

Kentucky Fruit Facts

Feb/Mar 2007 (2-3/2007)

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

John Strang, Extension Fruit Specialist, Editor
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Fruit Crop News

It has been an interesting winter and spring, weather wise in Kentucky this year. This was the 11th coldest and 26th driest February in the past 112 years, but few areas experienced temperatures below 0°F. The particularly warm spring has accelerated growth substantially. By my calculations, as of the end of March we are running a little more than two weeks ahead developmentally in comparison with the 2006 season. Floral development has advanced so rapidly that it has been difficult to apply sprays at the proper time. Maurice Fegenbush in Bloomfield noted Eastern tent caterpillars working on his apple trees just past the tight cluster stage. They normally don't begin to show up until after bloom. The 70 and 80°F temperatures have maximized fire blight development and have set us up for very high risks of



infections in pear and this will most probably carry over to apples. Growers should carefully monitor bloom development and rain or heavy dew events. Apply streptomycin just prior to the washing of the fire blight bacteria from the flower pistils into the nectaries to reduce infections.

Winter injury to flower buds has been minimal and we have full crops on all of our tree and small fruit plantings. Grape varieties that have less resistance to mildew that lost their leaves early to downy mildew last fall are showing significantly more cane die back than those that had better spray programs. Most growers are behind in their pruning and fertilization programs.

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Upcoming Meetings

Apr. 5 Training Systems for Commercial Wine Grapes, UK Horticultural Research Farm, 4320 Emmeret Farm Lane, Lexington, KY 40514. 4:00 p.m. EST. Contact Kaan Kurtural 859-351-8064.

Apr. 5 Tree and Small Fruit Pruning Field Day, Black Oak Winery, Princeton. 9:00 A to noon. Contact 270-365-2787.

Apr. 10 Home Fruit Tree Pruning Demonstration, Brandenburg Contact Andy Mills 270-422-4958.

Apr. 12 Fruit Production for Small Landowners, Fayette County Extension Office, Lexington. 7:00 p.m. Contact Jamie Dockery 859-257-5582.

Apr. 12 Calibration of Air-blast Sprayers, UK Horticultural Research Farm, 4320 Emmeret Farm Lane, Lexington, KY 40514. 4:00 p.m. EST. Contact Kaan Kurtural 859-257-1332.

Apr. 12 One-Year Old Blackberry Dormant Pruning, UKREC, Princeton. 10:00 AM Contact Joe Masabni 270-365-7541 X 247.

Apr. 14 Calibration of Air-blast Sprayers, Eden Shale Farm, Rt. 4, Owenton, KY 40359. 1:00 p.m. EST. Contact Shannon Rudd 502-484-5531 office; 859-509-2971 cell; e-mail: srudd@uky.edu or Kaan Kurtural 859-351-8064 cell.

Apr. 14 Weed Control in Fruit Trees, Bardwell (Carlisle county). 9:00 AM. Contact Carla Harper 270-628-5458.

Apr. 16 Fruit Grower Meeting, Terry and Cindy Peake's Bramble Ridge Orchard, Mt. Sterling. Contact Ron Catchen 859-498-8741 or John Strang 859-257-5685. See program below.

Apr. 19 The Five Steps of Canopy Management, UK Horticultural Research Farm, 4320 Emmeret Farm Lane, Lexington, KY 40514. 4:00 p.m. EST. Contact Kaan Kurtural 859-351-8064.

Apr. 21 The Five Steps of Canopy Management, UKREC, Princeton, KY 42445. 1:00 p.m. CST. Contact Joe Masabni 270-365-7541 X 247 or Kaan Kurtural 859-351-8064 cell.

Apr. 28 The Five Steps of Canopy Management, Eden Shale Farm, Rt. 4, Owenton, KY 40359. 1:00 p.m. EST. Contact Shannon Rudd 502-484-5531 office; 859-509-2971 cell; e-mail: srudd@uky.edu or Kaan Kurtural 859-351-8064 cell.

