

A new strain of late blight has been identified in Tioga County. This strain is insensitive to

mefenoxam and appears to infect both potato and tomato.

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Late blight is in Allegany and Cattaraugus Co. Here's what growers should

do now to protect their crops. A chart of fungicides for late blight control is provided.

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With the changing weather, we expect to see a wide variety of leaf diseases and rots in lettuce.

Here is more information about diseases affecting lettuce.

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We're adding more regional educational meetings to our calendars. Join the CVP Specialists at a meeting to hear

about the latest research findings and ask your questions.

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Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Vegetable Program

New Strain of Late Blight Discovered

Judson Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Cornell Plant Pathologist Christine Smart shares that a new genotype of the pathogen that causes Late Blight (Phytophthora infestans) has been identified from an infected tomato field in Tioga County. This is the same genotype from tomato plants in Onondaga County earlier this summer. We do not yet know if transplants from Onondaga County were moved to Tioga County. Based on this second finding, the new genotype the clonal lineage has been designated US-25. Preliminary studies found US-25 to be mating type A2 and insensitive to mefenoxam (the active ingredient in Ridomil) at 10ppm using a leaf disk assay. The predominant strain in NY for the past 6 years has been mating type A1, US-23. It appears that US-25 infects both potato and tomato. Because mefenoxam does not appear to be effective against US-25, but IS effective against US-23, it is very important that to have strains identified. Because resistance can develop in sensitive strains, it is very important to rotate between FRAC groups, and in particular to not rely solely upon mefenoxam. We want to collect any late blight samples we can to get them to the Bill Fry lab in Ithaca to help manage this year's outbreak. Please contact Elizabeth, Robert or Jud with suspected late blight.



Late blight on tomato foliage. Photo: J. Reid, CVP 0



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

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

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

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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 August 29, 2018.

Late Blight is Here – Look Out!

Elizabeth Buck, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

As of Monday afternoon, late blight was confirmed on tomatoes in Cattaraugus and Allegany County.

This strain is showing aggressive behavior on tomatoes; there have not been potatoes present to examine in places experiencing the outbreak. The genotype (strain) and mefenoxam (Ridomil) sensitivity are not yet known. **Because there is the potential for multiple strains to be active this year, it is very important to submit lab samples** (see companion article). When more than one genotype is present, and the strains are of different mating types, there is an increased risk of overwintering and the creation of new strains.

At this point, growers downwind of the affected areas (western Cattaraugus and eastern Allegany) should regularly scout their potato and tomato fields. Concentrate on areas with increased humidity - along hedge rows, in low spots, in weedy patches, and near water. If you have mature potatoes, kill/ mow off the tops to protect the tubers in the ground. Now is the time to improve airflow in your fields by removing weeds. Stay on top of spray schedules, and prepare to address late blight should it arrive on your farm. If you suspect late blight, please contact us.

Systemic fungicides can be expected to provide high levels of control, as long as the late blight strain present is not resistant. The next best choices are translaminar fungicides that can penetrate the leaf. Contact products work primarily on the leaf surface and will not kill the organism inside the leaf. Protectants work best before late blight arrives, and are important tankmix partners for many of the above materials.

Reference chart of fungicides used for late blight control. When rotating fungicides, pick a product with a different color group. Products with two modes of action (excluding protectants) sport two colors. Note that all of the white ones are from different mode of action (FRAC) groups and can be rotated with each other.

