



Vol. 3, Issue 8
July 2, 2015

Berry News

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Berry "To Do" List:

All crops

- 1 female **Spotted Wing Drosophila** found in Orange county but many other locations in northeast reporting first finds this week. **Spray programs should begin asap** as this weather pattern is EXACTLY what SWD thrive in – warm, but not hot and very moist. See insecticide tables in this issue to help you guide your insecticide choices. Please be sure to rotate chemical classes to prevent resistance. If you have questions, call Laura or Jim.
- Vole damage spotted in strawberry and blueberry plantings. The plants finally succumbed and so the damage was noticed now. Treat with zinc phosphide baits if snap back traps seem too problematic. These pests can VERY quickly get out of control.



Blueberries

- Mummyberry infections seen at low levels in several plantings. Best control at pink and bloom, but take note of severity of infection and plan to treat next year.
- Final fertilizer application should be made NO LATER than July 15th. Late applications will prevent adequate hardening off of new growth which means more winter injury.
- Jersey blueberries should be on the market in full force by July 15th. They are reported to have an excellent crop. Hudson Valley berries should be ready to pick about that time or just a few days later.
- Bird nets should be up as berries are coloring, and if you are using SWD exclusion netting, that should be up as well.

Raspberries/Blackberries

- Prelude ripening throughout region. Picking in the southern Hudson Valley has started in earnest.
- Fruit set looks good although some floricanes are collapsing due to latent winter injury. Check for crown borer however as this insect can cause similar symptoms. You will need to dig up the entire plant and look at crown for damage. Phytophthora also causes cane collapse but that will happen on all canes, not just the floricanes.
- Raspberry fruitworm seen in several locations. Follow recommendations in this newsletter.

Strawberries

- Strawberries winding up with most areas looking at one more week of picking. The rains slowed pickers in many areas although berry quality remained mostly good.
- Renovation for June bearers should be done as soon as picking finishes. See article in this newsletter.

Ribes

- Currants are ripe in the Capital District – the crop looks good with no major pest issues.

For Your Information

Monitor your fruit using a salt water extraction test for SWD:

- Put a sample of fruit to be tested (Caneberries/blueberries ~50 per sample) in a gallon size sealable plastic bag.
- Pour in enough salt water solution to allow the fruit to float (solution is: 1 cup of salt per gallon of water). Mark bag with field code/date. Gently crush/break open fruit.
- For a quick check in the field after a designated period of time (at least 15 minutes) hold the baggie up to light. This helps to see the larvae in the solution.
- For a more thorough examination, after a designated period of time (at least 15 minutes), pour the fruit and salt solution out into a shallow tray and use a piece of wire mesh screen to hold the fruit down making it easier to separate the larvae from the fruit.

To see a video of this protocol, visit: <http://www.berriesnw.com/videos/baggieTest/SaltBagTest.htm>

Plastic mulch machine can cut labor costs in half - An article featured in Fruit Growers News discusses a machine that we featured at a field day in Valatie several years ago. The Plastic mulch lifter and winder is estimated to save a Florida berry farm about \$100 per acre in man-hours to remove plastic mulch and drip tape at the end of the season. According to CropCare, the PR2500 can reduce a task that requires 10 to 20 man-hours of labor per acre to as few as two man-hours per acre. The machine recovers 2,000 feet of plastic at 3 to 5 miles per hour. Its center coulter splits the mulch in two, while reels move plant debris, dirt and vines aside. The two bundles of rolled mulch that result are easily removed from the reels. A center coulter kit can be purchased to modify the machine's capabilities.

The machine also can lift or wrap drip tape, whether on the surface or buried underneath. And it can be used to remove plastic mulch from sweet corn that's up to 18 inches tall. Shovels lift up the edge of the plastic, while gauge wheels determine the depth of the coulters and shovels, according to CropCare. For more information, email info@cropcareequipment.com, or call 717-738-7365.



Raspberry Fruitworm

Strawberries are winding down and summer raspberries are winding up. Growers have made the first couple of harvests, yields are increasing, and peak will be here before we know it. This year as growers gear up for another season of spotted wing Drosophila another pest has emerged on the scene.

The raspberry fruitworm adult is a small light brown beetle (about 4mm in size), which can easily go unnoticed. Adults typically emerge in May and June as buds develop. They feed on newly unfolding leaves, resulting in elongated holes. Eggs are laid on and around the buds and blossoms. Larvae burrow into the fruit and continuing feeding as they develop. This stage is when growers most notice the problem.

