

Kentucky Fruit Facts

Oct-Dec 2009 (10-12/2009)

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

John Strang, Extension Fruit Specialist, Editor
Karen Shahan, Administrative Assistant

Fruit Crop News

The production season is over, but fruit growers still have a number of jobs to be completed.

Apples. Apple growers should mow their orchards, chop up leaves and fruit beneath the trees, apply nitrogen to help with leaf breakdown if apple scab was a problem this season (See John Hartman's article below), monitor vole populations, and put out bait stations containing zinc phosphide. Young tree trunks should be sprayed with indoor white latex paint to protect from sunscald or have white plastic trunk protectors installed to protect them from rodent chewing.

Peaches. Apply a fungicide for peach leaf curl to protect trees for the 2010 season. We had higher than normal levels of peach leaf curl in 2008 and 2009.

Grapes. European or vinifera grape growers should have covered graft unions, ideally with 4-6 inches of soil above the unions to protect from freeze injury.

Blackberries. Prune out and destroy dead floricanes that fruited this year. Wait until spring to prune the live floricanes.

Inside This Issue:

- 1 - Fruit Crop News
- 2 - Upcoming Meetings
- 2 - 2009 Fruit and Nut Crop Summary
- 4 - Reducing Overwintering Apple Scab Inoculum
- 5 - Non Insured Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Data Collection
- 6 - Sharon Spencer and Adam Watson Begin Work at the KDA
- 6 - 2010 KY Fruit and Vegetable Conference and Trade Show



Strawberries. Matted row strawberry growers should apply straw mulch to protect roots and crowns from frost heaving when the temperature drops into the low 20's.

Store pesticides in a dry, well ventilated, well lit storage area. Keep temperatures above freezing, particularly for liquid formulations. Dispose of deteriorated pesticides and those that are no longer labeled. Winterize sprayers by draining the tank and cleaning nozzles. Put antifreeze in the tank and run the sprayer until it comes out the nozzles. Check the grease fittings. An El Nino oscillation characterized by warming equatorial Pacific Ocean temperatures has been initiated and is expected to strengthen over the coming months. The December through February forecast for Kentucky is for colder than average temperatures and lower than normal precipitation.

This will be the last Fruit Facts issue for 2009.
HAPPY HOLIDAYS!

Upcoming Meetings

Dec. 7-8 The North American Strawberry Growers Annual Meeting and Conference. This years meeting will be held in conjunction with the Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable and Farm Market EXPO. One registration fee covers both conferences.

Dec. 8-10 The Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable and Farm Market EXPO, DeVos Place Convention Center, Grand Rapids Michigan. Visit GLEXP0.com for registration, program and other information. Call 810-234-4126 for registration questions or to receive registration and program information by mail.

Jan. 4-5 Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference and Trade Show, Embassy Suites Hotel, Lexington, KY. The program is found in this Fruit Facts Issue and is also posted on our Horticulture Department website at: <http://www.uky.edu/Ag/Horticulture/meetings.html> Contact John Strang phone: 859-257-5685, email: jstrang@uky.edu

Jan. 6-8 Illinois Specialty Crops, Organic, and Agritourism Conference. Crown Plaza Hotel and Convention Center, Springfield, IL. Check <http://www.specialtygrowers.org/confagenda.htm>

Jan. 11 Kentucky Landscape Industries Winter Conference/Kentucky Certified Nurseryman Exam. Kentucky Exposition Center (South Wing B), Louisville, KY. Contact: Betsie A. Taylor, KNLA Exec. Dir., 216 Pendleton Lane, Frankfort, Ky. 40601, Frankfort, KY 40601; 502.848.0055, 800.735.9791; Fax, 502.848.0013; e-mail, KNLA@mis.net ; url, <http://www.knla.org>

Jan 12-13 Mid-States Horticultural Expo. Kentucky Exposition Center (North Wing), Louisville, KY. Sponsored and managed by Kentucky Nursery and Landscape Association and The Tennessee Nursery and Landscape Association.

