 11°F above normal respectively. These early season high temperatures, coupled with high summer temperatures accelerated fruit maturity so that most fruit crops ripened roughly three weeks earlier than normal throughout the season.

In western Kentucky Princeton sustained 54 days at or above 90°F, while Henderson and Bowling Green experienced 53 and 44 days at or above 90°F respectively. In central Kentucky Lexington recorded 27 days at or above 90°F. The majority of these high temperature days occurred in July.

Japanese beetle populations were generally low this year, but high in several areas of western Kentucky. The brown marmorated stink bug has become a problem in North East Kentucky in the Ashland area and population increases have been noted in the West Liberty, Louisville, and Pineville areas. Spotted wing drosophila was trapped and confirmed in Bowling Green in early September. Fruit sales were good for most growers.

Apples: Kentucky growers produced an apple crop that averaged about 35% of normal and ranged from 0-100% of a full crop. Reduced yields were primarily due to the April freezes, but hail and pre-harvest drop also contributed. Western Kentucky growers were less affected by frost, but experienced severe heat and drought stress. Fruit size and finish were reduced and fruit color was substantially reduced by summer and early fall high temperatures. Frost rings and pumpkin shaped fruit were common and one grower indicated that he had a 75% crop, but half of the fruit were seconds. Fruit flavor was also not quite as good as normal.

Low levels of cedar apple rust were observed and there was little fruit damage from this disease. Frogeye leaf spot was also commonly seen. Fire blight was more severe than predicted. Oriental fruit moth remains a serious problem in some central Kentucky orchards. Codling moth levels fluctuated substantially between orchards.

Pears: European pears and Asian pears produced 30 and 35% of a full crop respectively. The freeze drastically reduced yields. Fire blight was moderate and codling moth was at normal levels.

Peaches & Plums: A reduced peach crop was harvested and averaged 60% of a full crop, but ranged from 0-100% of a full crop depending on cultivar and location in orchard and in the state. Plums produced a 20% crop with a few varieties with full crops, but most with little or no crop. The April freezes occurred at a very late stage of fruit development and killed seed kernels. This

made fruit thinning very difficult as fruit lacking seed kernels were not identifiable for thinning. Fruit eating quality was excellent, but fruit size was significantly reduced where fruit did not have seed kernels. Peach leaf curl levels were minimal. Brown rot, peach scab and bacterial spot were also observed.

Pawpaws: Pawpaws produced 20% of a full crop as a result of the freezes.

Strawberries: Matted row strawberries produced about a 10% crop, while plasticulture strawberries that were protected by row covers produced an 80% crop. There is increased interest in plasticulture strawberry production across the state. The prevalence of anthracnose crown rot in the 2011 plasticulture strawberry plantings has not been noted in the 2012 plantings. Strawberry leaf scorch and strawberry leaf spot were the primary disease problems. The market for plasticulture strawberries was very good.

Brambles: Blackberries produced a 70% crop. A considerable portion of the loss was to heat, sunburn even when the fruit were red, and lack of irrigation. Fruit quality and sugar content was excellent. There is substantial interest in planting blackberries particularly in eastern Kentucky.

The spring raspberry crop was 80% of normal, while the fall crop was 70% of normal, but varied from 0 to 100% of a full crop. Heat and drought ruined the crop for some growers, particularly those in western Kentucky.

Anthracnose, cane blight, and spur blight, in some cases associated with stressful growing conditions, were problematic in some plantings. Systemic orange rust and Rosette were at normal levels. Green June beetles were at moderate levels and Japanese beetle feeding was light.

Grapes: The 2012 harvest was moderate and approximately 70% of a full crop, but varied from 0 to 100% of a full crop between cultivars and vineyards. Crop losses are attributed primarily to the freezes particularly on early budding cultivars. However, many growers had more crop than expected putting their averages over normal ranges. Infrequent rainfall and high temperatures allowed for fruit retention and optimal maturity. Thus the 2012 wines are expected to be of extremely high quality. Most fruit and foliar fungal diseases were less severe than normal due to reduced rainfall. However, powdery mildew infections caused extensive fruit and foliar damage if preventative fungicides were not used. Resistance to Pristine was found in one central Kentucky vineyard where rotation between fungicide classes was not used. No Pierce's disease was found this season.

Japanese beetle feeding was relatively low and the green June beetle populations were way down possibly due to the drought the past several years in central Kentucky, but western Kentucky growers experienced high Japanese beetle populations. Grape root borer populations in vineyards above four years of age are on the increase. The foliar phase of phylloxera was serious and required control on some cultivars in some vineyards. Grape berry moth populations are increasing in some vineyards. Birds were a problem in most areas and netting was used.

