

Horticultural Association Tours York, Lancaster Orchards

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of pumpkins and every patch is different," Haas said.

Haas said that while the pumpkin patches at this stage look a mess, the method works quite well, especially in the straw fields. It keeps the patches from being muddy and makes the pumpkins easier to harvest.

Tour members were eager to learn how others handle problems such as theft at pick-your-own orchards.

Haas said that several years ago, his orchard had a problem with theft. After endorsing a rule that all vehicle trunks must be opened, about five persons were arrested and that seem to cure the problem ever since then.

The best control for birds, Haas said, is to have lots of cherries so they can eat half of them.

Kauffman's Fruit Farm and Market, owned by the Ken Kauffman family, grow 85 acres of apples, 35 of peaches, and several acres of cherries, plums, and pears.

Kleiner said that the big difference between Lancaster orchards and those in many others counties is that a large market exists. Some counties have many orchards but few potential customers.

Brown's Orchard and Farm Market owned by Stan and Nona Brown and Scott and Brenda Brown, has expanded from 38 acres in 1948 to its present 180 acres.

Barton's Fruit Farm owned by

Richard Barton is a 250-acre farm, farm market, and greenhouses.

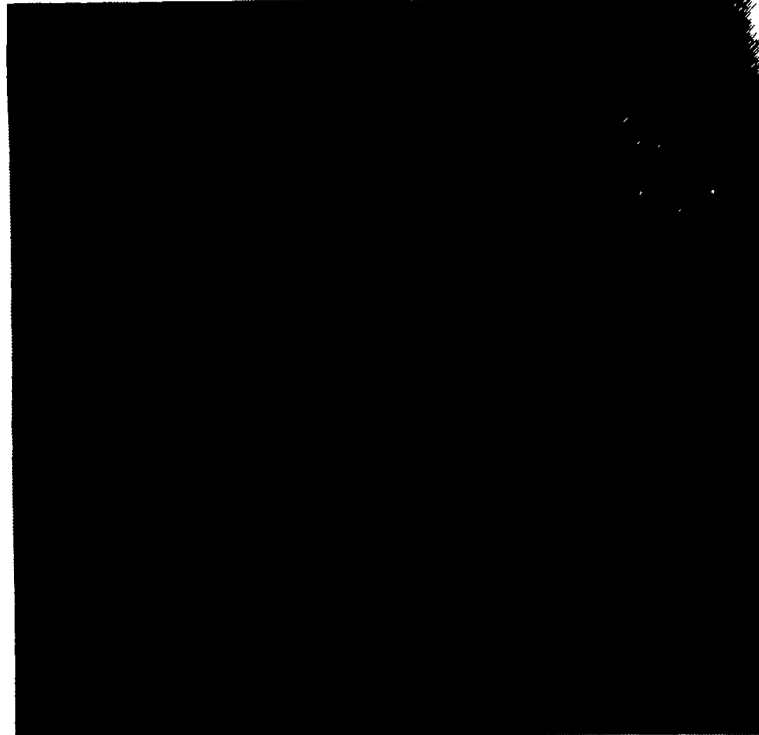
Naylor Wine Cellars, Inc. offered a different perspective for fruit growers. Richard Naylor uses 27 acres of vineyards for its wine production.

Shaw's Orchard, owned by Glenn and Mary Sue Shaw, grow strawberries, cherries, plums, and pears for the retail market and apples, peaches, and nectarines are mostly sold wholesale.

The Horticulture Association holds an annual summer orchard tour, but this is the first time in 10 years that it has included Lancaster and York counties. Tour planners select progressive orchards located not only in Pennsylvania but also other states.



About 100 persons participated in the summer orchard tour of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, which toured orchards in Lancaster and York counties on Tuesday and Wednesday.



Mayfire nectarines also went on the market this week.



Patti Levis inspects a cherry tree at Cherry Hill Orchards.