Apr. 28 Kentucky Nut Growers Association Spring Meeting, Hardin County Extension Office, Elizabethtown. 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Contact Kirk Pomper 502-597-5942 or Amy Aldenderfer 270-765-4121.

May 1-2 Kentucky Derby WineFest, Louisville. At the overlook on the Waterfront, net to the Derby Festival Chow Wagon. Tickets include a complimentary wine glass, event pin and samplings of some of Kentucky's finest beverages. For more information, visit the website at <http://www.kdf.org/events/eventviewer.asp?ID=241>

May 10-12 Third Annual Kentucky Wine & Vine Fest, Nicholasville. For more information visit the website at <http://www.kywineandvine.com>

May 19 N. Kentucky Wine Festival, Campbell County Fairgrounds, Alexandria. For more information, visit the website at <http://www.nkywinefestival.com>

June 2 32nd Annual Rotary Club Wine and Cheese Tasting, For the wine novice and enthusiast alike, the Bardstown Rotary Club, in conjunction with the American Heart Association will feature Award Winning Kentucky wines on the lawn of historic Spald-

ing Hall from 6:30-9:00 PM. For more information, call 502-348-4877 or 800-638-4877 or visit the website at <http://www.visitbardstown.com>

Jun. 3-4 National Value Added Agricultural Conference, Embassy Suites Hotel, Lexington Contact Jennifer Hunter 859-257-7272 X 246, e-mail: jhunter@uky.edu See article below.

Jun. 7 Fruit Grower Meeting, Kevan Evans's, Evans Orchard, Georgetown, Contact Mark Reese 502-863-0984 or John Strang 859-257-5685

Fruit Grower Meeting

Monday, April 16

Bramble Ridge Orchard
2726 Osborne Rd., Mt. Sterling, KY 40353
Terry and Cindy Peake, owners
859-498-9123 market / 859-498-0502 home

Directions: Take I-64 towards Mt. Sterling and get off at exit 113 proceeding west on US 60 towards Mt. Sterling. At the first traffic light (approx 1.5 miles) turn left on the bypass. Proceed 1/4 mile to the first light and turn left on Old Owingsville Rd. Turn right (150 yards) on Osborne Rd. Proceed 1.5 miles to the Bramble Ridge Orchard (2726 Osborne Rd.), which will be on your right. Look for the barn and sign.

Program:

All times EDT

- 10:00 a.m. Registration
- 10:15 Tour of Bramble Ridge Orchard
- Terry and Cindy Peake
- 10:45 Early Spring Fruit Diseases
- John Hartman
- 11:05 Early Season Insects - Ric Bessin
- 11:35 Fruit Thinning - John Strang
- 12:00 Lunch
Lunch will be available at cost (in the \$7.00 range) for those that preregister.

Preregister for lunch by calling Mary Ann Kelley at 270/365-7541 Ext. 216 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. CDT weekdays by Thursday April 12 and give her a count for the Fruit Grower Meeting at the Bramble Ridge Orchard.

- 1:00 p.m. Herbicide Sprayer Calibration and Building Your Own Sprayer - Joe Masabni
- 1:30 UK Ag. Weather Center Efforts to Provide Apple IPM Information for Kentucky Growers - Tom Priddy
- 1:45 Apple Grower Round Table Discussion
Maurice Fegenbush, moderator
- 2:30 Adjourn

Wine Making Sessions

by Tom Cottrell, UK Extension Enologist

These sessions are held on Saturdays and geared for Kentucky Wine Producers and Potential Wine Producers. The cost is \$20.00 per session.

