Don't let the weeds get too big in Cole crops before taking action! Info on post-emergent control of broadleaf weeds and grasses is provided.

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Spotted Asparagus Beetles have been observed in high numbers this week. See what else we're finding in the field in CROP Insights.

PAGE 6

Scout for pests (even insects) around your wash lines and take steps to eliminate them. Clean cull barrels. Sanitation is key to farm food safety.

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Take care of velvetleaf before it takes over your crop! Learn more about this weed and how it can be easily controlled.

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VEGEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

Volume 14 | Issue 8 | May 30, 2018

Sweet corn ready for transplanting in Seneca County, 5/25/18.
Photo: Judson Reid

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program

Post-Emergent Herbicide Options in Cole Crops

Christy Hoepting, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Newly emerged weeds have been growing like crazy in this hot weather. Effective control with post-emergent herbicides requires that herbicides be applied before the weeds get too big, which is usually no larger than 2 inches (wide/tall) for broadleaves and 8 inches tall for grasses. Even when cultivation is the main method of weed control, there are often weed escapes in the row. In Cole crops, post-emergent herbicide applications need to be applied before row closure and before weeds get too big (Fig. 1).

Strategy to optimize two very different broadleaf herbicide options. The only two options for post-emergent control of broadleaf weeds are **Goaltender** and **Stinger.** These two herbicides are complimentary with Stinger being very effective on the weeds that Goaltender is weak on, such as ragweed, hairy galingsoga and thistles,

Figure 1. Ragweed escapes 1 to 2 inch wide/tall in the row of freshly cultivated broccoli. Post-emergent herbicides need to be applied in Cole crops before row closure and before the weeds get too big. Stinger has excellent activity on ragweed. *Photo: C. Hoepting, CCE CVP*

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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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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 June 6, 2018.

Invitation to Vegetable Specialist Candidate Presentations

Julie Kikkert, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

The Cornell Vegetable Program is hiring an Extension Associate (vegetable specialist) to fill the position that is being vacated by Darcy Telenko who will be leaving for Purdue University at the end of June. We have three excellent candidates who will be coming for in-person interviews. **Everyone is invited to hear the public presentations.** There will be a candidate evaluation form to fill out at the end of each presentation. The candidates will present their background and qualifications, and were asked to identify and discuss how they would address a production issue that impacts the vegetable industry; and in addition how they envision this position contributing to the growth and economic viability of the agriculture industry in the Western NY region.

The presentations schedule is as follows:

Friday, June 9, 2018
Cornell Cooperative Extension of Erie County
21 S. Grove St., East Aurora, NY 14052

9:30 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. – Candidate 1 Presentation
11:15 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. – Candidate 2 Presentation
1:30 p.m. - 2:15 p.m. – Candidate 3 Presentation

For more information, please contact Team Leader Julie Kikkert

while Goaltender is very good on weeds that Stinger is not, such as pigweed and Lamb's quarters. The two herbicides kill weeds very differently. Goaltender is a contact herbicide that burns the leaves and kills the weed fairly quickly. When weeds are too big, Goaltender may burn back the leaves pretty good, but the growing point will remain green and re-growth will resume shortly. Stinger is a growth regulator, which needs to be taken up by the plant/weed where it proceeds to interfere with normal growth. Typically, weeds injured with Stinger have malformed shoots, and often, death can take several weeks, especially when the weeds are big (Fig. 2). Depending on spectrum of weed escapes that need to be controlled, there may be temptation to apply Goaltender + Stinger in a tank mix. For example, if you needed to control both ragweed and pigweed, for which Stinger and Goaltender, provide best control, respectively. Unfortunately, ***Stinger + Goaltender tank mix is off limits according to the Goaltender label as it can cause serious injury to Cole crops.***

If Goaltender is applied before Stinger, does the burning that it causes interfere with the uptake of Stinger? In studies with Stinger and Goal 2XL on perennial sow thistle, we found that when the weeds were injured to the extent that they were not actively growing (Fig. 2. Injury No. 3), either by a previous Stinger application or Goal 2XL, that they did not respond very well to Stinger. **Stinger should be applied when injured weeds begin to recover (Fig. 2 Injury No. 1).**

