Cornell Cooperative Extension

Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program

MAY 9, 2018

Vegetable New

EPA Worker Protection Standard Update Sandra Menasha & Alice Wise, CCE Suffolk County

VOLUME 6, ISSUE 4

The updated Worker Protection Standard took effect on January 2, 2017. The NYS DEC has the right to conduct inspections to certify that growers are in compliance with regulations for agricultural pesticides including organics. Inspections include WPS, record keeping, and pesticide storage.

The website http:// www.pesticideresources.org/ has WPS information, the *How to Comply Manual, Worker and Handler*



Training Videos (English and Spanish), the new WPS *Safety Poster* and useful WPS checklists. Alternatively, contact the Department of Environmental Conservation or your local Cooperative Extension office with questions.

This is a basic WPS checklist. We highly recommend checking the relevant section in the WPS *How to Comply Manual* as there are many additional details.

- All workers and handlers must receive annual training. Workers must be trained before they work in an area where a pesticide has been used or a restrictedentry interval (REI) has been in effect in the past 30 days. Handlers must be trained before performing any handler task.
- Training of workers and handlers can only be conducted by a certified pesticide applicator, State/Tribal/Federal approved trainers, or a person who has completed an EPA approved train-the-trainer course.
- Effective January 2018, training videos need to include the new content under the revised WPS. Videos (English and Spanish) can be found at www.pesticideresources.org. Keep records of all trainings for 2 years.
- Check your central posting area and make sure it is easily seen, accessible and

Table of Contents

EPA Worker Protection Standard Update1
Weed Control and Plastic Mulches3
Common Asparagus Beetle ID and Management4
pH and Alkalinity, What's the Difference?4
Start Managing for Bacterial Diseases in Field Tomatoes at Transplanting for Best
Results6 Watch Those
Temperatures!8
Q & As9 20 Minute Ag Manager
Summer Schedule9
Upcoming Events10

PAGE 2

the information posted is legible. The central posting area must have safety information (e.g. revised WPS safety poster), pesticide application information and pesticide Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Under the revised WPS, there is a new safety poster with updated safety information. Updated safety posters can be downloaded and ordered at www.pesticideresources.org or ordered from Ag supply companies such as Gemplers.

- Information required at the central posting location should also be displayed at permanent decontamination supply sites or at locations with 11 or more workers.
- Pesticide application information and pesticide Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be displayed at the central posting location within 24 hours of the end of the application and before workers enter the treated area. Display both for 30 days after the REI expires and keep on file for 2 years from the end of REI. SDS can be obtained from your pesticide supplier or from <u>http://www.cdms.net/Label-Database</u>.
 - Pesticide Application information for WPS at the central posting area must include:
 - crop treated, location and description of treated area(s),
 - product name, EPA registration no., active ingredient(s),
 - date and time pesticide application started and ended,
 - and the restricted-entry interval (REI).
- A farm map is suggested for the central posting area so that workers can easily ID the location of all farm fields. Some growers use names (Main Road Chardonnay), some use numbers or letters (Field 2). The point being that if a DEC inspection occurs, your workers understand and are able to communicate the location of the applications and a farm map makes this easier.
- Check decontamination kits and upgrade as necessary:
- -coveralls, soap and a stack of single use towels
- -provide at least 1 gallon per worker using the site or
 3 gallons for each pesticide handler and each early
 entry worker.
- one pint of water (eyewash) must be available to

each handler applying pesticides if eye protection is required on the label. For tractor applications, the emergency eyewash water (1 pint) must be carried on the tractor. However, if the applicator gets off the tractor, the eyewash must be carried on their person. At mixing and loading sites, a system capable of delivering 0.4 gallons/minute for 15 minutes or 6 gallons of water to flow gently for 15 minutes must be provided for handlers using products requiring eye protection.

-check expiration date on eye flushing.