Jan. 28-30 2010 Tennessee Horticultural EXPO, Nashville Airport Marriott, 600 Marriott Dr., Nashville, TN. This is the joint meeting of the Tennessee Agritourism Conference, Tennessee Farm Wine Assoc., Tennessee Farmers' Market Assoc., Tennessee Flower Growers Assoc., Tennessee Fruit and Vegetable Assoc., and the Tennessee Viticultural and Oenological Society. Register Online at: https://utconferences.outreach.utk.edu/ei/cm.esp?id=149&pageid=_2PROSX414 ; by Phone: (865) 974-0280. Early registration rates are available for registrations completed on or before January 5, 2010: after January 5, 2010 registration will increase by \$25. Pre-Registration closes for this event on January 22, 2010. After this date, you will need to register on-site at the conference.

There are two registration package options: Expo and Agritourism
(1) Expo registration is \$50 on or before January 5 and \$75 after January 5. It includes access to free conference sessions and the Expo Trade Show, Lunch

and Reception on Friday. A few sessions requiring special materials may require a minimal extra charge.
(2) Agritourism registration is \$100 on or before January 5 and \$125 after January 5. It includes Expo registration plus access to agritourism conference sessions, an agritourism conference notebook, participation in the agritourism bus tour on Saturday, continental breakfast each day, lunch Thursday and the Agritourism Banquet on Thursday evening.

Feb. 2 Southern Illinois Commercial Tree Fruit School, Mt. Vernon Holiday Inn, Mt. Vernon, IL. More details will be forthcoming.

March 2-3 Illinois Small Fruit and Strawberry Schools, Mt. Vernon Holiday Inn, Mt. Vernon, IL. More details will be forthcoming.

2009 Fruit and Nut Crop Summary

By John Strang, Patsy Wilson, Chris Smigell, Dwight Wolfe, Vaden Fenton, Terry Jones, John Hartman and Ric Bessin

The 2009 growing season in Kentucky was a very good one for most fruit crops, with the exception of apples and grapes. January precipitation was 1.4 inches above normal, February and March were 2.2 inches below normal, April and May were 5.28 inches above normal and August was 0.2 inches below normal. For this period January temperatures were 3°F below normal, March through July temperatures were above normal, while June and August temperatures were a total of 5 degrees below normal. It was the second coolest and 8th wettest July and the 24th coolest August and 56th driest August in the past 115 years. Over the past 12 months the temperature was on average only 0.4°F lower than normal.

Early summer harvest dates ran as much as two weeks earlier than normal due to warmer temperatures, but trended toward normal in September for most crops, because of the abnormally cool July and August. Japanese beetle populations were generally low this year.

Apples -- Kentucky growers produced an apple crop that was about 60% of normal due to poor pollination caused by a cool wet spring and the light cropping year in a biennial bearing situation. Fruit set in clusters randomly within trees for many varieties. Most growers decided not to thin their apples this season. Fruit size was often smaller than normal due to low seed numbers, while adequately pollinated fruit were large. Fruit color was outstanding

and we had fully colored McIntosh and Honeycrisp. Apple sales have been generally good partially as a result of the wet growing season and home apple production failures.

High levels of apple scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), moderate to high levels of cedar apple rust (*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*, including fruit infection, and high levels of the sooty blotch and flyspeck complex (several species of fungi) were observed, particularly where spray schedules were inadequate. Frogeye leaf spot (*Botryosphaeria obtuse*) was also commonly seen. Fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) was observed frequently in some orchards, but was not severe.

Oriental fruit moth remains a serious problem in some central Kentucky orchards. Potato leaf hopper levels surged in some orchards. Codling moth levels rebounded from low levels the previous two seasons and were a problem for some growers. Plum curculio is well controlled by petal fall sprays in most orchards. Apple maggot has increased modestly in parts of central Kentucky, but is typically found only in home grown fruit and orchards with reduced spray programs.

