



Cornell University Cooperative Extension Regional Vegetable Programs

January 2011

Volume 7, Issue 1

Inside this issue:

New this month...

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Welcome to Allegany, Cattaraugus & Onondaga Counties!

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Welcome Allegany, Cattaraugus and Onondaga Counties! The Cornell Vegetable Program and supporting county Cornell Cooperative Extension Associations (Erie, Genesee, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne, Yates) would like to welcome Allegany, Cattaraugus and Onondaga Counties' growers, agribusiness representatives, agency people and Extension Associations to our program. We look forward to meeting you at upcoming winter meetings and getting to know you during farm visits and at summer demonstrations and twilight meetings. Please contact us with your vegetable, potato, dry bean, greenhouse, food safety, marketing, organic and soil health questions. See *Contact Us* in centerfold of *Veg Edge* each month for our specialties and contact information. ■

NEWA No Longer Funded

Funding for NEWA (the network of weather stations, dozens of pest forecasts, and much more) was eliminated because 2010-2011 NYS funding for the IPM Program was cut by 66%

The current funding crisis has the following impacts:

- Limited managerial support Juliet Carroll, Fruit IPM Coordinator and NEWA Project Leader, now is on a halftime appointment.
- 2. Elimination of support for troubleshooting and maintenance - We no longer have NYS IPM personnel assisting with weather station hardware and software issues, data transmission problems, and data quality control.
- 3. If you own a weather station, expect to receive automated email messages If there is a problem with the data from your location the email will inform you to take care of the problem.
- 4. **IPM phone lines transferred** Branchport, Freeville, Friend, Gainesville, Himrod, Potter, Scriba, Waterport, and Williamson-Motts phone lines will be paid for by farms, researchers, and processors at these locations and we thank them!

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Immigration Issues Confronting New York Agriculture

Growing for the Health of New York

JANUARY 25-27, 2011 Hope to see you there!

"Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities" Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. Please contact Cornell Cooperative Extension if you have special needs.

Cornell Cooperative Extension does not endorse or recommend any specific product or service.



Veg Edge is a shared publication
of the Cornell Vegetable Program,
serving 12 counties in Western & Central NY,
and the Capital District Vegetable & Small Fruit Program,
serving 11 counties in the Capital Region of NY

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- **5.** Some station locations will become inactive Phone lines disconnected. Sensatronics weather stations will be obsolete as no replacement parts are available if needed.
 - A. *Inactive because modem phone lines disconnected:* Eden, Groveland and Savannah.
 - **B.** *Pending modem phone line transfers:* Arkport and Batavia phone lines may be paid for by the farms at these locations.
 - **C.** Sensatronics weather stations cannot be repaired These will become inactive, unless replaced with a RainWise station. According to our records, there are 21 Sensatronics in the network:

<u>Eight owned by NYS IPM</u> - Arkport, Batavia, Elba, Friend, Gainesville, Himrod, and Scriba.

<u>Three owned by Cornell Cooperative Extension</u> - Barrington, Mexico and Watkins Glen.

<u>Ten owned by farms, agricultural industry, and researchers</u> -Branchport, Dresden, Freeville, Knowlesville, Pavilion, Potter, Prattsburg, Pulteney, Valois and Williamson-Motts.

- 6. RainWise Inc. will support upgrades and calibration software and weather station upgrades will be conducted by RainWise. A recent WLcom software upgrade will allow faster data downloads, data export to Excel, and better data quality control. An Ethernet interface device with online data hosting at RainWise and immediate transfer to NEWA will eliminate the need for a computer or modem interface.
- 7. Website maintenance and upgrades will be minimal The NEWA website will continue to be served at <u>http://newa.cornell.edu/</u>. To contact NEWA email to <u>newa@cornell.edu</u>. Pest forecast models, weather data applications and minor website maintenance will continue. The Grape Diseases forecast models upgrade will be completed through grant funding.
- 8. A user fee system will need to be implemented Your input on this is appreciated.

Current operations:

NEWA will continue to operate at a nominal level during this transition to a user fee system. We are able to do this because of our strongest partners, the Northeast Regional Climate Center and RainWise, Inc. NEWA has a strong collaboration with the Northeast Regional Climate Center and it is through this collaboration that we will be able to continue a low level of functioning until alternate sources of funding can be identified, sourced, and secured. We also have a strong collaboration with RainWise, Inc. and it cannot be stressed enough how much this company has done to help us grow the network.

NEWA is a key component of IPM for the farmer, the extension educator, and the consultant. It is a place where Cornell University's research minds meet at the crossroads of horticulture, agriculture, plant pathology, entomology, meteorology, and climatology to implement research applications. It is where the National Weather Service, the Northeast Regional Climate Center, and Land Grant University scientists exchange and deliver ideas.



Please contact Don Rutz, Director, Cornell, NYS IPM Program, 630 W. North St., Geneva, NY 14456, 315-787-2353, or <u>dar11@cornell.edu</u>, and copy Juliet Carroll, NEWA Project Leader, Cornell, NYS IPM Program, 315-787-2430, jec3@cornell.edu.

