

The Produce Pages

Serving the fruit and vegetable growers of Eastern New York

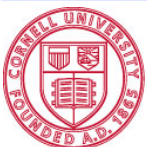


April 2016

Pesticide Options for Pests of Potato in New York

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The many pesticide options available for managing potato pests will make your head spin! There are products that will control Colorado potato beetle, aphids, leafhoppers, flea beetles, cutworms, European corn borer, wireworms, symphylans, spider mites and slugs. Of course, there is no single product that will control all of these pests. Therefore, it is important to know what pests you anticipate needing to manage before planting as well as those that infest your fields during the season. To assist you in determining what product or products might best manage the complex of pests in your potato fields, a list of over three dozen products labeled on potato in New York have been summarized in the accompanying chart.



Cornell University
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The Produce Pages

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The Produce Pages is a monthly publication of the Eastern New York Commercial Horticulture Program. For more information about the program, please visit our website at <http://enych.cce.cornell.edu/>.

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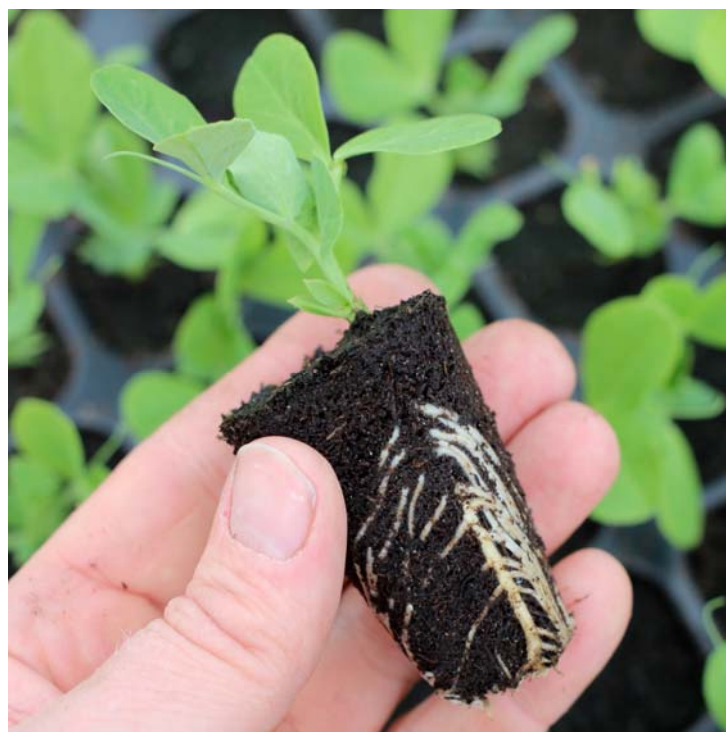
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Serving the Educational and Research Needs of the Commercial Small Fruit, Vegetable and Tree Fruit Industries in Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Essex, Fulton, Greene, Montgomery, Orange, Putnam, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schoharie, Schenectady, Ulster, Warren and Washington Counties

Pesticides available in New York for managing pests of potato

Y - denotes "YES"; application use is labeled in New York State, Long Island, toxic to bees, OMRI approved and the pest is listed on the product label.

