BELL PEPPER: U.S. FANCY



your vegetables for wholesale? Check out our new templates!





Attention large farms with more than \$500,000 in all farm food sales! You must have your FSMA

have your FSMA required water testing completed between 1/26/20 and 1/26/22.

PAGE 3



compared!

PAGE 4

Ten pumpkin varieties were evaluated in 2017 for powdery mildew and yield. See how they all



Pruning methods of cherry tomatoes in high tunnels were evaluated. See which one provided the most

benefits as measured by labor efficiency, yield, and net revenue. PAGE 6

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 Volume 12

Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Vegetable Program

Growing for Wholesale: Vegetable Grading Templates

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

To assist farmers looking to sell into wholesale markets vegetable sizing templates are now available for bell peppers, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cucumbers, eggplant, potatoes, tomatoes, zucchini and summer squash. The crop templates are scaled to size to fit 8.5 x 11 paper. They can be printed and used to create sizing templates to be used by workers on the wash and pack lines.

Additional grading resources are available too:

- <u>Grading and Packing Guidelines by crop</u> provide full color photos and list quality standards and common defects that should be sorted out on the grading line.
- <u>Making the Grade: Grading and Packing Fresh Produce presentation</u> will give growers an overview of what buyers are looking for and why.

Find all of these resources and more on the Cornell Vegetable Program website at cvp.cce.cornell.edu **O**





VegEdge newsletter is exclusively for enrollees in the Cornell Vegetable Program, a Cornell Cooperative Extension regional agriculture team, serving 13 counties in Western New York.

The newsletter is a service to our enrollees and is intended for educational purposes, strengthening the relationship between our enrollees, the Cornell Vegetable Program team, and Cornell University.

We're interested in your comments. Contact us at: CCE Cornell Vegetable Program 480 North Main Street, Canandaigua, NY 14224 Email: cce-cvp@cornell.edu

Web address: cvp.cce.cornell.edu

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VegEdge is published 25 times per year, parallel to the production schedule of Western New York growers. Enrollees in the Cornell Vegetable Program receive a complimentary electronic subscription to the newsletter. Print copies are available for an additional fee. You must be enrolled in the Cornell Vegetable Program to subscribe to the newsletter. For information about enrolling in our program, visit cvp.cce.cornell.edu. Cornell Cooperative Extension staff, Cornell faculty, and other states' Extension personnel may request to receive a complimentary electronic subscription to VegEdge by emailing Angela Parr at aep63@cornell.edu. Total readership varies but averages 700 readers.

Information provided is general and educational in nature. Employees and staff of the Cornell Vegetable Program, Cornell Cooperative Extension, and Cornell University do not endorse or recommend any specific product or service.

This publication contains pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly and human errors are possible. Some materials may no longer be available and some uses may no longer be legal. All pesticides distributed, sold or applied in NYS must be registered with the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide usage in NYS should be directed to the appropriate Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) specialist or your regional DEC office.

CCE and its employees assume no liability for the effectiveness or results of any chemicals for pesticide usage. No endorsement of products or companies is made or implied. **READ THE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY PESTICIDE.**

Help us serve you better by telling us what you think. Email us at *cce-cvp@cornell.edu* or write to us at Cornell Vegetable Program, 480 North Main Street, Canandaigua, NY 14424.



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The next issue of VegEdge will be April 1, 2018.

2018 Vegetable Production Guidelines Available

Pesticide Management Education Program (PMEP), Cornell

Written by Cornell University specialists, this publication is designed to offer producers, seed and chemical dealers, and crop consultants practical information on growing and managing vegetable crops in New York State. Topics include general culture, nutrient management, transplant production, postharvest handling, organic production, and managing common vegetable crop pest concerns.

Highlighted changes in the 2018 Vegetable Guidelines:

- Updated pesticide options for economically important vegetable crop pests.
- Significantly revised pest management practices.
- New onion and sweet corn IPM scouting report forms.