Benefits of a fully-funded NEWA:

- Technical support on weather stations and data collection
- Targeted NEWA website development, including required updates, additions, and upgrades
- Access to all the information on the NEWA website, <u>newa.cornell.edu</u> crop pages (apples, grapes, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn)
- National Weather Service information, new products, as they become available
- Access to all the weather data programming within the NEWA website, <u>newa.cornell.edu</u>
- Station pages for your weather station locations
- Weather data summaries (hourly, daily, degree days (DD))
- Crop management (GDD, DD forecasts, drought, ET models, etc.)
- New IPM and crop production models, as they become available (grape leafhopper, strawberry gray mold, invasive insect DD models, late blight DSS, etc.)
- Pest forecasts (station-specific and regional), listed below:
 - cabbage maggot
 - tomato early blight TomCast
 - potato early blight
 - late blight BLITECAST
 - late blight decision support system
 - onion Botrytis blight
 - onion Alternaria blight
 - onion downy mildew
 - onion maggot
 - Stewart's wilt of sweet corn
 - cucurbit downy mildew ipmPIPE
 - (For tree fruit, small fruit, grape and field crops programs go to: <u>newa.cornell.edu</u>)

Dry Bean Research Funding - 2011

NYS Dry Bean Industry Advisory Committee

The following funding decision was made by the NYS Dry Bean Industry Committee at the 2010 NYS Dry Bean Industry Advisory Committee Meeting, December 2nd, in Caledonia. ■

Researchers	Department	Title	Funding
Bellinder	Horticulture	Weed Management Research in Dry Beans	5,658
Griffiths,	Horticultural	Breeding, Evaluation and Development of Dry Bean	
Halseth,		Varieties that are Highly Adapted to NYS Growing	
Sandsted		Environments and Markets	20,747
Waldron,	NYS IPM	Determining the Magnitude and Geographic Distribution of	
Seaman,	Program	Western Bean Cutworm- a New Pest of Dry Beans in NY	
MacNeil		(huge population increase in Ohio in 2010)	4,595
		Total Funded	31,000

NY, US Dry Bean Yield, Production Estimated

USDA NASS, NY Office, www.nass.usda.gov/ny

Dry bean yields in New York for the 2010 crop averaged a record high 1,970 pounds per acre, up 730 pounds per acre from last year according to King Whetstone, Director of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, New York office. Harvested acreage, at 14,800 acres was down 5% from last year, and is a record low. Dry bean production totaled 292,000 hundredweight (cwt.), up 51% from last year's record low production.

Light red kidney bean production in the state is estimated at 98,000 cwt. compared with 51,000 cwt. in 2009. Production came from 5,300 acres harvested. Light red kidney beans accounted for 34% of the total dry bean production in New York. Dark red kidney bean production is estimated at 32,000 cwt. compared with 31,000 cwt. in 2009. Black turtle bean production is set at 130,000 cwt., up 34% from the 97,000 cwt. produced a year earlier. Production of all other varieties totaled 32,000 cwt, up 129% from a year ago.

U.S. dry edible bean production is forecast at 31.3 million cwt. for 2010, up 23% from 2009. Planted area is forecast at 1.91 million acres, up 23% from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 1.83 million acres, 25% above the previous year. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 1,706 pounds per acre, a decrease of 31 pounds from 2009.

THE U.S. AND MEXICAN DRY BEAN <u>SECTORS</u> This report examines the significance of dry bean trade to the member countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), provides a detailed understanding of supply, demand, and policy in the U.S. and Mexican dry bean sectors, and considers the outlook for these industries. See <u>http://</u> www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ VGS/2010/10Oct/VGS34101/



Bejo Seeds: Proud supporter of the NYS Vegetable Industry, present, past and future.

Bejo offers a full line of high-quality vegetable seed, including a strong assortment of organically-produced seed. Ask us about our new blackrot resistant cabbage varieties!



Bejo Seeds, Inc. 1088 Healey Road, Geneva, New York 14456 315-789-4155 www.bejoseeds.com Northeast Sales: Jan van der Heide j.vanderheide@bejoseeds.com 805-689-1783 - cell



www.serenadesoil.com

Herbicides for Garlic Weed Control

Robin Bellinder, Cornell

It's my understanding that these labels are legal for use on garlic in NY. (Trials have not been done recently to determine efficacy in NY.) There may be national supplemental labels for garlic but registrants may not have submitted them to the DEC for approval. This information is from the pesticide Product, Ingredient and Manufacturer System (PIMS) website at: <u>http://</u> <u>pims.psur.cornell.edu/</u> I think some of the issue is in where on the label garlic is listed. Sometimes it's not obvious (as in the case of Gramoxone). Other times it's a matter of piecing together different sections of the label (like Poast). <u>Chateau WDG</u> - There's a supplemental label in PIMS allowing use in garlic that was approved 8/5/2008. <u>Gramoxone Inteon</u> - Garlic has been listed on the label since 2008. It's co-listed with seeded onions.

Prefar 4E - Garlic is listed on label.

Buctril - Labeled for garlic.

<u>Fusilade DX</u> - Labeled for use on garlic. On most recent label in PIMS (8/6/2010), garlic is on all currently approved NY labels.

Poast - Labeled for garlic. ■

Open Season for Farm Revenue Insurance

Risk Management Agency, USDA

Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) insurance for farmers and ranchers is again being offered in NY for 2011 according to the Raleigh Regional Office of the USDA Risk Management Agency. The application deadline is January 31, 2011. Current AGR policyholders also have until January 31, 2011, to make any changes to existing contracts. AGR provides whole farm income protection under an umbrella-type policy that covers income from all crops and some livestock. Unlike traditional crop insurance guarantees based on yields, AGR provides a guarantee against a significant decline in overall farm income from the average of the most recent five years (2006 - 2010). AGR can be an affordable way to guarantee an income flow.