- -decontamination kits must be within ¼ mile of all workers. Portable kits might be a better op 2 on for growers with a large opera 2 on.
- -make sure all your handlers and workers know where the decontamination sites are and what they contain.
- The need for eye protection will be listed on the pesticide label in the box entitled "Agricultural Use Requirements", in the section listing PPE (personal protective equipment).
- Refer to the "Agricultural Use Requirements" box on the pesticide label for a list of all required PPE. Make sure PPE is adequately stocked – chemical resistant suits, gloves, aprons, protective eyewear, boots, respirators and cartridges. Check unopened respirator cartridges for an expiration date.
- Where respirators are required on the pesticide label, handlers must be medically cleared to wear a respirator, receive annual respirator fit-testing and training. Records of completion of respirator fit-test, training and medical clearance must be kept for 2 years. Note: Owners of the agricultural establishment and family members are not exempt from the respirator requirements under WPS.
 - -respirators should be cleaned after each use and stored to protect them from damage, contamination and dust
 - -opened cartridges should be stored in a resealable plastic bag when not in use.
- Application Exclusion Zones (AEZ): There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the revised WPS. The size of an AEZ varies depending on the type of application and other factors, including droplet size, and height of nozzles above the planting medium. Refer to the How to Comply Manual to

determine AEZ size.

- Effective January 2, 2017, agricultural employers are to not allow any workers or other persons in the AEZ within the boundaries of the establishment un^{II} the application is complete.
- -Effective January 2, 2018, handlers are to suspend the application if any workers or other persons are anywhere in the AEZ. This requirement is NOT limited to the boundaries of the establishment. This applies to any area on or off the establishment within the AEZ while the application is ongoing.
- Start accumulating copies of pesticide labels. All applicators must have a copy of the label immediately

accessible. Some growers deal with individual labels, some put together a notebook to be carried on the tractor. Having a copy of pesticide label on your smart phone is not acceptable.

- When making an application, the applicator must have the following items immediately accessible:
 - a. Applicator's license
 - b. Labels for all materials being applied.
 - c. Appropriate PPE (see individual labels for what is required)

16. Tidy up your pesticide storage area. A disorganized, messy storage area is a red flag to an inspector. Pesticide storage guidelines can be found at <u>h⊡p://</u>www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/8871.html.

Weed Control and Plastic Mulches Charles Bornt, CCE ENYCHP



Shielded sprayer manufactured by Crop Care (Photo: http://www.cropcareequipment.com)

As the weather warms up and plastic mulches are being applied to get ready for our summer crop plantings, the question of what to do about weed control in the beds and between the beds is a common one that I get. Unfortunately, I don't have a silver bullet for you but have a couple of thoughts. First, there are a few herbicides that are labeled for use under the plastic on a few crops. However, the recommended use is to make the beds first, apply the herbicides and then lay the plastic mulch which is not usually how we manage our plasticulture systems – as we normally like to bed and mulch all in the same pass. I have yet to see anyone modify their mulch layer to apply herbicides while laying their mulches (if anyone has, please let me know I would love to see it!). The other

thing to consider is that many of these products are very sensitive to moisture and often require it to activate them. Lastly, I worry about injury to our crop when using these herbicides, especially as many of you are using waterwheel transplanters which could in theory reactivate the herbicide and concentrate it around the rootball. I think educating your employees planting to make the smallest hole possible and making sure that plant gets off to a good start may be just as good as the pre-plant herbicides! However, if you want to try some herbicides under mulches this is what is labeled to my knowledge:

Herbicides Labeled for Use Under Plastic Mulch		
Herbicide	Crop(s)	
Devrinol	Tomatoes, Peppers, Eggplant	
Prefar	Eggplant, Peppers, Cucumbers, Melons, Squash	
Sandea	Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Melons, Squash, Watermelon (need to wait 7 days after application to plant crop)	
Prowl H2O	Eggplant	

So the other question that comes up is how to control weeds between the rows and again, I don't have a silver bullet, but there are certainly more options! The first thing that I would tell you is I do not

VOLUME 6, ISSUE 4

recommend applying any of these materials broadcast over the top of your mulch before planting! I think you are taking a risk that even after a couple of rains, some of the herbicide may remain on the plastic and could concentrate in the planting hole after you've planted with a rain – especially in cases where beds are not uniformly full and you have dips in your beds where water can gather on the plastic. I think the best method is to fit the field, lay your plastic and then using either very directed sprays or better yet, a shielded sprayer, apply the herbicides between the beds, just letting the spray contact the shoulders of the bed. I've seen some homemade shielded units made from plastic totes to old wooden apple crates!