Name	FRAC Group	Activity Type	REI (hr)	PHI (days)	Rate/A	Rate/1000 ft ²	Early blight use?	Cucurbit downy mildew use?**
Orondis Opti A	U15+M5	Systemic + protectant	12	0	2.0-4.8 fl oz	.04611 fl oz	Y***	Y
Cabrio	11	Translaminar	12	0	8-16 oz	.1836 fl oz	Y	Y, R***
Quadris F or OLP	11	Translaminar	4	0	6.2 fl oz	0.14 fl oz	Y	Y, R
ProPhyt or OLP	33	Contact	4	0	4 pt	1.47 fl oz		Y
Ranman 400 SC	21	Contact	12	0	2.1-2.75 fl oz	.048063 fl oz		Y
Champ or OLP	M1	Protectant	48	0	1.3 pt	.48 fl oz	Y	Y
Bravo Weather Stik or OLP	M5	Protectant	12	0	1.375-2.75 pt	.51 - 1 fl oz	Y	Y
Revus Top	40 + 3	Translaminar	12	1	5.5-7 fl oz	.1316 fl oz	Y	Y, R
*Presidio	43	Systemic	12	2	3-4 fl oz	.068092 oz		Y, R
Flint	11	Translaminar	12	3	2-4 oz	.046092 oz	Y	Y, R
Tanos 50 DF	11 + 27	Translaminar	12	3	6-8 oz	.1418 oz	Y	
Curzate 60 DF	27	Translaminar	12	3	3.2-5 oz	.073115 oz		Y, R
Ariston	27 + M3	Translaminar + protectant	12	3	1.9-3.0 pt	.7 - 1.1 fl oz	Y	Y
Forum	40	Translaminar	12	4	6.0 fl oz	.138 fl oz		Y, R
Zampro	40 + 45	Systemic + Translaminar	12	4	14 fl oz	.32 fl oz		Y
*Previcur Flex	28	Systemic + protectant	12	5	0.7-1.5 pt	.2655 fl oz	Y	Y, R
*Gavel 75 DF	22 + M3	Contact + protectant	48	5	1.5-2 lb	.5573 oz	Y	Y
*Zing!	22 + M3	Contact + protectant	12	5	36 fl oz	.826 fl oz	Y	Y
ManKocide	M3 + M1	Protectant	48	5	1-3 lb	.37 - 1.1 oz	Y	Y
*Dithane DF Rainshield	M3	Protectant	24	5	1.5 lb	.55 oz	Y	Y
Ridomil Gold Bravo SC	4	Systemic + protectant	48	5	2.5 pt	.92 oz		Y, R
*Reason 500 SC	11	Translaminar	12	14	4.0- 8.2 fl oz	.0918 fl oz	Y	Y, R

*Restricted use pesticide **Check label for rate and use instructions for downy mildew.

*** Y=Yes; R=Documented cases of fungicide resistance, control may be less than desired

Conversions for small area plantings: 1 fl oz = 2 tbsp or 6 tsp

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Early detection and treatment with effective fungicides are necessary to control or slow the progression of late blight. These two file photos are of the same field. The plants on the left were missed by the sprayer. The one on the right was taken at the same time – about a week after symptoms were first noticed and three days after treatment with Tanos. As evidenced by the numerous new, sporulating lesions, this field is ready for an application of a different, ideally systemic, fungicide.

Late Blight Risk Update

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Late blight has been reported in Cattaraugus and Allegany counties in NY on tomatoes. It has also been found in Tioga County in NY. See late blight articles.

New finds of late blight in the last week have now been reported in Michigan, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

Scout fields twice a week. See the table for the Blight Units (BU) accumulation from around the region. The trigger in the Decision Support System (DSS) forecast for applying a fungicide is <u>30</u> <u>BU's</u> if the variety is susceptible. All tomato and potato growers, conventional and organic, should be applying a protectant fungicides and monitoring the DSS to determine spray intervals. The weather has become much more favorable for late blight development. This week all stations reached the 30 BU's needed to trigger a spray by 8/24. Monitor your fields closely. Keep the vines protected until they are dead after vine killing. With the recent weather we will probably see more reports.

Late Blight Risk Chart, 8/21/18

Location ¹	Blight Units ¹ 8/15-8/21	Blight Units ² 8/22-8/24	Location ¹	Blight Units ¹ 8/15-8/21	Blight Units ² 8/22-8/24
Albion	43	17	Lodi	NA	NA
Baldwinsville	18	12	Lyndonville	30	20
Bergen	27	19	Medina	40	17
Buffalo	44	17	Niagara Falls	41	18
Ceres	47	18	Penn Yan	35	18
Elba	35	18	Rochester	46	19
Fairville	27	18	Sodus	33	12
Farmington	40	23	Versailles	34	13
Gainesville	NA	NA	Volney	23	20
Geneva	26	23	Wellsville	42	18
Kendall	20	11	Williamson	39	12
Knowlesville	24	16			