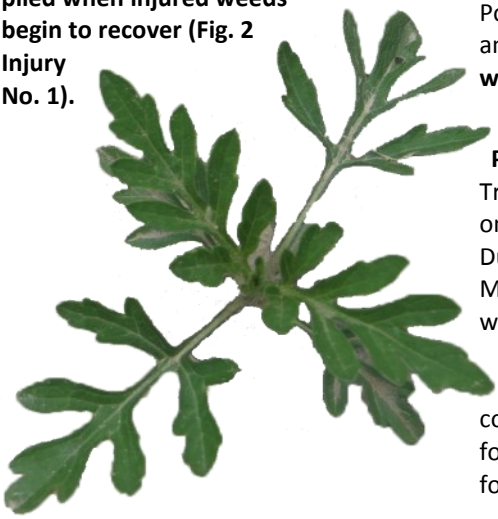

Figure 2. Injury to ragweed caused by Goaltender (left) where leaves burned. In this case, the growing point is still green and the weed will recover from the injury. Stinger causes the growing point to be malformed (right), and it may take 2-3 weeks before the weed dies. 1) minor injury, re-growth will resume; 2) minor-moderate injury, re-growth will resume; and 3) moderate injury, weed will not respond to another application of Stinger. *Photos: C. Hoepting, CVP*

Things to consider when weeds from both Stinger and Goaltender labels need to be controlled:

Size of weeds: Which weed species is closer to 2 inch in size?

- ***If ragweed is bigger, apply Stinger (e.g. 8 fl oz) first:*** Ideally, apply Goaltender 4 fl oz the following week. If after one week, pigweed still has green growing points, make a second application of Goaltender (4 fl oz). These applications of Goaltender will injure ragweed. When/if ragweed begins to recover from Stinger/Goaltender injury, apply a second application of Stinger (e.g. 4 fl oz).
- ***If pigweed is bigger, apply Goaltender first:*** Goaltender 4 fl oz should kill pigweed less than 2 inch. It should also injure ragweed. Apply Stinger 8 fl oz when ragweed begins to recover from Goaltender injury. Repeat with second applications of Stinger of Goaltender as necessary.

Timing to crop: Goaltender can only be applied after a minimum of 2 weeks post-transplanting, while Stinger has no crop stage restrictions. If ragweed emerges within 2 weeks of transplanting, you could apply Stinger first and then follow up with Goaltender in 1 - 2 weeks just before the pigweed gets too big. Second applications of either herbicide may be made as necessary.

Relative weed pressure: If pigweed is the dominant weed escape, favor timing of Goaltender to pigweed over Stinger on ragweed. If ragweed is dominant, favor timing of Stinger application.

Grass Control.

Post-emergent options for control of annual and perennial grasses include Select and Poast and their generics. **Note, that grass herbicides may not be tank mixed with Goaltender. For best safety, wait 7 days between application of Goaltender and pesticides with EC formulations or tank mixes that include an adjuvant.**

Pre-emergent weed control.

Treflan, Dual Magnum, Devrinol and Prowl H_2O (labeled only as a directed spray on row middles), all provide excellent pre-emergent control of annual grasses. Dual Magnum is the only one that controls yellow nutsedge. Prowl H_2O and Dual Magnum both provide better pre-emergent broadleaf weed control than Treflan with Prowl H_2O providing control of lambsquarters, purslane, velvetleaf and some mustards, while Dual Magnum controls galinsoga, and nightshade. Both control pigweed. Goal and Goaltender can be used to provide pre-emergence weed control of all of these broadleaf weeds except velvetleaf. Go to the CVP website for "Relative Effectiveness of Herbicides Available for Use in Cabbage in New York for 2015" chart (https://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/uploads/doc_289.pdf).

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continued from page 3 – Post-Emergent Herbicide Options in Cole Crops

Post-Emergent Control of Broadleaf Weeds in Cole Crops

Goaltender

- Available in New York as a Special Local Needs Label (SLN NY-090002)
- ***Active Ingredient:*** oxyflufen (WSSA Group 14)
- Labeled only on **broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower**, direct-seeded or transplanted.
- ***Weeds controlled:*** Provides excellent control of pigweed, good control of lambsquarters, purslane, smartweed, Eastern black nightshade and Shepherd's purse.
- ***Weeds it does not control well:*** It is weak on ragweed, mustards and velvet leaf.
- ***Crop Stage:*** Apply to a transplanted crop after a minimum of 2 weeks after planting, and to direct seeded crops with at least 4 true leaves.
- ***Rates:*** 4 to 6 fl oz per acre per application. Up to 8 fl oz for a directed spray. A directed spray is applied in such a manner as to minimize contact with crop leaves.
- ***Maximum usage:*** Do not apply more than 8 fl oz per acre per season. If a pre-transplant treatment has previously been made, the combination of pre-plant and post-transplant treatments must not exceed 16 fl oz per acre per season.
- ***Pre-harvest interval (PHI):*** 35 days
- ***Notes:*** **Do not add any adjuvant, liquid fertilizer or pesticides (including grass herbicides) to the spray mixture.** Avoid application if heavy rainfall is predicted to occur within 24 hours after planned application.
- ***Potential injury:*** Can cause leaf cupping, crinkling, stunting or necrotic lesions when applied during cool and cloudy weather. Injury is usually limited to treated leaves with new leaves emerging undamaged. Sometimes delay in maturity and yield reduction may result.
- ***Be aware that application of Goaltender within a couple days of applying a spray containing an adjuvant may also result in injury*** **– wait at least 7 days between application of Goaltender and any treatment that contains an adjuvant.**

