Many growers in the CVP region are experiencing significant crop loss on peppers to Broad Mite this season. Broad mites are a microscopic mite that causes severe stunting, twisting and fruit damage, particularly in peppers. They are also a pest of greenhouse flowers. Once contaminated a pepper crop can be entirely lost to them.

Many growers are familiar with Two Spotted Spider Mite, but some struggle to see these without magnification. The Broad Mite is another order of magnitude smaller than Two Spotted Spider Mite, effectively impossible to see with the naked eye at a mere 0.02 mm in width!

The Broad Mite feeds deep within new growth as it develops, injecting a toxin. This creates a severe malformation of the leaves and may eliminate growing points altogether. The plant also may respond by producing a profusion of spindly, new shoots. Fruit develops a gray scar tissue, becoming unmarketable. The mites have a very quick lifecycle, as short as 7 days, with high reproductive potential.

Significant Crop Losses on Peppers Due to Broad Mites

Judson Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program
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The next issue of VegEdge newsletter will be produced August 14, 2019.

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.

Not pretty! Beet root rot samples (left) being collected for graduate student project and Cercospora leaf spot “hot spot” (right). We’re working with Cornell faculty and cooperating growers to solve industry problems. Photos: Julie Kikkert, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program
Control of Onion Downy Mildew When Disease Pressure is High

Christy Hoepting, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Disease pressure is considered high when onion downy mildew (DM) infection sites occur throughout a field (as opposed to 1-2 isolated “hot spots”) and weather conditions are favorable for disease development and spread. Fields neighboring a DM-infected field are also considered to be at high risk. Onion DM is favored by cool temperatures (less than 72 °F) and wet conditions, especially when there is heavy dew at night. Spores are produced at night and are easily blown long distances in moist air. They can germinate on onion tissue in 1.5 to 7 hours when temperatures are 50 to 54°F. High daytime temperatures (>74°F) and short or interrupted periods of humidity at night can prevent sporulation. Therefore, DM is typically of most concern in onions once the heat wave of summertime passes and when cool nights and heavy dews are common. DM-infected plants are quickly invaded by Stem-
phylium leaf blight (SLB), and when conditions are favorable, a DM-SLB complex may defoliate an onion crop in just 2 weeks (Fig. 1, previous page). A good fungicide program cannot prevent DM-SLB, but it can slow it down to the extent that onions lodge normally and do not die standing up.

**Based on Cornell On-farm Fungicide Trial Results:**
- **Best control of DM provided by:**
  - Ridomil Gold Bravo (FRAC 4 + M5)
  - Orondis (FRAC U15)
- **Mancozeb (FRAC M3) provided 55% control of DM**
  - Significantly better than phosphorous acid (FRAC 33; e.g. Rampart)
- **Variable results by FRAC 11 (e.g. Quadris, Cabrio, Reason, etc.)**
- **Other FRAC groups were not statistically different than mancozeb**
  - Zampro (FRAC 40, 45), Tanos (FRAC 11, 27), Revus (FRAC 40), Gavel (FRAC 22, M3), Omega (FRAC 29)

**Fungicide Recommendations for Onion DM:**
- **To keep foliage healthy, DM fungicides need to be tank mixed with best SLB fungicides to control the DM-SLB complex**
- **When risk of DM is moderate** (e.g. conditions are favorable), but disease not present – use a protectant
  - Mancozeb (FRAC M3)
  - Phosphorous acid (FRAC 33), which is included in SLB fungicide Viathon
  - FRAC 11 active ingredients, which are included in some SLB fungicides such as Merivon, Quadris Top, etc.
- **When risk of DM is high/DM present** - rotate between
  - Orondis Ultra/Opti + SLB fungicide (2 week residual, 14 days before next spray)
  - Ridomil Gold Bravo + SLB fungicide
  - Double-up on DM fungicides (mancozeb or FRAC 11 in SLB fungicide)

**The sample fungicide program** (provided on the next page) assumes high pressure for Botrytis leaf blight, SLB and onion thrips* throughout the duration of the spray program. It assumes moderate pressure (= protective program) for DM through month of July and high risk of DM (= battling active DM infection during favorable conditions) in August. It represents the best fungicide program possible to control all leaf diseases for the whole season as it implements best fungicide resistance management practices (no more than 3 apps per FRAC/FRAC sub-class).

