Cornell Cooperative Extension | Cornell Vegetable Program

VEGEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

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Plectosporium Blight has been Spotted – Are Your Pumpkins Spotted too?

Elizabeth Buck, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Plectosporium Blight (*Plectosporium tabacinum*) is an infrequent fungal disease of cucurbit crops. Typically we think of Plectosporium as a disease of pumpkins. In the Eastern US it also attacks summer squash, some gourds and zucchini – elsewhere it has been reported attacking other vine crops as well. There are no known resistant varieties available. The photos in this article were all taken from an infected zucchini.

Few other diseases look like plectosporium. The most diagnostic feature are the slightly sunken, light colored (tan to white), diamond or spindle shaped lesions that plectosporium causes on the stems, petioles, and leaf veins. The water conducting tissues can become heavily covered in lesions. Leaf tissue between the veins may develop small, light colored spots.

The fruit is directly impacted by plectosporium and will exhibit many small, light colored spots and blemishes. The blemishes can sometimes look like silvery russeting on zucchini and pumpkins. Though the plectosporium fruit lesions do not extend deeply into the fruit tissue, they are unsightly and render most fruit unmarketable. In pumpkin, plectosporium lesions can cause bad handles and the fruit lesions tend to be invaded by secondary rots. So while the marked up pumpkins may seem like a novelty jack-o-lantern offering, marketing them is often a gamble due to quality and shelf-life issues.

Advanced, severe plectosporium stem lesions coalesce and cause a tan appearance in zucchini. *Photo: E. Buck, CVP*

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VegEdge newsletter is exclusively for enrollees in the Cornell Vegetable Program, a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and CCE Associations in 14 counties.

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

We're interested in your comments. Contact us at:
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Help us serve you better by telling us what you think. Email us at *cce-cvp@cornell.edu* or write to us at Cornell Vegetable Program, 480 North Main Street, Canandaigua, NY 14424.

Contents

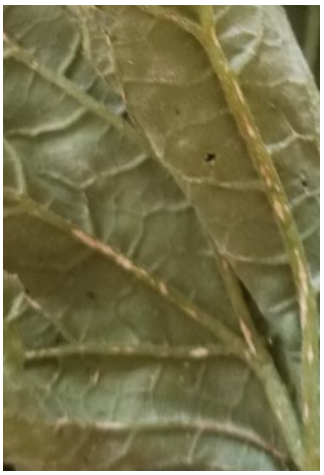
The next issue of VegEdge newsletter will be produced August 21, 2019.

Such a great effort Monday evening (8/12/19) from CCE and Cornell to support growers in our newest CCE Cornell Vegetable Program partner county (Steuben Co.) and our new Vegetable Specialist, Margie Lund in the first Dry Bean and Potato Twilight Meeting in Wayland, NY. From left to right: John Gibbons, Chris Smart, Brian Nault, Margie Lund, Ariel Kirk, Marion Zuefle, Robert Hadad, Sarah Pethybridge, Julie Kikkert. Walter De Jong joined us for the later evening potato portion of the meeting.

continued from cover – Plectosporium Blight has been Spotted – Are Your Pumpkins Spotted too?

Initial plectosporium lesions on a zucchini stem are diamond shaped and sunken.
Photo: E. Buck, CCE CVP

Fruit lesions on zucchini caused by plectosporium are slightly sunken, irregular white spots that can occur in clusters.
Photo: E. Buck, CCE CVP



Plectosporium lesions attack the leaf veins and are prominent on the leaf underside.
Photo: E. Buck, CCE CVP

Plectosporium can cause small white dots on leaf surfaces. Leaf symptoms are not as severe as stem/vein and fruit symptoms.
Photo: E. Buck, CCE CVP

Plectosporium requires cooler and wet conditions to infect plants. There tends to be more plectosporium cases in late August and September when we have dewy nights and lower overall temperatures. Fungal spores can be carried on wind currents and rain-splash. Once in a field the disease overwinters in the soil on crop debris. Growers who experience plectosporium should rotate away from vine crops for at least 3 years.