Stinger (and generics such as Spur)

- ***Active Ingredient:*** clopyralid (WSSA Group 4)
- ***Labeled on most Cole crops*** including broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cavalo broccoli, Chinese broccoli (gai lon), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), rapini, collards, kale, mizuna, mustard greens, kohlrabi (all crop group 5).
- ***Weeds controlled:*** Provides excellent control of ragweed, galingsoga, common groundsil and thistles, and good control of nightshades.
- ***Crop Stage:*** not specified
- ***Rates:*** 4 to 8 fl oz per acre per application, up to a total of 12 fl oz per acre per season. Cornell studies have found that multiple applications of Stinger work better than a single high rate. For example, Stinger 8 fl oz followed by Stinger 4 fl oz 2 weeks later provided better control of Perennial sow thistle compared to Stinger 12 fl oz all at once.
- ***Pre-harvest interval (PHI):*** 30 days
- ***Notes:*** Be aware of crop rotation restrictions: 10.5 months for onions and 18 months for peas and potatoes. See label for other non-vegetable crop rotation restrictions.

Post-Emergent Control of Grasses in Cole Crops

Select Max/Select EC (and generics of Select EC)

- ***Active ingredient:*** clethodim (WSSA Group 1).
- ***Rates:*** Apply 8 fl oz to 16 fl oz per acre according to weed species.
- ***Maximum Usage:*** 32 fl oz per crop per season.

Poast

- ***Active ingredient:*** sethoxydim (WSSA group 1)
- ***Rates:*** 1 to 1.5 pt per acre.
- ***Maximum Usage:*** 3 pt per acre per season.

Both Select and Poast

- Labelled on most brassicas
- ***Weeds controlled:*** Annual and perennial grasses, including Quackgrass. Generally controls grass weeds best when they are less than 8 inch tall before tillering.
- ***Crop Stage:*** none specified.
- Make multiple applications **14 days apart**, if re-growth occurs.
- ***Pre-harvest interval (PHI):*** 30 days
- ***Notes:*** Use with Crop Oil Concentrate 1% v/v (or other adjuvant – see label). Works best when weeds are actively growing and not under stress.

Reminder to Potato and Tomato Growers About BlightPro Transition

Darcy Telenko, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Learn about the new BlightPro disease forecast changes with Ukko Agro. The team at Ukko Agro have been developing a revised "grower interface" for the system and they have some exciting plans for new developments on the system. Some of these developments include integrations with wireless in-field sensors, easier account management, improved input/tracking of fungicide applications, and expansion to other diseases and crops. They are conducting a live demo of the new system and soliciting feedback. You can sign-up for the new system towards the end of the session.

Join the 1 hour webinar about the new system:

June 3 (Sunday), 4:00 PM EST

Link for webinar: meet.google.com/bxv-yggk-din or dial-in at 252-986-3381, PIN: 115 108 169# for audio only

For more information on the new BlightPro, please contact Ketan Kaushish at ketan@ukko.ag or 437-993-5848. BlightPro will be live on Ukko Agro's website very soon: https://ukko.ag/

Late Blight Risk – Severity Values are Accumulating and First Potatoes Have Emerged

Darcy Telenko and John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Planted potatoes were emerging May 15 in Wayne County and May 22 in Erie County. Late blight was found in most counties in western NY last year, so infected potatoes could have overwintered. There is still a risk if late blight infected potatoes are planted, then spores from these infections could be in the air, carried on wind for up to 30 miles. The good news is that currently late blight has only been detected in southern Florida, we will continue to watch the national occurrence map to track late blight movement. Once late blight has been detected in our region, the Blightcast can be used to time the first fungicide application on potato, as a reminder this system will be transitioning to the new BlightPro with Ukko Agro. Currently the tally of late blight SVs for many locations can still be found at http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=potato-late-blight-dss. The threshold for risk is 18 SVs and within about a week of reaching 18 SVs growers need to apply fungicide on all potatoes 4+ inches tall, and on all field tomatoes, to protect them against late blight. Based on weather forecasts since May 15, four stations have exceeded the threshold risk if late blight was detected in the region, these include Gainesville 32 severity values (SVs), Albion 21 SVs, Penn Yan 20 SVs, and Wellsville 24 SVs.