Although damaging to the fruit, when caught early, this pest is easily

controlled. A pre-bloom insecticide application with Sevin (carbaryl) or SuffOil-X (petroleum oil) is the ideal time and method to control this pest. Control after pre-bloom is still possible, but will require more work. Sevin (carbaryl) or Delegate (spinetoram) are good options and will reduce population numbers. In addition though, all ripe fruit, including drops should be harvested. Infested fruit should be separated from non-infested fruit and disposed.

Organic pre-bloom options are limited to Entrust SC (spinosad). Post-bloom infections can be treated with PyGanic (pyrethrin) or Entrust SC (spinosad).

Rates for both conventional and organic options are available in the 2015 Cornell Berry Guidelines.

-JMO



Strawberry Renovation

June bearing strawberries grown in a matted row system should be renovated shortly after harvest is finished. This helps control weeds and strawberry diseases like leaf spot and encourages the plant to maximize bud set in the late summer. It also helps keep the main crown healthy because you are going to fertilize and put a little soil on the crown.

- Control Broad leaf weeds by applying Amine 4 (2-3 pt/acre) or Formula 40 (1-1.5 qt/acre). Use 25-50 gallons of water per acre with herbicide. Wait 5 days.
- Mow plants right above the crown, but take special care to not cut too low and damage the crowns.
- Fertilize with 70 lbs of actual N/acre. Once the strawberry plants have re-grown their leaflets, do a foliar test to make sure fertility is where it needs to be. If necessary, an additional 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen can be added per acre of plants.
- Subsoil where necessary. If you are seeing poor vigor in your strawberries, it may be due to root diseases that are compounded by poor drainage. is the process of breaking up compacted soil beneath the topsoil and above the bedrock. Subsoiling allows for better water infiltration and healthier more vigorous and productive plants.
- Each row of planted strawberries should be cut back to between 12 and 18 inches. Strawberries are produced more heavily along the edges of a row. Air flow is increased through the center of the rows and

spray coverage is also better with narrower rows. A rototiller or cultivator should be used to cut back the rows, and the straw or mulch material should be cultivated into the soil. Throw a half-inch of soil over the plants to keep the crown healthy. Some varieties are very sensitive (Jewel) and you should use low rate.

- Before new leaf growth occurs, apply Sinbar at 2-6 oz/acre, with most growers opting for the middle rate of 4 oz. If soil organic matter is less than 0.5% don't use this product. Also, be aware that some varieties are very susceptible to Sinbar, especially Jewel and Kent. For weak plantings, DCPA (8 to 12 pounds of Dacthal per acre) can be applied instead of Sinbar. If Sinbar is used, you may need to apply Devrinol at 4 lb/acre per acre to suppress winter weeds. If there is any leaf tissue on plants when Sinbar is applied make sure to wash off with an 1" of overhead irrigation.
- Water plants throughout the hot summer months making sure they get 1-1.5" of water per week.
- Fill in rows by sweeping runners toward bare spots. Strawberry runners that are not rooted by the end of September should be cultivated into the soil – they are weeds

Strawberry renovation promotes the plants bud making capabilities. The strawberry buds are being formed during August and September. That's why renovation is so important – you are trying to create optimal growing conditions for the plants during those months. -LGM



Source: Dr. Juliet Carroll, NYS IPM

First detection of SWD has occurred at various locations in New York State, Ontario, Canada, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

This is the earliest trap catch reported for New York since this invasive arrived here in 2012. Trap catches are very low – usually just a single insect per trap but eggs laid by those females will become adults in approximately one week.

Now is the time to start monitoring fruit and deploy traps yourself if you want to keep track of the populations on your farm. We have traps at many locations in eastern NY and have reported only a single fly in Orange county at this writing.

2015 SWD season starting early

Historic look at first catch reports in NY:

- In 2012, first report by rearing (two week lag time) was on June 27, in June strawberry, Monroe County.
- In 2012, first catch was on July 6, in sweet cherry, Yates County.
- In 2013, first catch was on June 11 in woods, Ontario County.
- In 2014, first catch was on July 9 in raspberry, Suffolk County.
- In 2015, first catch was on June 18, in raspberry, Schuyler County.