Blueberries: Blueberries produced an average of 70% of a full crop, but ranged from 20 to 100% of a full crop. Harvest was concentrated because of high summer temperatures. Blueberry mosaic virus was confirmed in two locations in Kentucky this summer. Stem and twig canker diseases were a problem. Birds were a severe challenge for some growers. In the Lexington area robins were seen picking holes in good polypropylene nets to get to fruit.

2012 Percentage of Normal Full Crop for Kentucky

Fruit	Percent of Full Crop	Range (%)
<u>Tree Fruit</u>		
Apples	35	0-100
Pawpaws	20	0-40
Peaches	60	0-100
Pears, Asian	30	0-50
Pears, European	35	0-90
Plums, European	20	0-100
<u>Small Fruit</u>		
Blackberries, thorny	70	50-100
Blackberries, thornless	70	50-100
Blueberries	70	20-100
Grapes	70	0-100
Raspberries, fall	70	0-100
Raspberries, spring	80	75-100
Strawberries, matted row	10	10-90
Strawberries, plasticulture	80	20-80
<u>Nuts</u>		
Chestnuts	30	2-100
Heartnuts	10	10-40
Hickory, Shagbark	40	10-100
Hickory, Shellbark	40	10-100
Hicans	40	10-100
Pecans	80	10-100
Walnuts, Black	50	35-100
Walnuts, Persian	5	0-20

Wholesale Success Workshop

This workshop is designed for fruit and vegetable growers who want to know more about growing for wholesale customers including food safety training, wholesale standards, financial resources, financial training, sustainable production and extended season production.

First Day

- 9 a.m. Wholesale Success: A Guide to Growing Produce that Sells – Atina Diffley
Noon Locavore lunch
12:45 More Wholesale Success – Atina Diffley
2:45 Break
3:00 Meet the Buyers

Second Day

- 8:00 Registration and continental breakfast
8:30 Bookkeeping and Cost Analysis
– Ellen McGeeney, Grasshopper’s and Tim Woods, U.K Extension Ag. Economics
9:45 The Challenge of High Tunnels
– Michael Bomford, KSU Organic and Sustainable Agriculture Extension Specialist (Bowling Green) and Tim Coolong, UK Extension Vegetable Specialist (Frankfort)
11:00 Break
11:15 What’s Bugging You?
- Ric Bessin, UK Extension Entomologist
12:15 Locavore lunch
12:45 Disease Identification and Management
– Kenny Seebold, UK Extension Plant Pathologist
1:45 Show Me the Money – Michael Bomford (Bowling Green), Mac Stone, KSU (Frankfort), Caroline Heine, Seed Capitol Kentucky; NRCS representatives

Spotted Wing Drosophila Confirmed in Kentucky

By Ricardo Bessin and Patricia Lucas, Extension Entomologist and Agriculture Extension Specialist

The USDA APHIS confirmed spotted wing Drosophila from the samples we had submitted from a fruit fly trap we had placed in south central Kentucky. This invasive originally from Asia is a very serious pest of our softer skinned fruits including blackberry, raspberry, grape, strawberry, blueberry, cherry, mulberry, and peach. Other harder fruits, such



Figure 3. Male spotted wing Drosophila with the characteristic wing spot.

as apple, pear, and tomato, can be attacked if the skin is damaged. The spotted wing Drosophila will also lay eggs in and complete its development in several weedy or wild hosts.

Spotted wing Drosophila is a tiny fly, 2 to 3.5 mm in length, with red eyes and there are similar flies in the same family that are very common in Kentucky. Drosophila flies are known as fruit flies or vinegar flies. The adult male has a dark spot on each wing near the tip and two dark ‘bands’ on each front leg. The female is harder to identify as it is her ovipositor that distinguishes her from other fruit flies.

Fruit flies are often associated with damaged, overripe, or rotting fruits and vegetables. This is not the case with spotted wing Drosophila. What makes the spotted wing Drosophila different is that the female has a stout, toothed ovipositor (egg layer) that enables her to lay eggs under the skin of ripening fruits that are otherwise healthy and sound. Generally, soft-skinned fruit become vulnerable to attack as they begin to soften and turn color during the ripening process. This is in the final 7 to 10 days before harvest. The larvae tunnel and feed under the skin of the fruit and can reach a length of 4 mm. There is often a sunken area at the site of egg laying and damaged fruit may appear to collapse from the internal damage and rots.