Pears -- European pears and Asian pears produced 100% crops. Fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) was relatively light, but codling moths were at normal levels.

Peaches & Plums -- Moderate to full peach and 50% of normal plum crops were harvested across the state. Peach leaf curl (*Taphrinia deformans*) levels were significantly higher than normal. Brown rot (*Monilinia fructicola*), peach scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum*) and bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas campestris pv. pruni*) were severe. More than a few growers had problems with birds.

Pawpaws -- Pawpaws produced a bumper crop of large sized fruit that ripened a little later than normal. Many fruit were less attractive as a result of *Phyllosticta* and other fungi.

Strawberries -- Strawberries produced 80% of a full crop. Fruit size, quality and color were good. Strawberry leaf scorch, (*Diplocarpon earliana*) and strawberry leaf spot (*Mycosphaerella fragariae*) were the primary disease problems, but there were a few cases of black root rot (various causes, including *Rhizoctonia solani*).

Brambles -- Most raspberries and blackberries produced a 100% crop. Sunburned fruit was a moderate problem. Phytophthora root rot was serious on marginally drained sites. Anthracnose (*Elsinoe veneta*), cane blight (*Leptosphaeria coniothyrium*), and spur blight (*Didymella applanata*), in some cases associated with stressful growing conditions, were problematic in some plantings. Systemic Orange rust (*Gymnoconia nitens*) and Rosette (*Cercospora rubi*) were at normal levels. Green June beetles were at low levels as were Japanese beetles.

Grapes -- The 2009 harvest has been about 60% of normal. Fungal disease losses were severe and a number of growers lost their crops. Black rot (*Guignardia bidwellii*), cane and leaf spot (*Phomopsis viticola*), and anthracnose (*Elsinoe ampelina*) were widespread, especially in vineyards managed by inexperienced growers. Downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*) was severe and Powdery mildew (*Uncinula necator*) also caused losses. Several new outbreaks of Pierce's Disease (*Xylella fastidiosa*) were reported.

Grape flea beetle was common in some vineyards in central KY and required control on some farms. Japanese beetle feeding was relatively low and the Green June beetle populations were way down possibly due to the drought the past two years. 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.

Birds were a serious problem across the state for early ripening cultivars and accounted for substantial crop losses. Birds started feeding on grapes well before they were ripe.

Blueberries -- Blueberries produced a 85% of normal crop this season, but harvest was concentrated into a month long period. Fruit size was excellent. Phytophthora root rot was severe on marginally drained sites and some growers had severe plant losses. Stem and twig canker diseases were a problem (*Botryosphaeria dothidea*, *Phomopsis vaccinii*, and *Fusicoccum putrefaciens*). Birds were a serious challenge.

2009 Percentage of Normal Full Crop for Kentucky

Fruit	Percent of Full Crop	Range (%)
<u>Tree Fruit</u>		
Apples	60	20-100
Pawpaws	100	
Peaches	80	
Pears, Asian	100	
Pears, European	100	
Plums, European	50	
<u>Small Fruit</u>		
Blackberries, thorny	100	
Blackberries, thornless	100	
Blueberries	85	
Grapes	60	0-100
Raspberries, fall	90	
Raspberries, spring	100	
Strawberries	80	5-100
<u>Nuts</u>		
Chestnuts	100	
Heartnuts	90	
Hickory, Shagbark	1	
Hickory, Shellbark	1	
Hicans	80	
Pecans	50	10-90
Walnuts, Black	50	
Walnuts, Persian	75	

Reducing Overwintering Apple Scab Inoculum

By John Hartman

The 2009 Kentucky growing season, cooler and wetter than normal, was exceptionally favorable for apple scab disease (Figure 1), caused by the fungus *Venturia inaequalis*. Some apple orchards were left unprotected during wet periods suitable for infection when fungicides could not be applied due to wet conditions or when fungicides were washed off the foliage by rain. Thus, despite well-intentioned disease control efforts (Figure 2), some apple orchards had significant scab on leaves and fruit (Figure 3) by season's end. Scab left on leaves this autumn will overwinter and produce primary inoculum of the fungus to start next year's disease cycle.

