Fall Application of Dual Magnum Now Labeled for Control of Yellow Nutsedge in Onions

by Christy Hoepting

Yellow nutsedge can be a very aggressive and very challenging weed to control in onions. The Section 24(c) Special Local Needs Label for Dual Magnum, EPA No. 100-816, with the active ingredient, metalochlor, has been amended to include a fall preplant application to control yellow nutsedge in onions.

This label states: For pre-emergent control or suppression of yellow nutsedge the following spring in dry bulb onions apply 1 to 1.33 pt/A of Dual Magnum in the fall after the harvest of the previous crop but before freeze-up. Fall applications of Dual Magnum can be surface-applied or incorporated. To reduce the risk of crop injury, apply at least 100 days prior to the planting of onion (seed, sets, or transplants).

In a study conducted by Hoepting et al. in 2007-2009, Dual Magnum was applied at 4 pints per acre in mid-September, followed by shallow incorporation (2-4 inches). The following spring, soil disturbance did not exceed the depth of incorporation of Dual Magnum. This application resulted in 90% control of yellow nutsedge in the following onion crop and 69% control in the onion crop during the following season (2 years post the initial fall application). This high rate of application also resulted in a slight...
yet significant 4 cm reduction in onion height and 0.2 fewer leaves per onion plant the following spring. Yield data was not taken. In a 2009-2010 study, 3 pints per acre of Dual Magnum applied in mid-November provided 90% control of yellow nutsedge in the following onion crop (Fig. 1). This high rate of Dual Magnum resulted in a 25% reduction in onion stand the following spring, as well as a slight yet significant reduction in onion height (by 1 cm) and number of leaves per plant (by 0.1).

According to our results, we estimate that onion growers could achieve excellent control of yellow nutsedge with the application of Dual Magnum in the fall for 10 to 20 times less than the cost off hand weeding, which represents savings of up to $550 per acre in the cost of weed control. In addition, yields could increase dramatically in the absence of yellow nutsedge resulting in even higher profits. For a detailed report on these studies, visit the Cornell Vegetable website at http://blogs.cce.cornell.edu/cvp/files/2011/09/Fall-Application-of-Dual-Magnum_Yellow-Nutsedge-Control.pdf

In a nutshell:

- Apply Dual Magnum up to 1.33 pt/A as late as possible in the fall before the ground freezes.
- Incorporate Dual Magnum to a shallow depth of no greater than 4 inches.
- In the following spring, do not disturb soil below the depth of Dual Magnum incorporation, as this could drastically reduce the efficacy ofDual Magnum.
- Be aware that fall application of Dual Magnum may cause reduced stand and onion size in the following onion crop.
- Enjoy significantly reduced yellow nutsedge pressure and possibly higher onion yields.

Note that the use of Dual Magnum under Special Local Needs labeling requires users to sign a waiver which releases Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc. from all liability and indemnification by the user and/or grower for failure to perform and crop injury, crop yield reduction, and/or crop loss from use of the product in accordance with the SLN labeling. Dual Magnum is a restricted-use pesticide in New York State and not for sale or use on Long Island. Users must have a copy of the appropriate SLN and primary product label in their possession at the time of use. Copies of the SLN labels can be found on the PIMS website http://pims.psur.cornell.edu under the “Special Registrations” section.

Put Safety First When Harvesting

Dan Rossman, Michigan State Extension News, 9/9

This year we will likely have a late, drawn-out harvest due to the late spring planting. Everyone is anxious to get in the fields because there is a lot of work that needs to get done. Long hours are almost unavoidable. Fatigue and stress can reduce reaction time and hinder judgment. Agriculture is already a dangerous occupation. Plan to improve reduce risks this fall.