My rule of thumb for row middle applications is, if the material is labeled on the crop, then it can be used in the row middles too unless otherwise specified on the label that it **cannot** be used between the rows. Using a preemergent or combination of pre-emergents before transplanting is the best strategy in my mind as you minimize the risk of drift and hitting your crop. However, if you can't get right in there to apply them after laying your mulch or planting and weeds are already starting to grow, I would recommend tank mixing in a contact herbicide such as Gramoxone (or other formulations of the active ingredient paraquat) to your pre-emergent materials as a shielded, directed spray. Why paraquat instead of glyphosate (Round-Up etc.)? Paraquat will only kill what it comes in contact with (so coverage is essential). So if a little drift moves onto your plant, it will only kill the area that it comes in contact with and leave some tan spots. Whereas a small amount of glyphosate will translocate and potentially kill or really hurt your crop and I'd rather be safe than sorry.

Below is a list of some herbicides that could be used between rows of plastic mulch on various crops. This is not to be used in place of a label as in some instances a product may be labeled on some but not all crops in the same family (for example when I say brassicas, that includes cabbage, broccoli, etc., but these products may not be labeled on all members of the brassica family so please read the label before using).

Herbicides Labeled for Between Rows of Plastic Mulches on Various Vegetable Crops		
Herbicide	Crop(s)	
Dual Magnum (metolachlor)	Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucurbits, some Brassicas, Lettuce, Onion	
Prefar (bensulide)	Eggplant, Peppers, Cucumbers, Melons, Squash, Brassicas, Lettuce	
Sandea (halosulfuron)	Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Melons, Squash, Watermelon, Peppers, Eggplant	
Prowl H2O (pendimethalin)	Eggplant, Pepper, Tomato, Onion, Brassicas	
Reflex (fomesafen)	Tomatoes, Peppers, Eggplant,	
Dimetric, Sencor (metribuzin)	Tomatoes	
Strategy (clomazone + ethalfluralin)	Cucumber, Melon, Pumpkin, Squash	

Common Asparagus Beetle Identification and Management Ethan Grundberg, ENYCHP

The beginning stages of Common asparagus beetle (Crioceris asparagil) infestations often go unnoticed. Since the beetles have two to three generations per year (depending upon where you are in our region), the population can build quickly over the course of a couple of years and catch growers off-guard at harvest.

Overwintered adults emerge from their pupae about the same time that asparagus spears begin to push. They

quickly begin to feed on the tender shoots causing a sort of rasping damage that browns quickly in the field or post-harvest. The beetles then mate and deposit their eggs in vertical lines along the spears as shown in the image. After about a week, those eggs hatch into small grubs that continue to feed on spears before pupating in the soil.

PAGE 5

Though the larvae, not adults, are most susceptible to insecticides, growers experiencing significant early damage (the economic threshold is suggested to be when 5%-10% of spears have adults present) may need to use an insecticide to knock down the adults before targeting larvae and later generations on ferns. Given the need to continue harvesting every 1-2 days (a practice that also helps remove eggs from the field to slow the population growth), a short Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) and Restricted Entry Interval (REI) are key to selecting an appropriate labeled insecticide.