Growers with scab in the orchard now will want to assess the damage and take actions that will

reduce scab disease pressure for next year. The scab fungus overwinters in infected fallen leaves left from the previous season. In Kentucky commercial orchards, most of the spores that can start an apple scab epidemic come from within the orchard, however, unsprayed apple and flowering crabapple trees growing nearby can also be a source of inoculum. Because scab spores don't travel very far, the risk of scab infection early in the season can be greatly decreased by reducing or eliminating any old infections in apple leaves on the orchard floor.

Research done in many apple growing regions has shown that either flail-mower chopping of fallen leaves or application of urea will significantly reduce apple scab spore production the next year. Doing both leaf chopping and urea application will reduce scab inoculum even more. After a moist 2009 growing season, Kentucky apple growers could benefit from reducing scab inoculum harbored in apple leaf litter. Leaf shredding and urea applications are relatively inexpensive and reliable sanitation methods that will decrease the risk of apple scab in 2010.

Chopping and shredding leaves. Shredding all leaves on the orchard floor after they have fallen in November is thought to reduce the number of scab spores by more than 50%. Scab spore reduction is less if the flail mower cannot reach into the strip between the trees. The smaller the leaf pieces that are left behind, the more easily they will become decomposed and the more likely they will be consumed by earthworms. Even leaf shredding done in March or April can have some beneficial effect. In springtime, the scab fungus has begun to grow and prepare to release spores into the air at about the apple green tip stage. If shredding is done in early spring, some of the leaves and leaf pieces will be overturned and the spores formed on overturned leaves won't be easily released into the air.

Urea treatments. A 5% solution of urea (46-0-0 spray urea or greenhouse grade) in water (40 lb urea per 100 gallons of water) may be applied to apple trees in the coming weeks just before leaves begin to fall. This should be done as late as possible, within a week of leaf fall, so that translocation of urea into the tree can be avoided, but early enough to have most of the leaves still on the tree. Urea inhibits the development of apple scab fruiting bodies on the fallen leaves and also hastens leaf decomposition. Trees sprayed with urea will tend to defoliate more quickly than unsprayed trees. Urea can also be applied to the leaves on the ground, after all the leaves have dropped. For good coverage, apply about 100 gallons per acre. An air blast sprayer with only the lower nozzles turned on can be used, but field boom-

type sprayers will likely provide better coverage. The ground spray can also be done in the spring, two to four weeks before bud break. Feed grade urea can be substituted for urea fertilizer; it is more expensive, but will dissolve more easily in the spray tank. Be aware that urea treatments can supply about 20 lb actual nitrogen per acre, so seasonal fertilizer rates will need to be adjusted appropriately. Leaf chopping and urea application combined will reduce scab inoculum more than either alone.

Reducing scab inoculum now will make apple scab disease easier to manage next spring and summer. Reduced disease pressure next year will make it more difficult for the fungus to develop resistance to fungicides.

Figure 1. Apple leaves heavily infected causing leaf scab and yellowing symptoms.



Figure 2. Apple orchard air blast sprayer used for applying fungicides for scab control.



Figure 3. Immature fruit and leaf with apple scab disease symptoms.

Non Insured Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) Data Collection

by John Strang, U.K. Fruit and Vegetable Specialist

As participants of the NAP program Kentucky growers are required to provide price figures and yields from prior cropping years to their Farm Service Agency office (FSA) to calculate the assistance funding that they receive. If a grower does not have price figures, national wholesale prices are used, which are substantially lower than Kentucky growers that market retail are use to receiving.

The Kentucky State FSA office is accepting prices provided by U.K. Extension for Kentucky growers if the growers do not have historical orchard price records. In order to acquire this data the KSHS collects annual price records at our Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference and provides average prices to the FSA. Please bring the average prices for which you marketed fruit (apples, pears, peaches, plums, pawpaws, blueberries, blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries) for this season to the 2010 meeting. These figures should reflect the price for which your total crop was sold on a per unit or pound basis. The annual price should be a composite of the price received for all container sizes, for cider production and for any wholesale production.

