



Vegetable News

First Signs of Brown Leaf Mold in Tunnel Tomatoes

Amy Ivy, *ENYCHP*

Brown leaf mold, a fungus disease primarily seen only in tunnels and greenhouses, is just beginning to show up. The first clues are distinct yellow spots on the surface of tomato leaves (left). Turn the leaf over to find brown, often fuzzy patches directly under the yellow spots (right) to confirm this disease.

Sprays are not very effective and good coverage of the underside of the leaf is important but difficult to achieve. Make plans to include disease resistant varieties in next year's crop.

For more information about this disease and some resistant varieties see our fact sheet, Leaf Mold in Tomatoes.

http://enych.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=233&crumb=greenhouse_and_tunnels|greenhouse_tunnels

Be careful to not confuse very common Mg (magnesium) deficiency with early brown leaf mold symptoms. With Mg deficiency, there is much more yellowing between the veins, rather than in spots, and there is no brown, fuzzy sporulation on the underside of the yellow patches. Also, Mg deficiency is usually on the lowest leaves only while brown leaf mold usually first appears higher up, more in the center of the plant.



(photo: A. Ivy)



photo: L. Fessler, Cornell summer intern '16)

June Garlic Update

Crystal Stewart, *ENYCHP*

Overall, the garlic crop is looking pretty good throughout Eastern New York. This is the time when issues really start to show up though, so stay vigilant. We are seeing some isolated incidents of Garlic Bloat Nematode again, so please examine your culls, looking for asymmetrical damage to the roots with health roots beside them (Image 1). We are also seeing numerous suspected White Rot

incidents (see article below for more on this). As usual, fusarium is also making an appearance., primarily as basal rot at this point.

Many growers choose to scout/cull during the scaping process, since each bulb is being handled anyway. This is a good strategy. Given the low tolerance we have for GBN, fusarium, etc, culling aggressively is advised, especially with seed garlic. Take a look at the damage you are seeing, and if it looks familiar, you can always send me a picture (text or email is great, just let me know who you are) or I can stop and inspect.

Testing for Problems:

Bloat Nematode: You can have your garlic tested for bloat nematode, and if you are seeing symptoms which are suspicious (primarily the absence of many roots, while those that remain are healthy) I would recommend it even if you have tested clean in the past. Remember, when selecting 10 bulbs from a field you are getting an idea of whether your garlic is clean, not a definitive answer. It's

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Image 1: Garlic Bloat Nematode damage

better to keep testing and stay as informed as possible than to ignore potential problems and have them become unmanageable. The submission form is located on our website here: http://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/uploads/doc_325.pdf, and the cost is \$40 per sample.

Fusarium: For the next two years I have funding to test fusarium in garlic extensively, and to conduct some trials on different management strategies. This means that for the next two years you will be able to submit garlic for fusarium testing for free. We are asking everyone to fill out a survey with some grower information when you submit, and we'll ask you to fill it out again at the end of the project to see what changes you made. The goal is that by the end of this project we will understand where fusarium is coming from (seed versus soil), whether there is much variation among the fusaria present, and which management strategies work the best to control the disease. Your samples are very much appreciated! Again, the submission form is on our website.

No Need to Test:

Botrytis Scape Blight: in the category of "it looks scarier than it is" is Botrytis scape blight. It causes an orange lesion on the scape which often weakens it enough that it falls over. Cull those scapes, and the bulb should be fine.

Weird looking garlic: every year a few growers have garlic that doesn't expand properly, instead seeming to tan-

gle up. It can be straightened manually, or left to grow as-is. This issue seems to disappear after a year, only to reappear on other farms the next year. We have tested samples for virus and never recover any of the usual suspects. It also goes into the "try to not worry about it" category, for now.