- Have realistic, daily goals of what you can get done.
- Communicate. Make certain your employees fully understand your plans.
- Take breaks. Get out of the cab and walk around.
- Don’t skip meals. Drink plenty of water.
- Take additional care while moving equipment on road ways at dusk, dawn and night. Use flashing lights and perhaps a trail vehicle.
- Be certain all shields and safety devices are working.
- When working at night, use well-lighted equipment and well-rested operators.
- Add more help. Have two shifts if necessary. Have part time people available and trained.
- Appreciate your employees.
- Remember that neither you nor your employees are superheroes.
- Plan now to have a safe harvest time. Your family would rather have a healthy you around than another box of cabbage or ton of sweet corn.

Dates...

September 15 & 21 – Importance of Planting Right Over the Zone with Zone Till Field Corn, 10 am – noon.
- 9/21 Southview Farm, Upper Reservation Rd, north of E. Center Rd, east of Castle and Rt. 39.
 Trials by the farms, Agrinetix, ACS and Cornell. Call 585-473-1100 for more info.

September 18 – CSA: An Introduction to Membership Farming, 9 am – 4:30 pm, CCE Cattaraugus Co, 28 Parkside Dr, Ellicottville, NY 14731. Join Stew Ritchie (Native Offerings Farm), David Schummer (Canticle Farms) and Dan Oles (Promised Land CSA) for a discussion of CSA member recruitment, crop planning, share pricing, communications. Cost: $25 for NOFA-NY members; $40 for others. Pre-register with Katie at (585) 271-1979 x512.

September 21 – NYS Dry Bean Field Meeting, Bergen* (4:45 pm) and Stafford* (6 pm), until 8:30 pm. 1.25 DEC plus CCA credits. Sponsored by King Cole Bean and NY Bean, LLC. Black, light and dark red kidney varieties/ breeding lines, current bean diseases, Western bean cutworm, zone till beans, cover crops to suppress weeds/ diseases, and more. Pre-registration for supper is requested. The complete agenda/ directions were emailed to CVP enrollees or see it at: http://blogs.cce.cornell.edu/cvp/
 Contact Carol MacNeil at 585-313-8796 or crm6@cornell.edu.


December 2 - Processing Sweet Corn and Snap Bean Advisory Meeting, NYSAES Jordan Hall, Geneva, NY. Coffee at 9:30 am, Sweet Corn 10:00-11:30am, Snap Beans 12:30-3:00 pm. Contact Julie Kikkert for more info.

December 13 - Processing Pea, Beet and Carrot Advisory Meeting, First United Methodist Church, Batavia. Coffee at 9:30 am, meeting 10:00 to Noon. Contact Julie Kikkert for more info.
Winter Tunnel IPM

J. Reid, CVP:

Step 4 - Rotation

In our previous installments we’ve looked at several sustainable steps that can be taken to control winter pests in high tunnel greens. We’ve also discovered that the climatic conditions inherent in a single covering greenhouse (high tunnel) limit our efficacy. Cold and day-length shorten our window of opportunity on the otherwise effective measures of biocontrols and natural spray materials. Once we have daily highs below freezing there are almost no control options left. Yet aphids and other pests can survive in these temperatures.

Thus we are prompted to consider the big picture of crop health in high tunnels. Crop rotation promotes soil and crop health better than any fertilizer, spray or other input. Rotation can be in-situ cycling of crops (and cover crops) or physically moving the tunnel to fresh soil. However crop rotation is practiced by a minority of tunnel growers.

What prevents crop rotation in high tunnels? Economics, labor and time.

- Economics - Fruiting vegetables such as tomatoes are the most profitable crop. So, they are grown year-after-year. Economically this is logical given the need to generate a return on investment in the structure. However, we build up pathogens and pests when we do this which hinder winter production.

- Labor - Moving a high tunnel to a fresh soil that does not have an immediate history of vegetables is likely the most effective and true form of crop rotation. However this is an industrious undertaking, and like most things, comes at a time when we have no time. But now, there are several models on the market designed to be moved with little labor.