Sharon Spencer and Adam Watson Begin work at the KDA

We welcome Sharon Spencer and Adam Watson to the Office for Ag Marketing & Product Promotion in the Kentucky Department of Agriculture. Sharon is taking the place of retired Janet Eaton as the Farmer's Market Marketing Specialist. If you need to contact Sharon, you can call her at 502-564-0290 X 235 or email at sharon.spencer@ky.gov. Adam is also assuming a portion of Janet's activities as a Produce Marketing Specialist and will cover food safety, good agricultural practices and the purchase of agricultural conservation easements (PACE) programs. Adam Watson can be reached at 502-564-0290 X 281 or by email at adam.watson@ky.gov.

2010 Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference and Trade Show

JANUARY 4-5, 2010

Monday and Tuesday

Embassy Suites Hotel

1801 Newtown Pike, Lexington, Kentucky 40511

(859) 455-5000; FAX (859) 455-5122; Reservations: 800-EMBASSY

(Mention the KY Fruit & Vegetable Conference to get our special \$109.00 room rate, including an evening managers reception with drinks and a full cooked-to-order breakfast.)

Meeting Outline

Sunday, January 3

Room

4:00-6:00 pm	Pre-conference Record Keeping Training.....	Coldstream 2
6:00-8:00 pm	Pre-conference Reception and Kentucky Farmers' Market Association Annual Meeting	Coldstream 4 & 5
6:00 pm	Midwest Apple Improvement Association Board Meeting	Lobby
7:00-9:00 pm	Exhibitor Set-up	
7:30-9:30 pm	Preconference Fruit Round Table Discussion	Bourbon

Monday, January 4

8:00 am	Exhibits Open	
8:50 am	KSHS-KVGA Joint Session	Coldstream 3
8:50 am	KSHS - KVGA Joint Session.....	Coldstream 3
8:45 am	Welcome	
8:55 am	Horticulture Department Update	
9:00 am	Horticulture Council Update	
9:15 am	Kentucky Department of Agriculture Produce Marketing Update	
9:30 am	Early Season Tomato Production in High Tunnels	
10:00 am	Energy-Smart Horticulture	
10:30 am	Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits - Pre-Function and Lower Atrium Areas	
11:00 am	Kentucky Mesonet Disease and Insect Prediction System	
11:15 am	Governors Office of Agricultural Policy Program Update	
11:30 am	Grasshopper Marketing	

Kentucky Grape & Wine Council MeetingBourbon Room

10:00 am Meeting begins
10:30-11:00 am Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits - Pre-Function and Lower Atrium Areas
Noon Exhibitors & Growers LuncheonColdstream 1 & 2

1:30 pm **Concurrent Sessions**

Winemaking Coldstream 1 & 2

1:30 pm What are Wine Sales All About
2:00 pm Brett Awareness and Detection
2:30 pm Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits - Pre-Function and Lower Atrium Areas
3:10 pm Crucial Safe Wine Making Practices
3:40 pm Wine Tasting

Vegetable ProductionColdstream 3

1:30 pm Snap Bean Production
2:00 pm Vegetable Cultivar Trial Results
2:30 pm Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits - Pre-Function and Lower Atrium Areas
3:10 pm Soil Solarization and Cover Crops for Suppression of Soil Borne Pests
4:10 pm Late Blight, Downy Mildew, and Powdery Mildew Disease Management

Farmers' Markets.....Coldstream 4

1:30 pm How EBT and Debit Impacted Kentucky Farmers' Markets
2:00 pm Economic Impact of Sampling at The Farm Market
2:30 pm Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
3:10 pm Sweet Potato Production
3:55 pm Mulching with a Round Bale Unroller
4:10 pm Using Antioxidants in Small Fruit as a Marketing Tool

Midwest Apple Improvement Association and Commercial Tree Fruit....Coldstream 5

1:30 pm MAIA Update and Look to The Future
2:00 pm Pruning No-Ladder Peaches
2:30 pm Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
3:10 pm Dwarf Apple Production via Benign Neglect
3:40 pm U-Pick at Lynd Fruit Farm
4:10 pm Evaluation Protocol of New Apples by IFO
4:40 pm Apple Taste Evaluation (Bourbon Room)

2:30 pm Break

5:15 pm Exhibits Close .