For updated 2015 insecticide information, please see the charts in this newsletter. Be careful to note that each chart is different for each major berry group. To subscribe to the SWD blog, please visit: <http://blogs.cornell.edu/swd1/about/>.

Experts on Climate Change and Agriculture Reach NY Farmers through Climate Smart Farming Extension Team

New York farmers coping with extreme weather and climate variability now have a new resource at their disposal: Cornell University's Climate Smart Farming Extension Team. Organized by Cornell University's Institute for Climate Change and Agriculture (CICCA), in cooperation with Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE), the cross-state team will provide growers with assistance and access to the latest in management practices that improve farm resiliency.

"The Climate Smart Farming Team pulls together top farm specialists from Cornell and Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) to provide new research and decision-making tools that can help farmers reduce the risks climate change presents to their operations," says Dr. Allison Chatrchyan, CICCA director. "We will offer solid research-based information on climate change that farmers can use to manage risks to their farms and to take advantage of new opportunities. Our ultimate goal is to strengthen New York agriculture's capacity to face a changing climate."

The line-up of extension team members includes a diverse



group of agriculture specialists from around the state. Expertise on the Cornell campus will come from Dr. Toby Ault, assistant professor and expert on climate change modeling and seasonal forecasts; Dr. Art DeGaetano, professor of earth and atmospheric sciences, and expert on climate data and decision tools; Deb Grantham, senior extension associate in the soil and crop sciences section, and CCE administration; Dr. Mike Hoffmann, professor of entomology and Cornell College of Agriculture and Life Science associate dean; Dr. Dave Wolfe, professor of horticulture and climate change expert; Chatrchyan, and other faculty.

Experts located throughout New York's counties include: Luke Haggerty, viticulture extension specialist; Laura McDermott, extension small fruits specialist; Dr. Kim Morrill, regional dairy specialist; Dr. Kitty O'Neil, regional field crops and soil specialist; Dr. Darcy Telenko, extension vegetable specialist; and Bob Weybright, a specialist in agricultural marketing and development.

Source: Cornell Media

Calendar of Events

Tuesday, July 14—2 to 5 PM—Cornell Raspberry High Tunnel Open House—featuring a high density black raspberry planting and florican and primocane red raspberry trials in a multi-bay commercial tunnel system at the Lucy-Robbins Farm in the town of Geneva, NY. A comprehensive program of production, pest management and pest control approaches for high tunnel raspberry production will be presented. Fruit samples from the trial and from the Cornell Raspberry Breeding Program will be available for observation and tasting including samples from new selections of thornless black raspberry. The Lucy-Robbins farm is located at 3320 Sutton Rd., Geneva, NY

Registration is required—contact Lou Ann Rago at (315) 787-2394 or lar38@cornell.edu. Questions? Contact Dr. Courtney Weber at (315) 787-2395 or caw34@nysaes.cornell.edu

Tuesday, July 21st – Blueberry Variety Review Field Day, 3-5pm at Winney's Farm, 113 Winney Road, Schuylerville, NY 12871. Byron Winney has one of the largest plantings of blueberries in the state. Look at and taste more than a dozen different varieties and learn about winter hardiness, plant form, fruiting characteristics, plant longevity and pest tolerance first hand. There is no charge for this workshop, but please help us plan and **register by calling Marcie at 518-272-4210**. If you have questions, give Laura a call at 518-791-5038. The workshop is a rain or shine event.

Wednesday, August 19th— Limiting Bird Damage in Fruit: State-of-the-Art Pest Management Tactics (A Vertebrate Damage Management Workshop), 4H Training Center, 556 Middleline Rd, Ballston Spa, NY 12020. This comprehensive class will feature results and speakers from a multi-year, multi-state project that looked at several different fruit crops. Registration details to follow.

Tuesday, September 2nd – Exclusion Netting Workshop, The Berry Patch, 15589 NY Route 22, Stephentown, NY 12168. Details to follow.

Wednesday, September 16th—Strawberry Low Tunnels, 3-5pm at Stanton's Feura Farm, 210 Onesquethaw Creek Road, Feura Bush, NY 12067. Take a look at a low tunnel in a day-neutral strawberry production system. This workshop is free, rain or shine. Call Marcie at 518-272-2410 to register.

May 2015 - Labeled Insecticides for Control of Spotted Wing Drosophila in New York Berry Crops

Compiled by Greg Loeb, Cathy Heidenreich, Laura McDermott, Peter Jentsch, Debbie Breth, & Juliet Carroll, Cornell University, July 29, 2013. Updated regularly.