The 2018 Vegetable Guidelines are available as a print copy (\$41), online-only access (\$41), or a package combining print and online access (\$57.50). Additional shipping charges will apply.

Cornell Guidelines can be obtained through your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office or from the Cornell Store at Cornell University. To order from the Cornell Store, call (844) 688-7620 or order online at <u>http://store.cornell.edu/c-875-pmep-guidelines.aspx</u>.



2018 Corneil Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Vegetable Production

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Farm Food Safety Water Testing Clarification

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

This past week, it has come to the attention of Extension and other farm food safety educators that there has been a huge miscommunication. The Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) has, as most of you know, surface water testing regulations. There has been a good deal of discussion about the types of testing allowed, how to deal with poor water quality, and various other points. From the start, the FDA was going to require water testing two years after the compliance dates for each farm size category. Last fall the FDA announced water testing would be pushed back another two years for each segment of farm.

This is what we have, in our FSMA Produce Safety Alliance curriculum-based training, been stating. This week we have learned that we were misinformed about just what the extension for implementation of the water rules. That word, "implementation" is what threw us all off. In actuality, the extra four years wasn't to start surface water testing, it was meant to FINISH the initial water baseline testing.

The ramifications of this one word means that large farms who have more than \$500,000 in all farm food sales must have their water testing COM- PLETED between 1/26/20 - 1/26/22. In other words, the clock started ticking just over a month ago when this farm category had to be trained and initiated farm food safety practices on their farm.

A summation of the pertinent parts of the surface water regulations is highlighted in the article from the June 2016 edition of the newsletter from the Safe Food Alliance. It is titled "Water Quality in the World of FSMA" The standards that apply to agricultural water applied to growing produce other than sprouts is as follows: Untreated water used for these applications must have a geometric mean (GM) level of 126 generic E.coli or less per 100 mL of water, measured in CFU (colony forming units). In addition, 90% of the results must fall below a statistical threshold (STV) of 410 CFU per 100 mL.

Combined, the GM and STV measure the typical amount and variability of generic E. coli in an agricultural water source. The geometric mean is a type of average that measures the central tendency or average amount of E.coli in the water-it is less affected by isolated spikes in bacterial counts than the more familiar arithmetic mean/average we are used to. The STV accounts for adverse conditions that can impact the average water quality, such as rainfall events that wash debris into canals.

Testing for generic E. coli must use accepted test methods (21 CFR §112.151) and the appropriate sampling plan. For untreated surface waters, farms must collect and test 20 or more samples as close as possible to harvest over the course of 2-4 years. The GM and STV are calculated from this initial set of data to determine if the water is in compliance and to establish a "microbial water quality profile". After this baseline is established, an annual survey of 5 or more samples per year is conducted. These 5 samples are combined with the 15 most recent previous samples to create a "rolling dataset" and calculate an updated GM and STV. For groundwater, a minimum of 4 samples must be collected and analyzed during one year and as close to harvest as possible in order to establish the baseline profile. The annual survey requires at least one groundwater sample to be tested and combined with the 3 most recent previous samples to update the GM and STV.

For more information, please contact Robert Hadad, <u>rgh26@cornell.edu</u> 585-739-4065. •

GROWERS NEEDED THIS SPRING for Evaluating Water Holding Capacities on Your Farm for Improved Irrigation Management Tools

Darcy Telenko, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

CVP Specialist, Darcy Telenko has partnered with Environmental Geophysicist, Erasmus Oware from the University of Buffalo in a NYFVI sponsored project to identify and account for sub-field soil variability for efficient water and nutrient management practices. The project employs an electromagnetic soil mapping to create sub-field management zones (MZ) to guide the application of precise amount of water and nutrient to reduce water, energy, and fertilizer expenditures. Once management zones are identified infiltration tests will used to determine optimal operating range of soil water content for each management zone in a field.