Late Blight Severity Values* 5/29/2018

Location	Total	Forecast 5/30-6/01	Location	Total	Forecast 5/30-6/01
Albion	**21**	2	Knowlesville	0	2
Baldwinsville	6	2	Lodi	0	4
Bergen	1	2	Lyndonville	1	6
Buffalo	10	1	Medina	5	2
Burt	7	4	Niagara Falls	7	2
Butler	7	3	**Penn Yan**	**20**	2
Ceres	5	6	Rochester	12	2
Fairville	1	3	Sodus	2	2
Farmington	7	3	Versailles	13	4
Gainesville	**32**	6	Volney	4	2
Geneva	4	3	**Wellsville**	**24**	6
Kendall	4	5	Williamson	5	2

* Severity value accumulations start 5/15/2018

Once you've applied your first fungicide, Simcast or early blight P-Days can still be used to help schedule your fungicide applications for the remainder of the season until BlightPro comes online.

WNY Sweet Corn Trap Network Report, 5/29/18

Marion Zuefle, NYS IPM Program; http://sweetcorn.nysipm.cornell.edu

This is the first report of the 2018 season. Thirteen of 37 sites reported this week. European corn borer (ECB)-E was caught at two of the reporting sites. The first spring flight of ECB-E moths is expected when accumulated growing degree days reach 374 (modified base 50). We are within the range for ECB flight and egg laying to have started at most of the 37 sites (see degree day accumulation in table below). If you have corn in or approaching the tassel emergence stage during the first generation flight read "Managing ECB in plastic, row cover, or transplanted sweet corn" (http://sweetcorn.nysipm.cornell.edu/information-for-trap-network-cooperators/season_ext/) for management information.

European corn borer (bivoltine) development estimated using a modified base 50F degree day calculation.

Development Stage	Accumulated Degree Days
First Generation	
First spring moths	374
First eggs	450
Peak spring moths	631
First generation treatment period	800-1000
Second Generation	
First summer moths	1400
First eggs	1450
First egg hatch	1550
Peak summer moths	1733
Second generation treatment period	1550-2100

from J.W. Apple, Department of Entomology, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison

Three sites reported a single corn earworm (CEW): Geneva, Avon and Seneca Castle. This is low enough to not require a spray. Fall armyworm (FAW) was caught at two sites this week.

WNY Pheromone Trap Catches: May 29, 2018

Location	ECB-E	ECB-Z	CEW	FAW	WBC	DD to
Baldwinsville (Onondaga)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	495
Batavia (Genesee)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	481
Bellona (Yates)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	498
Eden (Erie)	0	0	0	0	NA	495
Farmington (Ontario)	0	0	0	0	0	484
Geneva (Ontario)	1	0	1	0	NA	482
Hamlin (Monroe)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	421
Kennedy (Chautauqua)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	450
Pavilion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	400
Penn Yan (Yates)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	503
Ransomville (Niagara)	0	0	0	0	NA	466
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	0	0	1	0	NA	528
Williamson (Wayne)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	432

ECB - European Corn Borer
CEW - Corn Earworm
FAW - Fall Armyworm
WBC - Western Bean Cutworm
NA - not available
DD - Degree Day (mod. base 50F) accumulation

CROP INSIGHTS

Insect activity is on the rise with all this warm weather. Also keep an eye on crops under plastic – with the increase in temperatures and a little moisture, conditions are perfect for fungal and bacterial diseases.

Weeds are popping up everywhere – don't let them get away. Remember the small thread and seedling stages are the best times to control weeds both mechanically and chemically. Most herbicides will list effective size range and if the weeds exceed that range herbicide effectiveness will be limited. – *DT*

Effective use of cultivation to knock out the weeds. *Photos: D. Telenko, CVP*

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus beetles have been observed in high numbers this week. This pest feeds directly on the crop and also makes it unmarketable by laying black eggs in groups which are firmly attached to the spear. There are two beetles we contend with on asparagus; Common Asparagus Beetles and Spotted Asparagus Beetle. Adults of both species chew on the spears. Larvae of both species are cream-colored with dark heads and feed for 10 to 14 days. Common asparagus beetles feed on the ferns, whereas spotted asparagus beetles only feed on the fruit on the ferns. Sevin, Lannate, permethrin are all labeled insecticides for control of beetles on spears and have a 1 day pre-harvest interval. Note that there are concerns about the toxicity of Sevin for honey bees and Lannate has high applicator risk. There are a couple of 'softer' options available; Radiant and Entrust (Organic), however these both are for application to fern stage only and have a 60 PHI. – *JR*

Adult Spotted Asparagus Beetles feeding on spears.
Photo: J. Reid, CCE CVP

Asparagus beetle eggs make spears unpalatable.
Photo: J. Reid, CCE CVP

COLE CROPS

The hot weather has been favorable for insect pests. **Flea beetles (FB)** continue to be very active. When FB reach 1 beetle per plant at the 6-8 leaf stage, 50% infested during the cotyledon stage, or at the first signs of shot hole feeding damage, the crop needs to be sprayed. Any of the labeled pyrethroids (i.e. Baythroid XL, Brigade, Warrior, Hero, Mustang MAXX and their generics), Sevin, or neonicotinoid pre-mixes with a pyrethroid including Voliam Xpress, Endigo and Leverage may be used. Soil applications of Platinum (neonicotinoid) or Verimark (diamide) provide longer residual control. Repeat applications, sometimes twice weekly are necessary.