There are a few fungicide options available to treat plectosporium. Begin scouting for plectosporium after powdery mildew develops in the crop. Chlorothalanil (ie Bravo Ultrex, Group M5) can be used as a protectant, preventative fungicide as the weather conditions become more favorable for disease development. Note that plectosporium may be listed as a special "2ee" usage on a supplemental label for chlorothalanil. You must have a copy of that 2ee label to apply Bravo to treat plectosporium – the supplemental label may not come attached to the pesticide container.

For those without spray licenses, the Group 11 strobilurin fungicides pyraclostrobin (ie Cabrio EG) and trifloxystrobin (ie Flint Extra) can be sprayed in rotation with chlorothalanil on a 7 to 20 day basis. Only use the longer spray interval if the weather has been hot and dry. For those with spray licenses, the Roper formulations of mancozeb (Group M3) can also be used as a protectant. Note that not all versions of mancozeb have pumpkins and other susceptible crops listed on their label – check carefully before applying! Inspire Super (Groups 3+9) and Aprovia Top (Groups 3+7) are good control options and can be rotated with the Group 11 fungicides.

Late Blight Risk

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Most of the stations have accumulated 30 blight units (BU) needed to trigger a spray for late blight (LB) through the forecasted period thru 8/16. Only four did not. They include Albion, Burt, Kendall, and Geneva. If the weather station closest to you has not yet reached 30 blight units 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 8/07. Information for other weather stations can be found at the following address: http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=potato-diseases You can monitor late blight confirmations at https://usablight.org/?q=map

Late Blight Risk Chart, 8/13/19

Location[1]	Blight Units[1] 8/07-8/13	Blight Units[2] 8/14-8/16	Location[1]	Blight Units[1] 8/07-8/13	Blight Units[2] 8/14-8/16
Albion	14	19	Hammondsport	19	13
Arkport	25	21	Kendall	14	13
Baldwinsville	32	12	Knowlesville	24	19
Bergen	13	19	Lyndonville	26	21
Buffalo	18	16	Medina	24	19
Burt	0	5	Niagara Falls	31	18
Ceres	44	21	Penn Yan	43	20
Elba	13	19	Rochester	41	13
Fairville	32	13	Sodus	41	19
Farmington	34	21	Versailles	28	20
Fulton	38	18	Wellsville	43	21
Geneva	14	13	Williamson	20	18

[1] Past week Simcast Blight Units (BU)
[2] Three day predicted Simcast Blight Units (BUs)

Broad Mite Management in Peppers, Part II

Judson Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

[In the August 7, 2019 issue of VegEdge, Judson Reid provided information on significant crop losses being seen this year in peppers due to Broad Mites (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). This article provides additional control options. ed. A. Ochterski, CVP]
Dan Gilrein, Entomologist with Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County shares some important updates on mite management.

Good news for organic growers – Dan has had success with SuffOil-X (labeled for greenhouse and outdoor peppers for 'mites') at 2% in a study to control broad mite on New Guinea impatiens. Coverage must be thorough and more than one application required as this material works on contact. There may be plant sensitivity issues with oil during very hot weather and plants should not be under any drought stress.

Figure 1. Severe stunting of pepper caused by Broad Mite. *Photo: Caitlin Vore, CCE CVP*

Based on trials with Kontos in ornamentals, Movento (same active ingredient-spirotetremat, group 23) would be an effective material for Broad Mites in field peppers. An advantage with this material is that the label includes aphids and a 1 D PHI. We remind our readers that Broad Mite infestations likely occur in the greenhouse from infected vegetative ornamentals (Fig. 3). Kontos can be used on pepper transplants, but Dan notes that some ornamental plants, such as zonal geraniums are sensitive. In the field if we use this material it must be in the Movento form.