Pesticides available in New York for managing pests of potato				APPLICATION			PESTS														
				Seed piece	Soil	Long Island use	Bee toxicity	OMRI approved	REI (h)	PHI (d)	CPB		Aphids	Potato leafhopper	Flea beetles	Variegated cutworm	European corn borer	Wireworms	Symphalans	Spider mites	Slugs and snails
											larvae	adults									
Insecticide component	Trade name	Rate	IRAC class																		
AT PLANTING																					
bifenthrin	Sniper	9.6 - 19.2 fl oz/acre	3a		Y	Y	Y		12	-								Y			
cyantraniliprole	Verimark	0.46 - 0.75 fl oz/100 lb seed	28	Y			Y		4	-	Y	Y		Y			Y				
		6.75 - 13.5 fl oz/acre	28		Y		Y		4	-	Y										
		10 - 13.5 fl oz/acre	28		Y		Y		4	-	Y				Y		Y				
		13.5 fl oz/acre	28		Y		Y		4	-	Y	Y		Y		Y					
ethoprop	Mocap EC	4.4 fl oz/1000 row ft	1b		Y		Y		48	-								Y	Y		
imidacloprid	Admiro Pro	0.17 - 0.35 fl oz/100 lb seed	4a	Y		Y	Y		12	-	Y	Y	Y	Y							
		5.7 - 8.7 fl oz/acre	4a		Y		Y		12	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
	Advise Four	0.2 - 0.4 fl oz/acre	4a	Y		Y	Y		12	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
		0.45 - 0.65 fl oz/1000 row ft	4a		Y	Y	Y		12	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
	Alias, Widow	0.4 - 0.8 fl oz/100 lb seed	4a	Y		Y	Y		12	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
	Alias, Macho 2.0 FL, Widow	0.9 - 1.3 fl oz/1000 row ft	4a		Y	Y	Y		12	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
	Topz-MZ-Gaucha	0.5 - 0.75 lb/100 lb seed	4a	Y		Y	Y		24	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
thiamethoxam	Cruiser 5FS	0.11 - 0.16 fl oz/100 lb seed	4a	Y			Y		12	-	Y	Y	Y	Y							
	CruiserMaxx Potato	0.19 - 0.27 fl oz/100 lb seed	4a	Y			Y		12	-	Y	Y	Y	Y							
	Platinum 75SG	1.66 - 2.67 oz/acre	4a		Y		Y		12	-			Y	Y	Y						
FOLIAR																					
abamectin	Abba 0.15 EC	8.0 - 16.0 fl oz/acre	6			Y	Y		12	14	Y									Y	
	Agri-Mek SC	1.75 - 3.5 fl oz/acre	6			Y	Y		12	14	Y									Y	
acetamiprid	Assail 30 SG	1.5 - 2.5 fl oz/acre	4a			Y	Y		12	7					Y						
		1.5 - 4.0 fl oz/acre	4a			Y	Y		12	7	Y			Y							
		2.5 - 4.0 fl oz/acre	4a			Y	Y		12	7			Y					Y			
azadirachtin	Neemix 4.5	2.0 - 16.0 fl oz/acre	UN			Y	Y	Y	4	0	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y				
	Ecozin Plus 1.2 ME	15.0 - 30.0 fl oz/acre	UN			Y	Y	Y	4	0	Y		Y	Y	Y						
azadirachtin/pyrethrin	Azera	1.0 - 3.5 pt/acre	3a,UN			Y	Y	Y	12	0	Y			Y	Y						
beta-cyfluthrin or cyfluthrin	Baythroid XL	1.6 - 2.8 fl oz/acre	3a			Y	Y		12	0	Y				Y		Y				
		2.8 fl oz/acre	3a			Y	Y		12	0			Y								
	Tombstone	1.6 - 2.8 fl oz/acre	3a			Y	Y		12	0	Y				Y		Y				
		2.8 fl oz/acre	3a			Y	Y		12	0			Y								
bifenazate	Acramite 4 SC	16.0 - 24.0 fl oz/acre	UN			Y	Y		12	14										Y	
bifenthrin	Sniper	2.1 - 6.4 fl oz/acre	3a			Y	Y		12	0					Y						
carbaryl	Sevin XLR Plus	1 - 2 qt/acre	1b			Y	Y		12	7	Y			Y	Y		Y				
chlorantraniliprole	Coragen	3.5 - 5.0 fl oz/acre	28						4	14	Y							Y			
cyrolite	Prokil Cryolite 96	10.0 - 12.0 lb/acre	UN			Y			12	0	Y										
cyromazine	Trigard	2.7 - 5.3 fl oz/acre	17						12	7	Y										
dimethoate	Dimethoate 400 or OLP	1.0 pt/acre	1b			Y	Y		48	0			Y	Y							
esfenvalerate	Asana XL	5.8 - 9.6 fl oz/acre	3a			Y	Y		12	7	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
flonicamid	Beleaf 50SG	2.0 - 2.8 fl oz/acre	9c			Y			12	7			Y								
indoxacarb	Avaunt	3.5 - 6.0 fl oz/acre	22			Y	Y		12	7	Y							Y			
imidacloprid	Provado 1.6F, Nuprid 1.6F	3.75 fl oz/acre	4a			Y	Y		12	7	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y					
	Couraze 2F	3.0 fl oz/acre	4a			Y	Y		12	7	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y					
	Montana 2F	3.0 fl oz/acre	4a			Y	Y		12	7	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y					
imidacloprid + cyfluthrin	Leverage 360	2.8 fl oz/acre	3a,4a			Y	Y		24	12	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
iron phosphate	Sluggo Ag	20.0 - 44.0 lb/acre				Y		Y	-	-											Y
lambda-cyhalothrin	Warrior II w/ Zeon Tech	0.96 - 1.6 fl oz/acre	3a			Y			24	7				Y		Y					
		1.3 - 1.9 fl oz/acre	3a			Y			24	7	Y		Y		Y		Y				
metaldehyde	Deadline M-Ps	20.0 - 40.0 lb/acre				Y			-	-											Y
methomyl	Lannate LV	1.5 pt/acre	1b			Y	Y		48	6					Y	Y					
		1.5 - 3.0 pt/acre	1b			Y	Y		48	6			Y	Y							
novaluron	Rimon 0.83EC	6.0 - 12.0 fl oz/acre	15			Y			12	14	Y							Y			
permethrin	Ambush 25W	3.2 - 12.8 fl oz/acre	3a			Y	Y		12	14	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y					
	Pounce 25 WP	6.4 - 12.8 fl oz/acre	3a			Y	Y		12	14	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			
pymetrozine	Fulfill	2.75 - 5.5 oz/acre	9b			Y			12	14			Y								
spinetoram	Radiant SC	6.0 - 8.0 fl oz/acre	5			Y	Y		4	7	Y				Y		Y				
spinosad	Blackhawk	1.7 - 3.3 fl oz /acre	5			Y	Y		4	7	Y							Y			
	Entrust SC	3.0 - 10 fl oz/acre	5			Y	Y	Y	4	7	Y							Y			
spirotetramat	Movento	4.0 - 5.0 fl oz/acre	23			Y			24	7			Y								
thiamethoxam	Actara	1.5 - 3.0 oz/acre	4a				Y		12	14	Y			Y	Y						
		3.0 oz/acre	4a				Y		12	14				Y							
sulfur	Microthiol Disperss	5.0 lb/acre	-			Y		Y	24	0										Y	
thiamethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin	Endigo ZC	3.5 - 4.5 fl oz/acre	3a,4a				Y		24	14	Y			Y	Y	Y					
		4.0 - 4.5 fl oz/acre	3a,4a				Y		24	14								Y			
		4.5 fl oz/acre	3a,4a				Y		24	14				Y							
zeta-cypermethrin + abamectin	Gladiator insecticide	8.0 - 19.0 fl oz/acre	3a,6				Y		12	14	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	

Information in this chart is organized into two major groups: pesticides registered in NYS for use at planting and those as foliar treatments. Within each of these sections, the pesticide active ingredient is listed, followed by the trade name(s), rates, Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) mode of action group number, the type of application, whether it can be used on Long Island, if it is safe for bees, and whether it is OMRI approved. This information is followed by the pests listed on the product label. If there's a "Y" in the white boxes it signifies "YES" that the product may be applied in a certain manner in New York State, it can be used on Long Island, it is toxic to bees, it is OMRI approved, and it is labeled for a certain pest.

This chart does not provide information on which products are most effective for managing certain pests or pest complexes. Additionally, this chart does not provide information on which products may no longer be effective due to insecticide resistance. For example, there are neonicotinoid and pyrethroid insecticides labeled for Colorado potato beetle control, but these classes of insecticides may not work on certain farms due to insecticide resistance. There are other resources available to help you determine which insecticides should be used and the manner in which to use them to avoid insecticide resistance ([http://nault.entomology.cornell.edu/extension/colorado-potato-beetle-in-potatoes/-click-on \[PDF\]](http://nault.entomology.cornell.edu/extension/colorado-potato-beetle-in-potatoes/-click-on-[PDF])), and *Cornell Cooperative Extension's 2016 Cornell Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Vegetable Production*.

Visit the ENYCHP Website

For online class registrations, announcements, previous issues of our newsletters, and more,

visit the ENYCHP website at

<http://enych.cce.cornell.edu/>

Email or call any of the educators with questions or comments on the website – we want to make it work for YOU!

Compost: Check it Before you Spread it!

TERESA RUSINEK

Growers with tunnels for season extension often use compost as a soil amendment. Most of the time adding compost is desirable because of the benefits of adding nutrients, organic matter, water holding capacity, etc. However, there are some potential problems to be aware of.

Compost pH

I've seen several cases in high tunnels where compost with a high pH, around 8.0, was incorporated. Several weeks later, the resulting pH of the soil with the compost was anywhere between 7.2 and 7.6 depending on how much compost was added to the area sampled. The higher the pH of the soil, the worse the plants looked. The high pH led to serious nutrient imbalances in the plants and a very poor crop. Once the pH problem was discovered, the grower began injecting sulfuric acid through the drip irrigation but the pH was slow to change and the plants did not recover.