We found newly hatched **Diamondback moth (DBM) and Imported cabbage worm (ICM)** on early plantings this week. The critical growth stage to control worm pests is from the 8 leaf stage until head formation. In seedlings, treatment is warranted if 20% (all worms included) of plants are infested. The threshold rises to

Figure 1. Dig up a sample of wilted plants (left) and inspect for cabbage maggot feeding in the roots just below the soil surface (right). *Photos: C. Hoepting, CCE CVP*

continued on next page

30% infestation in the early vegetative to cupping stage and then drops to 5% through harvest. Bts (Dipel, Xentari, etc.) are all very effective against ICW and DBM, and they are not harmful to beneficial organisms that may give a helping hand in control of DBM and ICW. More later on recommendations for insecticide resistance management strategy for Cole crops.

Cabbage maggot are currently in the middle of the first generation. If you see plants wilting, pull some up and inspect the roots for cabbage maggot (Fig. 1). Treatment must be applied prior to cabbage maggot infestation. Preventative treatment options include (see labels for details):

1) **Lorsban** at transplanting as an in-furrow application or immediately after seeding or transplanting as a directed banded spray.
2) **Diazinon** can be used in the same manner as described for Lorsban except for the band treatment with direct seeding. In addition, diazinon can also be used on seedbeds broadcast and incorporated just before planting. It is only labeled on broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, cabbage and rutabagas.
3) **Coragen** has a 2(ee) label to be used as a transplant water treatment in cabbage only.
4) **Verimark** can be used similarly to Coragen as an in-furrow application or in the transplant water and as a transplant tray drench. *– CH*

CUCURBITS

Striped cucumber beetles are active on some early planted squash and cucumbers. Cucumber downy mildew has been reported in Florida and Georgia. The current risk forecast remains in the southern states of FL, Georgia and the Carolinas. *– DT*

ONIONS

The hot and windy weather of the last week has made things dry. Unfortunately, some seedlings have burned off, especially in later planted fields where onions are in the most vulnerable flag leaf stage. Hopefully, irrigation where possible, rainfall and cooler temperatures will prevent many more from burning off. The majority of the direct seeded crop is in the 1 to 2-leaf stage (Fig. 1). Weed control is a mixed bag with fields ranging from excellent to having many escapes. It seems as if the weeds are growing faster than usual compared to the onions, and it certainly is a race between getting the onions large enough for post-emergent herbicide application (minimum 1.25 to 2-leaf) and the weeds getting too big (usually greater than 2 inch). With the heat and wind, weeds are tough. When weeds are tough, I would use Chateau 2 oz or Goal 2XL 4 fl oz on 2-leaf onions. For the most part, the onions are also tough, but some stands have been weakened by heat stress or pre-emergence herbicide injury. Since weeds are tough, I would only lesson the herbicide rate if the onions are weak. Earliest transplants already have 7-8 leaves. Maximum leaf stage for application of Buctril and Chateau are 5- and 6-leaf, respectively. Several transplanted fields are nearing their limit for use of these post-emergent herbicides. First onion thrips of the season were detected this week in early transplants, only adults and only a few (Fig. 2), do not start spraying for insecticides at the first sign of thrips. The threshold is 1 thrips per leaf. Keep an eye on them though. **Our research scouting program will start next week along with Muck Donut Hour in Elba next Tuesday, June 5th at the corner of Transit and Spoilbank.** *– CH*

Figure 1. Onion seedlings in the 1 to 2 leaf stage. Barley is dead and first application of Chateau 2 oz is burning back weed escapes. Second application of Chateau will go on this week to finish off those weeds as well as provide some residual weed control. *Photo: C. Hoepting, CCE CVP*

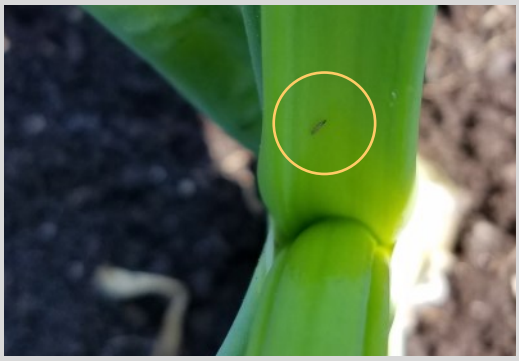

Figure 2. The first onion thrips (adult: brown slender, looks like a wood sliver) of the season were detected on onion transplants this week. No need to spray yet. The threshold is one thrips per leaf. But, keep an eye on these guys. *Photo: C. Hoepting, CCE CVP*