Pylon (chlorfenapyr, group 13) is labeled for greenhouse-grown fruiting veg including pepper. This material is known to be effective against western flower thrips at the higher labeled rates (note this is only for greenhouse applications).

NOTE: The Agri-Mek label has recently been updated and now excludes greenhouse applications specifically in New York State.

Figure 2. A Broad Mite infection travels down a bed of peppers. *Photo: Caitlin Vore, CCE CVP*

Figure 3. Combining ornamentals and vegetables increases risk of Broad Mite infestation. *Photo: Judson Reid, CCE CVP*

Ideal Conditions for Applying Sprout Inhibitor to Storage Bound Onions

Christy Hoepting, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Maleic hydrazide (MH) is a growth regulator applied to storage bound onions to prevent sprouting. Ideal conditions:

- 50% tops down, plants have 5-8 green leaves to ensure adequate translocation into the bulb.
  - If MH is applied too late or when onions have been ravaged by disease or thrips when the onion has less than 3 green leaves, it will not be absorbed properly and the onions will start sprouting in storage.
  - If MH is applied to onion that is still producing new leaves, cell division will be stopped but individual cells will continue to grow in size. This will produce spongy bulbs where the scales pull away from each other.
- Humid weather and temperatures less than 75°F are ideal.
  - Low humidity and high temperatures (i.e. >80-85°F) may cause MH to crystallize on the leaves, thereby inhibiting uptake.
- No rain within 24 hours after application, as this reduces uptake.
- Do not tank mix with sodium hypochlorite (= tradename Surchlor), a sanitizer treatment for bacterial diseases, as this tank mix can cause a severe chemical reaction.

FDA Releases Fact Sheet of "Dropped" Produce

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

The FDA has been bombarded by questions concerning language in the Produce Safety Regulations concerning produce that comes in contact with the ground. They have recently posted a fact sheet on dropped produce on their website. Here is that fact sheet and hopefully it will clarify many of the questions growers might have. If produce is dropped after harvest, it cannot be used for fresh market sales.

FDA FACT SHEET
Produce Safety Rule (21 CFR 112)
DROPPED COVERED PRODUCE

What is dropped covered produce?

Dropped covered produce is covered produce that drops to the ground before harvest. Dropped covered produce does not include:

- root crops that grow underground (such as carrots);
- crops that grow on the ground (such as cantaloupe); or
- produce that is intentionally dropped to the ground as part of harvesting (such as walnuts).

Produce that grows off the ground, such as apples, and that drops to the ground before it is harvested, is considered dropped covered produce, unless it is otherwise excluded (e.g., if dropping is an intentional part of the harvesting process). For example, when an apple drops to the ground before it is harvested, it is dropped covered produce, whether or not the covered farm has already begun harvesting apples from that orchard such that the farm might consider the apple to have unintentionally fallen ''during'' its harvesting of the orchard. The apple in this example dropped before the apple was harvested.

Additionally, produce that grows off the ground, such as staked tomatoes, and that drops to the ground before it is harvested, is considered dropped covered produce, even if the produce is still attached to the plant when it contacts the ground.

Can I distribute dropped covered produce into the fresh market?

No. The Produce Safety Rule prohibits the distribution of covered produce that drops to the ground before harvest. However, the following produce is not subject to the requirements in the Produce Safety Rule, and therefore not subject to the dropped covered produce prohibition:

- Produce that is on the rarely consumed raw list (see 21 CFR § 112.2 (a)(1));
- Produce that is produced by an individual for personal consumption or produced for consumption on the farm or another farm under the same management; or
- Produce that is not a Raw Agricultural Commodity (RAC).

If produce drops to the ground, can it be used for food for human consumption that receives commercial processing?

Yes, if a covered farm complies with the commercial processing exemption requirements in 21 CFR § 112.2(b), produce that would otherwise be covered by the rule is eligible for exemption from other provisions in the Produce Safety Rule, including the prohibition against distributing dropped covered produce.