Sessions are held at the:

Campbell County Extension Office (10:00 AM)
3500 Alexandria Pike, Newport, KY 41076
Contact David Koester to enroll
phone: 859-572-2600

Washington County Extension Office (3:00 PM)
211 Progress Ave., Springfield, KY
Contact Darice to enroll
phone 859-336-7741

4/21/07 - Session 4

1. Cleaning vs. Sterilizing
2. Sterilizing for bottling

5/12/07 - Session 5

1. Grapes and Juice Handling Equipment
- What kinds work well?
2. Tanks
3. Drains

6/2/07 - Session 6

1. Yeast Choices
2. Yeast Wake-up
3. Restarting Stuck Fermentations
4. Stopping Fermentations

Questions? Contact Tom Cottrell at 859-257-0037; e-mail: tom.cottrell@uky.edu

National Value Added Agricultural Conference, June 3-5

by Jennifer Hunter, UK Agricultural Economics Extension Associate

The 9th Annual National Value Added Agricultural Conference will be hosted in Lexington, Kentucky, June 3rd – 5th, 2007. The conference will focus on three main tracts including:

1. Value Added in Community Development,
 2. Bio-Economy, and
 3. Toolbox Tips for Value Added Entrepreneurs.
- Detailed information regarding the conference may be found at <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/AgEcon/vaac/>

welcome.html. Questions ? Contact Jennifer Hunter (859) 257-7272 X 246 or email jhunter@uky.edu

The Embassy Suites Hotel is offering a special conference rate of \$109/night. This rate will only be available until May 1st. You must note that you are with the “National Value Added Agriculture Conference” to receive the discounted rate. You may contact the hotel directly at (859) 455-5000 or on-line reservations can be made at the following link http://embassy-suites.hilton.com/en/es/groups/personalized/lexeses_nva/index.jhtml

Winter and Early Spring Cultural Practices to Control Tree Fruit Diseases

by John Hartman, U.K. Extension plant Pathologist

Many fruit growers in Kentucky are now engaged in orchard pruning and other late winter and early spring activities. Each season, apple and stone fruit diseases are a threat to orchard productivity and fruit quality. Now is an important time for fruit growers to manage some of these destructive diseases. Cultural practices applied this winter and early spring will help to reduce disease in the crop next summer.

There are many cultural practices that can be implemented now and in the coming weeks to reduce the threat of diseases such as apple and peach scab, stone fruit and apple fruit rots, apple and stone fruit canker, apple and stone fruit powdery mildews, plum black knot, apple and stone fruit collar rots, apple fire blight, and cedar-apple rust. The following are cultural practices beneficial for reducing tree fruit diseases:

- * Sanitation - prune out last year's infections, cankers, and any dead wood while the trees are dormant.
- * Remove nearby landscape or forest trees or overhanging tree branches that might shade the fruit trees.
- * For apple and pear disease management, especially for fire blight, remove and destroy any abandoned and unsprayed apple or pear trees near the orchard.
- * Remove and destroy susceptible cedars and junipers if possible or at least remove and destroy galls on susceptible cedars and junipers. Cedar-apple rust galls are visible now. The absence of cedars or junipers within 200 yards of the orchard indicates that cedar rust diseases are not likely to be a serious problem for apples in the orchard.

- * Thin fruit tree branches during the dormant pruning operation to open up the trees to better sunlight penetration.
- * Remove prunings from the orchard and destroy them.
- * Mummies (dried, shriveled fruits from last year) should be removed from the tree, picked up from the ground, and destroyed.
- * Rake up and destroy all fallen leaves from the previous season or chop fallen leaves into tiny pieces with a power mower before spring.
- * Plant scab-resistant apple trees.
- * Select and plant fire blight-tolerant apple varieties and rootstocks.
- * Provide good soil drainage. Underground tiling will help improve internal drainage of heavy soils.
- * Avoid collar rot-susceptible apple rootstocks such as MM106. Use only disease-free nursery stock when planting a new block of trees.
- * Soil contaminated with the collar rot fungus should not be moved about.
- * Remove and destroy weeds, undergrowth and brush from near the orchard; these plants may harbor pathogenic microbes.
- * Be prepared to monitor for disease-favorable weather conditions, especially in spring.
- * Read and understand the 2007 Commercial Tree Fruit Spray Guide and develop ways to integrate fungicide applications into the total orchard disease management program.
- * Purchase necessary fungicides so that they are available when they are needed during the growing season.