The standard insecticide options are pyrethroids (IRAC Group 3A), such as Pounce 25 WP and other labeled permethrin formulations (1 day PHI, 12 hour REI) or PyGanic 5.0 (OMRI, 0 day PHI, 12 hour REI). Some neonicitnoids (IRAC Group 4A), such as Assail 70 WP and Anarchy 30 SG (both acetamiprid), are also labeled for asparagus beetle adults and larvae during harvest (1 day PHI, 12 hour REI). Lannate (methomyl, IRAC Group 1A), is also options if you are willing to equip the harvest crew with early entry PPE (1 day PHI, 48 hour REI) to continue removing egg masses on cut spears. An easier option for

those looking to use an organophosphate is Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl, 1 day PHI, 12 hour REI). Note that Lorsban (chlorpyrifos) is sometimes recommended in other states, but IS NOT allowed for use on asparagus in New York.

For heavily infested fields, continue scouting the asparagus after harvest and target second and/or third generations with any of the options listed above or with IRAC Group 5 spinosyns, such as Radiant or Entrust (OMRI), both of which have a 60 day PHI. Cleaning fields of old stalks after mowing in the fall can also help reduce the overwintering populations.

Left: Common asparagus beetle adults feeding on an emerging spear **Right**: Grayish colored asparagus beetle eggs visible in a vertical line on a young spear

pH and Alkalinity, What's the Difference? Teresa Rusinek, CCE ENYCHP

Simply put, pH is a measure of how acidic or basic a solution is. Positively charged molecules such as H⁺ will make solutions acidic (lower pH) and the negatively charged OH⁻ molecules will make a solution more basic (raise pH). The pH scale runs from 1-14 with the value 1 being most acidic, 7 is neutral, and 14 most basic. This scale is logarithmic, meaning a change in one whole unit is 10 times more or less acidic. For example, pH 5 is ten times more acidic than pH 6. Sometimes people will refer to basic solutions (high pH) as *alkaline* and this is where folks can get confused with the term ALAKINITY.

Alkalinity is the ability of water to neutralize acids due to the dissolved alkalis (bicarbonates) in the water. Alkalinity is often reported in part per million (PPM) of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$). As alkalinity increases in the water, more acid will be needed to neutralize the alkaline substances. The primary source of alkalinity in ground water aquifers, rivers, ponds and lakes are limestone deposits that have reacted with water over time. Throughout the seasons, water levels within aquifers can change. High water levels can dilute alkalinity levels just as low water levels can concentrate them. Sample your water 2 or 3 times during the year as you notice conditions change. If your samples show significant change, then you know that regular sampling is necessary.

Water quality considerations in the greenhouse and high tunnel:

When alkalinity is high, it's likely that pH is above optimum as well and the alkalinity level of your water may need to be adjusted to manage your pH. Think of



alkalinity as "liquid limestone". Each time you water, you increase the pH of the soil/media a little bit. Over time, the soil /media pH increases significantly and ties up nutrients. For example, we commonly see iron and manganese deficiencies in tomatoes growing in media with pH over 7. This effect happens faster in containers.

Alkalinity regulates the buffering capacity of the water and affects how much acid is required to change the pH. Many growers use, fertilizer injectors like a Dosatron or Chemilizer to add acid to water to reduce alkalinity. The acid combines with the bicarbonates to form carbon dioxide and water. ENYCHP specialists can help you design an acid injection program to adjust your pH. The ideal alkalinity level for irrigation water is generally around 100 PPM CaCO₃.

Alakinity and pH affect the performance of Pesticides and Sanitizers:

Another important reason to pay attention to water pH and alkalinity is that it plays a significant role in the efficacy of many pesticides used. This is true for both organic and synthetic pesticides. In a pH over 7, pesticides can break down in a process called hydrolysis. The higher the pH the faster the reaction. Adding a buffering agent such as LI700, is an easy way to change the pH of the water for mixing pesticides that require a lower pH. To determine how much buffer should be used, applicators need to know the pH of the water and the volume needed

to treat the crop/area.

Here is an example taken from a PyGanic label.

"GENERAL USE DIRECTIONS

IMPORTANT: It is recommended that the final spray mix be buffered to a pH of 5.5-7.0.

Outside of this range pyrethrins can degrade and the product will lose effectiveness."