The spotted wing Drosophila is able to complete its life cycle in just over a week at optimal temperatures and there may be 10 or more generations per year. This combined with the female’s ability to lay 200 to 600 eggs may result in very high populations by the end of the season. Early season crops like strawberries are likely to be exposed to smaller populations, while fall ripening crops will likely ripen when spotted wing Drosophila populations peak. They overwinter as adults.

At this time we don’t know how widespread this pest is in Kentucky, as we only had placed a handful of traps around the state the past three years. It is possible

that it is already in many other locations across the state. I do recommend that commercial growers of small fruit crops begin monitoring for this new pest. The trap we used consisted of a 1-qt clear deli container with a lid. We placed about a ¼ cup of apple cider vinegar in the bottom and suspended a small piece of a yellow sticky card from the lid. Several small holes are made with a hole punch about a ½ inch below the rim of the cup. The trap is then hung in the planting and checked regularly. Females are more attracted to the trap than the males, but the males are much easier to identify. Keep in mind that this trap will be attractive to a large number of fruit fly and other fly species.

Management begins with monitoring for fruit fly activity and also good sanitation. Susceptible crops should be picked 'clean' in that damaged and overripe fruit must be removed from the field and disposed of to reduce population buildup. This includes fruit that has fallen to the ground. Unwanted fruit should be bagged and disposed of. While damage is not noticed until harvest, egg laying occurs prior to harvest. Early harvest will allow backyard small fruit producers to reduce exposure to the flies. Targeted insecticide sprays applied prior to harvest can be helpful and reduce damage, but growers need to carefully follow required Pre-Harvest Intervals. For a list of insecticides for control of spotted wing Drosophila in small fruit crops for commercial production refer to ID-94, Midwest Small Fruit and Grape Spray Guide.

2013 Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference and Trade Show

JANUARY 7-8, 2013 -- Monday and Tuesday
Embassy Suites Hotel
1801 Newtown Pike, Lexington, Kentucky 40511
(859) 455-5000; FAX (859) 455-5122
Reservations: 800-EMBASSY

Meeting Outline

The complete program may be found at <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Horticulture/2013f&vmeeting.pdf>.

Sunday, January 6 Pre-conference Sessions

- 1:00-5:30 p.m. Winemaking Techniques Workshop (\$10 please pay at door)
Seay Auditorium, U.K. Campus
Directions: <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Horticulture/grapeandwineconferencemap.pdf>
- 6:30-9:00 p.m. Reception and Kentucky Farmers' Market (Coldstream 3)
Association Annual Meeting
- 7:30-9:00 p.m. Fruit Round Table Discussion (Coldstream 4)
- 5:00-9:00 p.m. Exhibitor Set-up

Monday, January 7 Main Conference Sessions

8:00 a.m. Exhibits and Registration Desk Open

Concurrent Sessions

- KSHS-KVGA Joint Session** (Coldstream 3)
- 8:45 a.m. Welcome
- 8:55 a.m. Horticulture Department Update
- 9:00 a.m. Horticulture Council Update
- 9:15 a.m. Kentucky Department of Agriculture Update
- 9:30 a.m. Social Media
- 9:45 a.m. Agritourism
- 9:55 a.m. The Vegetable Scene in China

10:30 a.m. Farm Service Agency Update
10:35 a.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
11:00 a.m. Food Day in Kentucky
11:15 a.m. Value Added Produce Grants
11:30 a.m. Farm Money Management

Grape & Wine Short Course (Coldstream 1 & 2)

8:50 a.m. Welcome
9:00 a.m. Sell More Wine!
9:30 a.m. Continued
10:00 a.m. Continued
10:30 a.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
11:00 a.m. Utilizing Oak in Wine, with Tasting

ORGANIC ASSOC. OF KENTUCKY WINTER MEETING (Fayette Room)

11:00 a.m. Organic Association of Kentucky Winter Meeting

12:00 p.m. **EXHIBITORS AND GROWERS LUNCHEON** (Coldstream 1 & 2 Rooms)

12:00 p.m. **KVGA, KSHS, KVS, KWA BOARD/ASSOCIATION MEETINGS**

Kentucky State Horticultural Society - Paris Room

Kentucky Vegetable Growers Association- Georgetown Room

Kentucky Vineyard Society - Versailles Room

Kentucky Wine Association - Lexington Room

Concurrent Sessions

Farmers' Markets (Coldstream 1 & 2)