When **risk of DM is moderate in weeks 3-6**, mancozeb is added to the tank mix when SLB/BLB fungicide does not have activity on DM (e.g. week 4 & 5). In weeks 3 and 6, the FRAC 11 in SLB/BLB fungicide is used as the DM protectant. **Once DM is detected in the field in week 7 (= high risk),** and continues to be active for the remainder of the growing season in weeks 8-10, best DM fungicides with curative activity Orondis and Ridomil Gold are used in rotation. To double up on DM active
Sample Onion Fungicide Program (High Risk DM-SLB & BLB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Crop Stage</th>
<th>Fungicides</th>
<th>FRAC</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BLB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Jun 21, 28</td>
<td>Pre-bulb</td>
<td>Bravo 3 pt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SLB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manzate 2.4 qt</td>
<td>3, 9/M3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DM</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Insecticides start**

- **3**
  - Jul 5: 7 leaf Start bulb
    - Tilt 8 fl oz
    - Quadris Top 14 fl oz
  - Inspire Super 20 fl oz

- **4**
  - Jul 12: 9 leaf, start-1” bulb
    - Luna Tranquility 12 fl oz
  - Inspire Super 20 fl oz
    - Manzate 2.4 qt

- **5**
  - Jul 19: 9 leaf, 1” bulb
    - Manzate 2.4 qt
    - Merivon 9 fl oz
  - Inspire Super 20 fl oz

- **6**
  - Jul 26: 9-11 leaf, 1-2” bulb
    - Manzate 2.4 qt
    - Merivon 9 fl oz
  - Inspire Super 20 fl oz

- **7**
  - Aug 2: 9-10 leaf 1-2” bulb
    - Tilt 8 fl oz
  - Inspire Super 20 fl oz
    - Manzate 2.4 qt

- **8**
  - Aug 9: 10 leaf, 2” bulb, start lodge
    - Luna Tranquility 16 fl oz
  - Inspire Super 20 fl oz
    - Manzate 2.4 qt
    - Merivon 9 fl oz

- **9**
  - Aug 13: 8-10 leaf, 1.5-2” bulb, 5% lodging
    - Merivon 9 fl oz
  - Inspire Super 20 fl oz
    - Manzate 2.4 qt
    - Ridomil Gold Bravo 2.5 pt

- **10**
  - Aug 23: 6-8 leaf, 2-3” bulb, 30-50% lodging
    - Sprout Stop
  - Inspire Super 20 fl oz
    - Manzate 2.4 qt
    - Ridomil Gold Bravo 2.5 pt

*2-week residual

ingredients, mancozeb is used in weeks 8 & 10, and FRAC 11 in SLB fungicides is used in weeks 7 & 9. Best SLB fungicides, Luna Tranquility and Merivon are used when battling active DM-SLB complex.

*When insecticides with translaminar or systemic activity are used to control onion thrips, Bravo, which is a very good BLB fungicide, should not be co-applied in the same tank mix as it reduces the efficacy of the insecticide. Since this sample program assumes insecticides being applied every week, Bravo is not used for BLB.

Scout your Fields and be Able to Accurately Identify DM

DM tends to occur sporadically in “hot spots” within a field. Detecting this disease often is the result of a trained eye recognizing the disease when one happens to come across it. The look of this disease changes as it progresses through its stages and can be tricky to identify (Fig. 2, previous page).

For more information, see June 12 issue of VegEdge and Cornell Onion Fungicide Cheat Sheet on CVP website.

---

**Identification:**

**Caterpillars in Sweet Corn**

**European Corn Borer (ECB):** Light colored caterpillar with a dark head capsule. They are often pink, tan or gray and have small dark spots. Fully grown, they reach up to 1 inch long. They make small holes in leaves and stalks and feeding can cause tassels to be knocked over. They will bore into ears.