For more specific information concerning tree fruit diseases and control recommendations, please consult the current U.K. College of Agriculture Commercial Tree Fruit Spray Guide (ID-92) or the Midwest Tree Fruit Handbook (ID-93). These publications are available at County Extension Offices statewide. More detailed information about symptoms, causal organisms, disease cycles and epidemiology, and control of

tree fruit diseases can be found in the Compendium of Apple and Pear Diseases and the Compendium of Stone Fruit Diseases. These books are available from The American Phytopathological Society, 3340 Pilot Knob Road, St. Paul, MN 55121.

Fruit Spray Guides - Disease Management Changes for 2007

by John Hartman, U.K. Extension Plant Pathologist

The 2007 Midwest Commercial Tree Fruit Spray Guide (ID-92) and the Midwest Commercial Small Fruit and Grape Spray Guide 2007 (ID-94) have been prepared by plant pathology, entomology and horticulture specialists from several Midwestern states. The guides are available for Kentucky growers and can be obtained from County Extension Offices statewide. These guides are updated annually so that growers can have the latest information on new pesticides added to the guide as well as new use patterns (or sometimes discontinuation) for the older pesticides. For disease management, the following changes have been made for 2007.

Apple scab fungicide resistance alert. It is apparent that strains of the apple scab fungus in the Midwest are now resistant to DMI fungicides (Nova, Procure, and Rubigan). This means that extended protectant programs are in jeopardy and that growers may need to go back to weekly applications of protectant fungicides. Substituting a strobilurin (Flint, Sovran) for a DMI fungicide to extend protection is not effective. If growers are having trouble managing scab disease in the orchard, it may be due to fungicide resistance. Testing orchard scab fungi for resistance to DMI fungicides can be done by Cornell University plant pathologists, but it is fairly costly.

Apple spray guide changes. At the green tip stage, scab resistance to Syllit fungicide is noted, Thiram is removed from the spray schedule for disease control, and thiophanate-methyl (Topsin-M) is removed from the early spray schedule. At tight cluster, Scala, a new fungicide, is added to the list of fungicides for protection against scab. At first and second cover, scab resistance to thiophanane-methyl (Topsin – M) is noted.

What is scala fungicide? Scala is a reduced-risk fungicide used for apple scab control early in the season. It is effective at low temperatures that often occur before

bloom. The active ingredient for Scala is pyrimethanil and there is a 72 day PHI for this fungicide.

Pear spray guide changes. For fire blight management during pear bloom, Mycoshield and Flameout (oxytetracycline) have been added. Neither formulation of this antibiotic is cleared for use on apples. Flameout is a new form of oxytetracycline; Mycoshield has been in use for agricultural purposes for some years.

Cherry spray guide changes. At cherry petal fall and cherry shuck-fall, Gem, a new fungicide, is added to the spray guide for cherry leaf spot and powdery mildew management. Flint is removed from the spray guide here. At cherry first cover spray, fungicide resistance management suggestions are made and a description of an integrated copper/sterol inhibitor/strobilurin program for cherry leaf spot management is introduced in the spray guide.

What is Gem fungicide? Gem is used for management of cherry leaf spot, powdery mildew, and peach scab. The active ingredient is trifloxystrobin – the same as Flint fungicide, but Gem is a different formulation. Like other strobilurin fungicides, Gem penetrates plant tissue through trans-laminar activity.

Peach spray guide changes. At the peach shuck split and remaining covers stage, Gem fungicide is added for management of scab and powdery mildew. Also at peach shuck split, Flameout antibiotic is added and wettable sulfur is removed from the list for bacterial spot management.

