



Don't forget that most FSMA compliance or exemptions are based on annual sales averaged over the previous 3-year period and adjusted for inflation.

PAGE 1



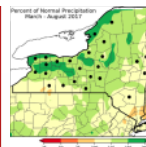
Field conditions before, during and after herbicide application can influence coverage, absorption, and translocation in a plant.

PAGE 3



There are many resources available to guide your management decisions during the season. Here's a quick list of online resources for vegetable growers.

PAGE 5



Surveyed farmers in New York shared their experiences and impacts with heavy rainfall in 2017. Key findings and insights are provided.

PAGE 6



VEGEEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

● Volume 14 | ● Issue 4 | ● April 1, 2018

Hanging baskets above Yates County grown onion plugs.
Photo: Judson Reid

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program

New FDA Clarifications for the Produce Rule on Water Testing and Inflation

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

When dealing with federal regulations, it just seems like language and understanding of the rule isn't always as clear as we would like. In the March 1 issue of VegEdge, I wrote an article concerning the water testing compliance dates. In the article I noted that the interpretation of the dates when water testing needed to be completed were 2 to 4 years from January 26, 2018 for the largest farms. Then for each category below, the dates would come later. Apparently that isn't the case. Dates for water testing initiation will be in 2-4 years for each category. This change is still subject to final approval so stay tuned but it is strongly believed that FDA looking to push the water testing later into the future as they await new research data to improve the accuracy for new testing methods.

In another matter, FDA has reminded us that the category of farm size based on value of food sales adjusts each year. In a statement



Ronald Bond of University of CA-Davis shows proper method of obtaining accurate irrigation water sample.
Photo: TJ Mullinax, Good Fruit Grower

continued on page 3



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:
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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.

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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.



Contents

Contact Us

Cornell Vegetable Program 10

Crops

Cabbage, Dry Bean and Processing Vegetable Crops Grants Awarded, 2018 08

General

New FDA Clarifications for the Produce Rule on Water Testing and Inflation ... 01

2018 Vegetable Production Guidelines Available 02

Interested in Selling Your Vegetables to Schools? Grower Input Needed 03

Environmental Factors Can Influence Herbicide Activity 03

Anatomy of a Wet Year (2017): Insights from New York Farmers 06

We're Hiring: Vegetable Crops Specialist 05

We're Hiring: Extension Assistant 08

Upcoming Events

2018 Special Permit Training 09

Respirator Fit Testing Clinic, DEC Region 8 09

The next issue of VegEdge will be April 25, 2018.

2018 Vegetable Production Guidelines Available Pesticide Management Education Program (PMEP), Cornell

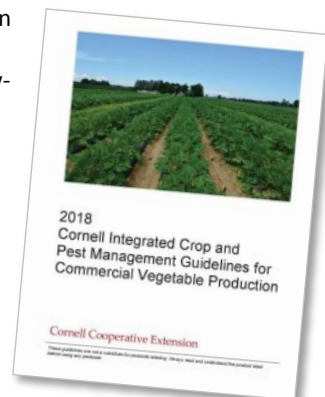
Written by Cornell University specialists, this publication is designed to offer producers, seed and chemical dealers, and crop consultants practical information on growing and managing vegetable crops in New York State. Topics include general culture, nutrient management, transplant production, postharvest 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 <http://store.cornell.edu/c-875-pmep-guidelines.aspx>.



released last week by FDA, “Most of the final rules implementing the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) have compliance dates or exemptions that are based on annual sales averaged over the previous three-year period and adjusted for inflation. These baseline values were set in 2011, when FSMA became law, but have changed every year because of inflation. The FDA has updated the applicable inflation adjusted values for six of the FSMA regulations covering 2015-2017, the most recent three years for which these values are available.”

To make better sense of what they are talking about, Chris Callahan, UVM and head of the Northeast Center to Advance Food Safety sent out the chart below. The term DEFLATOR is referencing the percentage factor for calculating inflation each year as it’s multiplied to the base line values set by FDA to differentiate farm size.