**Corn Earworm (CEW):**
This caterpillar may vary in color and often has longitudinal stripes. Small bumps and hairs covering the surface may give the body a rough texture. The head capsule is light yellowish brown. Fully grown larvae are 1 ½ to 2 inches long. They are often found feeding on the tips of the ear. They do not feed on the leaves.

**Fall Armyworm (FAW):**
Traditional feature of this caterpillar is the inverted white Y on the head. The body is smoother and darker color than CEW. It also has stripes running the length of the body. Fully grown, they reach about 1.5 inches in length. They make large holes in leaves and feed extensively on above ground parts of the plant.

**Western Bean Cutworm (WBC):** Small larvae may be difficult to identify, but 4th instar or larger larvae (1/2 to 1.5 inches long) have 2 black rectangles behind the head. The larvae feed on leaves, tassels, pollen, silks and kernels. Large larvae are often found feeding on mature ears, usually at the tip but sometimes the sides. Several larvae may be found in one ear.

By Julie Kikkert, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program
and Western bean cutworm (WBC) was caught at twenty-eight sites this week.

We saw a real increase in WBC trap catches this week with a high of 148 moth caught at the Plattsburgh site. Below is this week’s estimated WBC Flight Completion map created by Dan Olmstead, NEWA coordinator, and based on Hanson et al. Check the degree days listed in the table to see where each site is predicted to be for WBC flight completion.

WBC are most attracted to pretassel corn. Make sure to scout all pretassel fields for egg masses and larvae. After the eggs hatch larvae will first feed in the tassel before making their way to the ears.

Statewide, 33 sites reporting this week. European corn borer (ECB) -E was caught at eight sites with a high of 90 at the Seneca Castle site. ECB-Z was caught at seven sites. Thirteen sites reported corn earworm (CEW), with ten sites high enough to be on a 4, 5, or 6 day spray schedule. Fall armyworm (FAW) was caught at ten sites

Later instar WBC larva, note the two dark bands behind the head capsule. Photo: Frank Pears, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

WBC larvae just after hatching. Photo: Tom Cowan

Eurasian corn borer (ECB) -E was caught at eight sites with a high of 90 at the Seneca Castle site. ECB-Z was caught at seven sites. Thirteen sites reported corn earworm (CEW), with ten sites high enough to be on a 4, 5, or 6 day spray schedule. Fall armyworm (FAW) was caught at ten sites and Western bean cutworm (WBC) was caught at twenty-eight sites this week.

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Western Bean Cutworm Report
Margie Lund, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

This week, one Western Bean Cutworm (WBC) trap reached >100 cumulative catch (Riga, Monroe Co.). Historically, peak flight for WBC is the last week of August. Both the trap reports and scouting corn in fields near dry beans can help determine the risk. Growers should scout adjacent corn fields when cumulative WBC have reached 100-150 moths per trap. Dry bean pod scouting should begin 7 to 10 days after peak emergence, regardless of cumulative WBC trap catch, and especially where WBC has been found in bean pods/seeds in recent years. This scouting should continue for three weeks.

To scout for WBC, inspect 50 plants per field (10 stops, 5 plants per stop), looking at all pods present on the plant for holes. WBC chew directly into the pod and eat the seed. It can be difficult to scout dry beans for egg masses or caterpillars, since the caterpillars move from the pods to the soil during the daytime, so looking for signs of damage is the best strategy. European corn borer damage (ECB) may be similar to WBC, but an ECB larva would likely still be present in the pod when inspected. If damage into the pod and seed is found with no larva present, it is possible this is WBC. A spray is recommended if dry bean pod damage is found. In addition, to the WBC traps listed in the sweet corn report, the following dry bean trap sites are being monitored this year (project funded by the NYS Dry Bean Endowment and led by Marion Zuefle, NYS IPM):