Please contact Darcy Telenko, <u>dep10@cornell.edu/</u> 716-697-4965 if you are interested in evaluating water holding capacities for improved irrigation management on your farm. •



The electromagnetic instrument is mounted in a sled that is drawn across the field for soil variability mapping (left). <u>Watch a video of this in action</u>! Irrigation experiment with soil moisture monitoring at the 10 cm and 30 cm depth of the soil profile (right). *Photos: D. Telenko, CCE CVP*

Pumpkin Variety Trial Results from 2017

Darcy Telenko, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Pumpkin varieties were evaluated for powdery mildew resistance and yield in Cornell Vegetable Program trials in Batavia and Portland at the Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory (CLEREL). Ten varieties were evaluated Kratos, Ares, Corvette, Honky Tonk, Grey Ghost, Jack Sprat, Moonscape, Shadow Moon, Jason and Thor (see descriptions in Table 1).

Trials were planted on June 1 and June 16 in Batavia and Portland, respectively. Two seed from each variety were planted in each of five hills spaced 2 feet apart with six foot spacing between rows. Weeds were controlled by pre application of Strategy (3 pt/A) on June 1 and followed by a post application of Sandea (0.5 oz/A) on 18 June in Batavia; and Strategy (4 pt/A) applied on 17 Jun in Portland. Hand-weeding of plots we done as necessary to catch any weed escapes.



Table 1. Pumpkin Variety, Days to Maturity (DTM) and Description

Variety (Seed source)	DTM	Туре
Kratos Farmore F1 (Harris Seed)	100	20-30 lb dark orange fruit, intermediate resistance to PM
Ares Farmore F1 (Harris Seed)	115	22-28 lb dark orange fruit, intermediate resistance to PM
Corvette PMR F1 (Seedway)	110	12-15lb med. Orange, semi-bush, PM res.
Honky Tonk (Seedway)	100	15-20lb dark orange, PM res.
Grey Ghost (Seedway)	105	Specialty 11-15lbs (looks like Australian butter) NOT PM res.
Jack Sprat (Seedway)	95	3-4lb med-dark orange PM res
Moonscape (Seedway)	105	Specialty (looks like orange Hubbard) NOT PM res.
Shadow Moon (Seedway)	105	Specialty (Looks like Long Island Cheese) NOT PM res.
Jason (Siegers)	100	20-22lb med orange, PM res.
Thor (Siegers)	105	20-25lbs, dark orange NOT PM res.
	-	

Powdery mildew was first detected in Batavia on Kratos on 2 August and in Portland on 10 August. In Batavia, Grey Ghost had the lowest amount of powdery mildew, followed by Moonscape and Shadow Moon. Honky Tonk and Thor had the highest amount of powdery mildew develop (Figure 1). The highest yielding pumpkins by weight were Honky Tonk, Kratos Thor, Ares, and Corvette, while the lowest yielding was Moonscape (Table 2). Honky Tonk and Jack Sprat had the greatest amount of fruit (10 per plot), while Moonscape and Shadow Moon had only one. In Portland, Shadow Moon, Moonscape and Grey Ghost had the lowest amount of powdery mildew during the season (Figure 2). Thor had the highest amount of powdery mildew develop on 18 and 25 August, followed by Jason and Honky Tonk. By 12 September all varieties were infected by powdery mildew, Grey Ghost, Moonscape and Shadow Moon had 51% or less leaf tissue infested (Figure 2). The highest yielding pumpkins in Portland by weight were Kratos, Areas, Thor, and Corvette, while the lowest yielding was Moonscape and Grey Ghost (Table 2). Jack Sprat had the greatest amount of fruit (average 9 per plot), while Moonscape and Shadow Moon had only one.