5:00 pm Celebration of Kentucky Wines Coldstream 1 & 2

6:30 pm BanquetColdstream 3

Tuesday, January 5

8:00 am

Exhibits Open

8:30 am

Concurrent Sessions

Grape & Wine Short CourseColdstream 1 & 2

8:55 am Welcome Address

9:00 am 12-Year Cultivar Update

9:30 am Grape Production Issues: Round Table Discussion
(Question & Answer Session)

10:00 am Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits

10:40 am Grape Disease Diagnostics and Uncommon Problems

11:10 am Cultural Practices to Manage Bunch Rot Diseases

11:40 am LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

Vegetable Production Coldstream 3

8:30 am Grower Vegetable Demonstration Plot Results

9:00 am KVGA Annual Business Meeting

9:30 am Melon Trials

10:00 am Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits

10:40 am Weed Control Management Strategies for Vegetables

11:10 am Plasticulture Sweet Corn Production

11:40 am LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

Organic Farming and Gardening Coldstream 4

8:30 am Cucumber Beetle Control in Muskmelons

9:00 am Corn Earworm Control with Pheromones & Organic Apple
Production Concerns

9:30 am Organic Question and Answer Session

10:00 am Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits

10:40 am Vegetable Problem and Beneficial Insect ID

11:10 am Organic Association of KY (OAK) Organization

11:40 am LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

Tree Fruit Coldstream 5

8:30 am Tree Fruit Spray Guide Update

9:00 am Peach Pruning Systems

9:30 am NC-140 Rootstock Trial Results Summary

10:00 am Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits

10:40 am Tree Fruit Maturation and Harvest Physiology

11:10 am KSHS Annual Business Meeting

11:40 am LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

Food Safety - Good Agricultural Practices Training.....Bourbon

8:30 am Produce Safety, Soil, Manure and Wild Animal Concerns

9:00 am Worker Hygiene and Health

9:30 am Water, Contaminants, Containers and Produce Handling

10:00 am Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits

10:40 am Records, Produce Sampling and Questions

11:10 am Rules and Regulations for Home Based Processing

11:40 am LUNCH ON YOUR OWN

10:00 am Break

11:40 am Lunch on Your Own

1:30 pm

Concurrent Sessions

Grape & Wine Short Course Coldstream 1 & 2

- 1:30 pm IPM: Grape Berry Moth and Grape Root Borer
- 2:00 pm Developing a Relationship between Growers and Wineries (Q & A session)
- 2:30 pm Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
- 3:10 pm Challenges in the Vineyard
- 3:40 pm Disease Management Failure
- 4:10 pm State of the Industry

Direct Marketing.....Coldstream 3

- 1:30 pm Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) Direct Marketing Tools for Producers Interested in Starting or Expanding A CSA Program
- 2:30 pm Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
- 3:10 pm Social Media: It's Free, But Is It Worth It?: Do you Twitter? Do You Have A Facebook Page... You Tube? Who Has the Time for Social Media? Find Out How to Use Social Media Tools to Benefit Your Farm in an Expense-free, Time-efficient Way and Create Brand Loyalty with Your Consumers

Woody Cut Stems.....Coldstream 4

- 1:30 pm New Varieties for 2011
- 2:00 pm Market Bouquet Design & Wholesale Opportunities
- 2:30 pm Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
- 3:10 pm Growing Great Transplants
- 3:40 pm Managing Cut Stem Pests
- 4:10 pm Diseases of Cut Stems