Grape fungicide resistance alert. This alert, repeated several times in the grape spray guide this year indicates that for powdery mildew control, DMI fungicides (Nova, Rubigan, Elite, Procure) and strobilurin fungicides (Abound, Sovran and Flint) might not be effective in some vineyards due to resistance. Also, some strains of grape downy mildew are resistant to the strobilurin fungicides. Fungicide resistance can be managed by mixing the vulnerable fungicide with a fungicide having a different mode of action, often a broad-spectrum protectant fungicide.

Grape spray guide changes. For the post-bloom shatter stage and from first cover to veraison stages, the fungicide Carbamate 76WP has been replaced by Ferbam 76WP for management of black rot and downy mildew. This is the same fungicide, but with a different name. Grape cultivars such as Corot Noir, Geneva Red - 7, Noiret, and Valvin Muscat have been added to the grape cultivar disease susceptibility table.

Blueberry spray guide changes. At the dormant stage, for phomopsis cane and twig blight management, the fungicide Sulforix has been added. At the green tip, pink bud, and bloom stages, the fungicide Indar has been added for mummyberry, Botrytis, stem canker and blight, and anthracnose management.

Raspberry and blackberry spray guide changes. The fungicide Sulforix has been added for management of anthracnose, spur blight, and cane blight during the late dormant period. At bloom and post-bloom until harvest the fungicide Pristine has been added for Botrytis fruit rot (only) management.

Strawberry spray guide changes. There were no changes from the 2006 guide to the 2007 guide.

Chateau Herbicide is Now Available for Bearing Fruit Trees

by Joe Masabni, U.K. Extension Horticulturist

A couple of years ago, I wrote about the newly labeled herbicide Chateau for use on grapes and non-bearing tree fruits. I have tested it in spring and fall applications on all tree fruits and grapes and was very impressed with its long residual activity.

In one experiment I applied various herbicides in the fall after fruit harvest but before soil freezing. The purpose of this experiment was to evaluate fall herbicide application as means to keep the orchard or vineyard clean in early spring to free up time for growers for pruning, pesticide sprays, etc. Of the herbicides applied, Chateau performed best and lasted till early June in Western Kentucky before it was deemed necessary to control weeds. Other treatments such as Surflan, Treflan, and Karmex, didn't last as long and weed control was needed as early as early May.

In experiments where herbicides were applied in spring, Chateau was found the most effective in controlling weeds, both broadleaves and grasses. Two applications at 6 oz/A, one in early spring and the second in mid-season (July 1) provided the cleanest plots by harvest time.

Now that Chateau is labeled on bearing fruit trees, growers and producers are encouraged to test its effectiveness in their orchard and vineyard and compare it to their traditional herbicide control methods.

The following information is taken from the Chateau label for bearing fruit trees and grapes. Chateau 51WDG (flumioxazin 51% ai) is labeled for

control of annual broadleaves and suppression of grasses at 6-12 oz in 15-75 gal of water spray volume application. The preferred timing is in the fall to maximize the potential for rainfall to activate and set the herbicide. Do not apply to trees less than 1 yr old, or to mature trees after bloom through final harvest, unless with hooded or shielded application. Apply alone at preemergence or tank mix with Roundup or Gramoxone at postemergence with a crop oil 1% v/v or NIS 0.25% v/v. Do not incorporate. Do not allow drift to contact foliage or green bark. Max. rate is 24 oz per season. Min. 30 days between applications. PHI = 60 days.

Chateau is harmful if residue is applied to foliage, especially in grapes. A special label is available for tank cleaning after Chateau use. Additional label information and supplemental label information for newly-added crops such as strawberry can be found at <http://www.cdms.net/manuf/1prod.asp?pd=7449&lc=1>

We highly recommend you print and read the whole label and keep a copy in your spray record for quick reference.