POTATOES

Early planted potatoes are emerging in western NY. We have seen a few Colorado potato beetle adults and egg masses. As for late blight the only reports are in Florida, with no new reports this week. We will continue to watch the national occurrence map to track late blight movement and keep you posted. I will also keep you updated on the transition of BlightPro disease forecast program to Ukko Agro (see page 4). *– DT*

SWEET CORN

The Sweet Corn Pheromone Trap Network is active. This network monitors corn earworm, European corn borer, fall armyworm and western bean cutworm. CVP traps in Erie and Niagara Counties were clean; see report for other areas (page 5). *– DT*

Crop Insurance: Claim Guidelines

Lucas Clifton, Program Specialist, University of Delaware, Targeted States Risk Management Education Program

How do I initiate a claim?
Call your crop insurance agent and follow up in writing (keep a copy for your records). Your crop insurance company will arrange for a loss adjuster to inspect your crop. It is your responsibility to call your crop insurance agent and initiate this process.

How do I know when to file a claim?
Any time you have crop damage that will adversely affect your yield, or the value of your crop, you may be eligible to file a claim. The loss adjuster will determine whether your yield falls below the yield guarantee stated in your crop insurance policy. This applies to revenue guarantee policies as well as to traditional yield protection policies.

Most policies state that you (the insured) should notify your agent within 72 hours of discovery of crop damage. As a practical matter, you should always contact your agent immediately when you discover crop damage.

In some cases, you may discover a loss while you are harvesting (a row crop for instance). Stop harvesting and contact your agent right away.

In the event of losses, you must file notice immediately after each unit is harvested (within 15 days) and before the end of the insurance period. For sweet corn and corn cut for silage, you must file notice at least 15 days before harvest begins.

How soon should I expect an adjuster?
In practice, there are different levels of urgency for crop inspectors. If you are still within the window of opportunity to replant your crop, or switch to another crop, contact your crop insurance agent immediately.

The insurance company should make every effort to get an adjuster out right away. If, later in the growing season, your crop is wiped out by a hurricane, for example, or if a severe drought has damaged your crop, you still need to contact your agent — but the urgency for an inspection depends on your intentions. If you want to destroy the crop (perhaps to plant a cover crop), then an adjuster needs to come out first — before you do anything. If, on the other hand, you intend to continue to care for the crop and harvest what you can, there is less urgency for the adjuster to make the inspection immediately. Even so, an assessment of damage should be done as soon as practical.

While you wait for the adjuster, remember these rules: Do not destroy any of your crop. Do not disk. Do not plow. Do not replant. Do nothing to destroy your crop until you have permission from a claims adjuster or an insurance company representative.

Remember: Don't destroy the evidence.

What should I expect from the adjuster?
The adjuster should contact you to schedule an inspection. He or she will expect and welcome your presence and help during the inspection. The adjuster will be interested in what you have to say.

You can expect the adjuster to be familiar with your policy and to explain your options.

You should have your Farm Service Agency (FSA) documents ready to show the number of acres and locations of your insured crops. The adjuster should have copies of your crop insurance policy documents and your Actual Production History (APH).

How is my crop yield calculated?
For some crops, counting plants within a sample area at various locations in the field is a part of the process. For other crops, determining the weight of ears of corn per bucket or numbers of soybeans in a beaker is part of the process. Adjusters may take pictures of your fields. They may check with your neighbors on the condition of their crops and they may check with the local elevator operator for average yields in the area. They may even consult local weather data.

Calculating crop yield is not guesswork. It is a disciplined process. Your adjuster has extensive classroom and field training and is constantly studying to maintain his or her certification.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES

Report crop damage promptly:
- ✓ Before replanting (many policies have replanting payments),
- ✓ Within 72 hours of discovery of damage,
- ✓ 15 days before harvest begins (if loss is possible),
- ✓ Within 15 days after harvesting is completed (by insurance unit) or the end of the insurance period.

Caution: Do not destroy evidence that is needed to support your claim without clear direction from the insurance company, preferably in writing.

For more information:
Contact a crop insurance agent. To find an agent, visit the RMA online locator at: http://www3.rma.usda.gov/apps/agents/. For more information on crop insurance options in New York, visit www.ag-analytics.org/cropinsurance.

Cornell University delivers crop insurance education in New York State in partnership with the USDA, Risk Management Agency. This material is funded in partnership by USDA, Risk Management Agency, under award number RM17R-METS524020.

Food Safety Risks from Pesky Pests

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

For fresh produce growers, pests come in all shapes and sizes. As agricultural educators we have been advocating for years about keeping an eye out for insects and diseases in the field. Staying ahead of the pests today will make it easier to prevent or better manage them in the near future. One of the top methods for preventive care is scouting.