Weeding Garlic

You should weed your garlic. You really should. I know it's tempting to let it go after scaping, but this is a critical period in the development of a nice big bulb. Weeds won't be competing for nutrients so much at this point as they will be competing for water. More water means bigger garlic, plain and simple. So along this same line of thinking, make sure to irrigate if you can when we enter prolonged dry spells. Garlic has a deep, robust root system, so rarely shows water stress, but that doesn't mean that the garlic is getting enough water to optimize bulb size during dry spells. A target of one inch of rain per week is good



Scape Blight. Image courtesy of a grower.



Tangled leaves on otherwise healthy garlic. Image: Crystal

White Rot Update

Crystal Stewart, ENYCHP

PEST
UPDATE

Earlier in June I sent a garlic sample to the diagnostic lab hoping that I was wrong. The sample was covered in small black sclerotia, the size of poppy seeds, and white fungal hyphae crept up the stem. The results, unfortunately, matched the field diagnosis: White Rot. Within a couple days additional calls came from up and down the Hudson Valley as well as one in Western NY with similar suspicions. These samples have also gone to the lab for verification, but it looks like the latest pest to move back into the state is this nasty fungus.

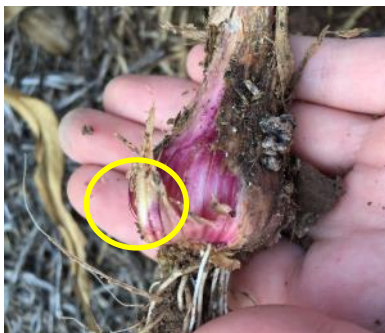
White Rot, *Sclerotium cepivorum*, decimated the onion industry in New York in the 1930's before being eradicated through careful management. More recently, in 2003, it infected 10,000 acres of garlic in California, leading to the

abandonment of some garlic fields and adoption of strict containment rules. White rot has been confirmed in Northeastern states over the last decade as well, with New York being one of the last to discover the disease.

The primary reason that White Rot is such a concern is because the sclerotia, or reproductive structures, can remain dormant in the soil for up to 40 years, attacking any allium crop planted into the soil under favorable conditions. This spring was ideal for infection due to the period of cool, moist weather we had. Optimal temperature for infection is 60-65 degrees F, but infection can occur anywhere from 50-75 degrees F.

Once garlic has white rot, it generally declines rapidly. Leaves will yellow and the plant will wilt, not unlike a severe fusarium infection. However, unlike with fusarium, white rot infected bulbs are covered in black sclerotia and

white fungus. To add to the confusion, another disease CAN look similar. Botrytis also causes black sclerotia and white fungal growth. However, Botrytis sclerotia are quite large, often larger than a pencil eraser.



Botrytis has large, black sclerotia that look like masses of peppercorns (or boogies). CLS

So, what do we do now? We're still working on long-term management strategies, but the most important steps to take now are vigilance when culling (look at the plants you are pulling for symptoms like you see in this article, and if they are present, call us to take a sample and have the disease verified) and, if you see anything suspicious, reduction of movement of inoculum. The main ways diseases get moved around are by dumping culls (compost, field edges, etc) and my moving soil on

equipment. Throw away your culls, and wash equipment that may have come in contact with suspicious garlic or the soil it is growing in. Everything from cultivation equipment to harvest bins should be cleaned.

We will keep learning about this disease and will keep sending out information, particularly to help you make decisions



White rot has tiny black sclerotia, soil often sticks to the bulb, and white fungi may be present on the bulb or neck. CLS

about what to sell and buy. **For now, remember that the west coast has learned to manage the disease, and we will too.**

Sweet Corn Update

Teresa Rusinek, ENYCHP

The earliest sweet corn in the lower Hudson Valley is in tassel now ranging from 10% to almost full tassel. European Corn Borer (ECB) Moth trap counts have been very low over the past two weeks in the region but still in some fields, there is enough damage from ECB in early

corn to warrant sprays. Early fields are especially attractive to the moths. In fields I've scouted, I see some heavy ECB feeding particularly along field edges. This underscores the fact that you

need to scout your fields for presence of ECB, do not rely on trap catches alone. Some Armyworm damage has been noted as well. Scout your fields regularly and apply sprays as tassels emerge if ECB is present at high enough population to warrant a spray. Note that pyrethroids are less effective and give a shortened window of control when applied during hot temperatures. Choosing other classes of insecticides under hot conditions should give better results. -TR