¹ Past week Simcast Blight Units (BU)

² Three day predicted Simcast Blight Units (BUs)

If you think you have late blight contact your local CCE office or a CVP specialist so a sample can be obtained for positive identification and genotype identification. You can monitor late blight development at the following web address: <u>https://usablight.org/map</u>. •

WNY Sweet Corn Trap Network Report, 8/21/18

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

European corn borer ECB-Z was caught at 6 sites in WNY. Corn earworm was caught at 7 sites in WNY with 6 sites high enough to be on a 4, 5, or 6 day spray schedule (see spray interval table). Fall armyworm (FAW) was caught at 10 sites and Western bean cutworm (WBC) was caught at 9 sites.

						DD to
Location	ECB-E	ECB-Z	CEW	FAW	WBC	Date
Baldwinsville (Onondaga)	0	0	24	26	1	2230
Batavia (Genesee)	0	2	2	0	1	2203
Bellona (Yates)	0	3	12	3	1	2259
Eden (Erie)	0	2	0	2	3	2175
Farmington (Ontario)	0	0	7	2	0	2129
Geneva (Ontario)	0	21	33	9	1	2191
Hamlin (Monroe)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2098
Kennedy (Chautauqua)	0	3	0	1	2	1956
Pavilion	0	NA	0	80	8	1839
Penn Yan (Yates)	0	2	9	10	3	2238
Ransomville (Niagara)	0	0	1	4	5	2261
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	0	0	0	2	0	2109
Williamson (Wayne)	0	0	0	0	0	2038
ECB - European Corn Borer CEW - Corn Earworm	WBC - We NA - not	stern Bean C available	Cutworm			

WNY Pheromone Trap Catches, Week of 8/14/18 - 8/21/18

Both CEW and FAW numbers were up this week. Where CEW are being caught in high enough numbers to drive the spray schedule, the other worm pests should also be controlled. At locations with low CEW numbers, scout tassel emergence and silk stage fields for ECB and WBC egg masses and larvae. If WBC are present, use a threshold of 1% infested plants. If they are not being found, use the usual thresholds of 15% infested plants at tassel emergence and 5% in silk stage fields.

Average corn earworm catch and recommended spray interval						
Per Day Per Five Days Per Week Days Between Spra						
<0.2	<1.0	<1.4	No Spray (for CEW)			
0.2-0.5	1.0-2.5	1.4-3.5	6 days			
0 5 1 0		2570	F days			

7-91

4 davs

3 days

5-65

over 65

Add one day to the recommended spray interval if daily maximum temperatures are less than 80°F for the previous 2-3 days.

over 91

FAW - Fall Armyworm

Degree Day (mod. base 50F) accumulation DD -

Diseases Affecting Lettuce

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

As this summer side winds from cool and wet to hot and dry to humid days and damp cool nights, we expect to see a wide assortment of leaf diseases and rots. Here is a list of what we are seeing now and potentially will see in the coming weeks. Scouting, cultural practices, and in some cases, a thorough spray program will help reduce these issues. Weeds and insects also can have an impact on the spread of lettuce diseases. Refer to the Cornell Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Vegetable Production for specific products that are allowed for NY growers.

Bottom Rot (Rhizoctonia solani)



Symptoms generally appear at the base of the plant with the lower leaves browning and turning mushy. This disease prefers warm and wet conditions. Use a rotation of 4+ years out of lettuce. Avoid high plant residue soils and avoid heavy soils. Use good irrigation management to minimize overwatering through the use of drip.

Gray Mold (Botrytis cinerea)

1-13

over 13



This disease can first affect older or damaged leaves. Rot can move into heads causing leaves within a head to turn gray to brown then rot out. Cool moist conditions can favor gray mold getting started. Good air circulation is important. Avoid poorly drained areas and use drip irrigation rather than overhead.

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Downy Mildew (Bremia lactucae)



Downy mildew of lettuce usually shows up in late summer and early fall. Ideal conditions of night temperatures 43°F to 50°F and day temperatures of 55°F to 70°F with high humidity or periods of rain. During hot dry weather the disease disappears. Keeping leaves dry by using drip irrigation and less dense plant spacing will aid in good air movement that will dry leaf surfaces more quickly.