- Time - The immediacy of winter greens following the summer crop creates a perpetual cropping cycle of tomatoes - greens. Tomatoes continue to be profitable into October, when the greens must be planted, and then in April we rip out the greens and jam in tomatoes again. We know this is not healthy in the field. Why do we think it will work inside a tunnel where there less precipitation and naturally occurring enemies? Hopefully these concepts stress the importance of crop rotation. Rotation via physically moving the tunnel is likely preferable, but cannot be done in all situations. Thus we suggest people consider a crop rotation with non-vegetables such as rye, oats, triticale, peas and or vetch (see photo below). There is no immediate economic return to these cover crops. They are part of long term planning to keep the tunnel in production. Growing cover crops in tunnels is a bit different than in the field so give us a call if you have questions.

We continue to work with growers on implementing these and other IPM steps in their fall/winter tunnels and greenhouses. If you are growing greens in a tunnel, or are interested in doing so, contact Judson to participate in our program (585) 313-8912. We can help with recommended varieties, planting dates, fertilization and of course pest control.
CROPS Tidbits & Insights

DRY BEANS
The NYS Dry Bean Field Meeting is Wed, Sept. 21st. Please contact Carol MacNeil at 585-313-8796 to pre-register for the light supper! A few early fields have been harvested but most have yet to be defoliated though some have foliage and pods which are turning yellow. If you have white mold (WM) in your fields it will spread rapidly with the long wetting periods at night. Defoliate these fields just as soon as they’re ready based on directions for the material you’ll be using. Late fields are just beginning to turn color but still have large green areas and few yellow pods. Some green pods are still filling. We need warm weather and sun!!

As leaves drop please watch for and let me know if you see signs of Western bean cutworm (WBC) feeding and save any for us to examine! (Fig. 1) Pod damage may become more apparent as beans mature and leaves drop, or after defoliation. We’d like to try to relate any damage seen with the number of WBC moths caught in the 12 traps across the dry bean production area. A trap in the Attica area reached the threshold for potentially economic damage but moth catches at other traps were much lower. Damage could be seen, however, even if moth catches were relatively low.

Tracey Baute, OMARFA, Ontario, who spoke at the March NYS Dry Bean Meeting shared that if there is just surface feeding or scars on the pod, it may not be WBC damage. The only way to know for sure if it is WBC damage is if there are holes mining directly into the cavity of the pod. Seed inside will also be fed on. Open up such pods. If you find a larva, it is most likely European corn borer with a totally dark head. If nothing is in the pod, it is probably safe to blame the damage on WBC. WBC larvae only feed at night in dry beans. They drop out of the pods before sunrise and stay in the soil or under crop debris during the day. After a WBC larva finishes feeding and completes development, it will drop to the ground and burrow beneath the soil, where it constructs an overwintering cell. WBCs spend the winter in the prepupal stage. If overwintering is successful, WBC pupate in the spring and emerge as moths in mid-summer.

Last week 2011 US Dry Bean Crop info was included. This week the 2011 Canadian Dry Bean Crop Acreage report is available. Colored (combined – all colors) bean acreage is down 44.5% from 2010 across the country. White beans are down 67% from 2010! No broad bean class has increased in acreage in any province. Prevented planting/unseeded bean acreage insurance claims are high. Closer to home, Ontario colored bean acreage is down 9% but white bean acreage is down 53%. The prairie provinces colored bean acreage is down almost 47%.

GREENS
There has been an upsurge in slug damage since the cool damp weather has kicked in. Damage occurs at night and may start out as very tiny holes from small juvenile slugs (or snails). As the pests increase in size, so does the damage. Treat as needed but be sure to follow label directions for precise application instructions.

