

Cornell Cooperative Extension | Cornell Vegetable Program

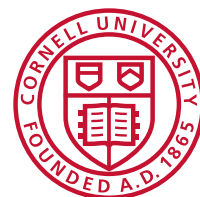
Review

2024

2025 Preview

Regional Commercial Vegetable Specialists

The Cornell Vegetable Program is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and County Associations in 14 counties—Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates—serving the commercial vegetable, greenhouse, potato, and dry bean industries in New York.





A Message from Julie Kikkert

Team Leader, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

The CCE Cornell Vegetable Program completed its 20th year in 2024! The team formed from the merger of The Lake Plains Regional Vegetable Program and the Ontario-Wayne-Yates Vegetable Program on January 1, 2005. Three of the inaugural members remain on the team (Christy Hoeping, Julie Kikkert, and Judson Reid), with Robert Hadad joining the team in September 2005. Our service area expanded from 8 to 14 counties over the years and we are pleased to have new staff added along the way (page 12).

As we reflect on 2024, I want to thank you for your partnership and continued support of the CCE Cornell Vegetable Program, New York's team of specialists addressing issues that impact the commercial vegetable industry in the western and central portion of the state. Inside, you'll find highlights of some of the many research and outreach programs led by our team members over the last year plus a look ahead to some of our plans for 2025.

Our talented and passionate staff often spend years of their career tackling issues on local farms to bring practical solutions to realization. Discover the latest research results to find management solutions for high tunnel soils and fertility (page 3), perennial weeds in muck onions (page 5), specialty potato variety trial (page 6), and bird control in sweet corn (page 8).

During the growing season, the CCE Cornell Vegetable Program tracks and alerts growers to pest outbreaks. We listen to the industry needs and seek out new educational training partners and opportunities such as pesticide training (page 4) and ag water quality training (page 4) to name a few.

Without the generous support of area producers, agribusinesses, and grantmakers, the Cornell Vegetable Program could not offer the level of support that we provide to the New York vegetable industry. On-farm trials and in-field meetings are the backbone of our program. In 2024, 65 organizations provided in-kind donations to support our work in the region! Thank you!

While we are proud of our accomplishments in 2024, we are excited for you to see what we have planned for 2025. Be sure to sign-up for our program through the Cornell Cooperative Extension office in your county during their annual enrollment campaign going on through March. VegEdge newsletter remains our primary means of reaching our enrollees with timely information but you must be enrolled in the Cornell Vegetable Program to receive it.

If you have any questions about our program or suggestions for us, please contact me at 585-394-3977 x404 or by email at jrk2@cornell.edu.



Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Vegetable Program 14-County Region

This region accounts for nearly 60% of New York's vegetable industry acreage, with 1,137 vegetable farms, and a farm gate value exceeding \$258 million.¹

5,771

farm visits and crop consultations made by the Cornell Vegetable Program

144

educational meetings and presentations given by the Cornell Vegetable Program Specialists

5,123

people increased their knowledge by attending presentations given by the Cornell Vegetable Program

¹ 2022 Ag Census



In an effort to improve stand establishment and uniformity across species of cover crops, Cornell Vegetable Program Specialist Lori Koenick put her ingenuity to work and employed a parmesan cheese shaker to seed our small plot trials.

Multi-Species Cover Crop Mixes in High Tunnels May Reduce Fertilizer Inputs

Cornell Vegetable Program Specialists Judson Reid and Lori Koenick continue to research high tunnel best management practices by evaluating multi-species cover crop mixtures compared to a grower-standard single species winter grain. In 2024, our collaborating farmer planted half of a high tunnel with a ‘Fall Green Manure Mix’ (winter rye, field peas, ryegrass, crimson clover, and hairy vetch) and the other half with a grower standard of triticale.

Biomass from these plots was collected throughout the winter and spring for fresh weight and dry weight data. Foliar samples were submitted for analysis at a cooperating lab to assess potential nutrient contribution to the soil in the future. The cover crops were terminated by incorporation. Soil samples from each half of the tunnel were taken and submitted to the Cornell Soil Health Lab for Comprehensive Assessment of Soil Health and soluble salt tests. Tomatoes were planted in the high tunnel and foliar samples were periodically collected and submitted for analysis.

Our cooperating grower detected differences in tomatoes grown in the area with cover crop mixture versus with triticale. Tomatoes in cover crop mixture appeared taller, with more lush growth and darker green foliage. Initial data supports these observations with the multiple species mix providing more biomass and nitrogen than the grower standard. Specifically, a comparison of macronutrients in tomato crop following a single species vs. multi-species cover crop mix revealed all nutrients are higher in the tomatoes grown in multi-species cover crop plots. In the case of nitrogen, the difference has the crop within sufficiency for multi-species treatment, and deficient under the grower standard, single species.