Drop, White Mold (Sclerotinia minor)



Like with other crops affected by white mold, this disease develops sclerotinia that clog the vascular system. These dark colored encapsulated spores resemble pepper corns. Rotate out of fields with a history of white rot. Use a grass or grain rotation. Use nitrogen fertilizers in moderation. Excess N allows for greater susceptibility. Keep the soil on the drier side. Using drip irrigation and avoid heavy waterings can help reduce the disease from spreading once established in a field. A brassica cover crop may also help in reducing sclerotinia carryover.

Yellows



Avoid planting lettuce near or downwind from alfalfa or ornamental crops. Weeds can carry the disease so good management in this area is important. Leafhoppers can spread the disease.



I guess the sky-faucet has only 2 settings this year – off or full blast open. This recent pattern is excellent disease weather.

We hope to see you at Thursday's meeting in Portland featuring Phytophthora Blight control, cultivar evaluations, and how to incorporate biofungicides into IPM spray programs! It is not too late to RSVP to ensure you get dinner. – *EB*

BASIL

Basil downy mildew is present in Niagara and Erie counties. – EB

BEETS

Cercospora leaf spot (CLS) is appearing in many fields and the weather conditions have been very conducive to rapid spread (see photo). The concern is that CLS can defoliate the entire crop, which is critical for larger operations that use top -pulling machines for harvest. For smaller fields where the roots have already sized up, it is less of a concern. In fact, the tops will probably re-grow but of course are likely to become infected once again. If the crop has a long way to go before harvest (more than 2 weeks), then you may want to consider a fungicide application. For conventional production, Tilt (4 oz/A) is the most effective registered fungicide for CLS in New York at this time and we recommend using this product as the first fungicide to most effectively provide disease control. A different second fungicide is recommended for resistance management. If required, Tilt could be used again for a third application (there is a 14-day interval required between applications of Tilt). For organic growers, OMRIlisted coppers (e.g. Badge and Cueva) and Double Nickel LC (Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strain D747) are the most effective products, with a tank mix of copper and Double Nickel more efficacious. A general article about beet leaf diseases, plus a table of fungicide products can be found in the June 20 edition of VegEdge. - JK

COLE CROPS

Swede midge populations are reaching damaging levels in some organic plantings. Aphid populations continue to build in sprouts – when you check yours be sure to look inside the lower sprouts, not just on the lea. – EB

DRY BEANS

White mold is developing with the onset of wet weather and moist soils. Spores of the fungus only infect senescing flowers but the infection later spreads to the rest of the plant (see processing crops section info on snap beans). The Western Bean Cutworm peak flights have now past. Beans should still be scouted for signs of insect feeding. The risk of leaf diseases is high and these should be scouted for. -JK

continued on next page

continued - CROP Insights

ONIONS

The spray season has quickly come to an end in the majority of the acreage. Despite excellent pesticide applications and adequate irrigation, one of the hottest summers in the past 30 years has taken its toll on the crop as the rate of leaf dieback and plant dry down over the past week has been alarmingly fast. Most fields have plants "dying standing up"; even though the neck tissue is soft, the weight of the withered tops is not enough for the plants to lodge (Fig. 1). Poor roots are pronounced and even the best fungicide and insecticide programs were not able to keep the tops green. Bulbing is slow despite all the rain. Unfortunately, the combination of plants dying standing up and all this rain can create a scenario that is of increased risk for bacterial bulb decay. **Do not apply Surchlor (sodium hypochlorite) for suppression of bacterial bulb decay in the same tank mix as sprout inhibitor maleic hydrazide (MH) as potentially dangerous chemical reaction will occur. There have been no reports of downy mildew.**



Figure 1. When tops die back or die down rapidly, there is not enough weight for the onions to lodge properly. *Photo: C. Hoepting, CVP*

Muck Donut hour is closed for the season! This year, we had 12 consecu-

tive weeks of donut hour in Elba, which began on June 5th. This outreach activity is where the rubber meets the road and is the heart of the CVP onion program. Thank you to all the onion growers and special guests who participated to make this year one of the best donut hour seasons ever!