Word of caution, fixed copper pesticides in a low pH become soluble and can cause phytotoxicity. The pesticide label will often state optimal pH ranges. If you are unsure contact a technical representative of the product manufacturer. Applicators should test their water pH prior to a spray application using a pH litmus strip or a pH meter.

Products other than pesticides are sensitive to pH. According to the label, the sanitizer Sanidate 5.0 works best when diluted in water with a neutral pH (close to 7), but sodium hypochlorite (bleach)works best when water pH is lowered to 6.0-6.5.

Water alkalinity and pH adjustments are easy to make and significantly improve the performance of pesticides and sanitizers. If you need help or have questions on the process, ENYCHP specialists can help. We have pH meters and titration kits to determine alkalinity or can guide you to labs that can test water quality parameters.

Start Managing for Bacterial Diseases in Field Tomatoes at Transplanting for Best Results Crystal Stewart, CCE ENYCHP

Bacterial speck, spot, and canker continue to be perennial problems in Eastern NY. We are learning that effective management is a seasonlong effort, starting with proper greenhouse sanitation and continuing with regular plant protection. The good news is that there are more tools available for disease management than once thought; the bad news is management is more intensive than we'd like.

Start with clean stakes

This is a best practice because of other tomato diseases too, so hopefully you are already

cleaning your tomato stakes. Every year wooden <u>and</u> metal stakes should be power-washed to remove excess soil, then sterilized using either bleach, Green-Shield, Xero-Tol, or an equivalent product. It is important for the Bacterial Speck Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato



 Annual occurrence
 Pathogen survives on-farm
 Arrives in seed or

transplants

Particularly severe in cool wet years



Source: Dr. Christine Smart

stakes to sit in a sterilizing solution long enough to penetrate the nooks and crannies of the wood and kill any lurking bacteria or fungal structures. Remember that bleach will damage metal stakes if not rinsed off.

Protect plants starting early

Bacterial diseases are most effectively controlled by preventing their infection. It's not always clear where inoculum comes from, but we know that growers who have struggled with bacterial diseases in the past are having some success with starting a protective spray program shortly after transplanting. The traditional spray for both organic and conventional growers has been copper; however, there is concern about applying the amount of copper per season that would be needed to provide continuous control. Dr. Christine Smart has been doing trialing of alternatives to copper for bacterial canker and bacterial speck, and has found that there are products equally effective to copper available on the market.

It's important to protect leaves because fruit quality will decrease as the plant weakens and is defoliated. However, fruit quality is downgraded by just one lesion. According to Dr. Smart, bacterial infection of fruit occurs before it reaches ping-pong size. Keeping fruit protected prior to this point will effectively result in lesion-free fruit. This knowledge may adjust timing of sprays.

Because copper and other products such as Actigard have, on average across bacterial diseases, equal efficacy, alternating between them could help with resistance management and will reduce copper loading the in soil. All of these products wash off in rains, so protecting weekly or between rain events is recommended for best results with field tomatoes.

One quick note—you will notice that none of the products listed are antibiotics. There are no antibiotics listed for vegetable production—products listed are either broad spectrum biocides, such as copper, stimulate plant immunity, such as Regalia and LifeGard, or competitively colonize the leaf and suppress other bacteria, such as the *Bacillus* products.

Bacterial Canker

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis

Systemic pathogen, travels through the xylem of the plant



Annual occurrence, pathogen survives on-farm; or enters on seed or transplants

2017 Bacterial Speck Trial Results: Dr. Smart *Products with the same letter are not significantly different

Treatment and Rate/A	Active Ingredient	Mean AUDPC (disease over time)
Unsprayed control		234.8 a
Regalia EC 4 qt	Reynoutria sachalinensis extract	174.5 b
Double Nickel LC 32 fl oz	Bacillus amyloliquefaciens	166.3 b
Actinovate AG 12 oz	Streptomyces lydicus	161.3 b
LifeGard WG 4.5oz/100 gal	Bacillus mycoides	153.8 b
Actinovate AG+Regalia EC		150.0 b
Champ 30 WG 2.0 lb	Copper hydroxide	145.0 b