As you can see, since the introduction of the rule, the break off points for the categories have risen modestly. This might actually change the compliance dates for some farms. When the rule began, it was believed that the inflation calculation didn’t start until the year each farm category came on line. The reality was FDA meant for the inflation rate to begin from when the law was enacted.

As new updates and clarifications come out, stay tuned to VE for the latest news.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
GDP Deflator	103.435	105.338	107.038	108.947	110.09	111.528	113.5	
	Baseline Value for Cut-offs (2011)	Value in 2012	Value in 2013	Value in 2014	Value in 2015	Value in 2016	Value in 2017	Average 3 Year Value for 2015 - 2017
	\$500,000	\$509,199	\$517,417	\$526,645	\$532,170	\$539,121	\$548,654	\$539,982
Calculated	\$500,000	\$509,199	\$517,417	\$526,645	\$532,170	\$539,121	\$548,654	\$539,982
	Baseline Value for Cut-offs (2011)	Value in 2012	Value in 2013	Value in 2014	Value in 2015	Value in 2016	Value in 2017	Average 3 Year Value for 2015 - 2017
	\$25,000	\$25,460	\$25,871	\$26,332	\$26,608	\$26,956	\$27,433	\$26,999
Calculated	\$25,000	\$25,460	\$25,871	\$26,332	\$26,608	\$26,956	\$27,433	\$26,999

Table from Chris Callahan, UVM, The Northeast Center to Advance Food Safety

Interested in Selling Your Vegetables to Schools? Grower Input Needed

Caroline Boutard-Hunt, CCE Yates County

The S2AY Network and the Farm to Cafeteria network covers the Finger Lakes region of Steuben, Schuyler, Seneca, Wayne, Yates, Ontario, Livingston, Chemung & Tioga Counties. The goal of the committee is to find ways to most effectively connect farms to local schools and to increase access to local foods within communities. We would

very much appreciate growers in these counties and throughout New York taking part in a brief survey which will help us gain a better perspective from the farmer’s viewpoint about interest in selling local produce to schools as well as possible opportunities and roadblocks they see in pursuing these contracts.

The survey should take less than 10 minutes to complete. Take the survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/RBBGRMT> The survey will remain open until the end of April.

Please contact Caroline Boutard-Hunt at 315-536-5123 if you would prefer a written copy of the survey to be mailed to you. Thank you very much!

Environmental Factors Can Influence Herbicide Activity

Darcy Telenko, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Herbicide activity is influenced by light, temperature, humidity, soil moisture, wind and precipitation. Field conditions before, during and after herbicide application can influence coverage, absorption, and translocation in a plant. Temperature extremes can slow plant metabolism and reduce herbicide effectiveness. The optimum temperature for herbicide activity generally range from 65 to 85°F corresponding to ideal temperatures for crop and weed growth. High temperatures, low humidity and wind can lead to vaporiza-