A similar product called AGR-Lite, which covers livestock and has a limitation of \$1,000,000 in coverage, is also available for 2011. The sales closing date for new AGR-Lite contracts is **March 15, 2011**. Current AGR-Lite policyholders also have until **January 31, 2011**, to make any changes to existing contracts. Farmers and ranchers are strongly urged to contact a local crop insurance agent, as soon as possible, for more information and premium quotes.

For more detail see the AGR and AGR-Lite documents on the Cornell Veg Program website in January at http://cvp.cce.cornell.edu

Contact the USDA Risk Management Agency at (202) 690-2803 or <u>rma.cco@rma.usda.gov</u>. Go to <u>http://www.rma.usda.gov</u>

For crop insurance agents contact your local USDA Farm Service Agency office or go to: <u>http://www3.rma.usda.gov/tools/ag</u> ents/

<u>For Policy Information</u> go to: <u>http://www.rma.usda.gov/policies/a</u> <u>gr.html</u>

For the Premium Calculator go to: http://www3.rma.usda.gov/ apps/premcalc

For RMA online publications/fact sheets go to: http://www.rma.usda.gov/pubs/rm e/fctsht.html ■

Fruit & Veg Youth Program Successes

Susan Coyle, 4-H Program, CCE-Wayne Co.

The Lake Plains 4-H Fruit and Vegetable Program (Wayne and Monroe counties) celebrates success the past three years. A multi-pronged attempt was used to promote the fruit and vegetable industry to youth in the program. Horticulture clubs were established in Monroe and Wayne Counties. Youth were exposed to a variety of projects and increased their plant knowledge by participating in the NYS Fair 4-H Horticulture Contest. AgVenture Camps were held which included hands-on activities and tours. 35% of youth who attended the 2010 Camp reported an interest in a career in working with plants. Volunteer participation was key to sharing gardenbased learning with youth. 29 teachers, volunteers, and extension staff were trained using the Junior Master Gardener Curriculum. New volunteers will take over leadership of the 4H Horticulture Clubs. Mini-grants will be available to schools for use of equipment such as grow labs and hydroponics units with supporting curriculum materials. From 2006 to 2010 4-H member focus on plant science projects jumped from less than 2% to 18%. Plans are in place to promote increase in that percentage. Contact: Susan Coyle, 4-H Program Assistant, 315-986-3491, or smc226@cornell.edu

FSA Targets Socially Disadvantaged Farmers

USDA Farm Service Agency, Batavia

The NYS Farm Service Agency (FSA) announced the availability of funds for Socially Disadvantaged (SDA) individuals who want to purchase or operate a family-size farm in fiscal year 2011. In Fiscal Year 2010, which ended September 30, 2010, NY Farm Loan Programs made 45 SDA loans totaling more than \$4.9 million. "A SDA farmer comes from a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic or gender inequality. SDA members include women, African Americans, American Indians, Hispanics, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders and Alaskan Natives," said Joanne Crosman, Genesee County FSA Farm Loan Program Manager. The SDA program provides direct and guaranteed assistance in the form of farm operat-

ing and farm ownership loans. Direct loans are made to applicants from FSA. Guaranteed loans are issued by lending institutions, but typically 90 percent of the loan is guaranteed by FSA. Operating loans may be used to purchase livestock, equipment, feed, seed, and other business related expenses. Repayment terms run from one to seven years. Ownership loans provide capital to purchase or enlarge a farm, construct or improve buildings, promote soil and water conservation and pay closing costs. Direct ownership loan terms are up to 40 years. Guaranteed loan terms are established by the lender.

Qualified candidates are provided information and assistance to develop sound management practices, analyze problems and utilize available resources essential for successful farming operations to cope with the changing agricultural environment. SDA loan applicants do not receive automatic approval. Individuals must be U.S citizens with a satisfactory history of meeting credit obligations; have sufficient education, training or experience managing or operating a farm; possess legal capacity to incur debt; and be unable to obtain credit elsewhere.

Contact the Batavia FSA Office servicing Genesee, Wyoming, Niagara, Livingston, Orleans, and Monroe counties at 585-343-9167 x2000 for more loan information. You may find the local office listed under the government pages of your local telephone directory. ■

Longrun Outlook for the US Vegetable Industry

from Vegetables and Melons Outlook/VGS-342/, December 16, 2010, Economic Research Service, USDA

Vegetable Farm Value May Reach \$26 Billion by 2020

The farm value of vegetables and melons is projected to grow by an average 1.7% annually, reaching an estimated \$25.8 billion in 2020 from \$21.8 billion in 2010.

About 60% of the 2020 value is from freshmarket vegetables, excluding potatoes. The 1.7% average growth in total farm value of vegetables over the coming decade is based on 0.8% projected growth in production and 0.9% annual price gains. In farm weight, vegetable exports are forecast to expand by 1.5% per year, while imports increase by 3.1% on average. More than 60% of imported vegetables are fresh-market crops. As planted acreage for vegetables and melons climbs by 0.4% per year through 2020, corresponding production is boosted by an average 0.8% per year. This suggests that about half of the growth in production stems from