ONION
Ready or not! – Many of the late planted onions are getting pulled this week. This time of year, the cooler weather and shorter days are simply not conducive to onions finishing off. Instead, the plants keep putting on more leaves and standing up. When onions are pulled while they are still standing, more time is needed for them to dry down, especially in cool and wet weather. Therefore, many growers are opting to pull them now to ensure adequate field drying at the possible expense of bulb size. Topping onions with green necks greatly increases the risk of storage problems like Botrytis neck rot and bacterial rot. Green neck tissue provides a wide open pathway for disease. Green necks should be pulled while they are still standing, more time is needed for them to dry down, especially in cool and wet weather. Therefore, many growers are opting to pull them now to ensure adequate field drying at the possible expense of bulb size. Topping onions with green necks greatly increases the risk of storage problems like Botrytis neck rot and bacterial rot. Green neck tissue provides a wide open pathway for disease. Green necks should be pulled while they are still standing, more time is needed for them to dry down, especially in cool and wet weather. Therefore, many growers are opting to pull them now to ensure adequate field drying at the possible expense of bulb size. Topping onions with green necks greatly increases the risk of storage problems like Botrytis neck rot and bacterial rot. Green neck tissue provides a wide open pathway for disease.
of the fall will be decent for harvest. This will go down as a very challenging season, but we can be thankful for the crops that did grow. I look forward to seeing everyone at the December Processing Crops Advisory Meetings (see the dates section). The Empire State Fruit & Vegetable Expo will also feature a Processing Crops Session on Tuesday, January 24, 2012 (watch for more information to come).

TOMATOES, PEPPERS, and EGGPLANT
First let’s start with a Late Blight update courtesy Abby Seaman and the NYS IPM program.

9/12 on three garden tomato samples from Hartford, Tolland, and New Haven counties in CT
9/8 on tomato from a commercial organic farm in Livingston Co., NY
9/7 on a home garden tomato sample from Wyoming Co., NY
9/7 on two home garden tomato samples from Clinton Co., NY (both identified as US 23, which is sensitive to mefenoxam and more aggressive on tomato)
9/7 on potato from Erie Co., PA (isolate identified as US 8, which is resistant to mefenoxam and more aggressive on potato)

Email and text alerts are now available from usablight! Go to http://usablight.org/ and use the quick links below the map to sign up for an account and/or alerts. If you find late blight please also report it at http://usablight.org/ and send a sample to the Bill Fry lab at Cornell for isolate identification following the instructions on the USAblight site.

As we plan for next year, Late Blight is somewhat less of a concern than other persistent diseases that overwinter more easily. These include Early Blight, Bacterial Spot, Speck and Canker, Septoria Leaf Spot and Leaf Mold (an emerging field disease of NY tomatoes - see photo). Crop rotation is the single most important tool in disease management. We recommend that soil now dedicated to tomatoes, eggplant, peppers and tomatoes not see any of these crops for 3 years if possible. Vine crops such as pumpkins, cucumbers and squash also share a disease known as Phytophthora Blight. So it’s best to stay away from these as well. The best rotations include small grains and legumes which disrupt weed life cycles as well as pathogens and pests specific to vegetable crops. There is still plenty of time to sow a cover crop after vegetables have been pulled this fall. Interested in options? Go to covercrop.net on the internet to learn more.

To reduce the impact of Late Blight in 2012, it is very important to destroy any infected potato tubers, including volunteers and cull piles, which can be sources of infection in the Spring.

VINE CROPS
Downy mildew is still plaguing cucumber fields. Observations of fields catching the disease compared to fields that had the disease more than a month ago give the impression that the disease has become harder to manage. Hopefully through analysis of samples sent to Geneva, we will be able to determine if the race we are dealing with now is the same as earlier this summer and perhaps even be determined if there has been any resistance starting to occur to certain fungicides.

Powdery mildew has taken down fields of summer and winter squash while in other fields, less disease has been seen and many vines have actually started to have new vines and young fruit. With the frequent rains, it is important to maintain tight spray schedules with the emphasis on high pressure and volume to achieve complete coverage on the leaves and fruit.
Fall Weed Control in Garlic

C. Hoepting, CVP:

Pre-plant or Pre-emergence to Garlic, PRE-emergent to Weeds:
- Prefar 4E: a.i. bensulide. For control of selected annual grasses. Needs to be rained or irrigated within 36 hours to activate. May be used thru or under plastic.