Late Blight Diagnosed In Lancaster County

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applying protective fungicides to their crops. Farmers throughout the region also need to be alert as there are suspected cases of late blight in other Pennsylvania counties as well as confirmed cases in Virginia and New Jersey.

The following are some general recommendations for prevention and/or control of late blight:

- Good spray coverage of the plant is essential. Some of the recommended protectant fungicides have no systemic action. As a result, any uncovered areas of foliage are susceptible to infection.

- During cool, damp weather, use the minimum spray intervals recommended on the fungicide labels. During hot, dry weather, the spray applications can be spread to the maximum spray intervals, as this type of weather does not favor blight development.

- When using overhead irrigation, the best time to run the system is during the middle of the day. Allow the dew to dry from the leaves in the morning before starting the system and shut the system off early enough so that the foliage has time to dry completely before nightfall. Blight infection requires a period of continuous wetting and these periods of drying should help reduce infection.

Growers of potatoes and tomatoes need to be very consistent in scouting their fields for signs of late blight infection. Since the spores can travel 20 miles or more on the wind, a blighted field does not need to be in the immediate area for infection to occur.

Symptoms of late blight can occur on leaves, petioles, and stems. The disease will also occur throughout the growing season whenever cool, humid, and rainy weather occurs.

Infections will first show up as a brownish-black spot that will expand rapidly under ideal conditions. On leaves there will frequently be a light green area at the

margin between the dead tissue near the center of the lesion and the normal green tissue of the rest of the leaf. The presence of this light green area indicates active fungal growth.

An examination of the underside of an infected leaf during a period of active late blight development may actually show the fungus. It will appear as a charac-

teristic faint white downy growth at the margin between the dead and living tissue. The presence of the lesions together with the faint white downy fungus on the undersides of the leaves is diagnostic of late blight. These same symptoms will occur on both potatoes and tomatoes.

Information on the occurrence and management of late blight can

be obtained from the integrated pest management hotline at Penn State. The number is (800) 736-6476 (800-PENN-IPM).

Additional information and specific spray recommendations can be obtained from county extension agents, professional grower associations, and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Plant Industry Labs (717) 787-5609.

Junior Livestock Shows, Sales — The Youth, Adults, General Public

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Many leaders and members of the agricultural community gained their first formal training and experiences with animals while involved in youth activities. These lessons and experiences create enthusiasm which remains throughout life and affect one's continued interest in and contributions to animal agriculture. Most recent writings about junior livestock shows have emphasized their value in the education and training of youth. Emphasis has been on overcoming the criticism of animal activists or those in agriculture who may not agree with the concept of livestock exhibitors, especially events involving youth.

In the past few years there have been several incidences of unethical behavior and practices discovered in junior livestock shows. Adult supervisors (associated with either youth training and education programs or show and sale management) and parents must



Brenda L. Coe

recognize the imperfections of the system—and take bold steps to assure a high level of ethics and honesty in every aspect of junior programs. The shows and sales which usually culminate a year's investment by youth, adults and donors must be given more attention. All parties must be cognizant of the absolute necessity of impro-



Lowell L. Wilson

ving and conducting programs based on honest and ethical foundations.

Animal care and handling guidelines have been developed recently for every livestock species, and fitting and showmanship guidelines are continually revised—these efforts need to be connected and applied. The year-

round educational value of youth programs must be emphasized and perhaps the "glory and glitter" aspect of the final shows and sales de-emphasized. Business principles—and business ethics—should be high priority educational objectives of our youth programs. As an example—some of the abuse which an extremely small number of adults and juniors inflict upon show animals minimize or totally eliminate the value of the animal. When illegal compounds are fed or injected there may be condemnation of the meat and other products obtained from the animal. No loss of the producer or to the reputation of the industry could be more devastating.

Different attitudes of the public toward animal use: Animal activists for many years have criticized junior livestock activities because they feel the "adult" agriculture segment teaches juniors to misuse, abuse, manipulate and profit from animals. Unfortunately, there are many people who know little or nothing about farm animal pro-

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