Produce is eligible for the commercial processing exemption if the following conditions in 21 CFR § 112.2(b) are met, including: The produce receives commercial processing that adequately reduces the presence of microorganisms of public health significance (e.g., processing in accordance with the requirements of the juice HACCP regulations in 21 CFR part 120; refining, distilling, or otherwise manufacturing/ processing produce into products such as sugar, oil, spirits, wine, beer or similar products); and

- The covered farm discloses in documents accompanying the produce, in accordance with the practice of the trade, that the food is "not processed to adequately reduce the presence of microorganisms of public health significance."
- The Produce Safety Rule also requires that the covered farm obtain and keep certain required documentation (written assurance) from the farm's customer that provides assurances that subsequent processing that adequately reduces the presence of microorganisms of public health significance will be performed. However, FDA issued a guidance document in January 2018 indicating our intent to exercise enforcement discretion with regard to the written assurances requirements in several of the FSMA rules, including the Produce Safety Rule, while we undertake a rulemaking that takes into consideration the complex supply chain relationships and resource requirements.

When produce will receive commercial processing, does it need to be separated from other covered produce?

Yes. If you grow, harvest, pack, or hold produce that is not covered in this part (i.e., excluded produce in accordance with 21 CFR § 112.2) and also conduct such activities on covered produce, and the excluded produce is not grown, harvested, packed, or held in accordance with the Produce Safety Rule, you must take measures during these covered activities, as applicable, to:

a) Keep covered produce separate from excluded produce (except when covered produce and excluded produce are placed in the same container for distribution); and
b) Adequately clean and sanitize, as necessary, any food contact surfaces that contact excluded produce before using such food contact surfaces for covered activities on covered produce.

Published on 8/1/2019. For more information on:

- FSMA Final Rule on Produce Safety. https://www.fda.gov/food/food-safety-modernization-act-fsma/fsma-final-rule-produce-safety

CROP INSIGHTS

FRESH MARKET - GENERAL

White mold has taken off with the recent rains and favorable temperatures.

Phytophthora Blight is active - scout areas with histories of the disease for infected plant crowns and sporulating fruit. Remember that phytophthora blight can be introduced into fields with flood waters. Pay special attention to any vine crops and peppers planted in areas that flooded this spring. – *EB*

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus beetles are in the adult stage and are laying eggs (see photo). Cercospora is progressing aggressively - scout for defoliating plants (see photo). – *EB*

Asparagus beetles are red, black and white all over and are up to no good in asparagus fields. *Photo: E. Buck, CVP*

Cracking, light colored lesions on an asparagus fern being killed by Cercospora. *Photo: E. Buck, CVP*

CARROTS (FRESH MARKET)

Seeing some Cercospora. Also seeing some bolting caused exposure to cold temperatures early this year. – *EB*

CUCURBITS

Downy mildew has been spotted in Orange County, NY but has not yet started making its way east from the far side of Michigan. Squash bugs are entering another hatch phase (see photo), and there are several reports of fruit damaged by cucumber beetles. The spotted cucumber beetles (yellowish beetle with black spots) are showing up in many areas of far WNY. We're seeing **viral** symptoms on vine crops - control the insect vectors. – *EB*

Newly hatched first instar-stage squash bugs and eggs on acorn squash. *Photo: E. Buck, CVP*

DRY BEANS AND SNAP BEANS

White mold and apothecia (see photo) have been found in snap and dry bean fields in the region this week. Wet weather along with dense row canopies increase the likelihood of white mold occurring in fields. Fungicides should be applied to younger fields of beans that are now flowering, if you have not done so already.