Pre-plant or Pre-emergence to Garlic, POST-emergent to Weeds:
- Gramoxone Inteon: a.i. paraquat dichloride. For burn down of most annual broadleaf and grass weeds, suppresses perennial weeds. Allow maximum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment, up to 1 to 6 inches, ideally prior to tillering or after the boot stage.

Pre-emergence to Garlic, PRE-emergent to Weeds:
- Prowl 3.3EC and Prowl H2O: a.i. pendimethalin. For control of annual grasses and some broad-leaves like lambsquarters. Do not irrigate more than 0.5 inches of water following application of Prowl or it may cause stunting. PHI: 45 days
- Chateau WDG: a.i. flumioxazin. For control of broadleaves including mustards, chickweed, nightshades, and some annual grasses. Apply 3 days after planting garlic.

Post-emergence to Garlic, PRE- and POST-emergence to Weeds:
- See May 11, 2011 issue of Veg Edge Weekly.

Potato Proper Curing & Storage Conditions

C. MacNeil, CVP: Proper curing and storage conditions can maintain your potato crop in good condition. Cuts and bruises heal most rapidly under high relative humidity (90%) at 50 - 60°F for 2 - 3 weeks after harvest to reduce the development of decay and reduce shrink. Then the temperature should be gradually lowered to 40°F for tablestock or seed; 50°F for chipstock like Atlantic; or 45°F for Kanona, Monona or Snowden.

When frost, late blight, pink rot is present, the curing period should be eliminated and the temperature dropped as soon as possible. Silver scurf (SS) is a very common disease which is worse when tubers remain in the field too long after vine-killing. It can also develop in storage. If it's a regular problem, or on high risk lots, lower the storage temperature as soon as possible and maintain relative humidity no higher than 85%. These conditions are especially effective during the first month of storage.

Forced-air ventilation controlled thermostatically by an air proportioning system (tubes or ducts in the ceiling for box storage; ducts in the floor for bulk storage) is most effective at cooling and maintaining uniform temperature. Air flow should be uniform throughout the storage to maintain consistent temperature and oxygen levels. Air flow rates during curing may range from 1/2 to 1 cu ft/cwt/min. with high relative humidity. Later use an air flow of 1/2 to 4/5 cu ft/cwt/min. as needed (5% - 10% of the time). If severe rot develops, continuous air flow of 2 cu ft/cwt/min. or more may be required to cool and dry the tubers. Excessive air flow at low humidity will dehydrate tubers, however. Relative humidity in storage should be as high as possible without causing condensation on the tubers and structure. Good insulation protected with a vapor barrier, and uniform air flow, reduces condensation. Fluctuating temperatures can also cause condensation on the tubers, which promotes disease development.

(from the 2011 Cornell Veg Guidelines at http://www.nysaes.cals.cornell.edu/recommends/)

Four Farms Highlight Renewable Energy

From CCE News, 8/22/11:
Interested in on-farm energy saving strategies and renewable energy systems? Four farms’ Open Houses will be from 10 am – noon in Sept. Free. Tours funded by Northeast SARE. Pre-register: Violet Stone at 607-255-9227 or vvss7@cornell.edu

Sept 9 - Delaware Co - CMP Dorpers Sheep Farm. 339 Abe Boice Rd, Sidney Center. Tim installed their 6.72 kw grid tied solar PV electric system (with financial help from the NY Power Authority) and an evacuated tube hot water system. The farm house has a high efficiency propane furnace and radiant heat.

Sept 12 - Ulster Co - Four Winds Farm. 158 Marabac Rd, Gardiner. The center-piece of the operation is passive-solar heated and earth-cooled straw-bale vegetable barn with attached greenhouse. A 14-kw grid-intertied PV electric system is on the barn roof, financed by a NYSERDA grant and a low-interest loan. The Armours transport vegetables to market in a diesel van converted to run on waste vegetable oil. See http://users.bestweb.net/~fourwind/

Sept 23 - Montgomery Co – Highland Hills Farm. 227 Green Rd. N, Charleston. Jan and Ron Bever operate their house, barn and sugar shack off the grid. They use two Southwest Wind-power microturbines that generate 400 watts each and six 120 watt solar panels, along with 12 Trojan T-105 batteries. See https://sites.google.com/site/highlandhillsfarm/

Sept 28 - Jefferson Co – Cross Island Farms. 44301 Cross Island Rd, Wellesley Island. Dani and David will show their recently completed 10KW wind turbine and a 7KW solar array. Combined with a 17kw back-up generator for emergencies, it is expected that this will supply most of the farm’s need for electricity. The wind and solar are grid-connected with net metering so no back up battery system is required. See www.crossislandfarms.com
Late Blight Risk

C. MacNeil, CVP: The weather was extremely favorable for the development of late blight (LB) last week. LB severity values (SV) are very high, indicating the need for a 5 day spray interval. For those using the LB Decision Support System (DSS), Bill Fry, Cornell, recommends that, in general, growers apply a fungicide if either the Simcast blight units reach the threshold or the Simcast fungicide (loss) units reach the threshold.

LB has been confirmed on farm or garden tomatoes or potatoes in nearly a dozen counties scattered across NYS since the end of August. Neighboring states and Canadian provinces, including those that typically supply NYS growers with potato seed, also have significant areas where LB has been confirmed. See the map below (Fig. 1) from http://www.usablight.org/ or visit the website to see where LB outbreaks exist in other states. Of the LB isolates identified in NYS some are sensitive (US22, US23) to mefenoxam (Ridomil and OLF) and some are resistant (US11). Completely new isolates are also suspected from some locations with unknown mefenoxam sensitivity.

If tomato or potato fields are abandoned for ANY reason destroy the foliage immediately to avoid leaving a place where LB can infect and multiply, putting other fields miles away at risk. Killing with a propane flamer or fast-acting burn-down herbicide are preferred methods, or disc down very well so green foliage is buried. Staked tomatoes can be cut at the ground surface and at 1 – 2 other spots up the main stem. Small areas can be securely covered with a black tarp, or plants can be buried or bagged.

Contact Carol MacNeil at 585-313-8796 or crm6@cornell.edu or John Gibbons at 716-474-5238 or jg10@cornell.edu if you think you may have LB. Put 5 – 10 fresh, green, turgid, whole leaflets/stems with lesions in a dry plastic bag, seal, store at room temperature, and get to us ASAP/within 24 hours. For photos of LB on foliage and fruit of potato or tomato go to: http://www.hort.cornell.edu/lateblight

**Late Blight Severity Value Accumulation 9/13/11**

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* For more sites: http://newa.cornell.edu/ Crop Pages, Potatoes, Late Blight.
** Airport stations, with RH increased to estimate field conditions

From Abby Seaman, NYS IPM Program

European corn borer trap catches are up at a few locations this week; we may be seeing a partial third generation this year. Corn earworm are being caught at all locations this week, and numbers are high enough to indicate a 3-4 day spray schedule at three sites. Several others have numbers indicating the need for a 4-5 day schedule, depending on temperature (see the table below). Fall armyworm numbers are up at several locations, but the same locations are also catching CEW in high enough levels that the spray schedule should also take care of the FAW. The western bean cutworm flight has ended.

![Average corn earworm catch](image-url)
Farms Needed to Provide Produce to Schools at Harvest Fest

Elizabeth Claypoole, CCE Wayne County

We have been working with our food service managers for 3 years now and they are getting more interested in working directly with farms for produce, especially during the month of October. In Wayne County all of the schools are working directly with American Fruit and Vegetable for sourcing produce and we want to make a stronger connection to the local farmer. We are willing to work one on one with farms that are interested so that we can make this work.

If you are able and want to provide produce to schools, please let me know. The schools will contact you directly. For more information, please contact:

Elizabeth A. Claypoole
Exec. Director & Ag Issues Leader
CCE Wayne
1581 Rte 88N
Newark, NY 14522
p. 315-331-8415
f. 315-331-8411

Are You Ready Ag?

Keith Tidball, Cornell, New York State Extension Disaster Education Network Coordinator

Fire, flood, feed contamination, foot-and-mouth disease. Farm and ranch disasters can come without warning. Is your crop, livestock or poultry operation secure? Is it bio-secure?

A team of Extension professionals from across the US came together to develop an educational tool to assist farm and ranch managers become better prepared for any disaster. The tool is called ReadyAG—Disaster and Defense Preparedness for Production Agriculture.

Before disaster strikes, ReadyAG can help farmers and ranchers plan and prepare to prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from all types of damaging incidents. ReadyAG is designed to help identify vulnerabilities and prioritize actions to make agricultural operations more resilient and sustainable in the face of adversity.

ReadyAG begins with a general preparedness assessment then has commodity-specific sections including cattle, crops, dairy, fruit and vegetable, swine, and poultry. The assessments can be filled out online and will automatically populate a customized action plan to address items identified as vulnerabilities with a high priority to mitigate.

Farmers and ranchers who access the ReadyAG workbook will be encouraged to take the following steps:

- Identify vulnerable areas of production and management
- Prioritize areas to strengthen
- Create an action plan specific for an operation
- Develop an accurate inventory of assets
- Identify and engage local critical services
- Find additional helpful resources

The ReadyAG workbook can be found at http://readyag.psu.edu/.

The project was funded by a USDA Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (now the National Institute of Food and Agriculture) Special Needs project. Extension faculty and staff from Cornell University, Oklahoma State University, Rutgers—the State University of New Jersey, The Pennsylvania State University, The University of Vermont, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and University of Maryland contributed to the development of the ReadyAG assessment.

Through federal funding and leadership for research, education and extension programs, USDA’s National Institute of Food and Agriculture focuses on investing in science and solving critical issues impacting people’s daily lives and the nation’s future. More information is available at: www.nifa.usda.gov.
Weather Charts

J. Gibbons, CVP:

Weekly Weather Summary: 9/06 - 9/12

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Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD)  
Base 50°F: Jan. 1 — September 12, 2011

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* Airport stations  
** Data from other station/airport sites is at: http://newa.cornell.edu/ Weather Data, Daily Summary and Degree Days.
**Veg Edge Weekly** is a seasonal weekly publication of the Cornell Vegetable Program providing information about crop development, pest activity and management, pesticide updates, local weather conditions, meetings and resources.

**Veg Edge** is published 28 times annually, monthly from October-May and weekly from May-September. If you have any questions about this publication, contact Julie Kikkert at 585-394-3977 x404 or jrk2@cornell.edu. Visit the Cornell Vegetable Program website at [http://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/](http://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/) for information on our research, upcoming events and enrolling in our program.

*Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities.*

**Cornell Vegetable Program Extension Specialists**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Cell Number</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Robert Hadad</td>
<td>585-739-4065</td>
<td><a href="mailto:rgh26@cornell.edu">rgh26@cornell.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>585-313-8160</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Judson Reid</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:jer11@cornell.edu">jer11@cornell.edu</a></td>
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**CVP Assistants**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Gibbons</td>
<td>716-474-5238</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katie Klotzbach</td>
<td>585-732-2545</td>
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This publication contains pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly and human errors are possible. Some materials may no longer be available and some uses may no longer be legal. All pesticides distributed, sold or applied in New York State must be registered with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide usage in New York State should be directed to the appropriate Cornell Cooperative Extension specialist or your regional DEC office.

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**Yates County**

**Cornell Cooperative Extension**

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