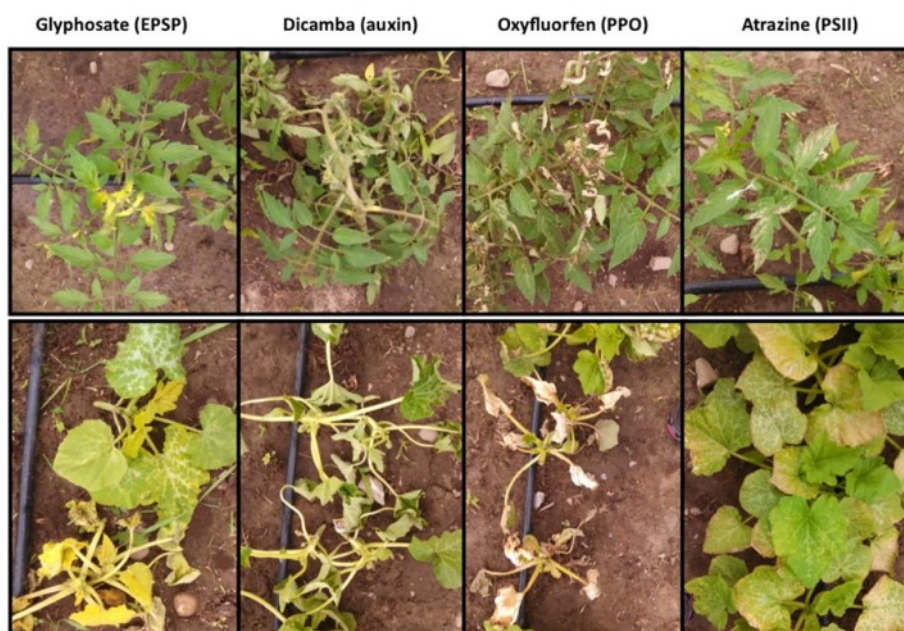
tion, crystallization and degradation of the herbicide. In general, moisture is required to activate many herbicides used in vegetable production. It is important to understand the specific requirements for each herbicide:

- Is there a rainfast (rain-free) period?
- Does it need rain or irrigation to be activated?
- Does it need to be mechanically incorporated?
- What’s the best timing of application?

As many pre-plant-incorporated (PPI) and PRE emergence herbicides are being put out this spring, keep in mind that soil chemistry (pH), structure and moisture can all influence the activity of soil-applied herbicides. Unevenness of plant residue in a field can influence soil moisture and herbicide activity on the target weeds and could place uneven residues into the root zone leading to crop injury. Also keep in

mind that if herbicides are being applied after plastic mulch has been put down that many labels have “for row-middle applications only” or state that “if sprayed over plastic mulch significant crop injury can occur when spray residue is concentrated in the plant hole by irrigation or rainfall.”

When detecting herbicide injury other stress factors need to be ruled out including diseases, insects, nutrient deficiencies and adverse weather conditions. Many these conditions may predispose the crop to an increased sensitivity to a herbicide leading to a multifaceted issue. A plant that is weakened and poorly growing it may not be able to grow past the herbicide treated zone in the soil or detoxify the herbicide as it would under normal conditions.



Off-site movement of herbicide can cause injury to non-target areas by spray-particle drift, vapor drift and herbicide-contaminated soil. See examples of herbicide injury symptoms on tomato and summer squash. Photos: D. Telenko, CCE CVP

Factors that may contribute to herbicide injury in a crop

- **Faulty Application** – usually distinct patterns within a field cause by miss application of herbicide or faulty equipment.
 - Streaks of injury due to improper incorporation.
 - Overlapping spray pattern.
 - Improper nozzle size and spacing/or boom height.
 - Worn nozzles.
 - Failure to shut off sprayer when making turns or decreased sprayer speed
- **Environmental Conditions** – conditions that favor optimum crop growth and minimize risk of crop injury are desired.
 - Planting seed too deep causes seedling to have extended contact with the herbicide risking injury.
 - Planting too shallow may result in the seed germinating in the herbicide treated zone of the soil risking injury.
 - Cool, wet conditions reduce plant metabolism and growth slowing detoxification of herbicide.
 - Warm, humid condition may increase herbicide uptake leading to injury.
 - Hot, dry conditions may magnify herbicide effects on plant since plant is under stress.
- **Selectivity of Herbicides** – most herbicides have a 4x margin of selectivity on labeled crops.
 - Under conditions that stress the crop (environmental, soil compaction or other pests) injury might occur.
- **Genetic Susceptibility** – genetic background can play a role in selectivity of herbicide on the plant.
- **Herbicide Persistence** – the length of time a herbicide remains active in soil.
 - Herbicide families with compounds that have longer persistence in soil include the triazines, uracils, phenylureas, sulfonylureas, dinitroanilines, isoxazolidiones, imidazolinones, and plant growth regulators.
 - Follow rotation restrictions on label to avoid herbicide carryover injury.
- **Herbicide Drift** – off-site movement of herbicide can cause injury to non-target areas by spray-particle drift, vapor drift and herbicide-contaminated soil (see photos).
 - Glyphosate (Roundup) – EPSP synthase inhibitor depletion of key amino acids needed for protein synthesis - plants gradually turn yellow, leaf chlorosis.
 - Dicamba (Vision) – growth regulator –leaves become cupped and strapped and plant stems twist (epinasty), emerging leaves may appear chlorotic, growth slows and plants appear stunted.
 - Oxyfluorfen (Goal 2XL) – protoporphyrinogen oxidase (PPO) inhibitor starts a reaction that causes cell membrane to leak–spots can be observed where herbicide contacted the leaves, expanding leaves become crinkled due to contact burn on the edges.
 - Atrazine (AATrex) – photosystem inhibitor (PSII) – stops photosynthesis –interveinal chlorosis with necrotic margins, leaf burn symptom. ●