Continue monitoring for leafhoppers in beans 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*

Germinating white mold sclerotia at the soil surface form a mushroom structure called an apothecia. *Photo: M. Lund, CVP*

ONIONS

Overall, the crop is looking very good. Irrigation and/or timely rainfall during bulbing last week has really helped the onion bulbs to put on size. Much more lodging occurred over the past week and many fields of storage bound onions will be getting their last spray including sprout inhibitor at ~50% lodging within the next couple of weeks. The rule of thumb is that onions should die down naturally and not from disease of insect damage. If the field is clean, then sprout inhibitor is likely all you need, although some growers opt to include mancozeb for DM protection in their last spray. If necrotic leaf tips and outer leaves have 20% or more leaf dieback, which is infected with Stemphylium leaf blight, than a final SLB fungicide should be included in the spray with sprout inhibitor. Similarly, if thrips are greater than 1.0 per leaf, a final insecticide should be included with sprout inhibitor. See page 4 for tips on using sprout inhibitor, maleic hydrazide. The two new finds of downy mildew that were detected last week have unfortunately progressed extensively over the past week, as the conditions for this disease must have been favorable for disease development and spread in these locations. All growers are encouraged to continue a DM fungicide protection program at this time – see last week's article.

Pepper plant that survived early cutworm damage but did not have enough root mass to remain upright under heavy fruit load. *Photo: J. Reid, CVP*

The program for the **Annual Elba Muck Onion Twilight Meeting has been finalized** and full details are available on the CVP website. The meeting will take place at Mortellaro's red shop in the Elba muck on Tuesday, August 20th with registration beginning at 4:30 pm. **The educational portion of the meeting will be from 5 pm to 7:30 pm, and will feature 2019 research trial results and tours including onion thrips, variety, nitrogen and rot. Dinner will be at 7:30 pm.** Event is free thanks to the generous support of our sponsors. 1.75 DEC recertification credits and CCA credits will be available. – *CH*

continued on next page

continued – CROP Insights

PEPPERS

Some pepper crops that suffered cutworm damage earlier in the year survived, but with a damaged crown and upper root system. These **plants are poorly anchored** in the ground and in some cases are **lodging under heavy fruit load** (see photo, previous page). – *EB*

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.

Late blight has still not been seen in NY, but has been positively identified in Centre Co., PA as well as Erie Co., PA a few weeks ago, 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*

PROCESSING VEGETABLES

Recent rain and high humidity increase the risk for diseases in all crops. White mold is beginning to show up in beans. We are looking for snap, dry, and lima bean fields with white mold for a research project, so please contact Julie or Margie if you see some. Cercospora leaf spot is becoming more prevalent in table beets. This is also the time of year we see more leaf diseases in sweet corn (see 8/9/17 VegEdge, *Be on the Watch for Leaf Diseases in Sweet Corn*, page 8). Insect management in corn will remain important for the remainder of the season (see sweet corn trap catch information). – *JK*

TOMATOES

Early blight, Septoria, and bacterial diseases are enjoying the return of the rains. These are splash mediated diseases, and they are flaring up on open ground and where biodegradable plastics are breaking down**.** – *EB*

NY Sweet Corn Trap Network Report, 8/13/19

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

WNY Pheromone Trap Catches, 8/13/19

Location	ECB-E	ECB-Z	CEW	FAW	WBC	DD Base 38F
Batavia (Genesee)	0	0	0	0	5	3014
Bellona (Yates)	0	0	5	1	20	3075
Carlton (Orleans)	0	0	0	0	14	2920
Eden (Erie)	0	0	8	23	20	3047
Farmington (Ontario)	0	0	0	0	2	3095
Geneva (Ontario)	0	0	0	0	0	3054
Hamlin (Monroe)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2953
Kennedy (Chautauqua)	0	2	0	0	4	2938
Lyndonville (Orleans)	0	0	0	0	129	2903
Penn Yan (Yates)	1	0	0	0	30	3000
Portville (Cattaraugus)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2824
Ransomville (Niagara)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3014
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	41	1	0	0	1	2989
Williamson (Wayne)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2799

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

Statewide, twenty-nine sites reporting this week. European corn borer (ECB)-E was caught at eight sites with a high of 41 at the Seneca Castle site again. ECB-Z was caught at six sites. Eleven sites reported corn earworm (CEW), with all of them high enough to be on a 4, 5, or 6 day spray schedule (see table at bottom of post). Fall armyworm (FAW) was caught at eight sites and Western bean cutworm (WBC) was caught at twenty-five sites this week.