Danitol Labeled for Bushberries

Danitol 2.4 EC has recently received a supplemental label for use on blueberry, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, Juneberry and currants. Kentucky pests controlled by Danitol are blueberry maggot, cherry fruit worm, Japanese beetle, oblique banded leafroller, currant cane borer, and plum curculio. Three applications are allowed per year on currants and two applications on the other berry crops.

Prevent Grape Anthracnose Now

by John Hartman, UK Extension Plant Pathologist

In some vineyards, grapes are just beginning to break dormancy, so grape growers will want to take steps now to prevent anthracnose disease. Grape anthracnose most commonly occurs on shoots and berries; however fruit stems, leaves, petioles and tendrils are also susceptible. Anthracnose reduces the quality and quantity of fruit and weakens the vine. Once the disease is established in a vineyard, it can be very destructive. Anthracnose of grape is caused by the fungus *Elsinoe ampelina*. **Symptoms.** On young, succulent shoots, lesions first appear as numerous small, circular, reddish spots that enlarge, become sunken, and develop gray centers and round or angular edges. Slightly raised, dark reddish-

brown to violet-black margins eventually surround the lesions. Lesions may coalesce, causing a blighting or killing of the shoot. Infected areas may crack, causing shoots to become brittle. Anthracnose lesions on shoots may be confused with hail injury; however, unlike hail damage, the anthracnose lesion edges are raised and black and generally distributed while hail damage generally appears on only one side of the shoot.

On leaf petioles and on the fruit pedicel and rachis, symptoms appear similar to that seen on the shoots. Leaf spots are circular with gray centers and dark margins and are often numerous. The necrotic center of the lesion often drops out, creating a shot-hole appearance. Young leaves are more susceptible to infection than older leaves. When veins are affected, especially on young leaves, the lesions prevent normal development, resulting in malformation or complete drying or burning of the leaf. Lesions may cover the entire leaf blade or appear mainly along the veins.

On berries, small, reddish circular spots initially develop. The spots then enlarge to an average diameter of 1/4 inch and may become slightly sunken. The centers of the spots turn whitish gray and are surrounded by narrow reddish-brown to black margins. This symptom often resembles a bird's eye, and the disease has been called bird's eye rot. Lesions may extend into the pulp and cause the fruit to crack. Acervuli eventually develop in the lesions and a pinkish mass of conidia exudes from these structures during wet weather. Clusters are susceptible to infection from before flowering until veraison.

Disease history. The fungus overwinters in the vineyards as sclerotia (fungal survival structures) on infected shoots. In the spring, during prolonged wet periods, the sclerotia germinate to produce abundant spores (conidia) which are spread by splashing rain to new growing tissues. In early spring, when free moisture from rain or dew is present, conidia germinate and infect succulent tissue. Although conidia can infect over a wide range of temperatures (ranging from 36°F to 90°F), the higher the temperature, the faster disease develops. For example, disease symptoms take approximately 13 days to appear after infection occurs at 36°F and only four days after infection occurs at 90°F. Heavy rainfall and warm temperatures are ideal for disease development and spread.

Once the disease is established, fruiting bodies called acervuli form on diseased areas. These acervuli produce conidia during periods of wet weather and the conidia are responsible for continued spread of the fungus and the disease throughout the growing season.

Disease management.

*Prune out and destroy (remove from the vineyard) diseased shoots, cluster stems, and berries during the dormant season. Sanitation is very important to reduce primary inoculum.

*Eliminate wild grapes near the vineyard so they don't serve as a reservoir for the disease. This may be difficult in wooded areas, but they should at least be removed from fence rows.

*Plant disease-tolerant cultivars. Vinifera and French Hybrid cultivars may be more susceptible than American grapes, such as Concord and Niagara.

*Open up the canopy by selecting training system, shoot positioning, and leaf removal practices that promote foliage drying and sunlight penetration.

*Apply a dormant application of Liquid Lime Sulfur in early spring, followed by applications of foliar fungicides during the growing season.