Compost Nutrient Contributions

Do not assume compost will supply a significant amount or all the nutrients your crop needs. I've seen some hungry, hungry plants that needed



Pillbugs and damage on a greenhouse cucurbit planting. The pillbugs likely came in on wood chip mulch. Photo sent in by grower

continued on next page

more than the compost had to offer. Without an analysis you really don't know how much N P K or micronutrients the compost will contribute. Often times, nutrient contributions from finished composts are modest. Of course this will depend on how much you put out in a given area and the compost feedstock. For example, repeated applications of manure based compost can lead to excessive P loading in tunnel soils.

Compost Salts

Watch the salts levels! Accumulating salts in high tunnels are a common problem particularly when plastic film stays on the structure for 2 or more years, which it often does, without any leaching. Plants take nutrients from soils in the form of dissolved salts, but too high of a concentration can injure plant roots. Manure based compost tend to have higher soluble salts levels, so test your soil salts and compost salts (this should be included in your full analysis) before you add anything. Some growers remove the plastic at the end of the season to allow snow and rain leach accumulated salts.

Compost Bugs

Don't let your compost application bug you out! Check your compost for sowbugs and pillbugs. Normally these crustaceans feed on decaying matter and help break down compost. The presence of sowbugs and pillbugs in compost is likely an indication that the compost is unfinished. They are often found in wood chip mulch too, which I've seen some growers use in tunnels. Once introduced into the tunnel, they may feed on transplants and young tender plants causing serious damage. I've seen them munch away beds of transplants especially plants like cucurbits that have leaves that fall on the soil. Once you get these critters in your tunnel, they are hard to get rid of so keep them out .

Maintaining desirable pH and salts levels in soils is something most growers are aware of, and many do send in their high tunnel soil into a lab once a year for analysis. But what about the compost being added to the high tunnel? It's important to have the compost analysis too, so you know what you are putting into the soil and can make proper adjustments. If you are buying in compost ask for a copy of the analysis, if they don't

have one or you are making your own compost send a sample to a lab. (See link below). Below are some links to resources on the topic of compost use.

<https://soiltest.umass.edu/fact-sheets/interpreting-your-compost-test-results>

http://cwmi.css.cornell.edu/composting.htm#use_quality

Testing Compost Fact Sheet

<http://cwmi.css.cornell.edu/compostfs4.pdf>

Cornell Compost Analysis Form

http://www.cnal.cals.cornell.edu/forms/pdfs/CNAL_Form_C.pdf

Attention Strawberry and Blueberry Growers!

Cornell Cooperative Extension and Dr. Elson Shields of Cornell University's Entomology Department are looking for farms that may have an infestation of Strawberry Root Weevil or Black Vine Weevil. This insect is very difficult to see as the most damaging form is underground feeding on root systems. You may occasionally see notching of leaves, but primarily will notice unthrifty growth in certain areas of the field. These insects prefer lighter, even sandy soil and may be more prevalent in fields where ornamental nursery plants have been grown or sold nearby.

If you have any thought that your small fruit fields may be underperforming we would very much like to take a look.

Please contact Laura McDermott (lmg4@cornell.edu or 518-791-5038) or Jim O'Connell (jmo98@cornell.edu or 845-943-9814).



Weather Station Maintenance — get ready for the growing season.

JULIET CARROLL, FRUIT IPM COORDINATOR AND LEADER OF NEWA, NYS IPM PROGRAM

To keep your NEWA-connected weather station running in top shape this season, consult the [Maintenance Guidelines](#) and the [Troubleshooting Guide](#) we put together for Rainwise weather stations in NEWA. Developed with input from Rainwise Technical Support personnel and incorporating questions and answers from our workshops, “*Improving the Reliability of your Weather Station*” the Guide provides a comprehensive overview and detailed steps for fixing problems that arise with your weather station. Simple fixes, such as turning the station off and then on to reset it, are on the main web page.

Common maintenance issues like the need for a new battery, if not taken care of can lead to anomalies in data or data not being reported. You can download the [Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide](#) and keep it on hand for reference. The troubleshooting guide is organized by the types of problems you might encounter with your weather data. These include:

- Station is Not Transmitting – [Data Transmission](#)
- Rainfall Data Not Collected – [Rainfall Missing](#)
- Excess Rainfall Data Collected – [Excess Rainfall](#)
- The Receiving Base is Not Uploading Data to RainwiseNet – [Data Upload Failure](#)

When weather stations are 3 to 5 years old, they may begin to show need for repair – new sensors (temperature/relative humidity, leaf wetness, etc.), or new battery. Keep an eye on your weather data to make sure it is within normal parameters. Scan [Hourly Data](#), (under Weather Data on the blue main menu on NEWA) or check your data feed on RainwiseNet.

We’ve upgraded the [NEWA Hourly Data page](#) to include a State selection box. Select your state and then either select a station, month, and year using the drop down boxes and hit “Get report” or click on a month provided in the table (blue links; purple links are previously viewed). Once you make the selection, the page of results will display in an “Hourly Data Summary” for that month.

If NEWA isn’t getting your weather data the Hourly Data page will show patched gaps as brown italicized font—indicating missing or extrapolated data that could indicate a weather station problem. Hourly Data variables can show you daily weather patterns, extremes in temperature and rainfall that are beneficial to maintaining your crops, but also maintaining your weather station.

Only functioning weather stations are included in the drop down lists. If you can’t find the station you are looking for, chances are it is currently inactive. Any weather stations inactive for more than a month are taken out of NEWA until they are back up. A list of inactive weather stations is provided in the “Select station” drop down box.

This time of year is an excellent time to maintain your weather station. Take a look at the station, make sure the rain gauge bucket is clean, and check all the connections.



We’d like to acknowledge the New York State Apple Research and Development Program for funding our workshops and making it possible to create the Troubleshooting Guide and web pages that are now available to everyone connected to NEWA across the Eastern US.

2015 Pumpkin Variety Trial

**CHUCK BORNT AND ANNIE MILLS,
CCE ENYCHP**

I know its late and most of you probably all or most of your seed already ordered, but I thought I would share our Pumpkin Variety Trial information with you just in case you are intrigued by some of these varieties and would like to try them this year. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank our host grower, Rich Wertman of Wertman Farm and Greenhouses located in Melrose, NY which is in Rensselaer County about 10 miles north of Troy (just to give you some reference points). Rich and his family grow about 60 acres of pumpkins, ranging from pies types to Jack-O-Lanterns. I would also like to thank the seed companies that provided seed and feedback for this trial (Table 1).