2017 Bacterial Canker Trial: Dr. Smart # of fruit without lesions

*Products with different letters are significantly different



Can You Believe I'm Saying This- Watch Those Temperatures Chuck Bornt, CCE ENYCHP

Temperatures - Just another reminder that even though we haven't reached really concerning temperatures yet, temperatures in high tunnels, crops under rowcovers or especially those under clear plastic hoops (such as sweet corn) can get very hot on these gorgeous bright sunny days! For sweet corn, the larger the plant under that plastic the greater the risk of injury is. If it gets too hot under that plastic, consider piercing the plastic with a pitchfork or setting up and running the irrigation to cool the soil and plastic. If it looks like we are in for a long warm stretch, you might consider slitting the plastic and removing it altogether. The one benefit of using floating rowcovers on sweet corn compared to plastic is you don't have to worry about it getting too hot as the rowcovers naturally breathe and are cooler. The following information is from Dr. Steve Reiners of Cornell University Department of Horticultural Sciences and can be used as a guide to know when to remove covers before it's too late!

"Most of the published temperature guidelines list maximum temperatures at which either vegetative growth becomes limited or reproductive capabilities are threatened, i.e. flowers or fruit fall off. Temperatures at which vegetable plants may die varies and depends not only on the vegetable type but also on other factors such as whether irrigation is being provided or for how long the high temperature occurs. Also, a transplant will be under much greater stress than a plant that is direct seeded.

The following table lists temperatures at which severe stress will occur, possibly death, especially if soil moisture is low. These temperatures refer only to potential crop death. Temperatures 15 to 20F lower than those listed in the table will result in the loss of flowers and fruit and will negate the positive effects of early warming under row covers."



Сгор	Maximum Temp Fahrenheit (F)
Sweet Corn	120
Watermelon	115
Cucumber	115
Squash	115
Eggplant	110
Hot Pepper	110
Sweet Pepper	105
Tomato	105



2018 Cornell Pest Management Guidelines for Berry Crops

The New 2018 Cornell Pest Management Guidelines are now available!

Commodities include: Berry Crops, Vegetables, Tree Fruit, and Grapes. Field Crops and Greenhouse Crops/Ornamentals are also available.

Please contact Abby Henderson at 518-746-2553, or aef225@cornell.edu if you would like to place an order!

VOLUME 6, ISSUE 4

- 19

-9

- 9

-0

-9

- 19

-9

- 19

-30

-58

-13

-0

-13

-0

-0

-9

-9

-9

-0

-0

- 19

-0

-9

- 19

-18

-98

- 53

-13

-.0

-19

-.0

-0

-3

-9

-9

-3

-19

- 13

- (3

- 0

-9

101



This recurring segment in the newsletter will highlight grower questions that we have received this week that we thought might be interesting to everyone.

Question: Should I foliar feed my garlic?

Answer: Nope. Garlic and other alliums have a thick waxy layer protecting their leaves. This layer makes it difficult for nutrients to penetrate the leaf surface. In order to get good penetration you would have to add a surfactant, which will allow penetration but also opens the leaf surface to pathogens. Garlic does a great job of taking up nutrients through the root system, and responds well to side dressing. The window to do side dressings is closing in the next couple weeks, though, so make applications soon.

Question: I laid plastic mulch (white on black) a couple weeks ago, but got interrupted transplanting. I went back to keep planting and found a thick mat of thread stage weeds under the plastic. Will these weeds die on their own? How soon?

Answer: If the weeds are broadleaf annuals, then yes, they will eventually die. How long will depend on the temperature under that plastic and soil moisture. Since the weeds are already at the thread stage and we seem to finally have some cooperative spring-like weather, chances are the unintentional "occultation" will succeed in another 5-7 days. If, however, you are seeing mostly nutsedge and/or perennial weeds under the plastic, this tactic won't be practical given the amount of time needed to effectively smother them out.