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Dry Bean Location</th>
<th>7/2/19</th>
<th>7/9/19</th>
<th>7/16/19</th>
<th>7/23/19</th>
<th>7/30/19</th>
<th>8/6/19</th>
<th>Cumulative WBC</th>
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<td>Avoca 1 (Steuben Co.)</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>Avoca 2 (Steuben Co.)</td>
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<td>Caledonia SW. (Livingston Co.)</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>81</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>86</td>
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</table>

Western Bean Cutworm trap counts by date NA - not available

Late Blight Risk
John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Many of the stations have accumulated 30 blight units (BU) needed to trigger a spray for late blight (LB) through the forecasted period thru 8/09. Some are a ways off because of the dry weather being experienced by those sites and the lack of high humidity periods: Albion, Buffalo, Burt, Elba, Geneva, and Hammondsport. If the weather station closest to you has not yet reached 30 blight units (BU) and the forecast indicates that it will in the next 2-3 days, a spray is still recommended. Note that this 30 BU threshold is for fully susceptible varieties, and assumes the use of fungicides such as chlorothalonil. Warning! Forecast BUs can change day by day, just like the weather! The chart assumes that chlorothalonil at the high rate was applied on 7/31. Information for other weather stations can be found at the following address: http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=potato-diseases

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Blight Units1 7/31-8/06</th>
<th>Blight Units2 8/07-8/09</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<td>21</td>
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1 Past week Simcast Blight Units (BU)
2 Three day predicted Simcast Blight Units (BUs)

Late Blight has been detected in potato in Portage County today. Infected plants were destroyed and treatment has been applied to limit spread beyond. Please be vigilant in protecting susceptible potato and tomato crops. More information will come on clonal lineage.

The other locations that late blight has been confirmed are Florida, Tennessee, Washington and Pennsylvania. You can monitor this by going to the late blight website: https://usablight.org/?q=map
COLE CROPS
A year ago, Alternaria leaf spot blew up during the month of August and prevention of such an outbreak is on growers’ minds. To the right is a sample fungicide program designed for high pressure ALS using best fungicide products from 2018 on-farm high-pressure ALS broccoli trial. This program was strategically designed to: 1) Use no more than 2 apps per FRAC per crop, 2) No more than 2 apps before rotating to different FRAC group, and 3) 0-3 day PHI products saved for close/during harvest. When pressure is lower, one can always run a less intense program. Other fungicides that demonstrated good to excellent activity in the 2018 trial include Inspire Super (FRAC 3, 9; PHI 7 days), Quadris Top (FRAC 3, 11; PHI 1 day) and Luna Experience (FRAC 3, 7; PHI 7 days). Be aware that it is highly suspected (not officially confirmed) that ALS has developed fungicide resistance to Quadris (a.i. axoystrobin). Therefore, use of Quadris and other FRAC 11 fungicides (such as Cabrio) are not recommended for control of ALS. Premixes with FRAC 11 that contain FRAC 3 or 7 (such as Quadris Top and Priaxor) are okay, because it is the FRAC 3 and 7s that are doing the work. For complete article, see May 15 issue of VegEdge. This program may be used for all Cole crops that these products are labeled for.

DRY BEANS
Continue to monitor beans for signs of white mold, and consider applying a fungicide to flowering plants if you have not done so already. The recent dry weather will decrease chances of white mold occurring in fields, but if white mold has become established in fields we may see more occurrences after upcoming rain events. Leafhopper numbers have increased in dry beans across the region this week. A recommended threshold for leafhoppers in larger dry bean plants is 1 nymph per 10 leaves, or 1 adult per sweep using a sweep net. In plants treated with Cruiser, the presence of nymphs indicates that Cruiser is no longer working to control leafhoppers. A foliar treatment can be used if thresholds are met. – ML