With the heavy emphasis on farm food safety, pests can pose a problem here too. Preventive controls is a key to good (and affordable) management. Similarly, scouting is the big tool in the tool box. Pests can carry food borne diseases that can contaminate fresh produce in the field as well as in the wash and pack shed.

Wildlife is the obvious "villain" that farmers are warned about in food safety trainings. Birds, deer, raccoons, and other mammals need to be deterred. Salmonella and E. coli are often carried by these animals. The less obvious creatures also need attention. Rodents can easily find their way into storage areas, wash lines, and pack sheds. Rodents can carry E. coli and listeria. Trapping is an effective method for ridding buildings of mice and rats. Sealing cracks, holes, and other entrances is essential. Cats are not an option. Cats can transmit toxoplasmosis which may cause more disease problems than previous realized.

There are other pests we need to worry about too. Insects, particularly flies and fruit flies. If livestock are nearby, flies can carry E. coli. Most people are aware of this and screening in windows or sticky fly tapes can reduce fly infestations.

A new study recently published in the Journal of Food Protection (March 2018) has shown that even the tiny fruit fly is capable of carrying both E. coli and listeria. The study titled, "Fruit Flies as Potential Vectors of Foodborne Illness" by Black, Hinrichs, Barcay, and Gardner, is a report from research completed by Ecolab Inc. in Eagan, MN. This is disturbing because these insects are so small that window screening generally doesn't keep them out of rooms. Sorting of fresh produce leads to cull piles or barrels. With the heat of the summer, these culls easily attract fruit flies.

The easiest methods for dealing with fruit flies begin with sanitation. Cull piles should be either far removed from the wash/pack sheds and buried daily or not used at all. Trash cans or barrels can be used for culls as long as they are emptied daily or even twice a day. Burying the refuse or fed to animals can be helpful. Fruit fly traps can also be used to reduce the populations before they start breeding on left over refuse.

Along with the above mentioned methods, cleaning the area where the cull barrels are kept is critical. Rinsing out the barrels daily to keep insects from being attracted to rotting produce is necessary. Food contact surfaces is the other critical step for reducing the risk of microbial contamination. Rinsing off debris, scrubbing the surface with the proper detergent to remove stuck on fruit and vegetable matter, rinsing again, and finally, using the appropriate sanitizer will complete the job.

For more information on sanitary design, food safety in the wash/pack shed, or other farm food safety questions, please contact Robert Hadad rgh26@cornell.edu or 585-739-4065.

Velvetleaf *by Darcy Telenko*

Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti* Medicus) is a member of the Malvaceae family (the mallows) which includes okra, cotton, and cacao. It is an erect, summer annual and distinguished by heart-shaped leaves. Soft hairs line the leaves and stems and make it velvety to the touch. Reproduction occurs via very large seeds that can germinate from several inches below soil surface. Cotyledons are heart-shaped and hairy on both surfaces. Young leaves are also heart-shaped, densely hairy, and may be bluntly toothed along the margin. They are alternately arranged along the stem. When leaves and stems are crushed an unpleasant odor may be emitted. Velvetleaf produces a fibrous root system with a shallow taproot. Flowers are produced starting in July into the fall and have 5 yellow petals and numerous stamens fused into a tube. The fruiting structure is a circular cup-shaped disk of 9-15 carpels and each carpel contains 3-9 seed; a single large plant can produce up to 8,000 seed. Seeds can persist in soil for several decades. Preventing seed production is important to managing the population in a field.

Velvetleaf can be easily controlled by repeated cultivation early in the season until the crop has a dense canopy. Herbicide management programs that include a soil-applied treatment followed by a postemergence treatment are generally effective in controlling velvetleaf. Note the best time to apply postemergence herbicides for velvetleaf is during the day when the leaves are open and horizontal, during the late evening and early morning velvetleaf will go into a sleep cycle and the leaves will droop to nearly a vertical position. When in a drooped position herbicide uptake in the leaves will be reduced. Preemergence surface applied herbicides with good to excellent control of velvetleaf include Callisto, Prowl H_2O, Sandea, metribuzin, and Strategy. Preplant incorporation of Eptam will also provide good control. A number of herbicides will provide good to excellent postemergence control of velvetleaf including Aim, Basagran, Callisto, Clarity, Gramoxone, Impact, Laudis, Lorox, Roundup, Sandea/Permit, metribuzin, and 2,4-D. See product label for specific crop uses.

Upcoming Events

view all Cornell Vegetable Program upcoming events at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU

Muck Donut Hour: Weekly, Casual Discussion Group

Every Tuesday beginning June 5 | 8:30 AM - 9:30 AM
Elba Muck, corner of Transit and Spoilbank, Elba, NY 14058

Meet with Cornell Vegetable Program Specialist Christy Hoepting every Tuesday morning to ask questions and share your observations. Grower experience is combined with research and scouting information for a whole lot of talk about growing ONIONS! FREE! Contact Christy Hoepting at 585-721-6953 for more info.