From Rutgers Cooperative Extension, Plant & Pest Advisory: European corn borer (ECB) is one of the three major caterpillar pests of sweet corn. ECB has two to three generations per year. Adult moths emerge in late April and May, mate and begin laying eggs on the undersides of corn plants. Typically, eggs are laid on whorl

stage plants. Damage occurs as larvae hatch and bore through the leaves to get to the center of the stalk where the tassel is forming. As the plant progresses to the pre-tassel stage, ECB larvae may be found feeding in the newly emerged tassels. Once the tassel spreads and begins to

shed pollen, larvae migrate down the stalk and bore back into the stalk at leaf axils or into the developing ears. The latter event results in unmarketable ears. While sweet corn plants can tolerate signifi-

cant injury when in the vegetative stages, ECB must be controlled prior to the development of ears or that marketable portion of the crop will be lost.

The first generation of the year, when larval damage peaks in mid-June is typically the most difficult to manage. It is often not possible to eliminate the threat with one insecticide application; however the most critical application is one timed for the plant's transition from pre-tassel to full tassel. This is when there is maximum exposure of the larvae to the spray material. If the number of plants infested is above 12% at any time prior to full silk, an insecticide application should be considered. After the planting is in full silk, the majority of ECB larvae still alive will have bored back into stalks or ears and will be unreachable by sprays.



ECB Pinhole Damage



ECB feeding in tassel

Photos by Peter Jentsch -Hudson Valley Lab

Longest Day has Arrived

Maire Ulrich, ENYCHP



Some of the larger, especially the transplanted onions have begun to show widening of the bulb areas of the plant but now that longest day has arrived, more and more will begin the bulbing

process. This is the time you should now reduce or discontinue use of nitrogen fertilizers to reduce incidence of waste post-harvest. Heavy nitrogen applications are absorbed by the plant, bringing water with it, and cause cells to swell and over-fertilized onions have a significantly shorter shelf-life.

In the past week several growers have asked about increasing calcium fertilization to improve shelf life. In 2005/2006 studies showed that Calcium Chloride applications did improve bulb firmness for a few weeks after harvest but had no impact on disease infection rates in storage. So it would seem there is a benefit but short-lived.

The whole study can be seen at:

<http://hortsci.ashspublications.org/content/43/2/465.full>

The Effects of Calcium Chloride and Ammonium Sulfate on Onion Bulb Quality at Harvest and During Storage by Timothy W. Coolong¹, Department of Horticulture, University of Kentucky, and William M. Randle, Department of Horticulture and Crop Science, The Ohio State University

Cucurbit Weed Update

Chuck Bornt, ENYCHP

I think this week we will see the last of the pumpkins and other fall cucurbits being planted which is a little later than I would like to see, but it is what it is. My other concern this week is weed control with those that were planted back at the end of May. We've been so dry the last 2 weeks (more like 3 or 4) that I'm afraid we may not have gotten the full activation of our pre-emergent herbicide programs (already fielded a couple calls this week about it). I would say that usually around the 4th of July or so we normally start to see a few weeds breaking through but I suspect we might see a few more this year.

As many of you know, we don't have a whole lot of post-emergent herbicides at our disposal for cucurbits, and those that we do have are more grass herbicides than broadleaf materials. However, halosulfuron (Sanda or Profine), which is also one of our main broadleaf pre-emergent, is labeled and can be quite effective if used properly. If you used either Sanda or Profine pre-emergent even with another pre-emergent, we again would expect to see a few weeds such as Common Lambquarters and Ragweed start to breakthrough our pre-emergent herbicide barrier. Effective as this material may be, it has a fairly short residual of about 4 weeks, especially when used at the recommended rate (0.5 ounces per acre) for pumpkins and squash. So what to do if broadleaves are your main concern: first, if you used Sanda or Profine post plant/pre-emergent at 0.5 oz. per acre, you can still come back in with another 0.5 oz per acre as a post emergent application. Even if you didn't use any Sanda pre, do not use more than 0.5 ozs per acre as this will increase the level of injury. This is very effective on young, small actively growing weeds like velvetleaf, yellow nutsedge and ragweed, but not effective on already growing lambsquarters. If lambsquarters is not a problem and the other weeds such as

ragweed and pigweed are, you can broadcast right over the top of the plants and weeds as long as your pumpkins/squash have a minimum of 2—5 true leaves and there cannot be any female flowers visible. If there is a lot of lambsquarters visible, you may want to consider cultivating first followed by a post emergent application of Sanda/Profine. You will also need to add a non-ionic surfactant (NIS) to the tank at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution. I will also forewarn you now; do not be surprised if after the application you notice the growing points on your pumpkins and squash turning slightly yellow and not really growing to fast—this is somewhat typical of post emergent halosulfuron applications and plants normally grow out of it within 3-5 days.

For post-emergent grass control we have several materials which include Poast 1.5EC (sethoxydim) and Select Max or Section 2 EC (Table 1). Select Max and Section contain the same active ingredient, clethodim, but are used at different rates. Which one you choose will depend on what grasses you have. If perennial grass like quackgrass is your main problem then I would recommend using Select Max or Section (they also work very well on annual grasses). If your grass species are mostly annual, you can use Poast. Any of these herbicides need to be applied to actively growing grasses – grasses that are under drought or heat stress will result in reduced control. I find that applying these materials a couple days after a rain really improves control. And last but not least, don't expect to see results in two or three days! These grass herbicides take 7—10 days for you to really notice anything dying back. Do not apply to recently cultivated grasses or cultivate a minimum of 10 days after an application. And, the smaller the grass, the better control you will achieve.

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Table 1: Grass herbicides labeled for use in cucurbits.

Product	Labeled crops	Weeds controlled	Rate	Comments
Select Max	All cucurbits	Annual grass Perennial grasses	9-16 ounces per acre 12-16 ounces per acre	Adjuvants: Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v in the finished spray volume (2 pints per 100 gallons of water). Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces per application. Do not apply more than 64 fluid ounces per year. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre with a maximum of 40 gallons per acre. Minimum spray pressure of 30 PSI with a maximum of 60 PSI. Do not use flood nozzels. Do not tank mix with broadleaf herbicides or apply a post-emergence broadleaf herbicide within one day following application of or reduced grass control may result.
Section 2EC	All cucurbits	Annual grass Perennial grass	6 ounces per acre 8 ounces per acre	Adjuvants: Crop oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v in the finished spray volume (1 gallon per 100 gallons of water). Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre with a maximum of 40 gallons per acre. Minimum spray pressure of 30 PSI with a maximum of 60 PSI. Do not use flood nozzles. Do not use more than 8 fluid ounces per application to cucurbits. Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre per year. Do not tank mix with broadleaf herbicides or apply a post-emergence broadleaf herbicide within one day following application of or reduced grass control may result.
Poast 1.5EC	All cucurbits	Annual grasses perennial grass suppression	1.5 pints per acre	Adjuvants: Crop oil Concentrate (COC) at 2 pints per acre. Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre with a maximum of 20 gallons per acre. Minimum spray pressure of 40 PSI with a maximum of 60 PSI. Do not use flood nozzles. Do not use more than 3.0 pints per acre per season. Although the label does not specify, I would not tank mix with broadleaf herbicides due to increase injury potential or apply a post-emergence broadleaf herbicide within one day following application of or reduced grass control may result.

Bacterial Blackleg– An Increasing Problem for Potato Growers

Carol MacNeil, Cornell Vegetable Program

Bacterial blackleg (BB), caused by *Pectobacterium* or *Dickeya* sp. (formerly called *Erwinia*) is not a new potato disease. It has caused occasional problems of seed decay, sprout decay, mid-season vine wilt and death, and tuber rot, for many years. A distinguishing characteristic of the disease is the inky-black color of the softening sprout or vine beginning below the soil line and spreading upward. No treatment can control the development of the disease in an infected potato plant, and there are no resistant varieties. The only control for this disease is planting blackleg-free, certified seed in a field that did not have the disease last year. (BB was observed to cause significant vine wilt and death at flowering in a field of certified Rebas from Maine in the CVP area last year. CRM, CVP)

According to Sandy Menasha, CCE Suffolk County, potato growers on Long Island observed increasing BB in 2014, and significant BB in 2015 causing up to 35% loss. Most

of the Long Island fields affected were planted with certified Reba, Norwis or Superior seed, primarily from Maine. (BB was reported on Long Island as of June 1, 2016.) Maine, Wisconsin and other states' potato production fields have also been affected. In the past *Pectobacterium atroseptica* was the predominant cause of potato BB all over the world. *Dickeya dianthicola*, the cause of most of this new potato BB, has also been globally distributed, but it has increased in virulence and ability to spread.

The National Potato Council held a conference call last fall with state potato specialists and seed certification personnel to discuss this national concern – the 2015 North American Outbreak of Potato Blackleg. A strategy for addressing this serious issue through seed certification is being developed. Unfortunately *D. dianthicola* can exist in potato tubers and plants without showing symptoms under cool conditions. This may have masked the presence of the disease

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in seed fields in 2013 and 2014 in some seed producing areas, allowing infected seed to slip through. Research is needed to determine how to more reliably detect *D. dianthicola* in potato seed lots. Revisions to seed certification protocols are expected.

What should growers do?

- Use only certified seed
- Ask your seed grower to supply the Field Inspection Report, or the North American Certified Seed Potato Health Certificate, for all seed lots (blackleg incidence is reported)
- Inspect seed carefully on delivery
- Clean seed cutting knives, handling equipment and the planter between seed lots (BB will spread within a seed lot during cutting)
- Practice crop rotation so potatoes don't follow

potatoes

- Plant seed warmed to 50 degrees F into well drained soil that's at least 50 degrees F
- Avoid excess irrigation

Source: This article appeared in the April 2016 VegEdge, Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Vegetable Programs monthly newsletter. It was originally prepared by *Keith Perry, Plant Pathology, Cornell University, and in charge of the Foundation seed potato program in NYS, who spoke at the Expo Potato Session in Syracuse on the increasing blackleg problem. To see his presentation go to the CVP website Potato page at: <http://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/crop.php?id=24>*

If you have questions on bacterial blackleg, or see severe wilting in numerous small potato plants or potato stems at the time of flowering, contact Chuck Bornt at cdb13@cornell.edu or call 518-859-6213.

The Very First Signs

Amy Ivy, ENYCHP

Growers across our region are busy with a hundred tasks and projects right now, but one task that needs to stay near the top of your list is checking all your crops regularly for any kind of abnormalities. By catching problems early on you can often avoid bigger headaches later. This doesn't always work, but it can surely help.

classic symptom of the damage caused by spider mites or thrips. When I turned this leaf over I also found tiny yellow-green thrips nymphs, the immature stage. I would also expect

to find spider mites and their characteristic honey colored, translucent round eggs, since they are a common pest in high tunnels as well, especially on eggplants.

Use the damage symptoms as a clue that something is going on, but then turn the leaf over and figure out what really is there before deciding what action to take, if any. Our colleague from the Cornell Vegetable Program, Judson Reid has these suggestions for pests in high tunnels: Conventional growers can check the labels on Agrimek to see if their crop and pest are listed. Acramite is another option, but expensive and limited to one application per crop. Finally, look at Flora mite (bifenthrin). For organic growers Entrust can be used in tunnels but some resistance is beginning to show up. Consider also stylet oil and/or beneficial biocontrols such as predatory mites.