This research supports our educational efforts to help farmers adopt sustainable management of high tunnel soils and the opportunity to reduce fertilizer inputs. In 2024, the team developed a Federal Capacity Funds project for \$30,000 to support continued research and outreach on the topic.

Our research is timely as the value of protected agriculture in NYS continues to grow, and soil imbalances often take several years to manifest. This work is important to address Cornell research and Extension priorities, including “a NY food and agriculture industry that is diverse, sustainable, and profitable, and that produces a safe, reliable, and healthy food supply.”

Our work will directly impact growers in 2025, as we generate more research-based knowledge for them to base cover cropping decisions—species mixtures and planting dates to improve soil and crop health. These measures support farm profitability: for example, more tomatoes harvested with lower fertilizer costs!



NOW AVAILABLE:
Management Practices for High Organic Matter Soils: Winter Cover Cropping in High Tunnels

Winter cover cropping in high tunnels has the potential to add organic matter, improve soil structure, support microbial activity, and help with nutrient management by scavenging leftover nitrogen and/or fixing nitrogen. This new publication shares best practices for winter cover cropping in high tunnels including species selection, planting rates and dates, termination, and cultural management considerations.

Beyond the Basics: Pesticide Training Preps Growers for All-around Success!

The Cornell Vegetable Program (CVP) is proud to have successfully delivered two, 18-hour pesticide safety/license prep courses that trained 33 growers in pesticide safety, application math, environmental stewardship, state and federal regulations, label reading, sprayer calibration, and best handling practices! Twenty-one growers attended the entire training series. Fourteen of those growers decided to take the DEC licensing exam and at least 12 people (85%) passed and became licensed pesticide applicators. For farmers already holding pesticide licenses, we offered 95% of the credits needed to renew a license. Twelve growers attended individual classes to maintain their existing licenses or further their pesticide safety practices.

Putting on a pesticide license training course is a huge lift, but we were determined to meet this clearly expressed need and relieve local producers of the barriers that limited their success. To deliver these valuable safety and professional advancement trainings, the CVP assembled and led a teaching team that included:

- Regional Commercial Agriculture Teams: Cornell Vegetable Program, SWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops Program, and Lake Erie Regional Grape Program
- Local Extension Offices: CCE Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua
- NYS Integrated Pest Management Program's Pesticide Education and Safety Program
- NYS DEC Region 9 Pesticide Bureau

Teaching team members developed lesson plans that included a demo or activity to minimize lecturing and help students pragmatically apply their new knowledge. Trainees left each class knowing which topics they needed to focus on during their limited at-home study time. To remove financial barriers, we solicited sponsorships from local ag input companies and received funding from Allegany County Soil & Water. We were able to provide students with all the required manuals for free. We greatly reduced travel times and costs by offering the course in both Randolph (covering Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and southern Erie) and Belmont (covering Allegany and Steuben).

CVP Specialist Buck interfaced with the DEC to have their staff teach a module on state and federal law compliance, offer continuing education credits for current pesticide license holders, and hold local pre-exam review classes. We arranged to have a notary public at the pre-exam review so growers could complete their required exam paperwork on-site with both CCE educator and DEC support. This ensured that eligibility requirements were met and prevented growers from being rejected for technical errors. Importantly, we worked with DEC to offer local exams for each site so students were not required to travel to Buffalo or Avon.

All told, this was an incredibly successful program! Participants gave strongly positive feedback and indicated that they were using the information they learned in class. We have received requests to do more trainings and are pursuing funding opportunities to support future classes.

Plain Community Farmers Learn the Importance Ag Production Water Quality

Food safety practices can be complicated and confusing but necessary to prevent food-borne illnesses for consumers. Irrigation ag water from surface sources can be contaminated from a variety of sources. Under the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act, produce farmers must make concerted efforts to understand microbial risks associated with surface water sources for irrigation and spraying of fruit/vegetable crops. Being able to assess the present or potential microbial risks is essential yet the science can be challenging. Assessment is the key to formulating steps to prevent or fix water quality contamination problems.

For Amish farmers, federal regulations are at odds with their cultural norms. Language and education barriers can make the situation more difficult. A culturally sensitive, slower approach to educational outreach is necessary. Through a project funded by USDA NIFA under the Food Safety Outreach Program, Cornell Vegetable Program Specialists Robert Hadad and Lori Koenick developed culturally appropriate approaches to work with the Plain community farmers, helping them to identify the potential problems, set up preventative measures, and deal with situations where poor quality water sources may pose risks.

During food safety and water quality conversations with farmers who sell vegetables at produce auctions, we learned their greatest concern was the implementation costs and the returns on investment. We then used that information to create educational resources and on-farm demonstrations for assessing water quality that were based on the financial aspects – costs vs gains. Understanding the potential gains for improved sales through assessing and mitigating water quality problems, farmers began talking more about what they could do for their own water systems. Twenty-four farms started to assess what preventative actions they could take to reduce runoff into their ponds and wells. Thirteen growers had their water tested with 5 testing their water twice over the year. Through our outreach, the farmers made changes to reduce the food safety risks associated with their water.

Muck Onion Growers Enjoy Control of Troublesome Weeds with New Herbicide

Herbicides are the first line of defense for weed control in muck-grown onion. Strategic programs include 5-8 applications of both pre- and post-emergent herbicides with 5 active ingredients that belong to 4 different modes of action. Despite this, ragweed and perennial sowthistle remained troublesome weeds that needed to be hand weeded at an added average expense of \$250 per acre.

On May 17, 2024, Optogen herbicide was registered for use in onion in New York, which was just in time for growers to use it to effectively control ragweed and perennial sowthistle. Cornell Vegetable Program (CVP) Onion Specialist, Christy Hoepting advised the muck onion growers to be cautious as they tried for the first time a new herbicide with a completely different mode of action than anything they had used before in onion. She anxiously watched the growers' treat multiple acres with their large-scale spray rigs and hoped that they would get the same results that she did with her little backpack sprayer in her little research plots.

In 2024, 4 out of the 6 farms in the CVP region where ragweed is troublesome were able to try Optogen + bromoxynil. All farms were impressed with the ability of this dynamic combination to control ragweed with 2 farms reporting nearly 100% control. None of these farms reported any issues with crop injury. Plans are in place for all 6 of these farms to achieve near-100% control of ragweed with Optogen + bromoxynil in 2025.

In 2024 in Elba, where perennial sowthistle is especially problematic, one grower successfully implemented Hoepting's Optogen + bromoxynil/Stinger herbicide strategy under her careful guidance. Eventually, 70 acres of heavily infested onion fields were treated. Although the treatment did not kill the thistle outright, it injured it so badly that it remained mostly inactive until the end of July, which allowed the onion crop to grow as if it were free of weeds. Thus, the grower decided to not hand weed the thistle. A portion of the thistle plants outgrew the herbicide injury and reached maturity by the end of August but did not interfere with harvest operations. At the end of the season, it was estimated that the addition of Optogen + bromoxynil (\$55/A) saved the grower \$750/A in hand weeding expenses, because it would have taken 3-times longer than average to weed these heavily infested fields, for a total of \$48,650 in savings. For every \$1/A invested in Optogen + bromoxynil herbicide treatment, \$13.64/A was saved in hand weeding expenses.



Cornell Vegetable Program Trials Lead to Registration of Optogen for Use in Onions in New York

CVP Specialist, Christy Hoepting was instrumental in getting Optogen herbicide registered in New York and for figuring out how it could be most beneficial in muck onion production.

Hoepting conducted her first experiment with the active ingredient in Optogen, bicyclopyrone, in muck-grown onion in 2015. Although underwhelming when used alone, she did notice that it had post-emergent activity on ragweed. So, in 2016, she experimented with bicyclopyrone and several herbicide tank mix partners and discovered that bicyclopyrone + bromoxynil provided phenomenal control of ragweed while not hurting the onions. She consequently shared her results with Syngenta, the company that makes bicyclopyrone, and fortunately, they agreed to pursue its use in onion.

After that, Hoepting conducted another 25 on-farm onion herbicide trials with bicyclopyrone, which included both pre- and post-emergent applications, different rates, crop timings, spray volumes, tank mix partners and sequences. She studied the safety on the onion crop and evaluated the effectiveness of dozens of bicyclopyrone treatments for their ability to control 7 types of broadleaf weeds, 2 grasses, yellow nutsedge, and even volunteer potato and perennial sowthistle. Data that she generated guided the use instructions for onion on the Optogen label.

Figuring out how bicyclopyrone could be used to help control perennial sowthistle took 4 years, 8 on-farm trials and dozens of experimental treatments. The successful program included Stinger herbicide, which is another novel herbicide that Hoepting was instrumental in getting registered for use in onion in New York, specifically for perennial sowthistle, which would be applied about 2 weeks after bicyclopyrone + bromoxynil.

Specialty Potato Variety Trial Addresses Grower Requests

Western New York is home to the highest potato producing counties in New York State, and the Cornell Vegetable Program (CVP) works with potato growers of all scales producing chipping and table stock varieties. Over the past few years, the CVP has planted a fresh market potato variety trial to test commercially available potato varieties with the small-scale New York potato grower in mind. Local growers have shared information on which varieties they grow that are farm staples and popular with consumers, as well as varieties that are not yielding as hoped leaving room for improvement or better varieties. This information helps inform us on which varieties we choose to include in our trial. This year we had a higher request for including russet varieties, so we included a larger number in our trial than we have in any year previously.

This year, heavy rains late in the season impacted the overall yields in our trial, though we still found some interesting results. Nicola, a yellow potato that has performed well in our trial in the past, had the highest yields of any potato in this year's trial. This trial also tests more specialty varieties that are less likely to be grown on a larger scale, and that may be better suited for growers selling direct to consumers. Harvest Moon, a purple potato with yellow flesh, was the second highest yielder in our trial, and showed the potential for more niche varieties on a smaller scale. Additionally, Canela Russet, one of the russet varieties we included for the first time this year, showed good promise as a russet that can perform well in NY, and we are excited to include it in future trials. We have already had discussions with growers about results from this year's trials and have made recommendations on varieties that could work well on their farms. This specialty fresh market potato trial continues to benefit small-scale growers in our region, and we hope to continue it in the years to come.



Connecting Urban Agriculturalists Across WNY

Urban growers are diverse in terms of demographics and production systems, and face unique production challenges. Many urban growers strive to grow culturally relevant crops for their communities, however, these crops are not typically grown in this climate and little is known about effective production techniques for these new crops. In early 2024, we surveyed small-scale growers and community garden leaders across Western New York for input on peer-to-peer learning and in-person workshop topics of interest. We had 41 people respond with resounding enthusiasm and topic ideas ranging from soil and pest management to farm economics to city water access strategies.

In response, Cornell Vegetable Program (CVP) Specialists Lori Koenick and Elizabeth Buck and Harvest NY Community Garden Specialist Mallory Hohl organized a full day Urban and Small-Scale Grower Meeting in April 2024 held at the Massachusetts Avenue Project farmhouse in Buffalo, NY. With 70 people in attendance, this event created a space for small-scale growers, community garden leaders and agriculture service providers from Buffalo, Rochester, Batavia and Syracuse areas to build community, engage in production-focused workshops, and share resources.

Highlights from this event included a “Building soil productivity and fertility” panel featuring three collaborating urban growers and an USDA-NRCS urban conservationist sharing best practices for managing high organic matter soils and building soil health using techniques such as cover cropping, pH adjustment, and soil testing. Vegetable farmer and CVP collaborator, Wil Moss of Moss Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, gave a talk on Improving Okra Earliness and Yield. For the “Choose your own adventure” session, attendees could choose to participate in a hands-on weed management workshop, take a farm tour, or visit urban agriculture service provider tables and network. The event included plant pathology and tree fruit production talks from CVP Vegetable Specialist Elizabeth Buck and NYSIPM Extension Associate Anna Wallis, respectively.

In a post event survey, attendees shared something they are taking away from the event:

- **“more confidence in managing pests and diseases”**
- **“being in community with other growers and ag professionals makes learning more fun”**
- **“connecting with helpful people and resources”**
- **“new techniques for pest and soil management and networking with other growers”**
- **“the power of collaboration and community”**

Over 15 topics were suggested to cover in future events.



CVP Specialist Elizabeth Buck gives a “Plant Pathology 101” presentation at the Urban and Small-Scale Grower Meeting.



Lori Koenick:
A mushroom enthusiast!

Yep! Mushrooms too!

Did you know that the Cornell Vegetable Program’s Extension Support Specialist Lori Koenick can support mushroom growers in a variety of indoor and outdoor production systems?

Lori’s background is in specialty mushroom cultivation—oyster, shiitake, lion’s mane, and others. Lori earned an M.S. in Plant Pathology at Cornell University studying a fungal disease of table beets and is a certified community mushroom educator with the Cornell Small Farms Program.



Lori demonstrating how to wax over holes to seal in moisture after inoculating a shiitake log.

Bird Management in Sweet Corn: New Research Results & Grower Resources

Sweet corn growers in New York have new research-based information and resources available for the management of birds in their crops thanks to the completion of two grant funded projects. Over the past three years, the CCE Cornell Vegetable Program partnered with the University of Rhode Island (URI), the CCE Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program, and the NYS Integrated Pest Management Program to test URI designed [Research Laser Scarecrows](#) to deter birds in sweet corn fields. The results and recommendations are summarized in a recently released fact sheet, "[Laser Scarecrows to Deter Birds in Sweet Corn and Other High-Value Agricultural Crops](#)." A YouTube video is also in production and is scheduled to be released in early 2025.

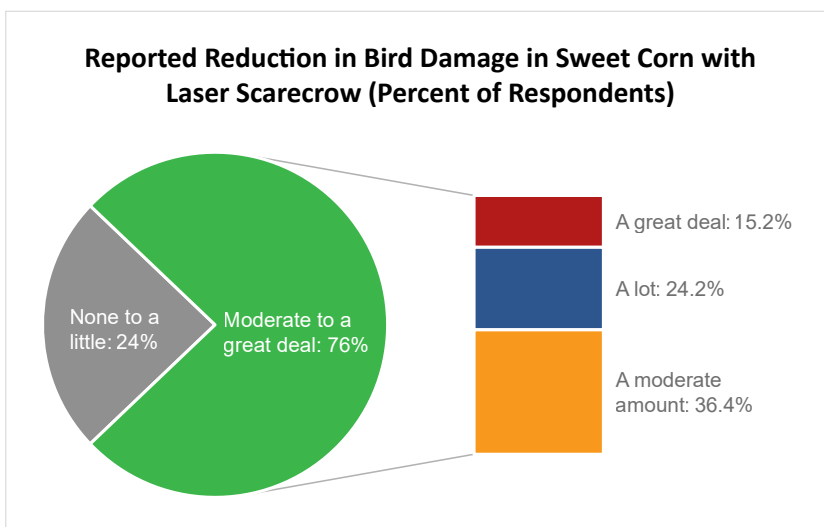
Lasers emit highly focused beams of light as a single wavelength. A laser scarecrow is a device that has one or more laser modules connected to motors that move the lasers in response to commands from a computer microcontroller. Birds have a keen sense of eyesight. When lasers that are optimized to the color and motion sensitivity of bird's eyes move across a field, the birds become frightened and attempt to move away from the perceived threat.

Eighteen NY farms were test sites for research conducted from 2021 to 2023. In addition, a total of 50 URI laser scarecrows were purchased by 35 New York vegetable and/or fruit producers (\$34,000 total capital investment). Our on-farm research demonstrated effective bird control, which was enhanced when an auditory scare device (BirdGard squawker) was also used. Most growers utilized the lasers in combination with other bird deterrents (scare-eye balloons, noise makers, etc.) and consider the lasers as another tool in the toolbox for bird control. Bird pressure, habitat and the availability of other sources of food ultimately determined success in the ability to move birds away from sweet corn fields.

Sixty-four percent of NY growers who used a laser scarecrow in their sweet corn plan to continue use as part of an overall bird management program, according to a 2024 survey. Ten NY sweet corn growers reported increased profits due to less bird damage, increased sales, increased yields and more acres harvestable. Labor input was reduced on three farms who reported increased picking time, reduced sorting, and reduced labor chasing birds. One farm noted the reduced need to purchase corn to fill in gaps for sales at their stand.



Fields protected with a laser scarecrow (left) plus a Bird Gard® Super Pro distress call system (right) averaged less crop damage than use of either technology alone.



Reduction in bird damage in sweet corn with a laser scarecrow as reported by sweet corn growers who responded to a 2024 survey about laser scarecrow use.

According to the 2022 Census of Agriculture, there are 921 New York farms that produce a total of 10,797 acres of fresh market sweet corn. In 2023, the total farm gate value was \$31.9 million for fresh market sales (2023 State Agriculture Overview). If we estimate a 30% adoption rate of laser scarecrows in fresh market sweet corn, and \$5,000 economic impact per farm, the potential industry impact in New York is \$1.4 million.

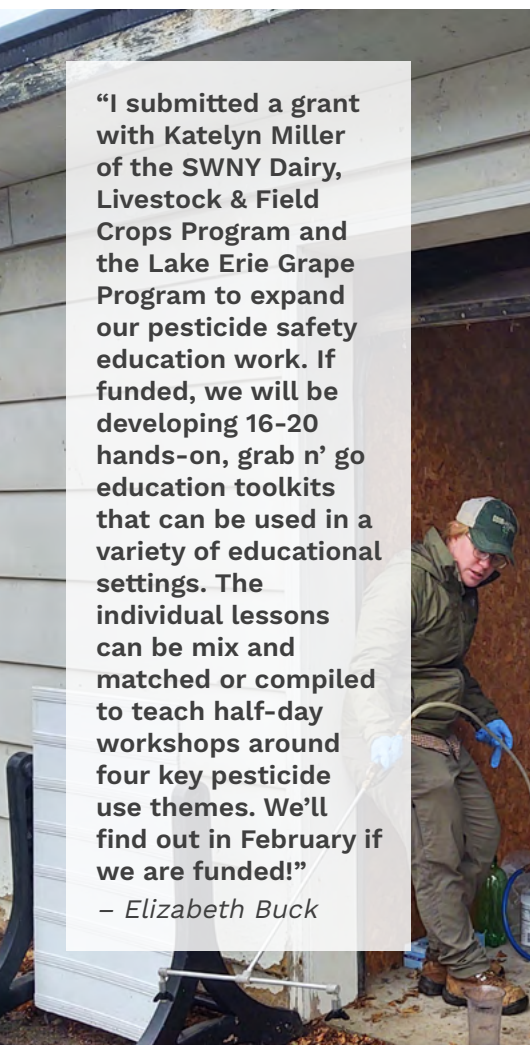
Funding for this research was provided by:

- New York Farm Viability Institute (FVI 20 048)
- USDA Agriculture Marketing Service, Specialty Crop Multi-State Program (AM190200XXXXG001)

In 2025...




"I am excited for 2025 to bring us increased partnerships as we engage with additional grower groups around produce auctions and urban agriculture. Our relationships make the work possible!" – Judson Reid



"I submitted a grant with Katelyn Miller of the SWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops Program and the Lake Erie Grape Program to expand our pesticide safety education work. If funded, we will be developing 16-20 hands-on, grab n' go education toolkits that can be used in a variety of educational settings. The individual lessons can be mix and matched or compiled to teach half-day workshops around four key pesticide use themes. We'll find out in February if we are funded!"

– Elizabeth Buck



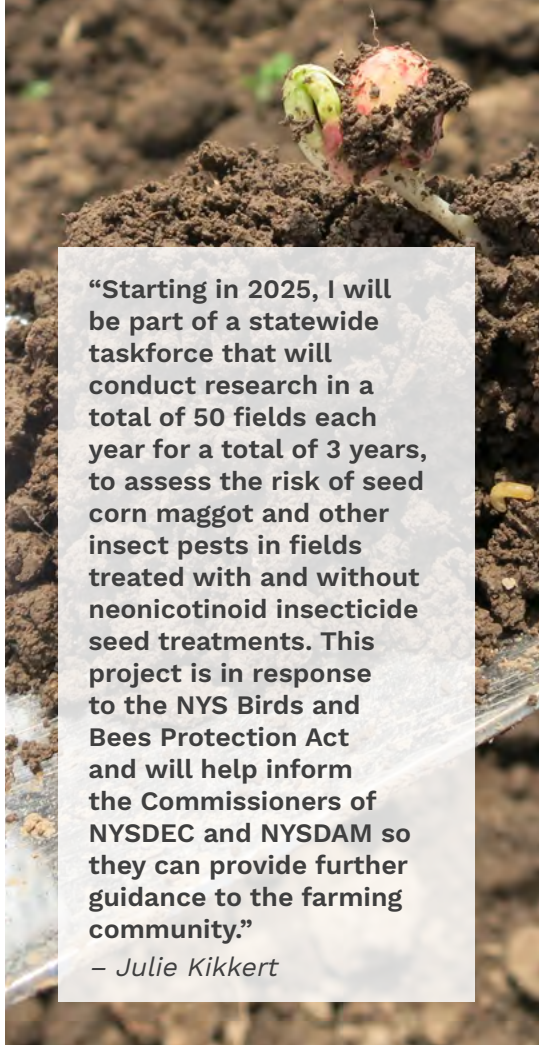
"In 2025, I'm looking forward to investigating field research using biocontrols to try to solve some insect pest problems with little or no pesticides."

– Robert Hadad




"In 2025, I am excited to continue exploring best management practices for high organic matter soils and learning alongside our incredible community of vegetable growers."

– Lori Koenick



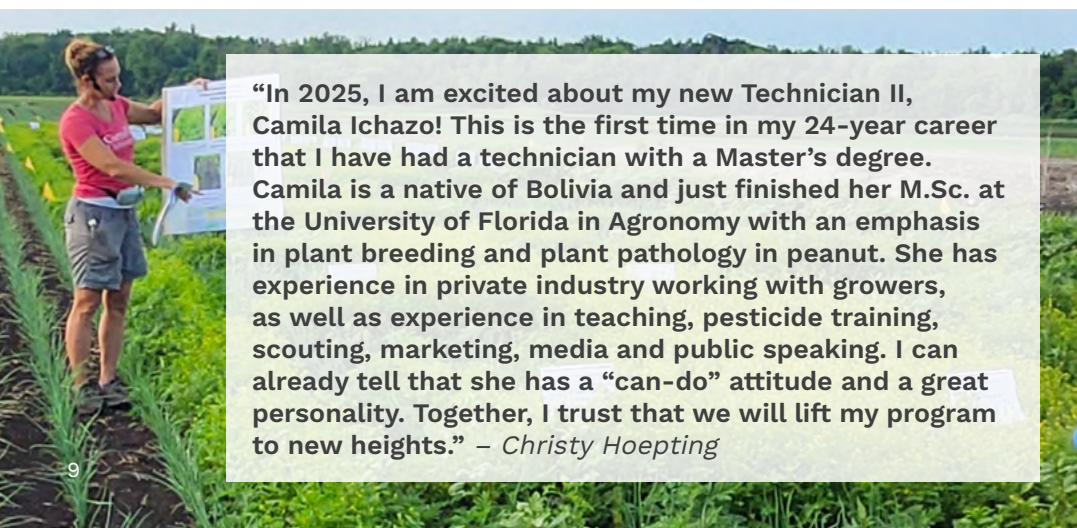
"Starting in 2025, I will be part of a statewide taskforce that will conduct research in a total of 50 fields each year for a total of 3 years, to assess the risk of seed corn maggot and other insect pests in fields treated with and without neonicotinoid insecticide seed treatments. This project is in response to the NYS Birds and Bees Protection Act and will help inform the Commissioners of NYSDEC and NYSDAM so they can provide further guidance to the farming community."

– Julie Kikkert



"In 2025, I am excited for the NY Potato School taking place in February. Last year's return of the conference was a big success, and we had great feedback from growers. I'm excited to work with the Empire State Potato Growers again to bring strong programming to NY potato growers."

– Margie Lund



"In 2025, I am excited about my new Technician II, Camila Ichazo! This is the first time in my 24-year career that I have had a technician with a Master's degree. Camila is a native of Bolivia and just finished her M.Sc. at the University of Florida in Agronomy with an emphasis in plant breeding and plant pathology in peanut. She has experience in private industry working with growers, as well as experience in teaching, pesticide training, scouting, marketing, media and public speaking. I can already tell that she has a "can-do" attitude and a great personality. Together, I trust that we will lift my program to new heights." – Christy Hoepfing

Support

Without the financial and in-kind donations by area vegetable producers, agribusinesses, and grantmakers, the Cornell Vegetable Program could not offer the level of support that we provide to the New York vegetable industry. Thank you!

In-Kind Donations (ie. land, labor, equipment, supplies, presentations, meeting host)

490 Farmers – Sarah Cline
5 Loaves Farm – Matt Kaufman
Abe Dathyn Farm – Kevin Dathyn, Mike Johnson
Alan Tomion Farms – Paul Tomion
Amos Zittel & Sons, Inc. – Mike Wright
Bejo Seeds – Dennis Ferlito, Jason Plate
Bezon & Sons – Joe Bezon
Big O Farms, Inc. – Max Torrey, Andy Harrington
Brecken Beauty Community Garden – Asiya Mambo
Brewster Street Farm-Journeys End Refugee Services – Jennifer Taylor
Bushart Farms – Brent Bushart
C. Mark Farms – Cory Mark
CY Farms – Craig Yunker
Dan Dunsmoor Farms – Joe Burghart
DiSalvo Farms – Joe DiSalvo III
Duysen Farms – Dan Duysen
Levi Esh
Evergreen Farms – Eugene Hoover
Farm Fresh First – Mike Gardinier, Roger Ward, Buzz Lowe, Steve Lashbrook, Mike Lynch
Fenton's Produce – Paul Fenton
Flat 12 Mushrooms – Robbie Gianadda
Foodlink Community Farm – John Miller
Freatman Farm – Jeff Freatman, Paul Freatman
Gakwi:yo:h Farms – Gerry Fisher
Genesee Valley Bean – Mark Callan
Gianetto Farms – Nick Gianetto
Groundwork Market Garden – Mayda Pozantides
Hansen Farms – Ed Hansen, Jr., Eric Hansen, Brian Wickham
Harrington's Produce – Andy Harrington
Henry W. Agle & Sons, Inc. – Jonathan Agle, Matt Agle
Mahlon Hoover Jr.
J. Hurtgam Farms – Jeff Hurtgam
John R. Wallace Farms – John Wallace
Johnson Creek Produce – Levi Stauffer
Kirby's Farm Market – Chad Kirby
Kreher Enterprises – Rafaela Aguiar, Dan Henry
Dave Krist
Johnny Kurtz
Mahany Farms – Gary Mahany
Maple Lane Produce – Nelson & Ruth Hoover
Maple Run Farm – Ray Hoover
Martens Farm – Peter Martens
Massachusetts Avenue Project – Katie Pfohl
Morgan Brothers Farm – Mark Morgan
Moss Fresh Fruits & Vegetables – Wil Moss, Jr.
Munsee Farms – David Munsee
Daniel Nolt
Pick 'n Patch – Drew Wickham
Providence Farm Collective – Beth Leipler, Mo Mberwa
R. L. Jeffres & Sons – Tom Jeffres
Robinson Farms – Greg Robinson
Root Brothers Inc. – Robin Root, Don Swan
Root Down Farm – Steve & Erin Blabac
Russell Farms – Peter Russell
Seneca Foods – Jay Westfall
Sorbello & Sons – David Sorbello
Thorpe's Organic Family Farm – Gayle Thorpe
Timber Nook Acres – Lloyd Stauffer
Triple G Farms – Peter Smith
Urban Fruits and Veggies – Allison DeHoney
Williams Cattle – Garret Williams
Wilson Street Urban Farm – Mark Stevens
Woody Acres Farm – Dave Woodward
Yerico Farms – Derek Yerico
Mervin Zimmerman

New York Vegetable Industry Support



Massachusetts Avenue Project farmer Katie Pfohl and Judson Reid, CVP.



Grower collaborator Paul Fenton of Fenton's Produce demonstrates his asparagus harvester at the Asparagus Variety Trial Open House in May 2024.



Local farmer and CVP collaborator, Wil Moss of Moss Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, presenting trial results at the Urban and Small-Scale Grower Meeting in Buffalo.

32 

Research grants and projects managed by the Cornell Vegetable Program*

\$1 MM+



Value of research grants and projects managed by the Cornell Vegetable Program*

65



Farms and organizations offered in-kind donations to support Cornell Vegetable Program research trials and events

Contributions

- Ameele Farms – Michael Ameele
- Chad Amsler
- Bob-Mar Farm – Phillip White
- Bodine Farms – Robert Bodine
- Breslawski Farms, Inc – Nicholas Breslawski
- Chase Farms – Robert Chase
- Crystal Valley Produce & Greenhouse – Titus & Ellen Shirk
- Hillside Produce – Lowell Zimmerman
- Johnson Potato Farms – Mark & Eric Johnson
- Maple Ridge Fruit Farm – Gary & Barb Wells
- Ontario Produce Auction
- Oswego Co. Vegetable Growers Improvement Association
- Gary Patterson
- Reeds Farm – Bruce Reed
- Reeves Farms – Mark Reeves
- Root Brothers Farms – Robin Root
- Walnut Hill Farm – Darwin Weaver
- Walstead Farms – William & Donna Walz
- Williams Farms – John Williams

Strengthen the NY vegetable industry by supporting our program!

[Make a donation](https://CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/DONATION_INVOICE_NEW.PHP) at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/DONATION_INVOICE_NEW.PHP



About Us

The Cornell Vegetable Program works with Cornell faculty and Extension educators to address the issues that impact the New York vegetable industry. The team offers educational programs and information to growers, processors, and agribusiness professionals in pest management, variety evaluation, cultural practices, market development, and farm food safety.

Cornell Vegetable Program Specialists and Support Staff

Julie Kikkert – Vegetable Specialist, Team Leader

processing vegetable crops
585-313-8160 cell | jrk2@cornell.edu

Elizabeth Buck – Vegetable Specialist

fresh market vegetables, weed science, soil health
585-406-3419 cell | emb273@cornell.edu

Robert Hadad – Vegetable Specialist

food safety, organic, marketing, fresh market vegetables
585-739-4065 cell | rgh26@cornell.edu

Christy Hoepting – Vegetable Specialist

onions, cabbage, broccoli, garlic, pesticide management
585-721-6953 cell | cah59@cornell.edu

Margie Lund – Vegetable Specialist

potatoes, dry beans, vegetable storage
607-377-9109 cell | mel296@cornell.edu

Lori Koenick – Extension Support Specialist

fresh market vegetables, urban agriculture, mushrooms
585-469-5798 cell | lbk75@cornell.edu

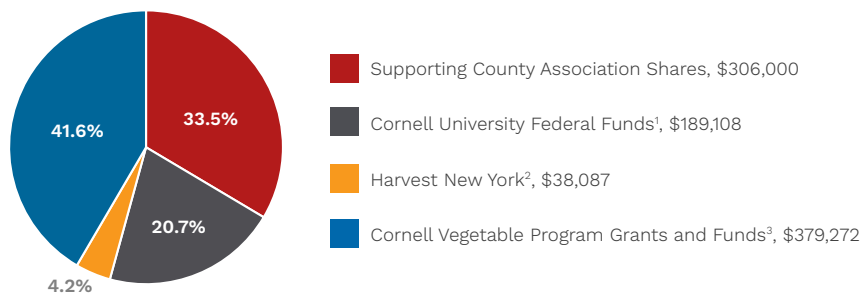
Judson Reid – Vegetable Specialist

greenhouses/tunnels, fresh market vegetables, urban agriculture
585-313-8912 cell | jer11@cornell.edu

Camila Ichazo, Sarah Mertson, Destiney Schultz – Program Assistants

Angela Ochterski – Administrative Assistant

2024 OPERATING BUDGET BY FUNDING SOURCE



¹ USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture Smith Lever Funds

² New York State funds

³ Includes funds from industry, state and federal grants, event registrations, sponsor support, and Cornell Vegetable Program reserve accounts

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