20 Minute Ag Manager

All webinars run from 12:00-12:30pm

For more information: Contact Liz Higgins at emh56@cornell.edu

To register, go to <u>https://tinyurl.com/y9gfqbmx.</u>

Registering once gives you access to the series.

May: Basic Farm Finances

•May 15—Setting Up Your Farm's Accounts in Your Financial System

- •May 22—Understanding Depreciation
- •May 29—Understanding Assets and Liabilities vs Income and Expenses

June: Zoning and Land Use

•June 5-NYS Ag Assessment 101

•June 12—Local Zoning 101

•June 19-NYS Ag Districts 101

•June 26—Using On-line Data and Maps to Assess a Property Remotely

July: Managerial Accounting

•July 3—Budgeting 101

•July 10—Assessing a Capitol Investment

•July 17—Relevant Information and Sensitivity Analysis

- •July 24—Pricing for Profit
- •July 31—Know When to Hold'em, Know When to Fold'em (assessing performance)

August: Insurance

•August 7—Crop Insurance 101

- •August 14—Crop Insurance for Diverse Farms
- •August 21—Flood Insurance and Other Disaster Programs



Upcoming Events

20 Minute Ag Manager Webinars

May– August (See full Schedule on Page 9) 12:00 - 12:30pm

Produce Safety for Broccoli Producers Webinar

When: May 14, 2018 2:00PM

UVM Agricultural Engineer Chris Callahan, Produce Safety Alliance Director Elizabeth Bihn, and their colleagues will present a webinar on Monday, May 14 at 2 p.m. on "Produce Safety for Broccoli Producers", which will include an overview of food safety regulations (coverage thresholds and compliance dates, FSMA, Produce Safety Rule) and broccoli-specific considerations, plus an overview of educational materials being developed through the Eastern Broccoli Project.

You can find more details about the webinar and a registration form on the Eastern Broccoli Project blog at this link: <u>https://blogs.cornell.edu/</u> <u>easternbroccoliproject/2018/04/24/produce-safety-webinar-for-broccoli-</u> <u>producers/#.Wt991uJmF04.twitter</u>.

PSA Grower Training

When: May 14, 2018 8:30am- 6:00pm CCE Albany County The course will provide a foundation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and comanagement information, FSMA Produce Safety Rule requirements, and details on how to develop a farm food safety plan.



Cornell Cooperative Extension Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program

The Course is designed for fruit and vegetable growers and others interested in learning about produce safety, the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) Produce Safety Rule, Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), and co-management of natural resources and food safety. The PSA Grower Training Course is one way to satisfy the FSMA Produce Safety Rule requirement outlined in 112.22(c) that requires at least one supervisor or responsible party for your farm must have successfully completed food safety training at least equivalent to that received under standardized curriculum recognized as adequate by the Food and Drug Administration.

Registration is mandatory for this event. Click here to register: <u>https://enych.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=951</u>

Hosted by National Young Farmers Coalition and CCE Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program

Visit our Website: https://enych.cce.cornell.edu/ ENYCHP Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/



Vegetable Specialists

Chuck Bornt Cell: 518-859-6213 Email: cdb13@cornell.edu

Amy Ivy Cell: 518-570-5991 Email: adi2@cornell.edu

Teresa Rusinek Phone: 845-340-3990 x315 Email: tr28@cornell.edu

Crystal Stewart Cell: 518-775-0018 Email: cls263@cornell.edu

Maire Ullrich Phone: 845-344-1234 Email: mru2@cornell.edu

Ethan Grundberg Phone: 617-455-1893 Email: eg572@cornell.edu

Business Specialist

Liz Higgins Cell:518-949-3722 Email:emh56@cornell.edu

ENYCHP Office

518-746-2553 415 Lower Main Street Hudson Falls, NY 12839 aef225@cornell.edu

Office Hours: Monday, Wednesday & Friday 8:30am– 4:00pm