House Bill 391 – When Less is More and Vice Versa

With baking for farmers market included under house bill 391, at least some bakers have given some thought to how they can make more money off their given set of ingredients. One way is to make smaller, individual servings. There is the hassle of extra wrapping, but the difference in profit can be profound.

For instance, one loaf of Southern Living's Our Best Recipes banana bread, (the one using three bananas, with an added cup of blueberries and a little lemon balm) sells for about \$6 or \$7 at my market. The same batter will make 8 mini loaves which sell for \$2 apiece, or \$16, more than twice as much.

For an iced sheet cake, coffee cake or bar type product, the reverse is true. In this case a 7" x 11" pan is used and the product is cut into six large pieces instead of eight small ones. This size pan allows a cake product to rise taller and bars to be thicker than with a 9" x 13" pan. If icing or topping is used the whole recipe is spread on so that it is very thick. The customer translates the big size and the thickness of the icing or topping into quality and value. For example, if this size sheet product is cut into eight small pieces and sold for \$1.50 each piece, the earnings are \$12. If it is cut into six pieces and sold for \$3 each piece, the earnings are \$18, or 1-1/2 times as much.

Interactive Web System will Link KY Ag. Producers and Consumers

An innovative new web-based system will soon connect Kentucky agricultural businesses, farmers and markets in a unique way to benefit consumers and producers alike.

Called MarketMaker, the system features a mapping function and census data on locales and will enable buyers and sellers of food products to find each other quicker and easier. Sellers can use this interactive tool to identify potential markets and find processors and other businesses they need to profitably move their products to the market. Access to the web site is free and open to the public from any computer connected to the internet.

"MarketMaker is already working in three states and we're excited it's now available to our Kentucky agricultural producers and food-related businesses," said Steve Isaacs, Cooperative Extension Assistant Director for Community and Economic Development for the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture.

The program comes to Kentucky through the collaborative efforts of the UK College of Agriculture, the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, the Governor's Office of Agricultural Policy, and Allied Food Marketers.

"Each partner has played a crucial role in launching MarketMaker Kentucky", said Michael Judge, Executive Director of the Office of Agricultural Marketing and Product Promotion at the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. "We've all added so many different pieces – farmer, processor, market lists, online resources – that we can't tell where the lines are drawn and that truly indicates a strong multi-partner collaboration."

MarketMaker was demonstrated to Kentucky's Cooperative Extension agents at their state-wide conference in early February. Other presentations are scheduled for the Community Farm Alliance annual meeting, Ohio River Valley Farm Marketing Conference, KDA's Farmer's Market Summits and the Growing Kentucky II symposium in March at UK.

Kentucky is only the fourth state to become part of this national program developed by University of Illinois Extension. For a closer view, visit Kentucky MarketMaker at www.marketmakerky.com. If you would like more information, contact UK Food Systems Initiative coordinator Bob Perry at kymarketmaker@uky.edu, or call him at 859-257-8890.

Receiving Fruit Facts Electronically on the Internet

Fruit Facts is available on the web in the pdf format. To get notification of the monthly Fruit Facts posting automatically and approximately two weeks earlier than it would normally be received via mail, you can subscribe to the UK College of Agriculture's Majordomo list processor.

New subscription requests and requests to unsubscribe should be addressed as follows.

To subscribe type "majordomo194@ca.uky.edu" in the To: line of your e-mail message.

Please enter a subject in the Subject: line -- the system needs for the Subject line not to be empty (blank).

In the message body, enter the following two lines (nothing more!):

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subscribe fruitfacts  
end
```

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Or, to unsubscribe, the lines:  
unsubscribe fruitfacts  
end
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You should receive confirmation by return e-mail. If you have a problem, or if you wish to communicate with a person about "fruitfacts", the owner's address (the To: line of the message) is: owner-fruitfacts@ca.uky.edu



John G. Strang,
Extension Fruit & Vegetable Specialist