Projected production, crop value - vegetables, potatoes, pulses, 2006-20								
Crop group	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	2020
	Billion pounds							
Production:								
All vegetables 1/	132.7	137.4	138.8	139.9	142.3	144.8	147.3	150.0
Fresh market	56.9	58.9	56.9	60.3	61.6	63.0	64.5	66.1
Processing	34.5	37.5	38.6	39.1	39.6	40.0	40.5	41.0
Potatoes	37.2	36.9	33.0	35.3	35.6	36.0	36.4	36.7
Pulses 2/	4.2	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1
Exports	16.4	20.2	20.6	21.2	21.8	22.5	23.2	23.9
Imports	21.7	23.3	25.4	27.0	28.7	30.5	32.4	34.4
Farm value:				Bill	lion \$			
All vegetables 1/	19.0	22.0	21.8	22.5	23.3	24.1	24.9	25.8
Fresh market 3/	13.0	13.6	13.5	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.6
Processing 3/	2.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
Potatoes	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
Pulses 2/	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Exports	3.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.1
Imports	6.7	8.0	8.8	10.3	11.2	12.3	13.4	14.6

1/ Includes specialty and minor vegetables grow n in California. 2/ Includes dry beans, dry edible peas, and lentils. 3/ Estimated from production value plus farm cash receipts based on relative share of production value.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (2006-08); projections by USDA ERS.

higher yields, especially with respect to fresh-market vegetables. Since the pace of vegetable imports is twice that of exports, domestic use (i.e., consumption) of vegetables is increasingly driven by imports. Although projected imports account for less than a quarter of the estimated domestic use of vegetables, the share has doubled since 2000. Fresh-market vegetable production is expected to reach 66 billion pounds by 2020, 41 billion pounds for processing vegetables, and 36.7 billion pounds for potatoes.

Nevertheless, imported vegetables and melons are forecast to exceed 34 billion pounds in 2020 (based on a farm-weight equivalent), representing about a quarter of domestic use. Per capita consumption of vegetables and melons in 2020 is forecast to be 424 pounds, about the same as in 2010. The farm value of fresh-market vegetables is projected to be around \$15.6 billion in 2020, or 15% more than in 2010. This 1.4% annual growth combined with the 3.1% annual import expansion are expected to keep prices stable, rising only an overall 5% over the next decade. Reflecting the growth of imports and domestic production, fresh-market vegetable prices are expected to advance at a modest pace. Sixteen percent of U.S. vegetable production is expected to be exported in 2020, up from 15% in 2010. Canada, by far, is the top market, followed by Japan and Mexico. The growth and value of projected exports are half those of imports, and pulses have the strongest growth over the past 3 years. Vegetable shipments to India and China are among the fastest over the past year. The top four exporters of fresh vegetables to the United States are Mexico, Canada, Peru, and China. These countries make up 93% of the total imported supply. By itself, Mexico supplies more than two-thirds of imported fresh vegetables. More than a third of U.S. fresh vegetable imports are tomatoes, and 83% are shipped from Mexico. Forty-four percent of tomatoes consumed in the United States are imported. The next largest fresh vegetable imports are sweet and chili peppers, two-thirds of which are supplied by Mexico. The next largest vegetable imports are frozen potatoes, largely french fries from Canada. About 22% of french fries consumed in the United States are imported.

Fruit & Vegetable Production for Wholesale Auction Meetings

Fruit Production for Wholesale Auction Meeting

Wednesday, January 12, 2011

9:00 - 11:30 am

Finger Lakes Produce Auction 3691 St Rte 14A, Penn Yan

Pesticide credits for vegetable and fruit have been requested.

Topics include:

- Table grape varieties for auction
- Fertility for plasticulture strawberries
- Understanding pruning of tree fruits
- Day neutral strawberries for auction, including foliar disease management



Join the 145 farms and wineries already participating. MemberSupport@nyfb.org

Vegetable Production for Wholesale Auction Meeting

Wednesday, January 12, 2011

12:30 - 3:30 pm

Finger Lakes Produce Auction 3691 St Rte 14A, Penn Yan

Topics include:

• Cantaloupe varieties for auction

 Hanging baskets of petunias over high tunnel tomato

- Fresh market green bean variety trial
- Onion bacterial disease
- Prevent yellow shoulders in tomatoes with proper nutrition
- Weed management update in pumpkins and other vine crops
- Buyer panel

Attend the morning or afternoon sessions, or both. Lunch available for a modest consideration. For more information, contact Judson Reid at 315-536-5123, jer11@cornell.edu

Contact the Cornell Vegetable Program

Cornell Vegetable Program (CVP) Specialists



Robert Hadad Extension Specialist Food safety; Western region fresh market vegetables; marketing; organic

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 rgh26@cornell.edu



Christy Hoepting Extension Specialist

Onions, cabbage, field research and pesticide training

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corn, snap beans, peas,

* Member of the Cornell Vegetable Program Administrative Management Team

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Niagara County CCE Lockport, NY Phone: (716) 433-8839

Onondaga County CCE Syracuse, NY Phone: (315) 424-9485

Ontario County CCE Canandaigua, NY Phone: (585) 394-3977 8

Judson Reid Extension Specialist

Greenhouse production; small farming operations; Eastern region fresh market vegetables

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Wayne County CCE Newark, NY Phone: (315) 331-8415

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CVP Region Berry Program

Deborah Breth, Lake Ontario Fruit Program Team LeaderMonroe, Niagara, Orleans, Oswego & Wayne CountiesPhone:(585) 798-4265 x36Email:dib1@cornell.eduWebsite:http://lof.cce.cornell.edu

Cathy Heidenreich, Berry Extension Support Specialist Erie, Genesee, Ontario, Seneca & Yates Counties Phone: (315) 787-2367 Email: <u>mcm4@cornell.edu</u> Website: <u>www.fruit.cornell.edu/berry.html</u>

Contact the Capital District Vegetable & Small Fruit Program

Capital District Vegetable and Small Fruit Program (CDVSFP) Specialists



Chuck Bornt, Team Leader Extension Specialist Vine crops, sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes and reduced tillage