Small Fruit ProductionColdstream 5

- 1:30 pm Blueberry Production Basics
- 2:00 pm Phytophthora Root Rot in Blueberries
- 2:30 pm Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits
- 3:10 pm Plasticulture Strawberry Production
- 3:40 pm High Tunnel Strawberry Production
- 4:10 pm Primocane Fruiting Blackberries

Food Safety - Third Party Audit PreparationBourbon

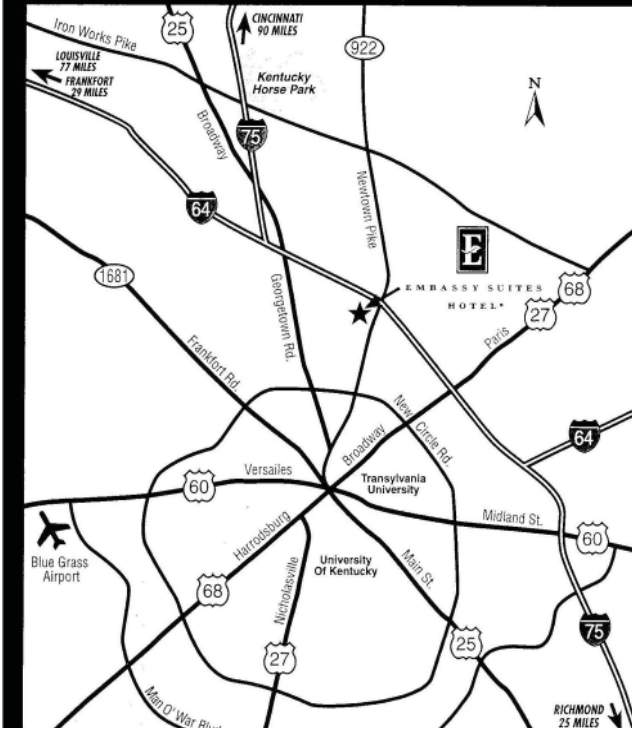
- 1:30 pm Round Table Discussion
- 2:30 pm Cider/Coffee Break and Visit Exhibits

OAK First Annual Meeting.....Fayette

- 1:30 pm Round Table Discussion
- 2:30 pm Break
- 3:00 pm Exhibit Hall Closes

DIRECTIONS

From I-75/64: Take Exit 115 then right on to Newtown Pike. Turn right onto Aristides Blvd. at the UK Coldstream Research Campus. Hotel is on the right.
From Blue Grass Airport: Exit left on to Man O'War Blvd. to Versailles Rd. Turn right onto Versailles Rd. Take Rt. 4 New Circle Rd. north to Newtown Pike Exit North. Turn left onto Aristides Blvd. at the UK Coldstream Research Campus. Hotel is on the right.



John Strang

John G. Strang,
Extension Fruit & Vegetable Specialist

Cooperative Extension Service
University of Kentucky
Horticulture Department
N-318 Ag. Science Ctr. No.
Lexington KY 40546-0091



KENTUCKY FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONFERENCE

Embassy Suites Hotel, Lexington KY -- January 4-5, 2010

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 _____

Meeting registration only (does not include organization membership.)

Mid West Apple Improvement Association---Number attending _____

Grape & Wine Short Course, Jan. 5 -----Number attending _____

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

KVS Membership Fee, + quarterly e-mail newsletter, \$25 each family (\$35 paper copy) TOTAL \$ _____

Register for the **Celebration of Kentucky Wines**, Jan. 4, 5:00-6:30 PM

Number attending _____ x \$10 each = TOTAL \$ _____

EXHIBITOR/GROWER LUNCHEON -- January 4, 2010 / 12:00 Noon EST

****Meal tickets are available only through advance registration.**

Number attending _____ x \$23 each = TOTAL \$ _____

BANQUET - January 4, 2010 -- 6:30 p.m. EST

****Meal prices include meal, tax and tips** Number attending _____ x \$35 each = TOTAL \$ _____

→ **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 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 2009