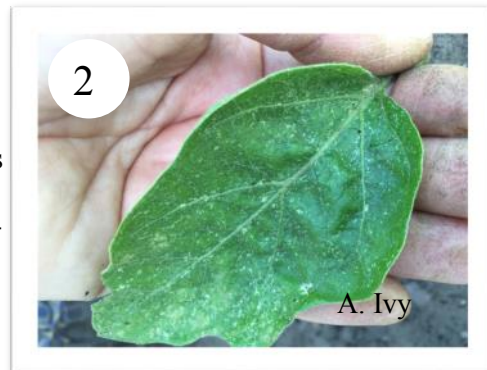
In tunnels, thrips can become a problem on eggplant but are usually not a great concern on cucumbers. Spider mites can quickly grow to damaging levels on both of these crops, as well as tomatoes. Tunnel peppers are most commonly bothered by aphids, but thrips and spider mites could become a problem as well. You don't know until you look. For help with identifying what you have, contact any of us on the Eastern NY team.



Photo 1 is of high tunnel cucumbers. At first glance the leaves look healthy and dark green. But can you see the small yellowish patch just below the horizontal vein? I turned that leaf over and found 6 immature thrips feeding, causing that damage. This kind of damage could also be the first stages of squash bugs depending on the which crop we are looking at.

Thrips are tiny and slender, about 1/16" long, and look more like specks than actual insects. I look for movement; if the specks on the back of a leaf are moving, look more closely. They could be thrips, spider mites, or even beneficial predatory mites. Immature thrips (nymphs) are usually a yellow-orange color and the adults are a drab, dark brown.

Photo 2 is of an eggplant leaf, also from a high tunnel. Notice the white flecking on the leaves. That flecking is a



Average Weekly Farmers' Market Prices

Capital Region	NC = Non-Conventional	
Product	Unit	Average Price
Beefsteak Tomatoes	1 lbs	4.5
Beefsteak Tomatoes NC	1 lbs	4.5
Carrots	Bunch	
Carrots NC	Bunch	3.5
Cherry Tomatoes	Pint	
Cherry Tomatoes NC	Pint	5.5
Ground Beef	1 lbs	
Ground Beef NC	1 lbs	7.95
Heirloom Tomatoes	1 lbs	
Heirloom Tomatoes NC	1 lbs	
Lamb Chops	1 lbs	
Lamb Chops NC	1 lbs	
Pork Chops	1 lbs	
Pork Chops NC	1 lbs	11.87
Red Potatoes	1 lbs	
Russet Potatoes	1 lbs	
Salad Mix	1/2 lbs	7
Salad Mix NC	1/2 lbs	5
Shelled Peas	Pint	
Shelled Peas NC	Pint	
Short Ribs NC	1 lbs	7.38
Strawberries	Pint	4.25
Strawberries NC	Pint	4.17
Strip Steaks NC	1 lbs	22.75
Sugar Snap Peas	Pint	3.67
Sugar Snap Peas NC	Pint	3.5
Yellow Potatoes	1 lbs	
Whole Chicken	1 lbs	
Whole Chicken NC	1 lbs	4.63

Saratoga and Lake George

Product	Unit	Average Price
Beefsteak Tomatoes	1 lbs	
Beefsteak Tomatoes NC	1 lbs	3.95
Carrots	Bunch	4
Carrots NC	Bunch	
Cherry Tomatoes	Pint	
Cherry Tomatoes NC	Pint	
Ground Beef	1 lbs	
Ground Beef NC	1 lbs	7
Heirloom Tomatoes	1 lbs	
Heirloom Tomatoes NC	1 lbs	
Lamb Chops	1 lbs	