ONIONS
New downy mildew (DM) infections (Fig. 1) were detected this week in Wayne and Genesee counties. Although the odd “hot spot” in a field/planting will not bring down the crop, if there are several infection sites/hot spots throughout a field, it is recommended to apply Ridomil Gold Bravo or Orondis for curative protection. The extent to which the disease progresses is very dependent on the weather, but if conditions are favorable, DM can cause a lot of leaf dieback – see article, page 3. Dry conditions and excellent fungicide programs have kept Stemphylium leaf blight and Botrytis leaf blight in check. Not much new activity this week with other diseases including bacteria, pink root, IYSV or Fusarium. Many fields are coming out of the momentum of Movento this week, after about 2 weeks of residual control. In general, thrips pressure is low throughout the region with exception of some impressive “hot spots”, which appear to be influxes from harvest of wheat, other onions or other external source of thrips. Agri-Mek, Minecto Pro and Radiant are the typical insecticide choices that follow Movento. Agri-Mek can control only low thrips pressure (<1.0 per leaf), so if you are likely to experience influx from external sources, Minecto Pro would be a better choice, which may be applied when threshold reaches 1-2 thrips per leaf. Radiant should be used when thrips are greater than 3 thrips per leaf. Keep in mind that if you make a double application of Minecto Pro, that all you have left is Radiant (or Lannate +/- Warrior), because Minecto Pro is a premix of Agri-Mek + Exirel. For more info, see July 17 issue of VegEdge for article and CVP website for 2019 thrips guidelines. – Elba Muck Onion

Twilight Meeting is less than two weeks away on Tuesday, August 20th – more info coming soon! – CH

PEPPERS
Conditions are contributing to blossom end rot.

Bacterial leaf spot is becoming more widespread. Rain splash and night time dew has allowed this disease to get started and spread quickly in some areas. Deep penetrating spraying getting good coverage throughout the leaf canopy will help slow the spread. Copper products still provide decent control. – RH

Sample fungicide program for control of Alternaria leaf spot and head rot in broccoli.

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<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Crop Stage</th>
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<th>FRAC Group</th>
<th>PHI (days)</th>
<th>Activity on DM</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>1-2 weeks after transplanting, prior to ALS infection</td>
<td>Bravo WS 1.5 pt</td>
<td>M5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pre-heading, large canopy</td>
<td>Switch 14 oz + penetrating adjuvant</td>
<td>9, 12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Heading begins</td>
<td>Switch 14 oz + penetrating adjuvant</td>
<td>9, 12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>None</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Harvest begins</td>
<td>Priaxor 8.2 fl oz + penetrating adjuvant</td>
<td>7, 11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>During harvest</td>
<td>Endura 9 oz + penetrating adjuvant</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>None</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Leaf Spot symptoms on pepper leaves and fruit.

Photo: Cornell Vegetable MD Online

continued on next page
POTATO
Colorado potato beetle (CPB) numbers have been low this past week. However, continue to scout fields for larvae and adults, observing 50 plants per field (5 plants at 10 stops per field). An insecticide should be considered in the following conditions: 25 adult beetles/50 plants, 4 small larvae per plant, 1.5 large larvae per plant, or overall 10% defoliation.

No new late blight outbreaks have been reported, but was positively reported in Erie County, PA in the past few weeks, so continue scouting for late blight in fields. Late blight will appear as dark green to brown water-soaked lesions, often appearing on lower leaves first. Over time lesions may be surrounded by a light green ring, and white spores will appear on the underside of leaves. Let us know if you suspect you have signs of late blight in your field. – ML

High temperature and dry conditions are causing some fields of early varieties to go down quickly. With late blight being reported in neighboring states a fungicide treatment should be maintained while the vines have green tissue or the plants are completely dead. – JG

PROCESSING VEGETABLES
Sweet corn insect management is important at this time and please refer to the information provided in the trap catch reports by NYS IPM, with additional information on caterpillar identification in the short article on page 5. Rains this week and morning dews that are more typical in late season, increase the risk for White Mold in snap and lima beans. Fungicides sprays must be applied at bloom, with the first spray starting when 10% of the plants have one open flower. We are looking for white mold samples this year for a research project to determine fungicide resistance, so please contact Julie if you have a field with WM. Leaf disease management continues to be important in carrots and table beets. Cercospora leaf spot (CLS) is becoming more prevalent in table beets and often begins as hot spots in a field, so please be looking out for purple patches in the field and investigate for CLS. The disease can spread rapidly under conducive weather conditions. I have also seen a fair amount of Phoma leaf spot in fields, typically on lower leaves that have been moist under the canopy. Phoma is distinguished by a concentric ring pattern, and the lesions are typically much larger than CLS. A fact sheet on each of these diseases can be found at http://evade.pppmb.cals.cornell.edu/factsheets/ – JK