Tools Available to Guide Management Decisions

Darcy Telenko, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

As warm spring weather approaches and crops begin to be planted there are numerous resources available to guide management decisions during the season. The Cornell Vegetable Program (CVP) Specialists have varying areas of expertise but work as a team to provide educational programs and information to commercial growers, processors and agri-business professionals in Western New York. As a team we try to keep you updated of issues we see in the field and will put updated information here in our VegEdge newsletter, on our website, and on social media (see below). In addition, here are a few resources for various issues that might appear.

Cornell Vegetable Program links

- Cornell Vegetable Program website <https://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/> – Include information on CCE resources, upcoming events in the region and various other contact information for vegetable production
- Cornell Vegetable Program Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/cccevcp/>
- CVP YouTube Channel - <https://www.youtube.com/user/cccevcp>
- Twitter Handles - @DTelenko @Jud_Reid @CornellVeg

General vegetable production and a starting points for numerous Cornell resources

- Cornell Vegetables <https://www.vegetables.cornell.edu/> – Supports commercial growers and educators by connecting them to Cornell programs and resources. It is a project of Cornell's Vegetable Program Work Team (PWT).
- New York State Integrated Pest Management <https://nysipm.cornell.edu/agriculture/vegetables> – IPM resources for vegetables in NY, includes organic resources and guidelines for various pests.

Other useful links

- Vegetable MD Online: <http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/index.html> – Vegetable disease factsheets and guides.
- NYS IPM Network for Environment and Weather Applications (NEWA): <http://newa.cornell.edu/> – Weather and pest forecasts for the Northeast.
- Cornell Climate Smart Farming: <http://climatesmartfarming.org/> – Climate resources and tools for New York and Northeastern US.
- Pethybridge Lab website: <http://evade.pppmb.cals.cornell.edu/> – Epidemiology research on vegetable crops
- Smart Lab website: <http://blogs.cornell.edu/smartlab/> – diseases of vegetable crops, focusing on population genetics, detection, and disease management.
- 2017 Cucurbit Downy Mildew Management Guidelines by Margaret McGrath: <https://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=230>
- Phytophthora blight: <http://phytophthora.pppmb.cals.cornell.edu/> – Resources and fact-sheets to identify Phytophthora blight, how it survives and spreads, and what you can do to manage it.
- Cucurbit Downy Mildew Forecast for US <http://cdm.ipmPIPE.org/> – A national website for disease reporting and forecasting.
- Late Blight Forecast for US <https://usablight.org/map> – A national website that acts as an information portal on late blight. 🍅



WE'RE HIRING

VEGETABLE CROPS SPECIALIST

The CCE Cornell Vegetable Program seeks a highly qualified candidate to provide educational programming and research in fresh market vegetable production. The Extension Educator will work as part of our regional agriculture team that serves commercial vegetable growers throughout a 13-county region of western and central NY. This position will be housed at Cornell Cooperative Extension of Erie County in East Aurora, NY.

Applicants should have a solid background in fresh market vegetable production through formal education and work experience.

For more information, visit <https://tinyurl.com/CVPEExtensionAssociate>

Cornell Cooperative Extension | Cornell Vegetable Program



Anatomy of a Wet Year (2017): Insights from New York Farmers

Shannan Sweet and David Wolfe, School of Integrative Plant Science, Horticulture Section, Cornell University; and Rebecca Benner, The Nature Conservancy, New York State Office, Albany NY

Key Findings

- ✓ The 2017 heavy rainfalls and flooding impacted farms across New York.
- ✓ Crops grown on clayey soils suffered an estimated 53% loss in crop yield and crops grown on gravelly, sandy or siltier soils suffered estimated crop yield losses of 25% or less.
- ✓ In addition to yield losses, 95% of farmers said the *quality* of their crop was negatively impacted.
- ✓ 30% of farmers said they would have increased their drainage infrastructure, including adding tiling and drainage ditches, if they had known how wet 2017 would be.

A wet spring, followed by higher than average precipitation and heavy rainfall events (e.g. the heaviest 1% of all daily rainfall events) during the 2017 growing season (NRCC) led to saturated soils and flooding on many farms throughout New York State (NY). The frequency of heavy rainfall events have already increased by 71% in NY over the last half century (NCA 2014), and this trend is predicted to continue in the future (Wuebbles et al. 2014). Given this, and to get a sense of how farmers were affected by these conditions, as well as how they coped, we surveyed farmers across NY State throughout September of 2017. The survey was distributed online and in paper format with help from Cornell Cooperative Extension, The Farm Bureau, and New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets. A majority of the 45 farms in 24 counties were in areas of the state that experienced the heaviest rainfalls, and we had fewer responses from farms in the Adirondacks region and southeastern part of the state, where heavy rains and flooding were less prevalent (Fig. 1).

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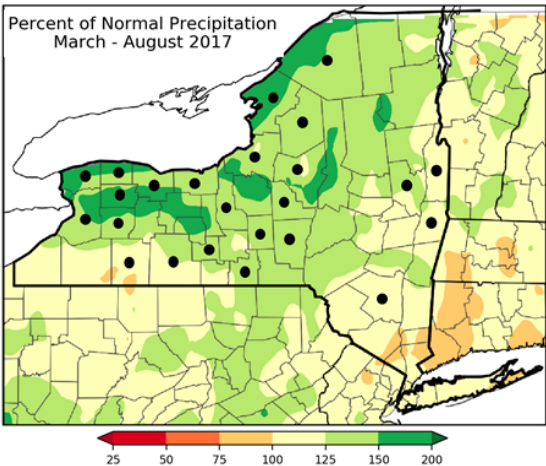


Figure 1. New York State percent of normal precipitation for March through August of 2017. Black dots indicate counties where farmers responded to our survey. Map provided by the NRCC

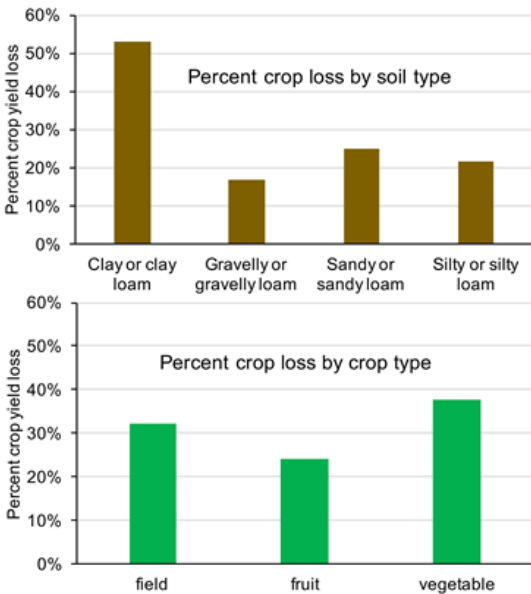


Figure 2. Percent crop yield loss by soil type (top) and percent crop loss by crop type (bottom).

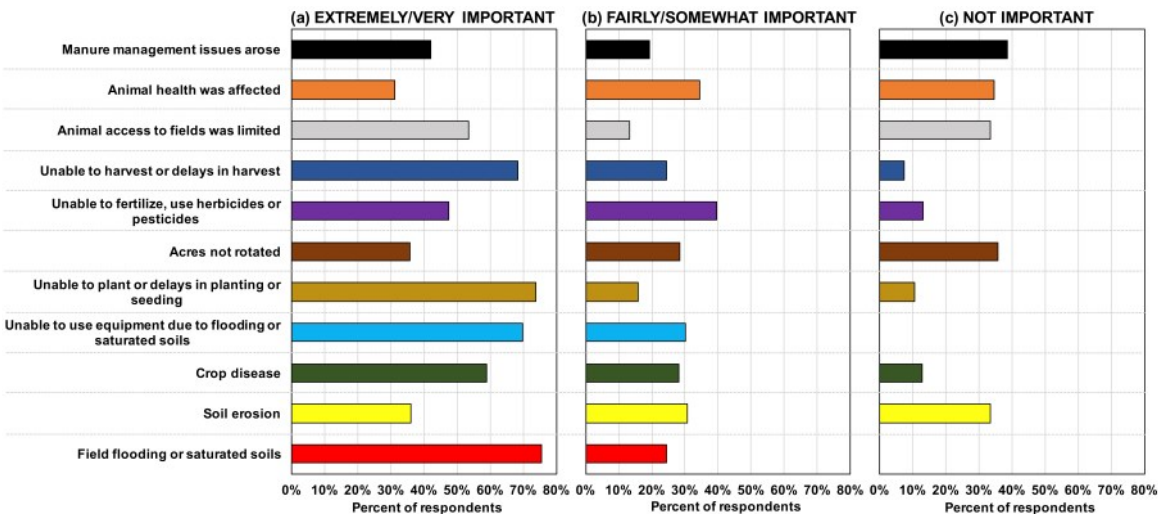


Figure 3. Response to the survey question "How important are these issues (listed on figure) related to heavy rainfalls in 2017 in terms of economic impact on your farm?". Figure shows percent of farmers rating the issues as (a) extremely + very important, (b) fairly + somewhat important, and (c) not important.

continued on next page

Heavy Rainfall and Flooding Impact

Of the farmers surveyed, those with heavier clay soils estimated crop yield losses of 53%. More gravelly soils led to lesser yield losses (17%), and for crops grown on siltier or sandier soils farmers estimated yield losses of 22 to 25%. Vegetable, field, and fruit crops suffered estimated yield losses of 38%, 32%, and 24%, respectively (Fig. 2). Importantly, 95% of farmers said the *quality* of their crop was negatively impacted by issues related to the heavy rainfalls in 2017 (see Fig. 3 for list of ‘issues’).

When asked what the economic impact of the heavy rainfalls was on their farm, 80% of farmers said it was either “moderate” or “severe”, 17% said it was “minor”, and 3% said the heavy rainfalls were merely a “nuisance” and had almost no economic impact. In rating the importance of various issues related to heavy rainfalls in 2017 in terms of economic impact on their farm, over half of the farmers rated saturated soils and field flooding, delays in or inability to plant or harvest, inability to use equipment, lack of field access, and crop disease as “extremely or very” important (Fig. 3).

Adaptive Capacity

82% of farmers said they use drainage ditches or drainage tile to help deal with heavy rainfalls, yet over half of farmers said they did not have enough infrastructure and/or equipment to deal with heavy rainfalls. Further, 70% of farmers said the 2017 heavy rainfalls led to the recognition of weaknesses or limitations in the infrastructure on their farm, particularly in relation to manure management and drainage infrastructure. When asked what they would have done differently if they had known how wet 2017 would be there was a variety of responses (Fig. 4). Nearly one third of farmers said they would have expanded their drainage capacity (e.g. more drainage tiles and ditches, etc.). 19% would have changed their fertilizer, herbicide, or pesticide application timing, and another 10% would have adopted better soil health practices, such as using cover crops, reducing tillage, and using composts or mulches.

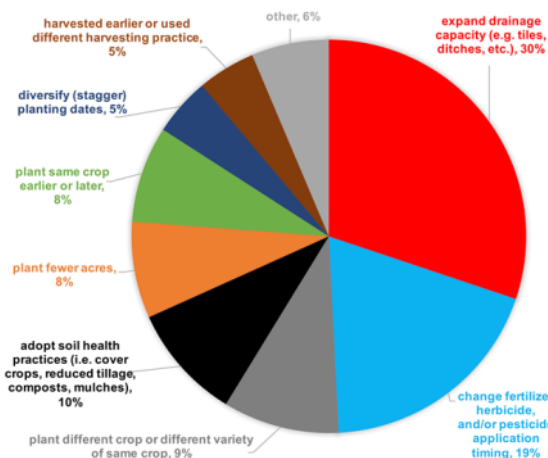


Figure 4. Response to the survey question “What might you have done differently if you had known how wet this summer would be?” The “other” responses included: plant more acres, plant in different location, and increase greenhouse infrastructure.

We also gave farmers a list of soil health practices and asked them to tell us if, for the ones they use on their farm, any of them lessened the impact of heavy rainfalls in 2017 (Fig. 5). Aside from “the use of mulches”, which 67% of farmers said did not help them, a vast majority said other soil health practices did help. Over 70% of farmers said that practices such as “use of winter cover crops”, “reduced tillage”, “use of composts or manure”, “leaving crop residues”, and/or “changing crop rotations” did lessen the impact of the very wet 2017 season. To learn more about

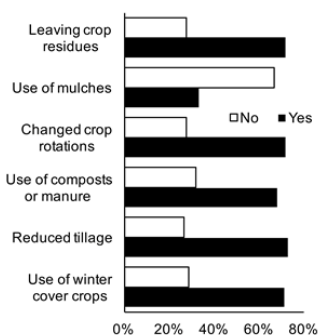


Figure 5. Response to the survey question “Did any soil health practices you have adopted on your farm lessen the impact of heavy rainfalls in 2017?”.

soil health check out <https://blogs.cornell.edu/soilhealthinitiative/>.

Insights for Extension Educators, Researchers and Policy Makers

Over half of the farmers reported experiencing issues on their farm related to heavy rainfalls or flooding every 1 to 4 years. The other 46% reported this occurrence rarely or only every 5 to 6 years. While climate projections for NY indicate that we are likely to expect more heavy rainfall events, as well as more short-term summer droughts in the future (NCA 2014, Wuebbles et al. 2014, Sweet et al. 2017), our survey results suggest that, though farmers were concerned about the impacts of these events in the future, they are not as convinced that these events will occur more frequently in the future. For instance, 49% of farmers said they were “extremely or very” concerned that heavy rainfalls and flooding will negatively impact their farms in the future. Yet, only 38% said they were similarly concerned that such events may occur more frequently in the future.

With climate change, NY farmers are likely to continue facing unique challenges related to both increased heavy rainfall events as well as short-term summer droughts. Resource managers and planners, engineers, researchers, extension agents, NGO’s and other farm-support organizations need to prepare to help farmers adapt to and become more resilient to an uncertain future. Information collected from farmers about how they might adapt to future climatic events suggests there could be potentially dramatic consequences not only for farmer livelihoods and food production, but also for NY natural resources. For example, certain adaptation practices could impact downstream water quality and availability.

Based on our survey results, here are some ideas farmers had on how the above-mentioned organizations might help farmers better prepare for and cope with heavy rainfalls events in the future:

- Low-cost loans or ‘in kind’ grants to help with costs of improving drainage (e.g. drainage ditches and tiles)
- Continued education on nutrient management planning
- Advice on how to increase soil organic matter for improved drainage capacity
- Information about cropping options and strategies to cope with heavy rainfalls
- Lower cost and better fungicides for wet years
- Increased town drainage (e.g. more funding for ditch digging and for clearing debris out of ditches)

References:

- NRCC – Northeast Regional Climate Center. URL: <http://www.nrcc.cornell.edu/regional/monthly/monthly.html>.
- NCA - National Climate Assessment (2014). URL: <https://nca2014.globalchange.gov/report/our-changing-climate/heavy-downpours-increasing#graphic-16693>.
- Sweet et al. (2017). URL: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0168192317302800>
- Wuebbles et al. (2014). URL: <https://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/pdf/10.1175/BAMS-D-12-00172.1>
- This project was funded by Cornell University’s Atkinson Center for a Sustainable Future and The Nature Conservancy. For more information, contact Shannan Sweet: 126 Plant Science Bldg., Ithaca, NY 14853; 607 255 8641, sks289@cornell.edu

2018 Cabbage, Dry Bean and Processing Veg Crops Grants Awarded

Julie Kikkert, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

The following projects have been awarded by the respective industry funding programs for applied research and extension in 2018.

Researchers	Project Title	Total
Cabbage Research and Development Fund:		
Smart	Relative susceptibility of commercial cabbage varieties to different NY isolates of the black rot pathogen.	\$18,670
Wallace	Refining weed control programs in transplanted cabbage.	\$6,800
TOTAL CABBAGE AWARDS		\$25,470

Dry Bean Endowment:		
Reiners, Ballerstein	Comparison of new and standard dry bean varieties at NYSAES research farm.	\$6,764
Griffiths	Breeding, evaluation and development of dry bean varieties that are highly adapted to NYS growing environments and markets.	\$12,000
Hamlin	Cool School Food: Encouraging the use of dry beans in school lunches, and promoting the health aspects of dry bean consumption.	\$2,000
Pethybridge	Towards a durable management strategy for white mold in dry beans in NY Part II.	\$8,000
Zuefle	Determine the magnitude and distribution of Western Bean Cutworm, and the risk to dry beans, in the major production area in New York.	\$3,000
TOTAL DRY BEAN AWARDS		\$31,764

The New York Vegetable Research Association and Council (Processing Vegetables):		
Nault	Advancing pest management in selected processing crops.	\$20,000
Pethybridge	Enabling the registration of Miravis Top for Cercospora leaf spot control in table beet.	\$18,000
Pethybridge	Engaging the enemy! Root decay in table beets. Part II.	\$18,000
Pethybridge	Towards a site-specific risk model for white mold in processing snap bean in New York.	\$18,000
Reiners, Ballerstein	2018 processing pea variety trials.	\$11,002
Reiners, Ballerstein	2018 processing snap bean variety trials.	\$15,586
Reiners, Ballerstein	2018 processing sweet corn variety trials.	\$13,936
Wallace	Refining weed control tactics in New York processing vegetables.	\$35,000
TOTAL PROCESSING VEGETABLE CROPS AWARDS		\$149,524



WE'RE HIRING

EXTENSION ASSISTANT

The CCE Cornell Vegetable Program is looking for an individual that is passionate about supporting the vegetable industry of Western New York. This position will work directly with farmers, Extension Specialists and Cornell faculty to conduct applied research that will advance understanding and adoption of best management practices in season extension, pest management, soils and cultural techniques. Responsibilities will include collecting samples from farms, entering data, analyzing statistics, writing for publications, social media presence and public presentations.

For more information and to apply, visit <https://tinyurl.com/CVPExtensionAssistant>

Cornell Cooperative Extension | Cornell Vegetable Program



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 "on-site 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. Pre-registration was required by March 30, 2018 but late registrations can be taken for an additional fee. Call Kim Hazel, 585-798-4265 x26 to register.

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.



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Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program