Mid-Hudson NC = Non-Conventional

Product	Unit	Average Price
Beefsteak Tomatoes	1 lbs	
Beefsteak Tomatoes NC	1 lbs	
Carrots	Bunch	2
Carrots NC	Bunch	2.75
Cherry Tomatoes	Pint	
Cherry Tomatoes NC	Pint	4
Ground Beef	1 lbs	4.95
Ground Beef NC	1 lbs	
Heirloom Tomatoes	1 lbs	3.75
Heirloom Tomatoes NC	1 lbs	4
Lamb Chops	1 lbs	14.99
Lamb Chops NC	1 lbs	16
Pork Chops	1 lbs	5.99
Pork Chops NC	1 lbs	7.5
Red Potatoes	1 lbs	1.38
Russet Potatoes	1 lbs	1.25
Salad Mix	1/2 lbs	
Salad Mix NC	1/2 lbs	5
Shelled Peas	Pint	
Shelled Peas NC	Pint	2.5
Short Ribs NC	1 lbs	
Strawberries	Pint	4.29
Strawberries NC	Pint	4.83
Strip Steaks NC	1 lbs	18
Sugar Snap Peas	Pint	3
Sugar Snap Peas NC	Pint	3
Yellow Potatoes	1 lbs	1.25
Whole Chicken	1 lbs	3.99
Whole Chicken NC	1 lbs	3.99

Pork Chops NC	1 lbs	9.95
Red Potatoes	1 lbs	
Russet Potatoes	1 lbs	
Salad Mix	1/2 lbs	
Salad Mix NC	1/2 lbs	3.42
Shelled Peas	Pint	
Shelled Peas NC	Pint	
Short Ribs NC	1 lbs	
Strawberries	Pint	
Strawberries NC	Pint	5
Strip Steaks NC	1 lbs	
Sugar Snap Peas	Pint	
Sugar Snap Peas NC	Pint	
Yellow Potatoes	1 lbs	
Whole Chicken	1 lbs	
Whole Chicken NC	1 lbs	4.15

2016 Weekly and Seasonal Weather Information

	Growing Degree Information Base 50° F			Rainfall Accumulations		
Site	2016 Weekly Total 6/13-6/21	2016 Season Total 3/1-6/21	2015 Season Total 3/1-6/21	2016 Weekly Rainfall (inches) 6/1-6/21	2016 Total Rainfall (inches) 3/1-6/21	2015 Total Rainfall (inches) 3/1-6/21
Albany	164.6	780.8	900.0	0.07	6.81	10.23
Castleton	159.1	749.3	854.6	0.3	10.04	10.44
Glens Falls	153.3	678.4	733.5	0.14	8.41	11.50
Griffiss	135	596.3	702.5	0.51	12.83	17.03
Guilderland	154	701.5	804.0	0.1	11.92	15.56
Highland	165.6	854.1	922.8	0.05	11.6	15.67
Hudson	172.4	825.6	917.0	0.18	11.47	14.83
Marlboro	159.9	796.1	864.1	0.01	8.08	11.55
Montgomery	152.5	784.2	901.0	0.02	7.28	12.99
Peru	144.7	604.4	669.5	0.05	6.56	12.04
Red Hook	157	785.3	866.8	0.02	7.2	10.76
Willsboro	141.7	597.0	642.8	0.21	7.44	14.72
N. Adams, MA	136.1	589.8	664.5	0.36	10.68	11.54

2016 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.

Sweet Corn Pest Chart (week ending 6/21)

Location	CEW	ECBZ	ECBE	FAW	WBC
N. Clinton	0	0	0	0	0
S. Clinton	0	0	0	0	0
N. Washington	0	0	0	0	0
S. Washington	0	0	1	0	0
Albany	0	0	0	0	0
Rensselaer	0	1	0	0	0
Fulton	NA	0	0	NA	NA
Schoharie	0	0	0	NA	NA
Greene	NA	0	0	NA	NA
Orange	2	0	0	0	0
N. Ulster	1	0	3	0	0
S. Ulster	1	0	1	0	0

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