Attention Onion Growers Hosting Cornell Research Trials – many trials are going to yield. Please check with the researcher before you undercut the onions in their trials. – CH

PROCESSING CROPS

Cercospora leaf spot is becoming widespread in table beets (see beet section). We are interested in collecting diseased beet roots once again this year. Please contact Julie Kikkert if you have fields with root rot. Northern corn leaf blight is beginning to be reported on field corn in WNY, and is likely present in sweet corn fields. Sprays would only be warranted if the crop still has several weeks until harvest. Refer to the Cornell guidelines for optional products. In snap and lima beans, white mold is beginning to develop, especially where dense canopies have formed. Any late plantings that are coming into flower should have a protective fungicide spray as wet soils are conducive to sclerotia germination and spore dispersal. The photo is a good reminder that the fungal infection begins on senescing flowers, and then spreads to the developing pods and throughout the canopy to leaves and stems. - JK

TOMATO, PEPPER, EGGPLANT

Late blight is here and spreading (see articles)! With these ideal late blight conditions, frequent scouting of tomato and potato fields is wise. In other tomato news, septoria is picking up along with bacterial speck/spot (photo) and armyworm damage (photo). The good news is that spidermite pressure has finally dropped off with cooler weather and greater moisture. – *EB*

VINE CROPS

Downy mildew is widespread. As of Tuesday evening, it has been confirmed in: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Monroe, Yates, and Ontario counties, plus just across the border in Canada. -EB



White mold begins as an infection on senescing flowers, which is why protectant fungicide applications must be made at early flowering. *Photo: J. Kikkert, CVP*



Spread of the white mold fungus throughout the plant. The mounding of fungal mycelium is diagnostic, and is what forms the hard, black overwintering structures called sclerotia. *Photo: J. Kikkert, CVP*



Armyworm on tomato foliage. Photo: E. Buck, CVP



Bacterial speck/spot on tomato. *Photo: E. Buck, CVP*



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

3rd Annual Vegetable Pest Management Field Day August 23, 2018 | 4:00 PM - 7:00 PM Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Lab, 6592 W Main Rd, Portland, NY 14769



Research trial results, cultural technique showcases, and effective varieties and treatments for organic and IPM production are the meeting focus. We will highlight current disease issues, their detection & spread based on this season's climate conditions, and management tools available to reduce yield impacts. Sessions will also be offered on pest identification and control options. Regional equipment dealers and industry representatives will be invited to display equipment and new technology. 2.25 DEC recertification credits will be available (categories 1a, 10 and 23). To see the full agenda, visit https://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=979 FREE to attend; preregistration requested! For more information, contact Elizabeth Buck at 585-406-3419.

Genesee Valley Produce Auction Growers Meeting

August 24, 2018 | 1:00 PM - 3:00 PM David Hostetler farm, 10228 Briar Hill Rd, Dalton, NY 14836



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 crop walk will provide 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.

No-Till and Never-Till Soil Health Workshop

August 28, 2018 | 12:00 noon - 5:30 PM Branton Farm, 8538 Route 237, Stafford, NY 14143



The Western New York Soil Health Alliance will be holding a Soil Health Workshop on August 28, 2018 focusing on No-Till practices and benefits. Frank Gibbs, a certified Soil Scientist who formed a Wetland and Soil Consulting Service in 2012 after working for 36 years for USDA in Ohio will be digging underground to look at a section of field that has NEVER had any tillage and will compare it to an adjacent area with a history of tillage practices. James J Hoorman, a NRCS Soil Health Specialist for Ohio & Michigan, will be sharing information on the problem of slugs and voles in the higher residue farming practices. DEC and CCA credits will be offered. Pre-registration fee is \$15; \$25 at the door. Red Osier food truck will be onsite for purchase of roast beef sandwiches from 12:00-4:00 PM. For more information, visit http://www.wnysoilhealth.com and click on the Events tab.

Bejo Seeds Open House & Demonstration Trials 2018

August 28-29, 2018 | 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM Bejo's Research & Demonstration Farm, 4188 Pre Emption Rd, Geneva, NY 14456

Experience the Home Market Garden and Organic variety exhibit. Experience our respect for the organic principles: health, sustainability and plant integrity. Taste the flavors and textures of Bejo varieties at our Food Sampling Concept Station. Explore the wide variety of quality vegetables at our Commercial Strip Trials. For questions, call Bejo Seeds (Geneva, NY) at 315-789-4155.

Southern Tier Soil Health Field Day

August 30, 2018 | 10:00 AM - 3:00 PM Starting at the Birdsall Inn, 9011 County Rd 15b, Birdsall, NY 14822

Hear about the principles of no-till and interseeding, Cornell soil health assessment tests, how to work with the landowner for soil health on rented farmland, and other soil health discussions. From 1-3PM there will be a field walk at Birds-All Dairy farm. The NY Soil Health Trailer will be on-site along with the Genesee River Watershed Interseeder.

Cost: \$10/person if pre-registered by August 24, or \$15/person at the door. Lunch is included: Choice of beef on weck, grilled chicken, or veggie burger. For more info or to pre-register, contact Lynn Bliven, CCE Allegany Co, at 585-268-7644 x18 or <u>lao3@cornell.edu</u>.

The Greater WNY Vegetable Farming Collaborative Teach-In: In-Row Cultivation Demo

August 30, 2018 | 4:30 PM - 6:00 PM

Cornell AgriTech, Fruit and Vegetable Research Farm, 1097 County Rd 4, Geneva, NY 14456

Controlling in-row weeds with cultivation is very challenging. Newer in-row cultivators allow for use of finger weeders, torsion weeders, disk hillers, and harrows to be guided along the row. These tools will be on hand for participants to set up and use in beets. The results of a trial comparing the effect of these tools used on different size beets will also be demonstrated by Bryan Brown, PhD. Integrated Weed Management Specialist, NYS IPM Program. For more info, contact Robert Hadad at 585-739-4065, <u>rgh26@cornell.edu</u>

Weather Charts

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Weekly Weather Summary: 8/14 - 8/20/18

	Rainfa	all (inch)	Temp (°F)		
Location**	Week	Month August	Мах	Min	
Albion	0.98	2.29	87	60	
Baldwinsville	0.72	3.24	91	59	
Bergen	1.20	2.91	89	57	
Buffalo*	1.40	3.01	84	60	
Burt	1.49	2.05	85	58	
Ceres	2.08	2.59	84	57	
Fairville	3.97	5.06	87	58	
Farmington	3.98	NA	90	60	
Gainesville	1.49	2.51	82	54	
Geneva	4.61	5.74	85	62	
Lodi	7.87	9.51	91	62	
Niagara Falls*	1.71	2.41	86	60	
Ovid	2.77	3.57	89	63	
Penn Yan*	2.11	2.98	86	61	
Phelps	4.59	6.69	88	60	
Portland	2.02	2.77	82	63	
Rochester*	1.57	2.47	88	61	
Silver Creek	NA	NA	85	59	
Sodus	3.53	NA	87	56	
Versailles	0.55	1.88	84	56	
Volney	NA	NA	86	56	
Williamson	5.38	5.88	85	57	

Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD) Base 50°F: April 1 - August 20, 2018

Location	2018	2017	2016
Albion	2144	1877	2099
Baldwinsville	2266	2001	2129
Bergen	2031	1802	1932
Buffalo	2213	1910	2147
Ceres	1868	1677	1686
Elba	2018	1807	1576
Fairville	1978	1801	1891
Farmington	2023	1764	1944
Gainesville	1698	1809	1599
Geneva	2076	1855	1999
Lodi	2238	2043	2191
Niagara Falls	2262	2099	2281
Ovid	2143	1968	2088
Penn Yan	2149	1979	2124
Phelps	1961	1894	1998
Portland	2113	1938	2003
Rochester	2274	1974	2172
Silver Creek	2012	1898	1957
Sodus	1961	1900	1847
Versailles	2045	1847	1902
Volney	2002	1766	NA
Williamson	1931	1801	1867

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





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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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