Office: (518) 272-4210 ext 125 Cell: (518) 859-6213 Email: <u>cdb13@cornell.edu</u>

Address: 61 State Street Troy, NY 12180

CDVSFP Administration

Mark Giles, Regional Ag Team Leader Cornell University Phone: (607) 255-6619 Email: <u>fmg4@cornell.edu</u>

County CCE Offices

Albany County CCE William Rice Jr. Extension Center 24 Martin Road Voohreesville, NY Phone: (518) 765-3500

Colombia County CCE

Education Center, 479 Rte. 66 Hudson, NY 12534 Phone: (518) 828-3346

Fulton & Montgomery Counties CCE

55 E. Main Street, Suite 210 Johnstown, NY 12095 Phone: (518) 762-3909

Greene County CCE 906 Green Co. Office Building, Mountain Avenue Cairo, NY 12413 Phone: (518) 622-9820

Rensselaer County CCE 61 State Street Troy, NY 12180 Phone: (518) 272-4210

Saratoga County CCE 50 West High Street Ballston Spa, NY 12020 Phone: (518) 885-8995



Extension Specialist Small fruits, leafy greens, labor, high tunnels, and food safety

Office: (518) 746-2562 Cell: (518) 791-5038 Email: lgm4@cornell.edu

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Laura McDermott,

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Crystal Stewart,

Extension Specialist

organic, root crops,

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Schenectady County CCE

Schaffer Heights 107 Nott Terrace, Suite 301 Schenectady, NY 12308 Phone: (518) 372-1622

Schoharie County CCE

Extension Center 173 S. Grand Street Cobleskill, NY 12043 Phone: (518) 234-4303

Warren County CCE

377 Schroon River Road Warrensburg, NY 12885 Phone: (518) 623-3291

Washington County CCE 415 Lower Main Street

Hudson Falls, NY 12839 Phone: (518) 746-2560 **Advisory Members**

<u>Albany</u> : <u>Columbia</u> :	Tim Albright and Tim Stanton John Altobelli, Bryan Samascott, Jody Bolluyt (organic)			
Fulton:	Eric and Stephanie Grey			
Greene:	Pete Kavakos, Jr. and Jim Story			
Montgomery	: Jim Hoffman and Ken Fruehstorfer (organic)			
Rensselaer:	Larry Eckhardt and David Mesick			
<u>Schenectady</u> :	Al Lansing and Keith Buhrmaster			
Saratoga:	Cyndi Pastore and Craig DeVoe			
<u>Schoharie</u> :	Bob and Linda Cross, and Jake Hooper			
Washington:	George Armstrong and Rich Moses			
Warren:	Kim Feeney			
Industry Repr	esentatives: Jay Matthews and Paul Peckham			

If you have questions or comments about this publication or the Capital District Program in general, please contact your county's grower advisory member or the Agricultural Program leader of your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office.



Crop Insurance Deadline for NY Onions

NY onion producers should be aware that the final date to apply for insurance on

onions for 2011 is February 1, 2011, according to the Raleigh Regional Office, USDA Risk Management Agency. Current policyholders also have until February 1 to make any changes to their existing contracts. Crop insurance provides protection against a loss in onion production due to natural perils, such as drought or excessive moisture. The price elections for 2011 are as follows: Yellows @ \$11.25 per cwt., Reds & Whites @ \$17.50 per cwt. Crop insurance on onions is available in the following NY counties: Cayuga, Genesee, Madison, Oneida, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates. Producers are strongly urged to contact a local crop insurance agent as soon as possible for premium quotes and further details.

For more details on onion crop insurance details go to the Cornell Veg Program website <u>http://cvp.cce.cornell.edu</u>

<u>Contact the USDA Risk Management</u> <u>Agency</u> at: (202) 690-2803 or <u>rma.cco@rma.usda.gov</u>. Go to: <u>http://</u> <u>www.rma.usda.gov</u>

For crop insurance agents contact your local USDA Farm Service Agency office or go to: <u>http://www3.rma.usda.gov/tools/agents/</u>

For RMA online publications/fact sheets go to: http://www.rma.usda.gov/pubs/rme/fc tsht.html

For Price Elections to calculate your premium or indemnity go to: http://webapp.rma.usda.gov/apps/ ActuarialInformation-Browser/Default.aspx

from USDA Risk Management Agency

Hitting the Target: Using Crop Sprayers Effectively Videoconference

Hitting the Target: Using Crop Sprayers Effectively Videoconference

> Friday, January 14, 2011 (Pre-register by Jan 12)

10:40 am – 1:30 pm

\$10 fee includes lunch 2 DEC pesticide credits

Andrew Landers, Cornell, will present and demonstrate from

Geneva via polycom two-way audiovideo connection on: nozzle selection, calibration, recording flow meters, hitting the target pest, using tracer dyes and water sensitive cards, using GPS, etc. Contact: CCE Washington Co, Hudson Falls, 518-746-2560,

CCE Rensselaer Co, Troy, 518-272-4210, or CCE Albany Co, Voorheesville, 518-859-6213 ■

NYS Onion Industry Council Meeting

NYS Onion Industry Council Meeting

Tuesday, January 18, 2011

10:00 am - 3:00 pm

CCE – Tompkins Co. (just off Rt. 13 on the north side of Ithaca) Contact OIC Chairman Paul Ruszkiewicz at 845-726-4518 or <u>paulruszk@msn.com</u>, or Maire Ullrich at 845-344-1234 or <u>mru2@cornell.edu</u>. Onion growers will receive the agenda and directions soon. ■

Farm Food Safety Training with GAPs

Farm Food Safety with GAPs

February 8-9, 2011

8:30 am - 3:30 pm, lunch served

Ontario Co. Cooperative Extension 480 N Main St, Canandaigua

Workshops on farm food safety training for Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) certification. For farmers who are being required by buyers to provide 3rd-party verification of their food safety practices.