Trial Particulars

The trial was direct seeded June 11, 2015. Two seeds were planted in six hills in side by side rows (12 hills per plot per replication) spaced on 6 foot centers: in-row spacing was determined based on seed company recommendations square footage per plant and converted to be as close as possible based on our 6 foot row center spacing and can be found also in Table 1. Each variety was replicated twice for a total of 24 hills per variety. Rows were marked and 400 pounds of 19-19-19 fertilizer was placed in the rows with a Monosem 2 row planter and seeds were then jabbed in by hand using a jab planter. After planting, Sandea (halosulfuron) at 0.5 ounces per acre plus Dual Magnum (s-metolachlor) at 1.0 pints per acre plus Command ME (clomazone) at 1.0 pint per acre was applied for weed control. In mid-July, an additional sidedress of 150 pounds Urea per acre was applied. Starting the last week in July, the first fungicide application for Powdery Mildew as applied. A total of 5 fungicide applications were made weekly using these products in this sequence plus chlorothalonil: Quintec, Torino, Procure, Vivando and a second application of Quintec.

Results

Plots were harvested October 6, 2015. The per acre total number of marketable fruit, marketable fruit weight and average fruit size can be found in Table 2. Also in Table 2 you can find the calculated number of bins (24" tall) based on an average bin weighing 600 pounds and the average number of pumpkins per bin based on the average fruit size. During data collection, we weigh each individual marketable fruit and record it. We do this so we can get an idea of how uniform the fruit size is for each variety and Table 3 is the percentage of fruit based on 5 pound increments. For example, if you look at Racer Plus you will find that 44% of the total marketable fruit are between 5 and 10 pounds, 50% are between 10 and 15 pounds while 6% are 15 to 20 pounds. And finally Table 4 gives you a brief description of each variety.

Summary

The information presented in this report I feel is a very strong representation of how these varieties will perform on most farms with similar care and conditions. However, each farm is different so I suggest that if you decide to try any of these varieties, trial them on a limited scale the first year to see how they actually perform on your farm and your cultural practices. With that said, there are several varieties that stood out in the trial and I would highly recommend. Under pie pumpkins, Early Abundance and Jack Sprat were very attractive and excellent yielding. If you are looking for a novelty type in the pie size, Toad was very unique with its nice orange color, tear drop shape and numerous "warts". This variety I think would be a great choice for retail sales but because of the warts, may be more sensitive to bruising in boxes during delivery. If you have been looking for a larger "munchkin" type then Orangita would be a great choice with it's deep ribbed or scalloped, bright orange fruit. And another novelty type to look at would be WeeeeeOne which looks like a large Jack-O-Lantern that has been shrunk to 1/2 pound.

For small to medium sized Jack-O-Lanterns, those of you that have tried Racer and liked it, might want to look at Racer Plus which is an improved Racer with Powdery Mildew disease tolerance

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Table 1: 2015 Pumpkin variety trial general information

Variety Name	Seed Company	Fruit Type	Days to Maturity	Plant Type	Disease Resistance	Seed Company Recommended In-row Spacing 6' centers (inches)	Actual In-row Spacing based on 6' centers (inches)	Average Fruit Size From this Trial (pounds)
Miniature and Pie Types								
Cinnamon Girl	Johnny's	pie	85	restricted vine	PMR	24-30	24	2.9
Early Abundance	Harris	pie	90	semi vining	PMR	24-30	24	4.5
Jack Sprat	Sakata	pie	100	semi determinate	PMR	24-30	24	2.4
New England Pie	Johnny's	pie	105	vining		36-48	24	3.5
Orangita	Harris	mini munchkin	90	semi bush	PMR	24-30	24	0.9
Prankster	Rupp	pie	85	semi bush	PMT	48	24	2.9
Toad	Sakata	mini warted	85	bush		24-30	24	1.5
WeeeeeOne	Rupp	mini	95	bush	PMR	48	24	0.5
Small to Medium Jack-O-Lanterns								
Cracker Jack	Sakata	Jack-O-Lantern	105	restricted vine	PMR	24-30	36	8.9
Gold Standard	Rupp	Jack-O-Lantern	90	restricted vine		48	36	9.8
Racer Plus	Johnny's	Jack-O-Lantern	85	restricted vine	PMR	24-30	36	10.3
Warty Goblin	Harris	Jack/Warted	105	vining	PMR	60-72	60	11.2
Large to Extra Large Jack-O-Lanterns								
Ares	Stokes/Seedway/Harris	Jack-O-Lantern	115	vining	PMR	60-72	60	19.0
Cargo	Johnny's	Jack-O-Lantern	100	restricted vine	PMR	24-30	36	16.2
Cronus	Harris	Jack-O-Lantern	115	vining	PMR	72-84*	84	31.3
Honky Tonk	Sakata	Jack-O-Lantern	100	semi determinate	PMR	30-40	36	15.3
Kratos	Stokes/Seedway/Harris	Jack-O-Lantern	100	semi vining	PMR	60-72	60	19.9
Rhea	Seedway/Harris	jack	100	vining	PMR	72-84	60	19.9
Solid Gold	Rupp	Jack-O-Lantern	100	semi vining		60-72	60	21.3
Zeus	Stokes/Seedway/Harris	Jack-O-Lantern	110	semi vining	PMR, ZYMV	60-72	60	13.4

*Seed Company Note: "This variety has a vigorous full-sized vine and requires adequate spacing to realize its full size potential and yield potential. Recommended spacing is 3-5 feet between plants in the row and 12 - 15 feet between rows. Crowding this variety will result in a loss of size and yield."

added—uniform, blocky upright round fruit shape with dark orange color and moderate ribbing. If you are looking for another novelty variety, Warty Goblin would be one to certainly look at for retail sales. The orange and green coloring with numerous, large warts really makes it stand out in a crowd of pumpkins.

And finally for large to extra large Jack-O-

Lanterns, the one variety that stole the show was a new release from Harris Seeds called Kratos. This variety was uniform, averaging between 20 and 25 pounds with a great dark orange color, medium ribbing and a strong upright round blocky shape with a strong, well anchored handle that seemed to hold its dark green/black color. Rhea, the smaller sister to Cronus also did well in the 20—25 pound

Table 2: 2015 Extrapolated per acre yields based on plot average data.

Variety Name	Total # Marketable Fruit per acre	Total Marketable Fruit Weight per acre (lbs)	Average Fruit Size (lbs)	Number bins per acre (24" tall, 600 lbs)	Number pumpkins per bin(24" tall, 600 lbs)
Miniature and Pie Types					
Cinnamon Girl	3,926	11,204	2.9	19	207
Early Abundance	6,040	27,391	4.5	46	133
Jack Sprat	7,852	19,449	2.4	32	250
New England Pie	7,248	26,153	3.5	44	171
Orangita	7,248	6,584	0.9	11	659
Prankster	6,040	18,150	2.9	30	207
Toad	13,892	20,929	1.5	35	398
WeeeeeOne	16,610	8,788	0.5	15	1,132
Small to Medium Jack-O-Lanterns					
Cracker Jack	1,212	10,807	8.9	18	67
Gold Standard	2,828	27,613	9.8	46	61
Racer Plus	3,232	33,290	10.3	55	58
Warty Goblin	2,783	31,206	11.2	52	54
Large to Extra Large Jack-O-Lanterns					
Ares	1,331	25,337	19.0	42	32
Cargo	2,020	32,623	16.2	54	37
Cronus	774	24,200	31.3	40	19
Honky Tonk	1,616	24,705	15.3	41	39
Kratos	1,936	38,599	19.9	64	30
Rhea	1,815	36,179	19.9	60	30
Solid Gold	847	18,017	21.3	30	28
Zeus	1,331	17,860	13.4	30	45

continued on next page

category. Another new release from Harris called Zeus should also make the short list especially if your market is looking for that 15-18 pound consistent fruit size. Zeus also has in addition to its Powdery Mildew tolerance, virus tolerance (Zucchini Yellow Mosaic Virus). And by far the largest Jack-O-Lanterns were produced by Cronus, which produces some huge, very attractive fruit (30 pounds plus). However, this variety also requires lots of space as it is a full vining variety. Harris recommends 10 foot centers with 3 - 5 feet in row.

To see pictures of all the varieties, visit the CCE Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture at www.cce.enychp.com or click [2015 Pumpkin Variety Trial](#) for direct access.

Table 3: Percentage of fruit size distribution based on 5 pound increments.

Variety Name	Average Fruit Size (lbs)	< 5 lbs.	5 -10 lbs	10 -15 lbs	15 -20 lbs	20 - 25 lbs	25 -30 lbs	30 - 35 lbs	35 - 40 lbs	> 40 lbs
Miniature and Pie Types										
Cinnamon Girl	2.9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early Abundance	4.5	65	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jack Sprat	2.4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New England Pie	3.5	92	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orangita	0.9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prankster	2.9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toad	1.5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weeeee-One	0.5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small to Medium Jack-O-Lanterns										
Cracker Jack	8.9	0	67	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Standard	9.8	0	43	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racer Plus	10.3	0	44	50	6	0	0	0	0	0
Warty Goblin	11.2	0	26	65	9	0	0	0	0	0
Large to Extra Large Jack-O-										
Ares	19.0	0	9	9	45	18	27	0	0	0
Cargo	16.2	0	0	30	60	10	0	0	0	0
Cronus	31.3	0	0	0	0	22	11	33	33	0
Honky Tonk	15.3	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0
Kratos	19.9	0	0	19	19	50	13	0	0	0
Rhea	19.9	0	0	13	27	53	7	0	0	0
Solid Gold	21.3	0	0	0	43	57	0	0	0	0
Zeus	13.4	0	18	45	36	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4: 2015 Pumpkin Variety Trial Information

Variety Name	Comments
Miniature and Pie Types	
Cinnamon Girl	Fairly attractive medium pie type with medium to dark orange color, medium rib and what could be an attractive handle. Fruit are mostly round with a few slightly tall rounds. This variety has intermediate PMT.
Early Abundance	Very attractive and uniform pie type. Fruit are round upright with medium dark orange color and a slight rib. Fruit would put you in mind of Mystic Plus, but slightly smaller. Handles are short, but thick, well anchored and dried very hard. Vines are semi vining with intermediate PMT.
Jack Sprat	Small, uniform pie type, mostly round and slightly upright. Nice medium dark orange color with very slight rib, but not quite smooth. Handles are mostly dark green, hard, and appropriate for the fruit size. Worth looking at in 2016. Good powdery mildew tolerance.
New England Pie	Small pie type with a mix of shapes. Half were tall round and half were squat round – color varies from medium orange to dark orange and many fruit have a russetting to the color along with a slight rib. Handles are mostly tan and very firm.
Orangita	Beautiful large munchkin type mini pumpkin with deep ribs that create a scalloped appearance. Fairly uniform dark orange color with no green breaking. Stems are short, tan, and appropriate for the fruit size. Vines are semi-bush and have intermediate PMT.
Frankster	Very distinctive round, squat shape with nice medium dark orange color. Fruit are uniform with slight ribbing and short handles that are firm.
Toad	Semi-hard shell small fruited variety with lots of warts. Fruit are slightly pointed at the top or teardrop shaped, with a medium orange color, no ribbing and handles are hard, greenish/tannish in color and well attached. Worth looking at for a novelty – company notes that warts can disappear under environmental stress.
WeeeeeOne	Tiny mini pumpkin, but not a munchkin type. Fruit are round, upright, with a medium to light orange color. Fruit also have a slight rib that almost gives the appearance of "ridges." Plants are quite bushy with a concentrated fruit set. Handles are short, but firm and well anchored. This variety also has PMT. Worth taking a look at as a novelty type.
Small to Medium Jack-O-Lanterns	
Cracker Jack	Cracker Jack (XPU9032) has dark, burnt orange color, but poor handles in this trial. Fruit are round blocky in shape with a medium rib. Vines are restricted and has intermediate resistance to powdery mildew.
Gold Standard	Older variety, but still attractive/very uniform blocky round to squat round shape. Stems are firm, medium length and well attached. Attractive medium orange color with a medium rib. No PMT.
Racer Plus	Still one of my favorites. Uniform fruit that are round to blocky-round with a medium to deep rib. Color is dark orange and overall very attractive. Handles are fair with most of them dried to a tan color. This is an improved Racer with PMT. This variety also has an early maturity.
Warty Goblin	Awesome warted variety. Dark orange with very pronounced green warts. This is a tall, upright shape with a few blocky rounds. Handles mostly remain green and firm. Again, this is a really attractive novelty variety for retail sales. The warted fruit are produced on a full vine that offers intermediate resistance to Powdery Mildew.
Seed Company Comments	
Large to Extra Large Jack-O-Lanterns	
Ares	Really liked this pumpkin in the field – very tall, kind of narrow, upright shape, with well attached handles, dark orange color, moderate ribbing. Very attractive and worth looking at but after being in short term storage the handles became withered and not very strong. However, I still think this is worth looking at.
Cargo	Color and shape of this pumpkin caught my eye – dark to medium dark orange color very attractive medium to deep ribs and an upright blocky round shape. Fruit are uniform, handles are tan colored and dried, but are still attractive and hard with good anchors. I would love to see this again next year. Intermediate PM resistance.
Cronus	Largest variety by far in this trial. This is a beautiful large fruit with lots of round squat mixed with nice tall round upright fruit shapes. These have a super dark orange color with a medium rib. Handles are long and well anchored, but many handles were soft and mushy. The handles that were good stayed a blackish green in color and remained hard. This variety produces large, vigorous vines and needs lots of space. Has intermediate PMT. If you are looking for an extra large jack-o-lantern this is it!
Honky Tonk	Marketed at a larger version of Mrs. Wrinkles – it has numerous, deep ribs and dark, burnt orange color and a nice variety of shapes that vary from blocky round upright to squat rounds. Ribbing and color are of noting, but handle quality is poor in this trial.
Kratos	Best in trial – Round, upright blocky shape with dark burnt orange color, medium ribbing and excellent dark green handles with excellent anchors. Overall very attractive and one to grow in 2016. Company notes that this variety matures 2 weeks earlier than many other varieties in this size class. Also has PM tolerance.
Rhea	Smaller version of Cronus, about the same size as Kratos. Very nice fruit with medium to dark orange color, medium rib, and uniform shape (mostly squat, blocky-round shape). Handles are similar to Cronus and are well anchored. Good powdery mildew tolerance.
Solid Gold	Not bad looking. Attractive, blocky, round, upright shapes. Overall, the variety is uniform with a light to medium orange color and has very slight ribbing. Handles vary from firm and green to withered and tan, but overall aren't terrible.
Zeus	Dark orange color with medium ribs – almost resembles a smaller version of Kratos. Blocky, upright round shape, but handles were somewhat soft and not very durable. Has virus resistance and PM tolerance.

Resources for Wildlife Control Info.

LAURA MCDERMOTT

The **Limiting Bird Damage in Fruit Crops** workshop webinar videos have been posted online at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yHzaKDRZiFk&list=PLoNb8lODb49vWWRgYS90bLT2zi3vb3JBS>

Check the playlist, Limiting Bird Damage in Fruit: A Vertebrate Damage Management Workshop, Aug 2015. The videos are organized in the playlist, as follows:

Bird Species Most Responsible for Damaging Fruit Crops: <https://youtu.be/yHzaKDRZiFk>

Birds in Fruit Crops, Economic and Consumer Aspects of Deterrence: <https://youtu.be/QDrz7zW-l3w>

Grower Perceptions of Bird Damage to Fruit Crops in NY 2011: <https://youtu.be/IXi--g9fH7s>

Tactics for Managing Deer in Fruit: https://youtu.be/b8_y3HSV4p0

Wildlife Management, Bird Resources, Regulations, and Permitting: <https://youtu.be/EtkGEnRsGB4>

Risk factors for bird damage in fruit and mitigation strategies: <https://youtu.be/cmgzerLACQ>

Scare devices investigated in fruit plantings in NY: <https://youtu.be/CF9yritTQ3c>

There are more YouTube videos on the NYS IPM YouTube Channel, <https://www.youtube.com/user/NYSIPM>.



Don't Forget WPS

MAIRE ULLRICH

Just a quick reminder that any farmers who apply pesticides (conventional or organic) and have workers (non-farm owners/renters/leasers) who are not immediate family members (children, siblings or parents) need to perform Worker Protection Standards Training for all of the workers. Workers must be trained before the 5th day of work where they could possibly enter a treated area. To administer training you have to have a pesticide applicator's license or be a trained-trainer.

Yes, some you may have heard some rules are changing (like the number of days you have to train being lowered from 5 to 1) but they will not be enforced until January 2017.

Rules and regulations can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/worker.htm>

Training for Trainers without pesticide applicator's licenses can be found here: <http://www.extension.iastate.edu/WorkerProtection/>

A sample worker, from NJ, training roster form can be found at: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/enforcement/pcp/pcp-wps.htm>

And a printable one is on the next page.

Continued on next page

Seed Testing

Planting high quality seeds is the first step to growing a successful crop. The New York Seed Testing Lab is who supplies that service in New

York. Below are the amounts of seed you need to send and the fees for tests as well as the mailing address for submission. More information can be found at:

<http://blogs.cornell.edu/nyseedlab/>

Approximate Amounts of Seed Needed for Testing (Ounces and Pounds)

Kind	Germination only	Purity/Nox. Weed Exam/Germ.
Beans	½ lb	2 lbs
Lima beans, dry beans	1 lb	2 lbs
Corn	½ lb	2 lbs
Grains	½ lb	1 1/2 lbs
Grasses, sm. Grass mixes	½ oz	2 oz
Legumes, sm. (forages)	½ oz	2 oz
Legumes, lg. (peas, soybeans)	½ lb	2 lbs
Flowers, tiny	1/8 oz	¼ oz
Flowers, small	¼ oz	2 oz
Flowers, large	½ lb	1 1/2 lbs
Vegetables, small	¼ oz	2 oz
Vegetables, large	¼ lb	1 1/2 lbs

Approximate Amounts of Seed Needed for Testing (Cups and Quarts)

Kind	Germination only	Purity/Nox. Weed Exam/Germ.
Beans	1 quart	2 quarts
Lima beans, dry beans	1 quart	2 quarts
Corn	2 cups	2 quarts
Grains	1 cup	2 quarts
Grasses, sm. Grass mixes	¼ cup	½ cup
Legumes, sm. (forages)	¼ cup	½ cup
Legumes, lg. (peas, soybeans)	2 cups	2 quarts
Flowers, tiny	½ tsp	1 tsp
Flowers, small	1 tsp	½ cup
Flowers, large	1 cup	1 quart
Vegetables, small	2 tsps	½ cup
Vegetables, large	1 cup	1 quart

800 seeds for germination.

2,500 seeds for purity.

25,000 seeds for purity and noxious.

continued on next page

New York State Seed Testing Laboratory Fee Schedule effective April 1, 2010

Agricultural, Flower, and Vegetable Seeds:

Purity	22.50
Germination	20.00

Native grasses (non-flowing):

Purity	65.00
Germination	20.00

Seed Mixture Purity & Separation Charge for Germination only samples (min. 1 hr):

Pasture - 22.50/hr (two components)
Each additional component - 9.00
Turf grasses -30.00/hr (two components)
Each additional component - 11.00

Miscellaneous Tests and Procedures: (additional)

All state noxious exam.....	10.00
Breakdown for snap beans.....	8.00

Cold Test: (rolled towel or soil method)

Small seeded crops	23.00
Large seeded crops	27.00
Fax results	No charge

Germination of species without rules : 2x rate of similar kind

Moisture test: (sample must be sent in moisture proof container)

Electronic	6.50
Oven	21.50
RUSH (includes A.S.A.P.)	10.00 per sample
Sand germination of beet.....	20.00
Tetrazolium testing	upon request
Additional laboratory report.....	5.00

Hourly rates are incurred for:

Non-cleaned samples....	22.00
Retest of submitted samples...	No charge

Seed Analysis of NEW YORK STATE CERTIFIED SEED

1.5 pounds of seed is required for analysis of the listed seeds.

Type of seed	Purity	Germination
Barley	13.00	10.00
Bean	8.50	8.50
Buckwheat	13.00	8.50
Corn	8.50	8.50
Oats	15.00	10.00
Rye	13.00	10.00
Soybean	12.00	12.00
Triticale	13.00	10.00
Wheat	13.00	10.00

Package samples in a paper envelope with padding, never plastic, sealed and labeled with the type and variety and any seed coatings/processes it may have had.