WBC catches were up again this week. Peak flight usually occurs the last week of July into the first week of August but this year it seems to be delayed by at least a couple of weeks. This is also what is reported from Ontario, Canada.

Use the table (right) to determine the estimated WBC flight completion for your site using the Base 38F column. This model is still being validated for NY.

NEWA Western bean cutworm flight emergence lookup table

	Hanson method (2015)[1,2]	
Est. Flight completion	Base 3.3°C	Base 38°F
1%	1230	2200
5%	1320	2390
10%	1365	2460
15%	1390	2540
20%	1415	2585
25% (scout for egg masses)	1430	2615
30%	1450	2655
40%	1475	2690
50%	1500	2735
60%	1530	2800
70%	1560	2845
80%	1600	2919
90%	1660	3030
100%	2110	3825

[1] **Hanson, A.A., R.D. Moon, R.J. Wright, T.E. Hunt, and W.D. Hutchison. 2015.** Degree-Day Prediction Models for the Flight Phenology of Western Bean Cutworm (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) Assessed with the Concordance Correlation Coefficient. J. Econ. Entomol. 108:1728-1738. DOI: 10.1093/jee/tov110.

[2] Model uses lower and upper thresholds of 3.3°C (38°F) and 23.9°C (75°F), respectively.

One of the fields I scouted this week had aphids near threshold. This is a good time to look for corn leaf aphids, record the number of plants with more than 20 aphids. The threshold for corn leaf aphid at tassel emergence is 50% of plants with more than 20 aphids.

Western Bean Cutworm Report

Margie Lund, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Historically, peak flight for WBC is the last week of July to the first week of August, though seems to be delayed this year. 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 >50 moths per trap. This week, traps in Avoca, South Caledonia, Stafford, and Wayland have reached >50 cumulative catch, so sweet corn fields in these areas should now be scouted. 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. See last week's issue of Veg-Edge for a description on how to scout for WBC.

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):

Dry Bean Location	7/23/19	7/30/19	8/6/19	8/13/19	Cumulative WBC
Avoca 1 (Steuben Co.)	37*	37*	69	NA	143
Avoca 2 (Steuben Co.)	19*	19*	36	NA	74
Caledonia South (Livingston Co.)	11	44	20	14	89
Caledonia SW (Livingston Co.)	0	8	10	13	31
Geneva (Ontario Co.)	2	10	1	13	26
Riga (Monroe Co.)	17	61	80	83	241
Stafford (Genesee Co.)	5	28	23	23	79
Wayland (Steuben Co.)	40.5*	40.5*	73	34	188

Western Bean Cutworm trap counts by date
NA - not available
* Traps not checked on 7/23, therefore two week total divided over the two weeks

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

Elba Muck Onion Twilight Meeting

August 20, 2019 (Tuesday) | 4:30pm registration, 5:00 - 7:30pm educational program
Mortellaro & Sons - Red Shop in the Elba muck land

This in-field twilight meeting will feature research highlights presented by Christy Hoepting, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program, and Brian Nault, Dept. of Entomology, Cornell University Agri-Tech. Hear about the 2019 results from onion thrips research trials and highlights from other spring research trials, tour the Big Fat Onion Variety Nitrogen Rot Project plots, and learn what NY onion growers need to know about Allium Leaf Minor as it may effect trade. 1.75 DEC (categories 1a, 10, 23) and CCA credits will be available.

FREE thanks to our meeting sponsors! Rain or shine! 7:30pm dinner included. For more information, contact Christy Hoepting.

Hosted by Mortellaro & Sons - Red Shop, down second farm lane southeast of Transit Road & Spoilbank Road intersection in Elba muck land (GPS coordinates: Lat: 43.125043; Long.: -78.105712)

Bejo Seeds Open House 2019

August 27 & 28, 2019 (Tuesday and Wednesday) | 9:00am - 6:00pm
Bejo Seeds, 4188 Pre Emption Rd, Geneva, NY 14456

We are pleased to welcome you once again to our annual Open House in Geneva, NY. Please join us on August 27 & 28 from 9am-6pm and enjoy our **Kitchen Garden, raised beds and field trials**. This year, we are happy to present the **Organic Oasis**, a showcase of all of Bejo's organic varieties available in North America. We hope our **Container Walkway** will inspire growers who have limited space to see the beauty and bounty that can be produced in pots and planter boxes. *Exploring Nature Never Stops.* Questions or comments: media@bejoseeds.com

Processing Vegetable Variety Trial Field Day

August 29, 2019 (Thursday) | 1:15 - 6:30pm
Cornell AgriTech Fruit and Vegetable Research Farm - North, 1097 County Road 4, Geneva, NY 14456

A discussion about the 2019 Cornell processing green pea trial will commence at 1:15 pm, followed by a field tour and discussion of the 2019 processing snap bean variety trials from 1:30 to 3:00 pm. A tour of the processing sweet corn variety trial will be from 1:30-3:00 pm. Dinner will be at the farm buildings at 5:30pm. FREE! Please RSVP for dinner to Jim Ballerstein at jwb2@cornell.edu or 315-787-2223.

Weather Charts

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Weekly Weather Summary: 8/06 - 8/12/19

Location**	Rainfall (inch)		Temp (°F)	
	Week	Month August	Max	Min
Albion	0.64	0.64	84	55
Arkport	0.55	0.55	83	48
Bergen	0.77	0.77	87	55
Brocton	0.76	0.76	83	54
Buffalo*	0.35	0.35	84	55
Burt	0.70	0.70	84	54
Ceres	0.95	0.95	85	48
Elba	0.68	0.68	83	52
Fairville	1.80	1.80	86	53
Farmington	3.03	3.03	86	52
Fulton*	0.94	0.96	88	52
Geneva	1.00	1.00	86	58
Hammondsport	0.69	0.69	85	53
Hanover	0.81	0.81	85	51
Lodi	0.68	0.68	83	56
Niagara Falls*	1.85	1.85	82	54
Penn Yan*	0.52	0.52	87	57
Rochester*	0.47	0.47	88	54
Sodus	2.14	2.14	86	52
South Bristol	2.58	2.60	85	56
Varick	1.81	1.81	85	57
Versailles	0.69	0.69	82	49
Williamson	2.31	2.31	87	55

Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD)
Base 50°F: April 1 - August 12, 2019

Location	2019	2018	2017
Albion	1676	1963	1710
Arkport	1522	1931	1562
Bergen	1614	1860	1645
Brocton	1649	NA	NA
Buffalo*	1684	2038	1741
Burt	1532	1805	1607
Ceres	1580	1721	1525
Elba	1549	1854	1647
Fairville	1541	1808	1624
Farmington	1566	1854	1611
Fulton*	1540	1866	1638
Geneva	1658	1902	1696
Hammondsport	1575	1809	1627
Hanover	1636	1915	NA
Lodi	1691	1941	1774
Niagara Falls*	1621	2082	1918
Penn Yan*	1732	1975	1809
Rochester*	1781	2093	1803
Sodus	1511	1792	NA
South Bristol	1560	1812	1613
Varick	1744	1974	1793
Versailles	1605	1878	1693
Williamson	1501	1762	1648

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

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program

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VEGEdge

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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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