3-day training - the first 2 days at the Ontario CCE building, the third in late winter/early spring on a participant's farm (mock audit).

For more details, visit the Cornell Vegetable Program website, <u>http://cvp.cce.cornell.edu</u> or contact Robert Hadad, 585-739-4065, or <u>rgh26@cornell.edu</u> ■

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Gainesville: Larry Dumbleton

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4-H Tractor Safety Course

Ontario County 4-H Tractor Safety Course for 2011

Starting Thursday, February 3rd Driving Test: Saturday, April 2nd

7:00 pm - 9:00pm

Ontario Co. Cooperative Extension 480 N Main St, Canandaigua

An eight-week tractor safety and certification course sponsored by Ontario County 4-H will begin on February 3rd 2011. This opening session will be a presentation by Mr. Jim Carrabba of the New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health and is free and open to everyone. The course is for youth ages 14 and 15 to meet the certification requirements of the United States Department of Labor's National Safe Tractor and Machinery Operations Law. Youth seeking employment on farms will need this certification. This course is only offered once each year. Other youth and adults interested in safety issues are encouraged to sign up as well. The participants will each receive their own handbook published by Hazardous Occupations Safety Training in Agriculture. Classes are taught by volunteers with many years of practical experience as well as by farm equipment shop owners and employees. The classes will include videos and tours of Monroe Tractor and Lakeland Equipment as well as the diesel shop at B.O.C.E.S. Attendance at all classes is mandatory and a written exam and driving test is required to be certified. The cost for Ontario County residents is \$25 and out of county residents is \$35. Parents may attend at no cost. Please encourage potential employees to sign up now.

To register and for more information, contact Amy Morrisey, 4-H Educator at 585-394-3977x429 or <u>alm72@cornell.edu</u>. The deadline to sign up is January 28th. ■

OMRI Products List Exceeds 2000

The OMRI (Organic Materials Review Institute) Products List reached a milestone on October 7, 2010, for the first time exceeding 2000 listed products. OMRI, a global leader in materials review, performs comprehensive verification and listing of materials suitable for use in organic production. "The OMRI Products List has grown steadily over the last 13 years, and we thank OMRI's clients and supporters for working to ensure solid and consistent standards within the organic industry, and for helping us reach this milestone," said Peggy Miars, OMRI Executive Director. A new streamlined review process has eliminated the initial wait time for new applications while retaining the same rigorous standards that have made OMRI a cornerstone of the organic industry. Always check with your local organic certifier regarding allowed materials. Check out the OMRI website at: http://www.omri.org/omri-lists

30-Hour Course for Pesticide Technicians/ Applicators

30-Hour Training Course for Pesticide Technicians/Applicators

February 8-10, 15-17, 2011

9:00 am - 3:00 pm

Cornell Cooperative Extension -Rensselaer Co., Troy

\$350 Fee, Class Space is Limited

For people seeking to become certified as pesticide technicians in category 3a (turf and ornamentals) OR *certified as a private applicator in category 23 (vegetable)* by the NYSDEC. Attend this entire class and you should be eligible to take the NYSDEC exams. **Course Content:** Becoming a Certified Pesticide Applicator; History of Pesticide Use; Introduction to Pests; Pesticide Labels; IPM; Pesticide Application and Equipment; Mixing and Filling; the Worker Protection Standard; Calibration; Pesticide Storage and Disposal; Toxicity of Pesticides; Pesticide Safety; Pesticide Information Resources; Category Specific Topics.

Registration deadline is February 2nd or when the class is full. For more info, call (518) 272-4210. ■



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Gale Drake, Western & Central NY Gale.E.Drake@usa.dupont.com 585.447.7305

Carl Bannon, Eastern NY & New England Carl.D.Bannon@usa.dupont.com 413.253.4017



NYS DEC CORE Credits for Recertification - Monroe County

CCE-Monroe County

Classes:

- January 20th 9 AM–12:15 PM DEC Rules & Regulations - 3 credits
- January 20th 1-4:15 PM IPM Concepts - 1 credit
- January 25th 1-4:15 PM
 Pesticide Competencies 3 credits
- January 27th 1-4:15 PM Pesticide Safety & Security - 3 credits
- February 3rd 1-4:15 PM Personal Protective Equipment & Labels - 3 credits

Location:

Auditorium of CCE Monroe County, 249 Highland Ave, Rochester 14620.

These seminars have recertification training in CORE competencies awarded as noted. For more info contact Karen Klingenberger 585.461.1000 x225, or ksk8@cornell.edu

Program Presenters:

- Lynn Braband, IPM Consultant
- Ron Gardner, Department of Entomology, Cornell University
- Gail Mortimer, NYS DEC Pesti-

cide Control Specialist

• Walt Nelson, Cornell Cooperative Extension Monroe County

Payment with registration one week prior to each session assures registration. Cost is \$43 for 2011 CCE – Monroe Co. Agriculture Program enrollees/\$50 non enrollees. You must show your pesticide certification card to register for recertification. ■

2011 Pesticide Training & Recertification Classes - Ontario County

Russell Welser, Extension Educator, CCE – Ontario Co.

Pesticide Training and Recertification classes will be held at Cornell Cooperative Extension – Ontario County, 480 N. Main St, Canandaigua, NY on February 7, 14, 21, 28, 2011 from 7:00 pm to 9:30 pm with the exam being offered on March 7, 2011 from 7:00 pm – 11:00 pm.

A series of pesticide training and recertification classes is being offered by Cornell Cooperative Extension. Anyone interested in obtaining pesticide certification and meets the DEC (Department of Environmental Conservation) experience/education requirements, or current applicators seeking pesticide recertification credits should attend. <u>This training is NOT</u> <u>a 30-hour certification course</u>. The cost for the pesticide training to obtain a license is \$120.00, includes training manuals and attendance at all four classes. This does not include the \$100.00 DEC exam fee, due the day of the exam. Certified applicators, private and commercial, seeking recertification credits will receive 2.5 core credits per class. The cost for recertification is \$70.00 for all four classes or \$20.00 per class.

To receive registration materials or for additional information, contact Cornell Cooperative Extension of Ontario County at (585) 394-3977 ext. 436 or 427, or email <u>nea8@cornell.edu</u> or <u>rw43@cornell.edu</u> The registration form is available on-line at <u>www.cceontario.org</u> ■

Marmorated Stink Bug & Fruit Fly Control

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has approved FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendations for the following insecticides on the crops listed. Applicators are required to have a copy of both the full label and the 2(ee) label on hand during applications that fall under the 2(ee) recommendation.

• Danitol 2.4 EC Spray (EPA Reg. No. 59639-35) to control the unla-

beled pest brown marmorated stink bug on bushberries, cotton, cucurbit vegetables, head and stem brassica, fruiting vegetables, pea (succulent), grape, pome fruit, stone fruit, and strawberry.

• Entrust (EPA Reg. No. 67219-282) to suppress Spotted Winged Drosophila on bushberries, caneberries, grapes, pome fruits and stone fruits. A copy of the label can be found online at <u>http://</u>

pims.psur.cornell.edu/ and by searching for the product name in the product/label name database. For more information about proper detection of these pests and appropriate chemical control guidelines, please contact your Cornell Cooperative Extension agent. ■

Pesticide Recertification Credits Explained

Long Island Fruit & Vegetable Update

Pesticide Recertification Credits will be available at most Cornell Cooperative Extension meetings offered this winter. Recertification occurs every 5th or 6th year. You will receive a recertification notice about two months before your card expires. You must submit your original recertification credit certificates, along with the stated fee. Recertification credits are earned by attending refresher courses throughout the 5- or 6-year period. Credits needed for private recertification are 10 (5 year) or 12 (6 year) for Agricultural Plant (Field & Forage, Fruit, Vegetable, Greenhouse & Florist and Nursery & Ornamentals). Credits must be earned in more than one calendar year and consist of at least 25% category-specific training for which you are certified. The remaining 75% can be core credits, category specific credits, or any combination of the two. For private applicators only category-specific credits that are in a private category other than the one you are licensed in are treated as core credits. For a complete list of pesticide credits offered statewide check out: <u>http://</u>

<u>coursecalendar.psur.cornell.edu/</u>

A Look Ahead at Herbicide Resistance Management

Russell Hahn, Crop and Soil Sciences, Cornell

Herbicide resistant weed populations are an ongoing concern for growers. They are also a concern for companies that develop/market herbicides and genetic traits that make crops resistant to certain herbicides. Growers have a responsibility to use practices that delay or prevent development of herbicide-resistant weed populations. While chemical and seed companies develop products that may contribute to this effort, it is the end users or growers who determine how these products/ technologies are used. Ultimately, it is these use patterns that determine the number and distribution of herbicide-resistant weeds, and how long the value of new technologies is preserved.

Grower Practices & Responsibilities

Growers must recognize that re-

peated use of the same cropping practices, like choice of crop(s), tillage systems, etc., will favor certain weeds. Likewise, repeated use of herbicides with the same site of action may result in herbicide-resistant weed populations. Due to genetic variability, there may be a few weeds in a native population that are resistant to a particular type of herbicide. With repeated use of the same herbicide(s), these surviving weeds are the only ones that reproduce. Over time, this results in a shift to a population that is dominated by the resistant weed biotype.

Cultivation can play a role in preventing weed population shifts by controlling the resistant survivors before they reproduce. Crop rotation can also play an important role in delaying development of herbicide-

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 New York State must be registered with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide usage in New York State should be directed to the appropriate Cornell Cooperative Extension specialist or your regional DEC office.

Cornell Cooperative Extension 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.

resistant weed populations. Before the introduction of genetically engineered herbicide-resistant crops, crop rotation often forced changes in herbicide use. Now, if growers are using glyphosate-resistant (GR) corn and GR soybeans, and are relying heavily on glyphosate alone for weed control in both, crop rotation doesn't really contribute to resistance management. It's the change in herbicides that is the key element. The most important resistance management practices for growers are to rotate the Continued on page 14



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Continued from page 13

types or genetics of their crops, to rotate herbicides with different sites of action, and to use herbicide combinations or sequential applications with herbicides with different sites of action. To work, this means that more than one of the herbicides used in rotation or combination must control a particular weed. Growers must know how different herbicides work to rotate herbicides most effectively. An herbicide site of action classification system has been approved by the Weed Science Society of America (1). In this system, a group number is given to all herbicides with the same site of action. These group numbers are included in the Cornell Guide for Integrated Field *Crop Management* and are found on many herbicide labels. This site of action information can assist growers in using a variety of different types of herbicides in their resistance management plans.