Table 2. Pumpkin Yield 2017

		Portland, NY			Batavia, NY			
Variety	Number of fruit	Yield (lb/plot)	Fruit weight (lb/fruit)	Number fruit	Yield (lb/plot)	Fruit weight (ave_lb/fruit)		
Kratos	6.0 b	55.0 a	8.7 b	6.3 b	64.2 ab	9.0 ab		
Ares	5.0 bc	60.6 a	11.9 a	5.0 b	45.3 abc	9.1 ab		
Corvette	6.3 b	52.2 ab	8.5 b	4.3 bc	35.2 a-d	7.7 abc		
Honky Tonk	4.7 bc	29.4 bcd	6.5 bc	10.0 a	74.1 a	7.4 abc		
Grey Ghost	3.3 cd	10.8 de	3.4 de	5.7 b	29.7 bcd	4.7 bcd		
Jack Sprat	9.0 a	18.8 cde	2.1 e	10.0 a	25.8 bcd	2.6 cd		
Moonscape	1.0 d	3.3 e	2.1 e	1.0 c	1.2 d	0.7 d		
Shadow Moon	1.7 d	10.0 de	5.4 cd	1.0 c	11.7 cd	8.5 ab		
Jason	3.0 cd	26.3 cde	8.8 b	4.7 b	38.7 a-d	8.5 ab		
Thor	5.3 bc	41.0 abc	8.0 bc	4.7 b	53.2 abc	11.7 a		
Means followed by the same letter(s) in a column are not significantly different according to Fisher's Protected LSD (P=0.05).								



Images of plots in Portland. Photos: D. Telenko, CCE CVP

Crop Insurance Deadline Nears in New York

USDA, RALEIGH, N.C., Feb. 15, 2018

Growers with Spring Planted Crops Need to Make Insurance Decisions Soon

The USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) reminds New York growers that the final date to apply for crop insurance coverage on most spring-planted crops for the 2018 crop year is March 15. Current policyholders who wish to make changes to their existing policies also have until March 15 to do so. Growers also have until March 15 to apply for coverage under the Whole-Farm Revenue Protection policy.

Federal crop insurance is critical to the farm safety net. It helps producers and owners manage revenue risks and strengthens the rural economy. Coverage for cabbage, corn, dry beans, forage seeding, fresh market beans, fresh market sweet corn, grain sorghum, green peas, potatoes, processing beans, processing sweet corn, processing tomatoes, soybeans, and spring oats is available in select counties. Additional information can be found on the Actuarial Information Browser page on the RMA website.

Growers are encouraged to visit their crop insurance agent soon to learn specific details for the 2018 crop year. Additional crops may be eligible for coverage under

a written agreement. Crop insurance coverage decisions must be made on or before the sales closing date.

Crop insurance is sold and delivered solely through private crop insurance agents. A list of crop insurance agents is available at all USDA Service Centers and online at the RMA Agent Locator. Producers can use the RMA Cost Estimator to get a premium amount estimate of their insurance needs online.

For more information about crop insurance and the modern farm safety net, visit <u>www.rma.usda.gov</u>.

Cherry Tomatoes and Sweet Red Peppers in High Tunnels

Amy Ivy, CCE Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program

Last summer we ran some trials at the Cornell Willsboro Research Farm's high tunnel looking at a couple of popular summer crops: cherry tomatoes and sweet red bell peppers.

Pruning Cherry Tomatoes

Left unpruned, cherry tomatoes quickly become a tangled mess, especially when grown under the protection of a high tunnel. Growers question whether it's worth the time and effort to prune and train them. This was the second season we studied three different



pruning methods and our conclusion is even stronger: training to the double leader system provided the most benefits as measured by labor efficiency, yield, and net revenue.

The three systems we studied were single leader, double leader, and multi leader. We simplified the multi leader system in this second year to more closely simulate what often happens on farms. We began the multi leader treatment as a double leader but stopped pruning at the first harvest, doing only minimal training to keep the long shoots out of the aisles. We continued to prune and train the single and double leader treatments throughout the project.

The single leader took the least time to prune, train and harvest but had a significantly lower yield. Using \$12/hour for labor and \$4/lb for gross price for 200 plants, the double leader system in our trial would have brought an additional \$1390 in net profit over the multi leader system.

And because labor is the largest expense on most vegetable farms, the increased efficiency of harvesting the double leader system over the multileader is another important factor. Our average yield per hour of harvest was 45.1 lbs/hr for the double leader compared to 34.8 lbs/hour for the multi leader due to the dense, tangled growth that develops when left unpruned.



The trial tunnel with cherry tomatoes at the far end of the tunnel and peppers in front, 9/16/17. *Photo: Amy Ivy, CCE ENYCHP*



This graph shows the efficiency of harvesting each treatment. The multi-leader (green line) is consistently the least efficient to harvest due to denser growth.

Sweet Red Peppers

This trial addressed three questions detailed below. The field variety was Red Knight and the greenhouse variety was Sprinter. The seed company recommends the greenhouse varieties be grown with supplemental heat but we used an unheated greenhouse to replicate what many growers have. We wanted to see how well a greenhouse variety would perform in these less than ideal conditions. The peppers were harvested as they ripened, with 60-80% red coloration.

What are the yield and timing differences between Red Knight grown inside an unheated tunnel compared to grown outside?

The tunnel plants yielded earlier and more than double the outside (field) plants making the tunnels a clear benefit. In 2017 we had record rainfall and cold temperatures until mid-July which made for a very slow start; we saw a marked difference in vigor between the tunnel and outside plants. First harvest in the tunnel was August 30 and first harvest outside was September 9. Unseason-



ably warm temperatures in September allowed the plants to continue to ripen fruit until early October. We have received funding to repeat this study in 2018 to see if the differences in yield and timing remain consistent.

What are the yield and timing differences between the varieties Red Knight and Sprinter grown in the same unheated high tunnel?

Red Knight yielded earlier then tapered off while Sprinter began yielding later and kept on yielding until killed by freezing temperatures in early November. The total yield on Sprinter was slightly higher than Red Knight but it was later, from mid-September through October when fresh market demand is less (see chart on next page).



Which pruning and training method works best for Sprinter, the greenhouse variety of pepper?

We compared two pruning methods; the customary stake and weave method and the seed company's recommended double leader system, and tracked the time spent pruning and training as well as the harvest dates and yields. The double leader system took twice as long to manage compared to the stake and weave system, and the stake and weave system yielded more; an average of 4.24 lbs/plant with the double leader system and an average of 5.72 lbs/ plant with the stake and weave system. The double leader system would work best when the plants are grown under the recommended ideal conditions with supplemental heat to allow for an earlier planting date and longer harvest period.



This project was funded by the Northern New York Agricultural Development Program which is supported by the New York State Senate and administered by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The detailed report of these trials will be posted later this year at <u>www.nnyagdev.org</u>

Applications Being Accepted for On-Farm Housing Grant

Susan Lerch, Housing Rehabilitation Administrator, PathStone Corporation

This program is a matching grant of up to \$2000 to repair and upgrade existing farm labor housing. Examples of eligible repairs include, but are not limited to: bathrooms, plumbing, laundry facilities, recreation rooms, upgrading kitchens and appliances, heating, floors, walls, windows, ceilings, doors and other major structural components. Special consideration will be given to projects that positively impact the quality of life for farmworkers during off work hours. Farm owners must agree to provide \$1 for every \$1 provided by PathStone Corporation. This grant is available in Monroe, Wayne, Ontario, Orleans and Genesee counties. If interested, or if you have questions, please contact Susan Lerch at 585-546-3700 x3020 for an application. **The application deadline is currently March 15, 2018 and the work will need to be completed by June 7, 2018.** Please help us spread the word as we want to assist as many farms as possible! •

United States Farming Practices Survey - Make Your Voice Heard!

Jeff Liebert, Soil and Crop Sciences Section, School of Integrative Plant Science, Cornell

Throughout the United States, farmers are using innovative approaches to sustainably produce crops and improve soil health. However, farmers are also faced with numerous challenges, and they are often not included in decisionmaking that affects the way they farm.

Cornell University, University of California—Berkeley, and The Nature Conservancy are conducting a **nationwide survey for all fruit, vegetable, grain, and field crop producers** to identify the biggest challenges that farmers face, as well as the best solutions. Our goal is to understand what the most important factors are for farm owners and managers when deciding whether or not to use certain practices related to soil, crop, and pest management.

Key findings from the survey will be published and communicated to grower organizations and other farmer advocates so that **recommendations**, **actions**, **and outcomes reflect what growers identify as being most helpful** for their operation, such as easing regulatory hurdles or improving costshare programs. All responses will remain **anonymous**. If you choose to enter your e-mail address at the end of the survey, you will receive a **summary report** of the findings and you will be eligible for a chance to win **\$500**. The survey closes March 16 and takes about 30 minutes to complete.

You can fill out the survey right now by clicking on this link: <u>United States</u> Farming Practices Survey

UPCOMING EVENTS

view all Cornell Vegetable Program upcoming events at cvp.cce.cornell.edu

2018 NYS Dry Bean Meeting

March 6, 2018 | 9:30 AM - 2:30 PM First United Methodist Church, 8221 Lewiston Rd (Rte 63), Batavia, NY 14020

Join us for research and production updates on dry bean varieties and bean breeding, weed management, Western bean cutworm, and white mold disease. A market analysis will be provided as well. We will review research priorities and gather suggestions for future educational programs. See the agenda at cvp.cce.cornell.edu. DEC recertification credits and CCA credits will be available.

Cost: \$25 for Cornell Vegetable Program enrollees; \$35 for non-enrollees. **Register online at <u>https://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=895</u> by March 1.** A lunch featuring tasty dry beans will be provided if you pre-register. You may pay at the door but lunch cannot be guaranteed unless you pre-register.

Sponsorship opportunities are still available: \$100 Meeting Sponsor includes recognition, company rep registration, table space, and 2 minutes to speak during the event. Pay for your sponsorship online or email Angela Parr at aep63@cornell.edu to be invoiced.

For more info about this event or in case of bad weather, contact Julie Kikkert at 585-394-3977 x404 or irk2@cornell.edu

Season Extension with High Tunnels: Know Before You Grow

March 6 - April 10, 2018 | Every Tuesday webinars from 6:30-8:00 PM

Offered as an online course through the Cornell Small Farms Program, this course (BF220) is meant for farmers who already have some experience successfully growing vegetables outdoors and are exploring high tunnels as a way to expand the season or improve plant quality. Information will be focused on using high tunnels in colder climates (US Climate Zones 4-6), but can be adapted to other growing regions. **Cost and Registration:** Fee for this course is \$250. Sign up a month or more in advance of the start date and receive \$25 off. Sign up for three or more courses and received \$50 off your total. <u>Register online through the Cornell Small Farms Program</u>.

Pre-Season Onion Weed Management Meetings (Wayne Co, Oswego Co, Elba Muck)

March 13, 2018 | 10:00 AM - 12:00 Noon Johnson Potato Farms - Stone Farm, 5919 Austin Rd, Newark, NY

March 16, 2018 | 10:00 AM - 12:00 Noon Canale's Restaurant, 156 W Utica St, Oswego, NY

March 20, 2018 | 10:00 AM - 12:00 Noon CY Farms, 6465 Transit Rd, Elba, NY

CVP Onion Specialist Christy Hoepting will provide an informal review of the 2017 Cornell onion herbicide research trials followed by a casual roundtable discussion of weed control in 2018.

10:00 am to 10:45 am | Review of 2017 Cornell onion herbicide research trial results:

- Pre- and post-emergent control of ragweed, smartweed and marsh yellowcress
- Improved pre-emergence control of yellow nutsedge
- Comparison of Prowl EC to Prowl H2O
- Incorporating Chateau into pre-emergent onion herbicide program

10:45 am to 12:00 noon | Roundtable discussion of:

- Weed control in 2018; successes, failures and needs improvement
- Improved control of problem weeds
- Threshold for crop injury
- Identify research questions/treatments for 2018 herbicide trials

Contact Christy Hoepting with questions at 585-798-4265 x38.

FSMA 7 Hour Grower Training Course

March 16, 2018 | 8:00 AM - 5:15 PM CCE Wayne County, 1581 NY 88, Newark, NY 14513

If you are not exempt from the Produce Safety Rule, one of the requirements is to take a 7-hour grower training course. Not sure if you're covered by the Produce Safety Rule, <u>click here for a flowchart</u>. This training is also 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 comanagement of natural resources and food safety. <u>More information on the training</u> can be found at lof.cce.cornell.edu or call Craig Kahlke, 585-735-5448.

Cost: \$70 for 2 people from your farm. <u>Register online</u> or <u>print a mail-in registration form</u> and submit by March 9. You must enter the full names of the attendees as you want them to appear on the AFDO certificate. Class size limited to 50 attendees - register soon!











UPCOMING EVENTS

view all Cornell Vegetable Program upcoming events at

2018 Special Permit Training

April 4, 2018 | English 8:30 AM registration, 9:00 AM - 12:30 PM; Spanish 1:00 PM registration, 1:30 PM - 5:00 PM CCE Wayne Co, 1581 Route 88N, Newark, NY 14513

April 5, 2018 | English and Spanish 8:00 AM registration, 8:30 AM - 12:00 Noon Orleans Co. Cooperative Extension Fairgrounds Trolley Bldg, 12690 Rt 31, Albion, NY 14411

Same program format as in 2016 and 2017. Special Permits (SP) will only be issued for 11 specific pesticide labels and SP trainees will have to pass a test. This will relieve the certified pesticide applicator from "onsite within voice contact" supervision of non-certified pesticide applicators when they are handling federally-restricted-use pesticides for which they hold a Special Permit. The labels that will be covered include Lorsban Advanced, Endigo ZC, Warrior II with Zeon Technology, Agri-Mek SC, Beseige, Gramoxone SL 2.0, Leverage 360, Danitol 2.4EC, Mustang Maxx, Asana XL, and Lannate LV.

New York DEC notes that the Special Permit process is intended for farm workers with English language skills that are not adequate to pass the DEC private applicators exam. All others are encouraged to apply for their private applicators license via taking the certification exam.

Workers requiring general pesticide training/Agricultural Worker Protection Standard Handler training who do not need special permits are welcome to take the class; they will not be tested and will receive a course participation certificate.

\$20 per DEC Special Permit / General Pesticide Training. Preregistration required by March 30, 2018. Call Kim Hazel, 585-798-4265 x26 to register. Download a registration form at cvp.cce.cornell.edu

Respirator Fit Testing Clinic, DEC Region 8

May 15-17, 2018 | by appointment only (1 hr each) CCE Ontario County, 480 N Main St, Canandaigua, NY 14424

The New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health (NYCAMH) is providing respirator fit testing clinics in DEC Region 8, Finger Lakes (Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates). During the clinics NYCAMH will provide medical evaluations; respirator fit tests; and WPS complaint trainings on how to properly inspect, put on, take off, fit, seal check, use, clean, maintain, and store respirators.

Clinic appointments are 1 hour long, and groups of 4 workers can be seen at a time. Medical evaluations, fit tests, and trainings are available in both English and Spanish.

You must schedule an appointment to attend. You may contact NYCAMH between April 16 and May 11 to schedule your appointment. Call 607-547-6023 or 800-343-7527, Mon-Fri 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM and ask to speak with the farm respirator clinic scheduler. When calling to schedule an appointment, please have the following information available: total number of people attending from your farm, name of each person being scheduled, language spoken by each attendee, and make and model of each respirator to be tested. If a worker wears more than one respirator style, including filtering facepieces, they must be fit tested for each one.





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Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Vegetable Program

480 North Main Street Canandaigua, NY 14424





VegEdge is the award-winning newsletter produced by the Cornell Vegetable Program. It provides readers with information on upcoming meetings, pesticide updates, pest management strategies, cultural practices, marketing ideas and research results from Cornell and Cornell Cooperative Extension. VegEdge is produced every few weeks, with frequency increasing leading up to and during the growing season.

VEGETABLE SPECIALISTS

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Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Vegetable Program

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