Mail to:

**New York State Seed Testing
Laboratory
Department of Horticultural
Sciences - Sturtevant Hall
New York State Agricultural
Experiment Station
630 W. North Street,
Geneva, NY 14456
Call: 315-787-2242**

New York Labor Wages and Substitution

JESSE STRZOK

In talks and visits with producers from across our region the thought of a higher minimum wage (\$15/hour), and changes to exemptions for salaried employees (<http://www.dol.gov/whd/overtime/nprm2015/factsheet.htm>) have many employers concerned. For those of you who have not kept up on the proposed changes, employers need to monitor the NYS Department of Labor (<http://www.labor.ny.gov/home/businesses.php>). In addition, all employers need to pay attention to the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (www.dol.gov/whd/) for exemption changes. For our region the Albany District Office might be the easiest point of contact (for their contact information please see the end of this article). Their publications state the law and they can help you navigate the upcoming changes. They are here to help (seriously).

Back to NY – the story often goes something like this: “Jesse, labor was 40% of my costs last year. Wages are going to increase from what I currently pay, \$10/hour, to \$15/hour... an increase of 50% for labor. If my overall costs are going to increase by 20% this is going to put me out of business!”

When it comes to factors of production this is not how it should affect us. As savvy business people we are going to substitute away from labor intensive production and into more capital intensive production when it makes sense, and vice versa. What I am saying is now is a good time to forecast your production costs with more efficient equipment and to look to increase automation to rely less on labor to help minimize costs. (Please note that I did not say everyone should go buy a new John Deere 9620R.)

For those of you who run the numbers and decide an investment

in different equipment with greater automation to counter potential increases in wages have an interesting choice to make. Certainly continue to look for good value in American made equipment as there may be some deals hanging on from the previous economic downturn. However, with the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against many currencies I feel the need to provide some insight into some factors to consider when making a purchasing decision. Have you found something you can only find over the border or overseas? Some of the new and used equipment you have been eyeing outside of the U.S. is now a better price. Please remember you might see additional costs if you need to modify the equipment to meet U.S. requirements for emissions, safety, etc. If you've decided on such a piece of equipment I'll walk you through currency conversion.

Let's look at the U.S. dollar (USD) versus the Canadian dollar (CAD). For the past decade or so I've regularly used www.xe.com as my go-to of choice for currency conversion. At the moment, 1 USD is trading for 1.29967 CAD (which I'll round to 1.3 CAD). Pretty good for us as it was close to 1-to-1 just a few years ago! So how does this conversion work? Well, ignoring any potential import tariffs or restrictions to trade, a piece of equipment which costs 1,000 CAD will only cost us 770 USD! [The math: Part 1) creating the ratio, (1 USD)/(1.3 CAD) = 0.77 USD/CAD; Part 2) using that ratio, 1,000 CAD x 0.77 USD/CAD = 770 USD.] Go ahead and try this with a U.S. dollar to Euro conversion.

To recap – we need to pay attention to the proposed changes AND exemptions and it's time to look at all your records and forecast production with different capital. Please contact me if you have questions on forecasting these numbers (js3234@cornell.edu).



Albany District Office
U.S. Dept. of Labor
Leo W. O'Brien Federal Building
Room 822
11A Clinton Avenue
Albany, NY 12207
Phone: 518.431.6460
or 1.866.487.9243

Changes in COOL (Country of Origin Labeling)

MAIRE ULLRICH

There has been much media coverage as to changes in COOL over the past year or 2 and the changes are final now.

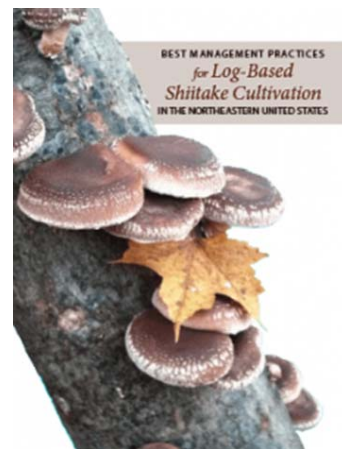
Summary of Changes to the COOL Regulations

This rule removes certain mandatory COOL requirements from retailers (as defined by the law and regulations) and their suppliers. Retailers are no longer required by the rule to provide country of origin information for the beef and pork that they sell, and firms that supply beef and pork to these retailers no longer must provide them with this information. In addition, firms in the supply chain for beef and pork are also relieved from the requirements associated with mandatory COOL, from cattle and hogs downstream to muscle cut and ground beef and pork sold at covered retail establishments.

Source: USDA Agricultural Marketing Service:
<https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/COOL%20final%20rule%20federal%20register%20version.pdf>



Specialty Mushroom Cultivation



Location: Hudson Valley Research Lab, 3357 Highway 9W, Highland NY 12528

Date & time: Sunday April 10th, 10am-2pm

Cost: \$45 pre-registration, \$55 at the door

Registration:

Pre-registration ends 4/5/2016
Call 845-340-3990 and register with Carrie-Ann

Workshop Summary:

New York was once a hotbed for mushroom cultivation, and the past few years has seen the resurgence of interest in this ancient art. As the local and health food movements evolve, the niche for sustainably produced healthy New York mushrooms has been steadily growing. Farmers who are looking to add variety to their farmstand or direct retail offerings will be interested in growing a crop of shiitake because most of the work occurs in the off season and can be easily fit in to firewood harvesting or other winter forest activities. Homeowners will love the fresh mushrooms bursting with flavor and packed with nutrients as well as the wonderful garden compost that can be made from spent logs.

The workshop will begin with an hour-long talk featuring Mid-Hudson Mycological Association president John C. Michelotti and CCE educator Erik Schellenberg, covering the history, economics, and production systems of specialty mushroom cultivation with a focus on log-based production of shiitake. The remainder of the workshop will consist of hands-on mushroom log inoculation and in-depth explanation of the process. Includes a light lunch.

Early Season Weed Control in Onions

ERIK SCHELLENBERG

As the onion planting season begins, weed control is on everyone's mind. There are a lot of considerations when it comes to developing an herbicide program, and most growers have been experimenting on their own for long enough to know what works on their farm and what doesn't. This article highlights important points from 2015 field trials done by Cornell Vegetable Program extension vegetable specialist Christy Hoepting. For the full results of the trial, contact Christy at cah59@cornell.com 585-798-4265.