FRESH MARKET
Some reports of squash vine borer damage. Bacterial wilt is taking down a few fields where the cucumber beetle control was poor earlier in the year. Viral infections are showing up in several fields - we are looking for samples of CMV for a project. – EB

SWEET CORN
Sweet corn plantings in a wide geographical area are showing signs of sap beetle damage. Corn varieties with looser ear tip leaves allow the beetles to enter. Eggs are laid and the larvae feed on kernels. – RH

TOMATOES
Little or no rain has occurred in 3-4 weeks in some areas causing plant stress, poor pollination, and disfigured fruit such as catfacing and stitching in tomatoes. The crop is also showing a wide assortment of leaf diseases including Early Blight, Septoria, and Bacterial spot. – RH
Upcoming Events

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

Dry Bean and Potato Twilight Meetings
August 12, 2019 (Monday)  
4:30 - 5:45 PM Dry Bean: Cory Mark Farms dry bean field, corner of Whiteman Hill Rd and Gross Hill Rd, Wayland  
6:00 dinner (included)  
6:45 - 8:00 PM Potato: Cory Mark Farms shop, 11595 Buffalo St, Wayland, NY 14572

Dry bean and/or potato growers in the Cornell Vegetable Program region are encouraged to join us for an evening with two educational events in one! **Come to the Dry Bean Meeting, the Potato Meeting, or stay for BOTH!** Research updates will be provided by Cornell University faculty and the NYS IPM Program. **Hosted by CCE Cornell Vegetable Program and CCE Steuben County.** $20/person includes access to both meetings. At-the-door registrations welcome but dinner not guaranteed. 1.0 DEC recertification credits and CCA credits will be available for both portions of the evening. Questions? Contact Ariel Kirk, 607-664-2574. In case of rain, the events will be held in the shop.

Building the Farm Support Network – Women in Agriculture Discussion Group Meeting
August 12, 2019 (Monday)  |  6:30 - 8:00pm
Hamlin Park, East Aurora

Farming can be hard. Luckily there are a lot of organizations that offer technical support, funding, and business management resources.

Come join us at our free picnic event to hear what these organizations can do for your farm! It will be an informative and informal discussion setting located at a town park. Speakers include NRCS, Farm Bureau, the Small Business Development Center, and many more.

Any women working in agriculture or associated with horticultural crop production are welcome to attend. RSVP by August 10th to Elizabeth Buck at 585-406-3419 to ensure that we have enough food. This is free thanks to a grant from Farm Credit East’s Northeast AgEnhancement program.

WNY Produce Auction Summer Meetings
August 13, 2019 (Tuesday)  |  6:15 - 8:30 PM  |  Farm of Melvin Hostetler, 2213 Rt 76, Panama, NY 14767  
August 14, 2019 (Wednesday)  |  6:15 - 8:30 PM  |  Farm of Henry Stutzman, 7700 East Flats Rd, East Otto, NY 14729

Attendees will be led by CCE Cornell Vegetable Program Specialists, Elizabeth Buck and Judson Reid, on a tour of the produce fields and receive hands-on training in scouting and identification of common weeds and vegetable-attacking diseases and insects. Cultural and chemical control options will be discussed, keeping in mind broader vegetable production best management practices. **FREE!** Questions? Contact Elizabeth Buck, 585-406-3419.
## Weekly Weather Summary: 7/30 - 8/05/19

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### Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD)

**Base 50°F: April 1 - August 5, 2019**

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* Airport stations
** Data from other station/airport sites is at: [http://newa.cornell.edu/](http://newa.cornell.edu/) Weather Data, Daily Summary and Degree Days.
VEGEdge
YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

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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