1:30 p.m. Best Practices for Farmers' Market Produce Sampling
2:00 p.m. Board Governance 101
2:30 p.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
3:10 p.m. Farmers' Market of the Year Award
3:40 p.m. Ag Credit Ag Genius Awards; Agricultural Innovations
4:10 p.m. Answering Home Fruit and Vegetable Questions
4:40 p.m. Writing Press Releases

Vegetable Production (Coldstream 3)

1:30 p.m. Foliar Feeding Vegetable Research
2:00 p.m. Foliar Feeding and Tomato Ripening Disorders
2:30 p.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
3:10 p.m. Vegetable Cultivar Trial Results (Super Sweet Corn, Bell Peppers, Garlic, Heirloom Tomatoes, Turnips)
4:10 p.m. How to Develop Your Own Corn Maze
4:40 p.m. Seeders, Earthway, Jang, Planet Jr., Vacuum (Round Table Discussion)

Grape & Wine Short Course (Coldstream 4)

1:30 p.m. Direct Marketing
2:00 p.m. Continued
2:30 p.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
3:10 p.m. Why and How to Start a Wine Trail
3:10-5:10 In Short Sessions with Elizabeth Slater
3:40 p.m. "Back Roads Wine Trail"
4:10 p.m. Wine Parameters by ISE
4:40 p.m. Continued

Tree Fruit Production (Coldstream 5)

1:30 p.m. Peach Tree Nutrition
2:00 p.m. Apple, Peach, Plum & Cherry Borers
2:30 p.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
3:10 p.m. Mesonet/NWS Apple Disease and Insect Models
3:40 p.m. USDA-ARS Pear Cultivar Update
4:10 p.m. Apple Fruit Rots and their Control
4:40 p.m. Physiology of Pruning Fruit Trees
5:20 p.m. Kentucky Strawberry Growers Assoc. Meeting

5:00 p.m. Exhibits Close

6:00 p.m. **Celebration of Kentucky Wines** (Coldstream 3)

Tuesday, January 8

8:00 a.m. Exhibits Open

Concurrent Sessions**Organic Farming and Gardening** (Coldstream 1 & 2)

8:30 a.m. Weed Suppression and Cover Crops
9:00 a.m. Weed Control
9:30 a.m. Extended Season Row Covers and New OMRI Insecticides
10:00 a.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
10:40 a.m. Organic Disease Control

Vegetable Production (Coldstream 3)

8:30 a.m. Irrigation Scheduling
9:00 a.m. Irrigation Water Risks and Remediation
9:30 a.m. KVGA Annual Business Meeting
10:00 a.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
10:40 a.m. Bell Pepper Cultivar Trials
11:10 a.m. Deer, Crow, and Raccoon Control

Grape & Wine Short Course (Coldstream 4)

9:00 a.m. Crop Insurance
9:30 a.m. Mines to Wines - Grape Production on Reclaimed Mineland
10:00 a.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
10:40 a.m. Using FRAC Codes to Prevent Fungicide Resistance in Vineyards
11:10 a.m. Continued

Tree Fruit (Coldstream 5)

8:30 a.m. Tree Fruit and Small Fruit Spray Guide Update and Understanding Resistance Codes
9:00 a.m. Appalachian Fruit Research Station Pear Breeding Program
9:30 a.m. Living in the Country and the Wise Use of Credit
10:00 a.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
10:40 a.m. Apple Tree Nutrition
11:10 a.m. KSHS Annual Business Meeting

Beginning Fruit & Vegetable Production (Fayette)

8:30 a.m. Twenty Years of Plasticulture Demonstration Work
9:00 a.m. The Basics of Managing Vegetable Diseases

- 9:30 a.m. Fruit Production Considerations
- 10:00 a.m. Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
- 10:40 a.m. The Importance of Plant Nutrition
- 11:10 a.m. Farm to School Marketing

- 11:45 a.m. **Grower Awards Luncheon** (Coldstream 1 & 2)

Concurrent Sessions

Small Fruit Production (Coldstream 1 & 2)

- 1:30 p.m. Spotted Wing Drosophila?
- 2:00 p.m. Plasticulture Strawberry Production
- 2:30 p.m. Cider/Coffee Break
- 3:10 p.m. Plasticulture Strawberry Production Continued
- 3:40 p.m. Blackberry Variety Taste Evaluation
- 4:10 p.m. Blueberry Viruses

High Tunnel Workshop (Coldstream 3)

- 1:30 p.m. High Tunnel Innovations, Produce Varieties and Marketability
- 2:00 p.m. Overview of Tennessee High Tunnel Programs
- 2:30 p.m. Cider/Coffee Break
- 3:10 p.m. UK High Tunnel & NRCS Programming
- 3:40 p.m. High Tunnel Grower Break-Out Sessions
- 4:10 p.m. High Tunnel Grower Break-Out Sessions - Continued

Grape & Wine Short Course (Coldstream 4)

- 1:30 p.m. Active Freeze Protection Methods
- 2:00 p.m. Continued
- 2:30 p.m. Cider/Coffee Break
- 3:10 p.m. Freeze Protection - Overhead Sprinkler Systems
- 3:40 p.m. Continued
- 4:10 p.m. State of the Industry
- 4:40 p.m. Ag Credit Ag Genius Awards Ceremony and Wine Tasting (Bourbon Room)

Agritourism (Coldstream 5)

- 1:30 p.m. Social Media Marketing Strategies
- 2:00 p.m. Developing Your Own QR Codes
- 2:30 p.m. Cider/Coffee Break
- 3:10 p.m. New KY Farms Are Fun Website Tutorial
- 3:40 p.m. Introduction to the Kentucky Agritourism Alliance
- 4:10 p.m. Agritourism Internship Program and KYTC Way Finding Signage Program
- 4:40 p.m. 2013 Agritourism Grant Panel - Featuring Representatives from USDA, KCARD, KDA, and GOAP

Wholesale Marketing (Fayette)

- 1:30 p.m. GAP Update/Q&A Third Party Audits
- 2:00 p.m. Wholesale Produce Buyer Panel
- 2:30 p.m. Cider/Coffee Break
- 3:10 p.m. One-On-One Meeting with Wholesalers
- 3:40 p.m. Continued
- 4:10 p.m. Continued

KENTUCKY FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONFERENCE
Embassy Suites Hotel, Lexington KY -- January 7-8, 2013

Mark one: _____ ADVANCE REGISTRATION _____ I am not able to attend--continue my membership(s) as listed below.

NAME(S) for name tag (Please print) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE: (_____) _____ OCCUPATION/FIRM _____

FAX: (_____) _____ E-Mail _____

PLEASE LIST NAME(S) OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS: _____

I recommend _____ for the KSHS or KVGA Board of Directors.

Complimentary registration for County Extension Agents, University Students, and children under 15 years of age accompanying an adult.

**** A \$30 registration allows entrance into any conference meeting session.**

One year membership plus meeting registration.

\$30 PER PERSON

Kentucky State Horticultural Society ----- Number attending _____

Kentucky Vegetable Growers Association ----- Number attending _____

Organic Association of Kentucky ----- Number attending _____

Grape & Wine Short Course ----- Number attending _____

[Meeting registration only -- does not include organization membership.]

\$30 each x Total number attending _____ = TOTAL \$ _____

KVS -- See separate sheet for KY Vineyard Society membership.

Register for the **Celebration of Kentucky Wines**, Jan. 7, 2013 / 6:00-7:30 PM

(An additional \$.25 per tasting will be collected during the event.)

Number attending _____ x \$25 each = TOTAL \$ _____

EXHIBITOR/GROWER LUNCHEON -- January 7, 2013 / 12:00 Noon EST

MENU: *Will be mostly locally produced Kentucky Proud Products*

Number attending _____ x \$26 each = TOTAL \$ _____

AWARDS LUNCHEON - January 8, 2013 / 11:45 p.m. EST

Number attending _____ x \$33 each = TOTAL \$ _____

MENU: *Will be mostly locally produced Kentucky Proud Products*

****Meal tickets can only be guaranteed through advance registration.**

→ Please make CHECKS payable to: **KENTUCKY FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONFERENCE**

CHECK # _____ CHECK AMT \$ _____ CASH AMT \$ _____ TOTAL PAID \$ _____

Mail advance registration to:

Mary Ann Kelley, Research & Education Center,

PO Box 469, Princeton, KY 42445-0469

Phone: 270-365-7541 x 216; Fax: 270-365-2667


Dr. John Strang, Coordinator

ADVANCE REGISTRATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 2012

Receiving Fruit Facts Electronically on the Internet

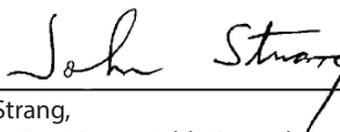
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John G. Strang,
Extension Fruit & Vegetable Specialist