Pre-emergent weed control in direct seeded onions is essential, and is commonly achieved by using Prowl, Outlook, and Buctril. Applications are normally made pre-emergence of the crop, and at the flag, and 3-leaf stages. The 2015 trials used various combinations and concentrations of Prowl, Outlook, and Buctril with different timing patterns. First off, take stock of your weed pressure. Do you have problems with a particular weed? You may want to modify your program to make the best use of your sprays. Last year's trials indicated that neither Outlook nor Prowl provided good control of ragweed, so Buctril was the main product responsible for ragweed control. Alone, Prowl provided best control of Lambs quarters and control of pigweed increased when Prowl was used pre-emergent to the onion and with higher rates (e.g. 4.8 pt/acre). When used alone, Outlook had the poorest broadleaf weed control. Outlook's broadleaf control was better when it was applied at the full rate (21 fl oz) pre-emergent to the onion than when it was applied as split application (11 fl oz pre-emergent to onions + 10 fl oz at flag leaf). Control of pigweed was variable, possibly due to dry conditions, but the best control appeared to occur when Prowl was applied pre-emergent to onion (2 pt) and with high rates (4.8 pt at flag and 3-leaf). The trials showed that the best weed control was achieved with combination treatments that included high pre-emergent rates of Prowl (4.8 pt pre-emergence to onions) and/or Outlook (21 fl oz pre-emergent to onions). However, these treatments with high rates of Prowl or Outlook pre-emergent to onions resulted in higher than desirable onion injury including visual injury, measurable stunting

and reduced stand. The treatment that provided the best weed control while having acceptable crop tolerance was:

- **Pre-emergence spray**- Prowl EC 2 pt + Outlook 11 fl oz + Buctril 12 fl oz
- **Flag leaf stage**—(1st true leaf same size as flag) Outlook 10 fl oz + Prowl EC 4.8 pt
- **Third leaf stage** - Prowl EC 4.8 pt
- Barely kill using Select Max 16 fl oz was included in the flag leaf spray.
- Prowl H20 is preferred over Prowl EC by certain growers due to ease of use.
- All of the effective pre-emergence herbicide programs resulted in onion stunting by about 1 inch at the 2-leaf stage, and the stunting was still noticeable into the 3- and 4-leaf growth stages. Of all the treatments, only the split application of Outlook alone did not cause stunting. High rates of Prowl did not result in reduced stand, but high rates of Outlook very early on in onion growth resulted in significant stand thinning.



Calendar of Events

March 31, 2016. Navigating NEWA in the Champlain Valley with Dr. Juliet Carroll. Miner Institute, 1034 Miner Farm Rd., Albany, NY \$10pp
<http://enych.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=509>

April 1, 2016. Navigating NEWA in the Capital Region with Dr. Juliet Carroll. Saratoga CCE, 50 W. High St., Ballston Spa, NY \$10pp
<http://enych.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=510>

April 7, 2016. Effective Orchard Spraying with Dr. Andrew Landers. Champlain Valley, Forrence Orchards, 86 River Rd., Peru, NY \$15pp. 9:00am to 3:15 PM. NYSDEC recertification credits have been applied for.
<http://enych.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=506>

April 7, 2016. Effective Vineyard Spraying. The Champlain Wine Company, 30 City Hall Place, Plattsburgh, NY. Free. 9:00am to 1:00 PM. NYSDEC recertification credits have been applied for.
<https://enych.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=505>

SPRING 2016

Unwanted Pesticide / Chemical Disposal Program Scheduled

CLINTON, ESSEX, FRANKLIN, FULTON, HAMILTON, SARATOGA, WARREN AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

CLEANSWEEPNY is a NYSDEC environmental benefit project that provides for the environmentally safe and economic collection and disposal of unwanted or unusable pesticides, school chemicals, golf course chemicals, and elemental mercury and mercury-containing devices (e.g. manometers and thermometers), as well as other waste chemicals. CleanSweepNY also collects and recycles triple-rinsed HDPE plastic containers from agricultural and certain non-agricultural entities. The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation administers the CleanSweepNY project through its Central Office Pesticides Program in Albany. Funding for this environmental benefit project is administered by the Natural Heritage Trust.

Wednesday May 4th, Plattsburgh, NY

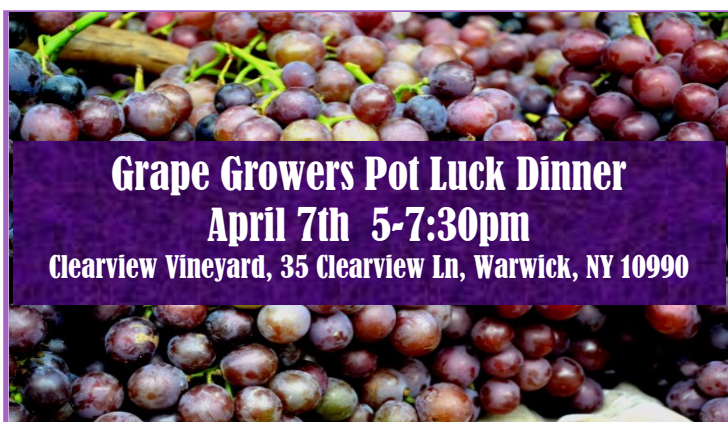
Thursday May 5th, Hudson Falls, NY

Specific collection locations will be available upon registration or by contacting CleanSweepNY staff by phone at 877-793-3769 or by e-mail at info@cleansweepny.org

ACCEPTED FREE OF CHARGE

PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED TO PARTICIPATE IN CLEANSWEEPNY.

Requesting a registration packet is easy and can be done by calling 1-877-793-3769 or by e-mail to info@cleansweepny.org NOTE: Information received by CleanSweepNY is kept confidential and the registration deadline is **April 15, 2016.**



Jim O'Connell, Grape and Berry Educator for Cornell Cooperative Extension of Eastern NY will lead a discussion on bud mortality and the season ahead (what percent mortality are growers seeing, what strategies are they employing in their vineyards to compensate for bud loss, etc.).

This event is free, but please pre-register by April 4th with Jim O'Connell (P) 845-943-99814 or (EM) jmo98@cornell.edu and let him know what dish you will bring.

Scenes from 2016 Regional Schools



The first-ever Northeastern NY & VT Winter Grape School was held in Lake George on Thursday March 17th. Organized by the Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program and the UVM Grape Program, the program offered two tracks for cold climate grape growers and wine producers (viticulture and enology), a mini trade show, and this mid-day discussion about fostering success in the budding industry, led by (left to right) Gerry Barnhart, Jay White, Richard Lamoy, Ethan Joseph, and Jim Trezise. (Photo: Anna Wallis)



(Above) The Northern Vegetable School was held on March 15 at the Grange Hall in Keeseville. Forty-four growers not only learned from the speakers (including Paul and Sandy Arnold from Pleasant Valley Farm) but exchanged ideas and advice with each other during breaks throughout the day. (photo by A Ivy)

(Left) Ed Fairweather (center) of Wessel's Farms, a vendor at the trade show, chats with Dan(l) and Jack(r) Schoonmaker during the Vegetable School in Kingston. (photo by M. Ullrich)

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