2018 WNY Fresh Market Vegetable Twilight Meeting

June 19, 2018 | 5:00 PM - 7:55 PM; dinner served at 8:00 PM
W.D. Henry & Sons, 7189 Gowanda State Rd, Eden, NY 14057

An early season fresh market vegetable discussion of issues and to present information on pest management tools. 2.25 DEC pesticide certification credits (categories 1a, 10, and 23) and 1.0 (category 21) will be available for those that attend the entire meeting. Topics and speakers are listed at https://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=931 Dinner will be served after the meeting at approximately 8:00 PM. Cost: FREE to growers due to the support of sponsors! Since dinner will be provided, please call us or register here by June 8 to let us know that you plan to attend so that we can place the dinner order. Contact Darcy Telenko at 716-652-5400.

2018 Elba Muck Onion Twilight Meeting: Weed Control

June 21, 2018 | 5:30 PM - 8:00 PM
Mortellaro's Red Shop in the Elba muck land, Elba, NY 14058

All onion growers are invited to this event which will feature trial tours and demonstrations of pre- and post-emergent weed control in direct seeded onions. 2.0 DEC recertification credits will be offered for those that attend the entire meeting. FREE! Contact Christy Hoepting at 585-721-6953 for more info.

Ontario Produce Auction Growers Meeting

July 17, 2018 | 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM
Jonathan Sensenig, 5299 Crowe Rd, Stanley, NY 14561

This course will demonstrate pest management in fresh market vegetables in both field and greenhouse (high tunnel) vegetables, primarily for those growing for wholesale auction. A hands-on demonstration of weed, insect and disease identification in vegetables including management options. FREE! Contact Judson Reid at 585-313-8912 for more info.

New York Soil Health Summit ~ SAVE THE DATE

July 18, 2018 | Time TBD
Empire State Plaza, downtown Albany, NY

Save the date for the first New York Soil Health Summit.
This event, organized by the New York Soil Health project, is for farmers, researchers, agriculture service providers, government agencies, non-profits and policy-makers interested in advancing soil health efforts across the state. Topics include local experts/grower panel, research and policies relevant to soil health, and Soil Health Roadmap breakout sessions.

Registration, summit agenda, and other details will be coming soon. Summit details will be updated at: summit.newyorksoilhealth.org For more information at this time, contact David Wolfe (dww5@cornell.edu) or Aaron Ristow (ajr229@cornell.edu). *New York Soil Health is funded through New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets.*

Weather Charts

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Weekly Weather Summary: 5/22 - 5/28/18

Location**	Rainfall (inch)		Temp (°F)	
	Week	Month May	Max	Min
Albion	0.42	1.72	87	51
Baldwinsville	0.63	2.17	86	50
Bergen	0.63	1.95	87	50
Buffalo*	0.87	2.67	83	50
Burt	0.75	3.21	86	50
Ceres	0.89	3.82	86	44
Fairville	0.67	2.46	83	52
Farmington	0.67	2.32	86	47
Gainesville	0.55	2.17	82	47
Geneva	0.39	3.14	87	55
Lodi	0.52	1.65	90	49
Niagara Falls*	0.41	1.98	90	51
Ovid	0.50	1.87	86	48
Penn Yan*	0.17	1.15	88	54
Phelps	0.86	2.56	88	52
Portland	0.37	3.49	83	53
Rochester*	0.56	1.70	88	48
Silver Creek	0.35	2.83	77	49
Sodus	NA	NA	85	45
Versailles	0.23	2.30	88	47
Volney	0.45	1.69	81	43
Williamson	0.41	1.52	84	48

Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD)
Base 50°F: April 1 - May 28, 2018

Location	2018	2017	2016
Albion	366	280	250
Baldwinsville	390	328	263
Bergen	344	368	211
Buffalo	404	296	270
Burt	286	242	NA
Ceres	344	293	170
Fairville	344	275	211
Farmington	355	280	226
Gainesville	284	223	159
Geneva	364	300	243
Lodi	419	374	270
Niagara Falls	398	331	282
Ovid	378	347	246
Penn Yan	388	331	249
Phelps	363	300	229
Portland	365	338	233
Rochester	400	322	262
Silver Creek	311	310	207
Sodus	333	286	195
Versailles	362	337	224
Volney	331	278	NA
Williamson	319	326	198

* Airport stations
** Data from other station/airport sites is at: http://newa.cornell.edu/ Weather Data, Daily Summary and Degree Days.

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program

480 North Main Street
Canandaigua, NY 14424

VEGEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

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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

For more information about our program, email cce-cvp@cornell.edu or visit us at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU