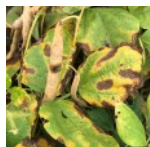




Has Leek Moth moved into our region? Learn about the tell-tale symptoms of leek moth larvae feeding in alliums.

PAGE 1



Heavy rains are favorable for the development and spread of bacterial diseases on beans. Learn about the three different bacterial diseases affecting beans.

PAGE 3



Onion growers from 3 of the 4 major muck onion-growing regions in NY gathered for a twilight meeting last week to see our field trial results from 2018.

PAGE 5



Diamondback moth is probably the most at risk for developing resistance to insecticides of the 3 major worm pests of Cole crops. Insecticide rotation info is provided.

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VEGEEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

● Volume 14 | ● Issue 21 | ● August 29, 2018

Photo: Caitlin Vore, CVP

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program

Leek Moth Reminder

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

There has been a great deal of concern over allium pests, in particular, Allium leafminer.

The Allium leafminer is a new invasive pest that is going to be a real threat to anyone growing leeks, onions, garlic, and shallots. [See Christy Hoepting's article, [Leafminers in Onion: Native vs. Invasive Species](#), VegEdge, 7/25/18, for photos and more information on this new pest. ed. A. Ochterski, CVP] The eastern portion of New York, parts of New England, and into the Atlantic seaboard are all experiencing the problems this pest brings. As far as we can tell it has not yet moved into greater WNY.

The other best we need to be on the look for is the Leek Moth. This is another invasive pest that for the last several years has confined itself up and around the North Country. Unofficially, a crop of leeks in northern Monroe County may have some present. Damaged leek plants were found last



Check newest leaves for leek moth damage.
Photo: Lorraine Chilson

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

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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 produced in two weeks on September 12, 2018.



GREATER WNY VEGETABLE FARMING COLLABORATIVE

TEACH-IN

IN-ROW CULTIVATION DEMO

Thursday, August 30 • 4:30 PM - 6:00 PM
Cornell AgriTech, Fruit and Vegetable Research Farm
1097 County Rd 4, Geneva, NY 14456

See Upcoming Events, page 7, for details.

week with some of the tell-tale symptoms of the leek moth larvae feeding. Several larvae were found feeding inside of a stem of a leek plant. Unfortunately samples were not collected for the CVP to investigate. Further scouting in the plot will be undertaken.

Great information on the leek moth can be found at this site: <http://web.entomology.cornell.edu/shelton/leek-moth/damage.html>. Eggs are very tiny and translucent. They are typically laid on the undersides of the leaves. The second generation of the moth appear in August. The first generation feed on leaves in June but the worst damage is from the second generation. These larvae burrow into the stems and feed down towards the bulb.

On hollow leaves, the larvae burrow into the leaf. They then eat leaf tissue from the inside similarly to that of a leafminer. The obvious damage looks like window panes. On flat leaves



Overhead view of leek moth damage to leeks. Photo: Lorraine Chilson

like garlic and leeks, the damage is sometimes found in the folds of leaves or down between groups of leaves near the stem. Often, the second generation will feed down the stem and can reach the enlarging bulb. Feeding damage is unsightly but can also lead to fungal rots.



Damage to leeks. Photo: Lorraine Chilson

Management of Leek Moth

Ongoing research is underway investigating more sustainable approaches to controlling leek moth. Long rotations and wide separation of allium crops can help early on. Row cover or insect exclusion netting may also be another possibility. A selection of insecticides are listed in the Cornell Vegetable Guidelines including several organic options.

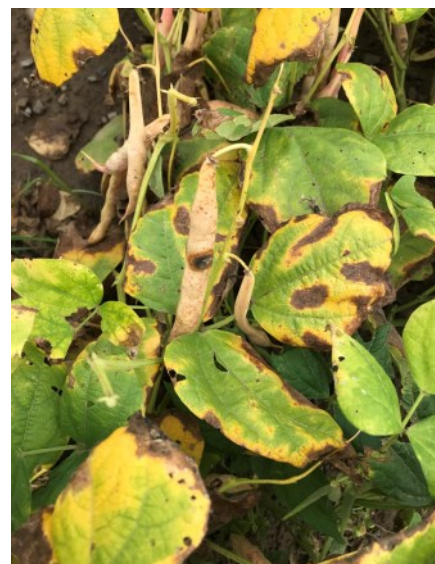
If this pest is working its way down into WNY growers need to be vigilant. If you suspect any of your alliums are infested, inform a member of the CVP so we can confirm and get a warning out to other growers. Staying ahead of these new pests will be important for future management. 🍅

Bacterial Diseases of Beans

Julie Kikkert, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

A few cases of bacterial diseases have been seen on beans in our region. Heavy rains are very favorable for the development and spread of these diseases. Severe disease outbreaks typically occur seven to ten days after a period of humid, rainy weather. High winds and hail cause wounds which enable pathogens to enter and infect the tissue. Three different pathogens may be involved (see table). Each may cause lesions (spots) on leaves, stems or pods.

Common Name	Bacterial Brown Spot	Halo Blight	Common Bacterial Blight
Scientific Name	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>phaseolica</i>	<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i> or <i>X. axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>
Common Hosts	Snap bean, dry bean, lima bean, pea	Snap bean, dry bean, lima bean, soybean	Snap bean, dry bean, cowpea, soybean
Environment Favoring	High humidity; Moderate temps with daily highs less than 86°F	High humidity; Moderate temps with daily highs less than 77°F	Warm temps with daily highs greater than 86°F
Age of infected leaves	Infect young leaves	Infect young leaves	Middle-aged to older leaves



Common bacterial blight on dry beans in NY. Photo: J. Kikkert, CVP

continued on page 4



Chlorosis and isolated lesions of Halo blight on dry bean leaves.

Photo: Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



Halo blight on bean pods.

Photo: Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



Bacterial brown spot on dry bean pod.

Photo: Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org



Bean leaves showing advanced symptoms of common bacterial blight.

Photo: Howard F. Schwartz, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Management:

- Application of copper at the first sign of infection may help reduce the spread. However, these diseases may be impossible to control in wet weather.
- Resistant varieties where available
- High quality, certified seed (can be seedborne)
- Crop rotation, with beans planted once every fourth year
- Avoid working in fields when they are wet

For Additional Information and Photos:

http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/factsheets/Beans_Bacterial.htm

<http://www.ext.colostate.edu/pubs/crops/02913.html> 

Late Blight Risk Update

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Late blight has been reported Genesee County in NY on potatoes. See Crop Insights section.

There also was one more find in Centre County in PA on tomatoes in the last week.

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 30 BU's 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 but this past week was a little less favorable in some areas and continues to be very favorable in others. This week 8 stations were at the trigger of 30 BU's or higher: Albion, Buffalo, Ceres, Elba, Farmington, Wellsville, Volney, and Williamson. They are in the southern and central part of the area where the late blight has been reported. Monitor your fields closely. Keep the vines protected until they are dead after vine killing. With the recent weather and the future cooler and wetter mornings in September, we will probably see more reports.

continued on next page

Late Blight Risk Chart, 8/28/18

Location ¹	Blight Units ¹ 8/22-8/28	Blight Units ² 8/29-8/31	Location ¹	Blight Units ¹ 8/22-8/28	Blight Units ² 8/29-8/31
Albion	45	18	Lodi	NA	NA
Baldwinsville	6	14	Lyndonville	14	14
Bergen	13	14	Medina	7	7
Buffalo	28	15	Niagara Falls	10	4
Ceres	38	20	Penn Yan	10	7
Elba	17	14	Rochester	10	6
Fairville	8	14	Sodus	14	2
Farmington	31	16	Versailles	NA	NA
Gainesville	NA	NA	Volney	19	14
Geneva	7	14	Wellsville	31	16
Kendall	6	14	Williamson	17	14
Knowlesville	7	14			

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 (CVP contact info provided on the back cover of VegEdge and online at <https://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/specialists.php>) so a sample can be obtained for positive identification and genotype identification. You can monitor late blight development at the following web address: <https://usablight.org/map>. 📍

NY Sweet Corn Trap Network Report, 8/28/18

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

CEW and FAW numbers really shot up this week, with an average of 26 and 40 moths caught per site respectively. 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 Sprays
<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	2.5-5.0	3.5-7.0	5 days
1-13	5-65	7-91	4 days
over 13	over 65	over 91	3 days

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

WNY Pheromone Trap Catches, Week of 8/21/18 - 8/28/18

Location	ECB-E	ECB-Z	CEW	FAW	WBC	DD to Date
Baldwinsville (Onondaga)	0	0	30	145	1	2377
Batavia (Genesee)	0	1	33	31	1	2352
Bellona (Yates)	0	5	104	4	0	2403
Eden (Erie)	0	0	10	19	0	2312
Farmington (Ontario)	0	0	18	12	1	2271
Geneva (Ontario)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2331
Hamlin (Monroe)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2255
Kennedy (Chautauqua)	0	0	1	10	0	2078
Pavilion	0	NA	21	92	0	1953
Penn Yan (Yates)	0	10	126	15	2	2380
Ransomville (Niagara)	0	0	37	21	0	2416
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	0	0	5	9	0	2244
Williamson (Wayne)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2182

ECB - European Corn Borer

CEW - Corn Earworm

FAW - Fall Armyworm

WBC - Western Bean Cutworm

NA - not available

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

Onion growers from three of the four major muck onion-growing regions in NY, several industry representatives, and Cornell researchers met last Wednesday at the Oswego County Onion Twilight Meeting which featured a demonstration of Hoepting's fungicide trial and other fresh research results from 2018 field trials.

Thanks to all who came out to the meeting, to Joe Ferlito for hosting the meeting and fungicide trial, and to our meeting sponsors: Bayer Crop Science, Bejo Seeds, Clifton Seeds, Crop Protection Services, Helena Chemical, FMC, Seedway, Stokes Seeds, SynAgri and Syngenta Crop Protection. 📍



Photo: Jeremy Veverka, CCE

Insecticide Rotation for Diamondback Moth Control in Cole Crops

Christy Hoepting, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program, and Brian Nault, Department of Entomology, Cornell AgriTech

Diamondback moth (DBM) is probably the most at risk for developing resistance to insecticides of the three major worm pests of Cole crops (e.g. cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, etc.) including imported cabbageworm (ICW) and cabbage looper (Fig. 1). A single generation of DBM from egg to larvae to pupa to adult/moth ranges from 28 to 67 days. In New York, there are 4 to 6 generations per season, which start in May and end in October or early November. If each generation builds on the previous one, population pressure tends to be highest in July and August during the heat of summer. Hot and dry seasons tend to be more favorable for DBM than cool and wet growing seasons. A storage cabbage variety planted in July may be exposed to three DBM generations. Respecting insecticide resistance management guidelines will ensure the longevity of highly effective insecticides for decades to come.

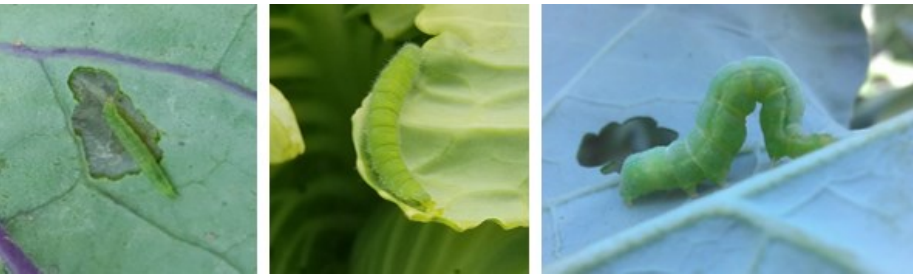


Figure 1. Larvae/caterpillars/worms of Diamondback moth (left), imported cabbage worm (middle) and cabbage looper (right). Photos: C. Hoepting, CVP

Rules for Insecticide Resistance Management for DBM:

- Rotate IRAC* groups/MOAs** to not expose consecutive DBM generations to the same group.
- Do not use the same MOA more than twice in a growing season.
- Do not apply the same insecticide more than two consecutive times.

*IRAC: Insecticide Resistance Action Committee.

**MOA: Mode of Action

In New York, there are insecticides from seven different IRAC groups available to control DBM and other worm pests in Cole crops (Table 1). In theory, it should be relatively simple to rotate continuously among different IRAC groups. Table 2 illustrates a DBM insecticide-resistance management plan in both a typical and a difficult season, where sprays are warranted every 2-3 weeks and every 1-2 weeks, respectively, to keep DBM below economically damaging levels.

Table 1. Different modes of action (MOA) of insecticides for control of diamondback moth (DBM) in New York, 2018.

Mode of Action (IRAC Group)		Active ingredient	Trade Names
Numerical Code	MOA		
11A	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	B.t. var. <i>aizawai</i>	Agree WG; Xen Tari
		B.t. var. <i>kurstaki</i>	DiPel DF, Biobit HP, others
1A	Carbamates	methomyl	Lannate LV, SP
3A	Pyrethroids	lambda-cyhalothrin Several others	Warrior II Zeon Technology Perm-Up, Ambush, Asana, Capture, etc.
28	Diamides	chlorantraniliprole	Coragen
		cyantraniliprole	Exirel, Verimark
6	GluCl modulators	emamectin benzoate	Proclaim WDG
22A	Oxadiazines	indoxacarb	Avaunt
5	Spinosyns	spinetoram	Radiant SC
28 + 3A	Diamide + Pyrethroid	chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin	Voliam Xpress/Beseige

In a typical season, we would recommend exposing only one MOA per DBM generation, with no more than two sprays per MOA, which could fall on weeks 1 and 3 for the first generation, weeks 5 and 7 for the second generation, and weeks 10 and 13 for the third generation. In this example, we chose to use a Bt (IRAC 11A) for the first generation, because it is not harmful to beneficial organisms that may give a helping hand in control of DBM and ICW. Radiant (IRAC 5) was chosen for the second DBM generation in August, because it is also softer on beneficial insects than some products, and will also control large cabbage loopers and onion thrips, which are more problematic towards the end of summer than earlier in the season. Proclaim (IRAC 6) was chosen for the third generation, because it was found to be the most effective insecticide, when DBM pressure is expected to be the highest. Lannate (IRAC 1A) and pyrethroids (IRAC 3A) such as Warrior, have broad-spectrum activity and can be harmful to beneficial insects. Note, the other insect pests of Cole crops that the different insecticides also do or do not control.

In a difficult season, each DBM generation is exposed to two different MOAs with no more than two sprays per MOA, and never any repeat use of the same MOA per season.

Whatever MOAs you chose and how you decide to rotate them, **do your best to not expose consecutive generations of DBM to the same MOA**. Pay attention to the insecticides that you use to control flea beetles and onion thrips and make sure that they do not interfere with your rotation strategy for resistance management of DBM. For example, if pyrethroids were used to control thrips in August during second generation of DBM, then you should not use them again for DBM control in September during the third DBM generation.

continued on next page

Don't start with IRAC 28 if Coragen is used at planting for cabbage maggot control

Several growers use Coragen (IRAC 28) at planting for control of cabbage maggot. Because this product has a 4-6 week residual, and also has activity against DBM, this means that the DBM generation following planting will be exposed to Coragen. Therefore, Coragen or any other product belonging to IRAC 28 including Volium Xpress/Beseige and Exirel should not be used for the remainder of the season, or at least not until the third generation (skip exposure to the second generation).

Table 2. Diamondback Moth (DBM) Insecticide Resistance Management Plan that also considers management of other major Cole crop pests.

Typical season:																		
Month	At	July				August				September				October				
Week	Planting ³	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
DBM ⁵		Generation 1				Generation 2				Generation 3								
Insecticide MOA ¹		MOA 1				MOA 2				MOA 3								
Insecticide Spray		Spray 1		Spray 2		Spray 3		Spray 4		Spray 5		Spray 6						
IRAC ²	1B/ 28	11A		11A		5		5		6		6						
E.g. Insecticide (Trade Name)	Lorsban/ Coragen	Agree, Xentari, Dipel		Agree, Xentari, Dipel		Radiant		Radiant		Proclaim		Proclaim						
Other insect pests controlled ⁴	CM	ICM, sm CL		ICM, sm CL		ICM, CL, thrips		ICM, CL, thrips		ICM, CL		ICM, CL						
Difficult Season:																		
DBM ⁵		Generation 1				Generation 2				Generation 3								
Insecticide MOA ¹		MOA 1		MOA 2		MOA 3		MOA 4		MOA 5		MOA 6						
Insecticide Spray		Spray 1	Spray 2	Spray 3	Spray 4	Spray 5	Spray 6	Spray 7	Spray 8	Spray 9	Spray 10	Spray 11						
IRAC ²	1B/ 28	11A	11A	5	5	6	6	28	28	22A	22A	3A						
E.g. Insecticide (Trade Name)	Lorsban/ Coragen	Agree, Xentari Dipel	Agree, Xentari Dipel	Radiant	Radiant	Proclaim	Proclaim	Coragen Beseige (+3A), Exirel	Coragen, Beseige (+3A), Exirel	Avaunt	Avaunt	Warrior						
Other insect pests controlled ⁴	CM	ICM, sm CL	ICM, sm CL	ICM, CL, thrips	ICM, CL, thrips	ICM, CL	ICM, CL	ICM, CL, thrips, CM, FB	ICM, CL, thrips, CM, FB*	ICM, CL	ICM, CL	ICM, sm CL, thrips, FB						

¹MOA: Mode of Action. ²IRAC: Insecticide Resistance Action Committee chemical class. ³Insecticide applied at planting for cabbage maggot control. Since Coragen is systemic and also has activity against DBM, this application may also provide control of DBM. Lorsban has no activity on DBM. ⁴Other insects controlled: ICM: imported cabbage worm; (sm) CL: (small) cabbage looper; thrips: onion thrips; CM: cabbage maggot; FB: flea beetle. ⁵DBM lifecycle from adult to eggs to larvae to pupa to adult is 28 to 67 days (Phillips *et al.* 2014). *only Beseige controls FB. ●

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

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 lao3@cornell.edu.

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, rgh26@cornell.edu

BEETS

Take note of the August 30th Cultivation Demo on beets at Cornell AgriTech in Geneva (see the events section, page 7). – JK

COLE CROPS

Unfortunately the weather is very conducive for bacterial head rot of broccoli and cauliflower. Not much can be done once it starts, so the best approach is to protect young heads with copper applications. *Alternaria* is having a good time in the fields I've seen, so don't forget to tank mix that copper with an appropriate fungicide. – EB

Flea beetles in young cabbage, broccoli, and kale. – RH

DRY BEANS

Common bacterial blight was confirmed in several fields of light red kidney beans this week. See the general article, page 3, for more detail. Take note of fields with bacterial blights and/or white mold disease and plan for appropriate crop rotations, preferably 4 years out of susceptible crops. *Dry Bean Western Bean Cutworm Alert 8.28.18 from Marion Zuefle, NYS IPM Program*: This year we are monitoring ten WBC traps placed next to dry bean fields. Peak WBC flight occurred between the last week of July and the first week of August. All dry bean growers should scout their dry beans for any signs of WBC feeding. No damage was seen in the six sites scouted this week (Geneva, Riga, South Caledonia, Chili, Groveland, and Stafford). See the full report at <http://sweetcorn.nysipm.cornell.edu/2018/08/28/ny-sweet-corn-trap-network-report-8-28-18/>. – JK

ONIONS

Most fields have reached the end and are in various stages of tops down, or already or about to be pulled. Harvesting during hot and humid weather is very favorable for the development and spread of black mold and can result in high incidence of unmarketable bulbs. Optimum temperatures for black mold infection, development and spread are 82 to 93°F; it is not active below 63°F or above 117°F. Infection is favored by high humidity (76 to 81%). Free moisture is required for 6-12 hours. When optimum temperature, humidity and free moisture occur, infection takes only 3 to 6 hours. To avoid black mold, avoid harvesting immature onions, as topping will leave green neck tissue susceptible for infection to occur. Avoid harvesting when temps are greater than 82°F. Avoid bruising. Keep dryer temperatures less than 82°F and RH less than 76%, and use lots of air.

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

Crop maturity has been moving along and harvest is continuing in full swing for most crops. **Anthraxnose stalk rot** was observed in a field of processing sweet corn this week (photos). This disease caused by the fungal pathogen *Colletotrichum graminicola* overwinters in corn residue. High temperatures and wet weather favor the disease, which has 3 phases: leaf blight, top die-back, and stalk rot. Stalk wounding by insects or hail also favor the disease. There are several other fungal and bacterial pathogens that can cause a stalk rot. Key diagnostic symptoms for Anthracnose stalk rot are a browning of the stalk with black, shiny lesions, generally beginning on the lower stalk. These lesions later coalesce into large black blotches or streaks. If you split the stalk in half, there will be internal deterioration and dark color at the nodes. Management includes crop residue destruction by tillage or other methods and crop rotation out of corn for one or more years. – JK



Anthraxnose Stalk Rot. Photos: J. Kikkert, CVP

TOMATO, PEPPER, EGGPLANT

Late Blight is in Genesee County as of Tuesday 8/28, attacking potatoes. Humidity and nighttime leaf wetness have and will continue to amply support disease development. We expect late blight to spread. The Cattaraugus/Allegany strain is US-23, which can be effectively treated with Ridomil. We do not yet know which strain is in Genesee. – EB

I've had a couple cases of field issues in eggplant fruit this week. In each case, the field problem was manageable until the fruit were put into cold coolers. Eggplants are very susceptible to chill injury below 50 degrees, and subjecting fruit stressed and weakened from abiotic field issues to temperatures in the low 40s seems to exacerbate the damage and speed decay. – EB

Eggplant flea beetles were stepping up feeding damage on eggplant plots in a number of locations. Many of the plantings had a late start and a slow time growing. Having leaves being eaten now is going to affect yield even more. – RH

VINE CROPS

In several locations there has been an upswing in the number of cucumber beetles going after younger cucumber vines as well as winter squash (the young softer fruit). – RH

Weather Charts

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Weekly Weather Summary: 8/21 - 8/27/18

Location**	Rainfall (inch)		Temp (°F)	
	Week	Month August	Max	Min
Albion	0.30	2.59	85	56
Baldwinsville	0.18	3.37	83	54
Bergen	0.18	3.09	86	55
Buffalo*	0.57	3.58	83	55
Burt	1.24	3.31	84	58
Ceres	2.10	4.69	85	50
Fairville	0.10	5.16	85	52
Farmington	0.18	NA	85	51
Gainesville	0.97	3.48	81	48
Geneva	0.13	5.87	82	56
Lodi	0.18	9.69	83	54
Niagara Falls*	1.45	3.86	83	54
Ovid	0.26	3.83	85	56
Penn Yan*	0.38	3.36	84	55
Phelps	0.11	6.80	84	54
Portland	0.69	3.46	85	55
Rochester*	0.12	2.59	86	54
Silver Creek	NA	NA	84	60
Sodus	0.12	NA	83	50
Versailles	0.87	2.75	84	53
Volney	0.17	3.21	82	51
Williamson	0.07	5.95	85	54

Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD) Base 50°F: April 1 - August 27, 2018

Location	2018	2017	2016
Albion	2297	1983	2256
Baldwinsville	2420	2119	2284
Bergen	2174	1894	2080
Buffalo	2360	2021	2303
Ceres	1990	1769	1810
Elba	2158	1904	1696
Fairville	2120	NA	2036
Farmington	2165	1861	2089
Gainesville	1812	1918	1722
Geneva	2214	1957	2148
Lodi	2380	2147	2350
Niagara Falls	2412	2216	2446
Ovid	2287	2078	2242
Penn Yan	2291	2087	2279
Phelps	2104	1996	2149
Portland	2266	2054	2153
Rochester	2426	2079	2336
Silver Creek	2166	2017	2113
Sodus	2101	2021	1994
Versailles	2182	1945	2046
Volney	2140	1871	NA
Williamson	2075	1900	2009

* Airport stations

** Data from other station/airport sites is at: <http://newa.cornell.edu/> 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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