Growers must recognize that weed resistance to many sites of action is common, that resistance is manageable, and that most herbicides and genetic traits retain their value despite resistant weeds. Growers must also recognize that the battle against weed population shifts and against the development of resistant weed populations is ongoing. This battle requires an integrated approach to weed management that involves vigilant scouting for weeds that are

Best Practices for Potato Production

Best Management Practices for Potato Production

Thursday, February 10, 2011

9:00 am – 4:00 pm Holiday Inn, Syracuse/Liverpool (at I-90 Exit 37) 441 Electronics Parkway, Liverpool 13088; 315-457-1122

Sponsored by the Empire State Potato Growers, Inc. DEC credits will be available **Pre-register by February 4th** with Don Halseth at 607-255-5460 or deh3@cornell.edu

Best management practices – *Steve Johnson, Potato Specialist, U of Maine, (seed handling to storage)*

Foliar and tuber diseases – *Tom Zitter, Cornell*

Late blight biology & control – Bill Fry, Cornell (including the newest, most accurate forecast) ■



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1-800-263-7233 www.stokeseeds.com not being controlled with current practices/herbicides. It also requires that growers use different control tactics over time, including the use of rotations with different crop genetics and the use of herbicides with different sites of action. ■

Organic Potato Variety Trial Results Online

There is now a link on the Cornell Vegetables website, <u>http://www.vegetables.cornell.edu</u>, under 'the latest' for results of seven years of organic potato variety trials. There is also an appendix that explains the rating system. ■



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Commercial Potato Production in North America Handbook

The Potato Association of America

The Potato Association of America (PAA) has just released an updated electronic handbook on potato production. Twenty-six top potato research and extension specialists from all over the country have re-

vised this valuable handbook, which was originally published in its current form in 1980. The handbook covers how the potato grows, its morphology and physiology as well as seed handling, varieties, culture and pest

management, soil and water management for potatoes, harvest and handling, storage, markets and consumption, and economics. It is available at: <u>http://potatoassociation.org</u> under *Potato Industry Info*.

Agro-One Soils Lab Open House & Tour

Agro-One Soils Lab A Cornell & Dairy One Collaboration Open House & Tour

Wednesday, February 2, 2011

1:00 - 4:00 pm

730 Warren Rd, Ithaca

Topics include: Agronomic services, soil testing services, Cornell Soil Health test interpretation, a tour of the lab, and light refreshments.

Speakers are from Dairy-One, Argo-One, and Cornell. **Pre-register by January 26th** to <u>janet.fallon@dairyone.com</u> or 607-345-2989. Space is limited. ■

Reduced Tillage Videoconference - Focus on Weed Control

Reduced Tillage Videoconference -Focus on Weed Control

Friday, February 11, 2011 8:30 am – Coffee 9:00 am – 2:00 pm - Meeting Lunch included - Pre-registration required!

This teleconference will focus on both annual and perennial weed control in reduced tillage systems. The weed profile in reduced tillage



fields changes from that of plowed fields. Grower, Cornell and Cooperative Extension experience will be shared at this meeting.

<u>CCE – Genesee Co</u>, Batavia - Contact Carol MacNeil, 585-394-3977x406, 585-313-8796, or <u>crm6@cornell.edu</u>.

<u>Capital District</u> – Contact Chuck Bornt, 518-859-6213 or cdb13@cornell.edu <u>Cornell University, Ithaca</u> – Contact Anu Rangarajan, <u>ar47@cornell.edu</u>, or Betsy Leonard, <u>bai1@cornell.edu</u>

For other locations, or if you are interested in Reduced Tillage for Vegetables, contact Anu Rangarajan or Betsy Leonard, Cornell, or your local CCE vegetable specialist. Visit: <u>www.hort.cornell.edu/reducedtillag</u> <u>e</u> for videos, fact sheets and case histories of growers who transitioned to RT. ■



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Crop Production Services

Volume 7, Issue 1

Dates to Remember...

January 6 - NYS Ag Society's 179th Ag Forum See <u>http://www.nysagsociety.org/</u> or call 518-384-1715

January 14 - Hitting the Target: Using Crop Sprayers Effectively Videoconference See page 10

January 18 - NYS Onion Industry Council Meeting See page 10

January 19 - 1st Annual Greater Capital Region Farmers' Direct Marketing Conference See December Veg Edge, page 7

January 21-23 - 29th Annual Organic Farming & Gardening Conference, Saratoga. See December Veg Edge, page 10

January 25-27 - Empire State Fruit & Vegetable Expo, Farmers' Direct Marketing Conference & Becker Forum - *Immigration Issues Facing NY Agriculture* OnCenter Convention Center and Holiday Inn, Syracuse Go to http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/hort/expo/ January 31-February 3 - Mid-Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Convention, Hershey, PA. Visit www.mafvc.org

February 2 - Agro-One Soils Lab Open House & Tour See page 15

February 8-9 - Farm Food Safety Training with GAPs See page 10

February 8-10, 15-17 - 30-Hour Training Course for Pesticide Technicians/Applicators *See page 11*

February 10 - Potato Short Course: Best Management Practices for Potato Production *See page 14*

February 11 - Reduced Tillage Videoconference -Focus on Weed Control *See page 15*

February 15 - Capital District Vegetable & Small Fruit Growers Winter Meeting, Western Airport Inn, Albany For more info, contact Chuck Bornt, <u>cdb13@cornell.edu</u>

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