BLUEBERRIES										
PRODUCT	AI ¹	IRAC group	EPA#	Rate/A	REI ³	DTH ⁴	Max. Prod/A/yr (ai)	Total apps	Spray Interval	Probable efficacy
[^] Entrust Naturalyte (2ee)	spinosad	5	62719-282	1.25-2 oz	4 hr	3 d	9 oz (0.45 lb)	3 per crop	6 d	Good to Excellent [#]
[^] Entrust SC (2ee)	spinosad	5	62719-621	4-6 fl oz	4 hr	3 d	29 fl oz (0.45 lb)	3 per crop	6 d	Good to Excellent [#]
[@] Delegate WG (2ee)	spinetoram	5	62719-541	3-6 oz	4 hr	3 d	19.5 oz (0.305 lb)	6	6 d	Excellent [#]
*Brigade WSG (2ee)	bifenthrin	3A	279-3108	5.3-16 oz	12 hr	1 d	5 lb (0.5 lb)	-	7 d	Excellent
*Danitol 2.4EC	fenpropathrin	3A	59639-35	16 fl oz	24 hr	3 d	32 fl oz (0.6 lb)	2	-	Excellent
*Mustang Max Insecticide (2ee)	zeta-cypermethri	3A	279-3249	4 fl oz	12 hr	1 d	24 fl oz (0.15 lb)	6	7 d	Excellent
*Triple Crown	bifenthrin, imidacloprid, zeta-cypermethri	3A,4A	279-3440	6.4-10.3 fl oz	12 hr	3 d	31.0 fl oz (0.54 lb)	5	7 d	Good to excellent
*Imidan 70W	phosmet	1B	10163-169	1.33 lb	24 hr	3 d	7.125 lb (5.0 lb)	5	-	Excellent
*Lannate SP	methomyl	1A	352-342	0.5 – 1.0 lb	48 hr	3 d	4 lb (3.6 lb)	4	5-7 d	Excellent
*Lannate VP	methomyl	1A	352-384	1.5-3.0 pts	48 hr	3 d	12 pts (3.6 lb)	4	5-7 d	Excellent
Malathion 5EC (2ee)	malathion	1B	19713-217	2.0 pts	12 hr	1 d	6 pts (3.75 lb)	3	5 d	Good
Malathion 5EC (2ee)	malathion	1B	66330-220	2.0 pts	12 hr	1 d	6 pts (3.75 lb)	3	5 d	Good
Malathion 8 Aquamul (2ee)	malathion	1B	34704-474	1.875 pts	12 hr	1 d	3.75 pts (3.75 lb)	1	5 d	Good
Malathion 57 (2ee)	malathion	1B	67760-40-53883	2.0 pts	12 hr	1 d	6 pts (3.75 lb)	3	5 d	Good
Assail 30SG	acetamiprid	4A	8033-36-70506	4.5-5.3 oz	12 hr	1 d	26.7 oz (0.5 lb)	5	7 d	Good [#]
[^] Pyganic EC 1.4	pyrethrin	3A	1021-1771	1 pt – 2 qts	12 hr	0 d	-	-	-	Fair to Poor
[^] Pyganic EC 5.0	pyrethrin	3A	1021-1772	4.5 – 18 fl oz	12 hr	0 d	-	-	-	Fair to Poor

*Refer to label for details and additional restrictions.

[#]Adding sugar (sucrose) at 2 lb/100 gal water as a feeding stimulant will increase efficacy.

[^]Approved for organic use in NY.

[@]After two consecutive applications must rotate to different mode of action.

¹ Active Ingredient.

² Mode of Action, based on IRAC group code.

³ Re-entry Interval.

⁴ Days to Harvest.

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Raspberries and Blackberries

PRODUCT	AI ¹	IRAC group	EPA#	RATE/A	REI ³	DTH ⁴	Max. Prod/A/yr (ai)	Total apps	Spray Interval	Probable efficacy
[^] @Entrust Naturalyte (2ee)	spinosad	5	62719-282	1.25-2 oz	4 hr	1 d	9 oz (0.45 lb)	3 per crop	6 d	Good to Excellent [#]
[^] @Entrust SC (2ee)	spinosad	5	62719-621	4-6 fl oz	4 hr	1 d	29 fl oz (0.45 lb)	3 per crop	6 d	Good to Excellent [#]
[@] Delegate WG (2ee)	spinetoram	5	62719-541	3-6 oz	4 hr	1 d	19.5 oz (0.305 lb)	6	4 d	Excellent [#]
*Brigade WSG (2ee)	bifenthrin	3A	279-3108	8.0-16 oz	12 hr	3 d	2 lb (0.2 lb)	1 post bloom	-	Excellent
*Brigade EC (2ee)	bifenthrin	3A	279-3313	3.2-6.4 fl oz	12 hr	3 d	12.8 fl oz (0.2 lb)	1 post bloom	-	Excellent
*Danitol 2.4EC	fenpropathrin	3A	59639-35	16 fl oz	24 hr	3 d	32 fl oz (0.6 lb)	2	-	Excellent
*Mustang Max Insecticide (2ee)	zeta-cypermethrin	3A	279-3249	4 fl oz	12 hr	1 d	24 fl oz (0.15 lb)	6	7 d	Excellent
*Triple Crown	bifenthrin, imidacloprid, zeta-cypermethrin	3A,4A	279-3440	6.4-10.3 fl oz	12 hr	3 d	10.3 fl oz (0.181 lb)	1 post bloom	7 d	Good to excellent
Malathion 5EC (2ee)	malathion	1B	19713-217	3.0 pts	12 hr	1 d	9 pts (6.0 lb)	3	7 d	Good
Malathion 5EC (2ee)	malathion	1B	66330-220	3.0 pts	12 hr	1 d	9 pts (6.0 lb)	3	7 d	Good
Malathion 8 Aquamul (2ee)	malathion	1B	34704-474	2.0 pts	12 hr	1 d	6 pts (6.0 lb)	3	7 d	Good
Malathion 57 (2ee)	malathion	1B	67760-40-53883	3.0 pts	12 hr	1 d	9 pts (6.0 lb)	3	7 d	Good
Assail 30SG	acetamiprid	4A	8033-36-70506	4.5-5.3 oz	12 hr	1 d	26.7 oz (0.5 lb)	5	7 d	Good [#]
[^] Pyganic EC 1.4	pyrethrin	3A	1021-1771	1 pt – 2 qts	12 hr	0 d	-	-	-	Fair to Poor
[^] Pyganic EC 5.0	pyrethrin	3A	1021-1772	4.5 – 18 fl oz	12 hr	0 d	-	-	-	Fair to Poor
[^] AzaSol		UN	81899-4	6 oz in 50 gal	4 hr	0 d	-	-	-	Fair to Poor
Molt-X	azadirachtin	UN	68539-11	10 oz in 50 gal	4 hr	0 d	-	-	-	Fair to Poor

*Refer to label for details and additional restrictions.

[#]Adding sugar (sucrose) at 2 lb/100 gal water as a feeding stimulant will increase efficacy.

[^]Approved for organic use in NY.

[@]After two consecutive applications must rotate to different mode of action.

¹ Active Ingredient.

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Strawberries										
PRODUCT	AI ¹	IRAC group	EPA#	RATE/A	REI ³	DTH ⁴	Max. Prod/A/yr (ai)	Total applic's	Spray Interval	Probable efficacy
[^] @Entrust Naturalyte (2ee)	spinosad	5	62719-282	1.25-2 oz	4 hr	1 d	9 oz (0.45 lb)	5	5 d	Good to Excellent [#]
[^] @Entrust SC (2ee)	spinosad	5	62719-621	4-6 fl oz	4 hr	1 d	29 fl oz (0.45 lb)	5	5 d	Good to Excellent [#]
[@] Radiant (2ee)	spinetoram	5	62719-545	6-10 fl oz	4 hr	1 d	39 fl oz (0.305 lb)	5	3 d	Excellent [#]
*Brigade WSG (2ee)	bifenthrin	3A	279-3108	8-16 oz	12 hr	0 d	5 lb (0.5 lb)	-	7 d	Excellent
*Danitol 2.4EC	fenpropathrin	3A	59639-35	16-21.3 fl oz	24 hr	2 d	42.7 fl oz (0.8 lb)	2	-	Excellent
Malathion 5EC (2ee)	malathion	1B	19713-217	3.2 pts	12 hr	3 d	12.8 pts (8.0 lb)	4	7 d	Good
Malathion 5EC (2ee)	malathion	1B	66330-220	3.2 pts	12 hr	3 d	12.8 pts (8.0 lb)	4	7 d	Good
Malathion 8 Aquamul (2ee)	malathion	1B	34704-474	2.0 pts	12 hr	3 d	8 pts (8.0 lb)	4	7 d	Good
Malathion 57 (2ee)	malathion	1B	67760-40-53883	3.2 pts	12 hr	3 d	12.8 pts (8.0 lb)	4	7 d	Good
Assail 30SG	acetamiprid	4A	8033-36-70506	4.5-5.3 oz	12 hr	1 d	13.8 oz (0.26 lb)	2	7 d	Good [#]
[^] Pyganic EC 1.4	pyrethrin	3A	1021-1771	1 pt – 2 qts	12 hr	0 d	-	-	-	Fair to Poor
[^] Pyganic EC 5.0	pyrethrin	3A	1021-1772	4.5 – 18 fl oz	12 hr	0 d	-	-	-	Fair to Poor
[^] AzaSol	azadirachtin	UN	81899-4	6 oz in 50 gal	4 hr	0 d	-	-	-	Fair to Poor

*Refer to label for details and additional restrictions.

[#]Adding sugar (sucrose) at 2 lb/100 gal water as a feeding stimulant will increase efficacy.

[^]Approved for organic use in NY.

[@]After two consecutive applications must rotate to different mode of action.

¹ Active Ingredient.

² Mode of Action, based on IRAC group code.

³ Re-entry Interval.

⁴ Days to Harvest.

2015 Weather Table—The weather information contained in this chart is compiled using the data collected by Network for Environment and Weather Applications (NEWA) weather stations and is available for free for all to use. For more information about NEWA and a list of sites, please visit <http://newa.cornell.edu/> This site has information not only on weather, but insect and disease forecasting tools that are free to use.

2015 Weekly and Seasonal Weather Information						
	Growing Degree Information Base 50^o F			Rainfall Accumulations		
Site	2015 Weekly Total 6/22- 6/28	2015 Season Total 3/1 –6/28	2014 Season Total 3/1 - 6/28	2015 Weekly Rainfall 6/22- 6/28 (inches)	2015 Season Rainfall 3/1 –6/28 (inches)	2014 Total Rainfall 3/1 - 6/28 (inches)
Albany	133.7	1030.8	903.0	1.08	10.18	11.63
Castleton	121.4	968.5	856.2	1.15	10.63	11.65
Clifton Park	126.0	984.6	816.4	1.11	11.03	11.46
Fishkill	121.2	983.3	Na¹	0.42	4.96	Na¹
Glens Falls	119.5	851.1	817.5	1.28	9.84	15.29
Griffiss	108.0	808.6	757.5	1.94	16.55	19.64
Guilderland	115.5	916.6	828.5	1.21	11.27	Na²
Highland	126.5	1049.3	934.5	1.43	14.98	13.65
Hudson	126.3	1042.4	929.0	1.23	11.53	18.0
Marlboro	126.5	990.6	879.5	1.04	11.13	13.27
Montgomery	129.9	1026.6	897.0	1.13	12.99	14.37
Monticello	97.9	770.9	663.5	0.00	7.78	6.72
Peru	112.2	781.7	753.7	2.09	11.81	13.09
Red Hook	117.2	984.0	906.5	1.63	12.88	5.42³
Shoreham, VT	101.7	839.7	774.8	Na⁴	Na⁴	11.12
Wilsboro	111.4	754.2	709.7	1.85	14.84	9.74
South Hero,	120.5	799.6	750.0	1.58	13.99	13.45
N. Adams, MA	106.2	796.2	701.5	1.05	10.59	13.55
Danbury, CT	125.6	898.9	792.5	0.00	10.41	14.66

Na¹: The Fishkill site is new for 2015 so there is no historical data to report.

Na²: The Guilderland weather station was not properly reporting precipitation data in 2014 so no data will be shown for this site.

Na³: Precipitation data for this site did not begin until May of 2014.

Na⁴: Data is not currently available for this site

Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete and up-to-date pesticide recommendations. Nevertheless, changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly, and human errors are possible. These recommendations are not a substitute for pesticide labelling. Please read the label before applying any pesticide. This material is based upon work supported by Smith Lever funds from the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension.

Diversity and Inclusion are a part of Cornell University’s heritage. We are a recognized employer and educator valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities.