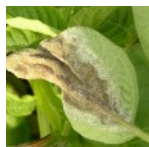




VEGEEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

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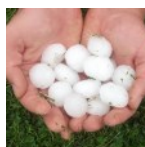
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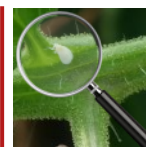
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Late Blight Confirmed in Western New York – Be on the Lookout!

Elizabeth Buck and Margie Lund, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

In the past week, late blight has been confirmed on tomatoes and potatoes in Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Genesee counties in New York State. At this time, all samples tested are the US-23 genotype, which is sensitive to mefanoxam (Ridomil).

In all instances, the disease was found throughout each field and was sporulating. With the recent storm systems that have moved through the region, it is likely that spores could have been carried to neighboring counties. Growers in nearby counties should be scouting their tomato and potato fields regularly. Attention should be given especially to parts of the fields that exhibit high humidity, such as low lying areas, along hedge rows, near weedy patches, and near water. If you have mature potatoes, kill vines to protect tubers in the ground, and make sure vines are completely dried and dead before harvesting tubers. Tomato plants should be disked down as soon as harvest is finished or if the field is abandoned due to late blight infection. Good weed control is also important to increase air flow and reduce moisture throughout fields. **Stay on top of spray schedules**, and be prepared to address late blight should it arrive in your fields.



Late blight on tomato leaf (top). Late blight sporulation on underside of tomato leaf (bottom). Photos: J. Reid, CCE 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.



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The next issue of VegEdge newsletter will be produced August 28, 2019.

Late blight observed in tomato fields is showing aggressive behavior, and spreading across fields quickly, even with use of fungicides. Because some strains of late blight are not sensitive to all fungicides, it is important to submit samples to the lab so that genotype can be identified. Therefore, **if you suspect you have late blight in your field, contact a local specialist** so that samples can be submitted and management decisions made in a timely manner.

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 tank-mix partners for many of the above materials.

Reference chart of fungicides used for late blight control. **All rates, REI and PHI entries are for tomato. Check label for potato and cucurbit rates, REI and PHI.** For fungicides with systemic, translaminar, or contact activity on late blight, each mode of action (FRAC) group is a different color. Products that have only protectant activity are in white. Products with two effective systemic, translaminar, or contact modes of action sport two colors. When rotating fungicides, pick a product with a different FRAC (color) group. Additional fungicides not listed in this table may be available for use against late blight in potatoes.

Name*	FRAC Group	Activity Type	REI hr	PHI days	Late Blight Rate/A	Late Blight Rate/1000 ft ²	Potato LB use?	Early blight use?†	Cucurbit downy mildew use?†
*Presidio	43	Systemic	12	2	3-4 fl oz	2 – 2.7 mL	N	N	Y, R
Ridomil Gold Bravo SC ☐	4 + M5	Systemic + protectant	48	5	2.5 pt	1.1 fl oz = 32.5 mL	Y	Y	Y, R
*Previcur Flex	28	Systemic + protectant	12	5	0.7-1.5 pt	0.3 – 0.66 fl oz = 8.9 – 19.5 mL	Y	Y	Y, R
Orondis Opti	U15+M5	Systemic + protectant	12	7	1.75 – 2.5 pt	0.8 - 1.1 fl oz = 22.7– 32.5 mL	Y	Y	Y
Orondis Ultra	U15+40	Systemic + translaminar	4	1	5.5 – 8.0 fl oz	3.7 – 5.4 mL	Y	Y	Y
Zampro	40 + 45	Systemic + translaminar	12	4	14 fl oz	0.32 fl oz = 9.5 mL	Y	N	Y
Revus Top	40 + 3	Translaminar	12	1	5.5-7 fl oz	3.7 – 4.8 mL	Y	Y	Y, R
Forum	40	Translaminar	12	4	6.0 fl oz	4.1 mL	Y	N	Y, R
Cabrio	11	Translaminar	12	0	8-16 oz	5.4 – 10.9 mL	N	Y	Y, R
Quadris F or OLP	11	Translaminar	4	0	6.2 fl oz	4.2 mL	Y	Y	Y, R
*Reason 500 SC	11	Translaminar	12	14	4.0- 8.2 fl oz	2.7 – 5.6 mL	Y	Y	Y, R
Flint	11	Translaminar	12	3	2-4 oz	1.4 - 2.7 mL	Y	Y	Y, R
Tanos 50 DF	11 + 27	Translaminar	12	3	6-8 oz	4.1 – 5.4 mL	Y	Y	Y
Curzate 60 DF	27	Translaminar	12	3	3.2-5 oz	2.2 - 3.4 mL	Y	N	Y, R
Ariston	27 + M3	Translaminar + protectant	12	3	1.9-3.0 pt	0.8 - 1.3 fl oz = 24.8 - 39 mL	Y	Y	Y
*Gavel 75 DF	22 + M3	Contact + protectant	48	5	1.5-2 lb	.55 - .73 oz = 15.6 – 20.8 g	Y	Y	Y
*Zing!	22 + M5	Contact + protectant	12	5	36 fl oz	.83 fl oz = 24.4 mL	Y	Y	Y
ProPhyt or OLP	33	Contact	4	0	4 pt	1.76 fl oz = 52 mL	Y	N	Y
Ranman 400 SC	21	Contact	12	0	2.1-2.75 fl oz	1.4 – 1.9 mL	Y	N	Y
*Dithane DF Rainshield	M3	Protectant	24	5	1.5 lb	.55 oz = 15.6 g	Y	Y	Y
ManKocide	M3 + M1	Protectant	48	5	1-3 lb	.37 - 1.1 oz = 10.4 – 31.2 g	Y	Y	Y
Copper (example used is Champ)	M1	Protectant	48	0	1.3 pt	.57 fl oz = 16.9 mL	Y	Y	Y
Bravo Weather Stik or OLP	M5	Protectant	12	0	1.375–2.75 pt	0.61 – 1.21 fl oz = 18 – 35.8 mL	Y	Y	Y

*Restricted use pesticide

†Y=Yes. R=Documented cases of fungicide resistance, control may be less than desired. N=No.

☐ Some strains of late blight are resistant to Ridomil. Contact CVP to submit a sample for strain testing.

Conversions for small area plantings: 1 fl oz = 2 tbsp or 6 tsp. 1 fl oz = 29.6 mL 1 oz = 28.35 g 🍅

Late Blight Risk

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

This past week has been very favorable for late blight development. All stations will have accumulated 30 blight units (BU) needed to trigger a spray for late blight (LB) through the forecasted period thru 8/23. 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 8/14. Information for other weather stations can be found at the following address: <http://newa.cornell.edu/index.php?page=potato-diseases>

Late Blight Risk Chart, 8/20/19

Location ¹	Blight Units ¹ 8/14-8/20	Blight Units ² 8/21-8/23
Albion	28	18
Arkport	34	19
Baldwinsville	33	21
Bergen	24	18
Buffalo	24	15
Burt	NA	NA
Ceres	41	19
Elba	29	18
Fairville	31	20
Farmington	38	20
Fulton	35	19
Geneva	21	18
Hammondsport	32	14
Kendall	30	14
Knowlesville	30	14
Lyndonville	32	19
Medina	30	23
Niagara Falls	36	20
Penn Yan	37	16
Rochester	30	15
Sodus	40	20
Versailles	38	20
Wellsville	53	21
Williamson	32	14

¹ Past week Simcast Blight Units (BU)

² Three day predicted Simcast Blight Units (BUs) ●

Annual Elba Muck Twilight Meeting Featured Onion Fertility in Trial Tours

Christy Hoepting, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

This Tuesday, August 20th was the Annual Elba Muck Onion Twilight Meeting, which features the latest and freshest results from current year research trials, of which Elba muck onion growers host between 2 to 3 acres worth of on-farm research trials annually. This year, growers and allied industry representatives learned how their new seed treatment for onion smut, EverGol Prime compared to the old industry standard, about the difference spray volume makes for crop safety and weed control with post-emergent herbicides, and details of the new onion pest Allium leaf minor. In a hands-on demonstration, they were taught how to distinguish between necrotic spots caused by Botrytis leaf disease and herbicide injury. Field trial tours featured the effect of onion fertility, especially nitrogen, on yield, thrips, bacterial bulb rot and variety.

Many thanks and much appreciation to Mortellaro & Sons for hosting the meeting in their shop, and to the numerous sponsors from private industry for funding the event: Nutrien Ag Solutions, Growmark FS, Helena Ag Enterprises, Corteva AgriScience, BASF, Bayer Crop Science, Certis USA, Syngenta Crop Protection, FMC, Hazera Seeds, Bejo Seeds, Siegers Seed Company, Seminis Seeds, Seedway, Stokes Seeds, Clifton Seeds and Arctic Refrigeration. Thank you to all who participated – it was a great meeting!

Contact Christy if you would like more information on the topics presented at the Elba Muck Onion Twilight Meeting.



Elba onion twilight participants walk the "fertility mile", led by Karly Regan (Nault lab). They were instructed to guess which plots were treated with none, half and full rates of NPK. Turns out, it was really hard to see any differences among treatments. Photo: C. Hoepting, CCE CVP ●



Oh Hail!

How to Handle Hail Damage

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

WNY has seen its share of bad weather this season and hail is adding insult to injury or maybe it is having injury on top of the insult. Several years ago, our colleague, Crystal Stewart-Courstens, who is with the Cornell Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture team, wrote an informative article on dealing with hail injury.



RESPONDING TO HAILSTORMS

C. Stewart, June 26, 2013

Preparing for hail

There are some normal maintenance activities that will also benefit your plants in the event of a hailstorm. The use of rowcovers may help to diffuse the impact of hailstones and reduce injury to plants, especially when using rowcover and hoops. When deciding how long to leave those covers on, or whether to put them on your later plantings, this is a factor to consider. However, we have also seen rowcovers completely removed by the high winds that can precede hail, so this is certainly not a fail-safe.

The second precaution which will help in the event of hail is the application of a preventative fungicide such as copper or chlorothalonil. Although these products are not rain-fast, we have found that they still help reduce incidence of fungal and bacterial infections from hailstorms.

After hail

The damage left by hail varies tremendously based on the size and shape of the hailstone, the wind velocity of the storm, and the duration of the hail event. Deciding how to respond is really case-by-case. Two farms right next to each other can experience very different levels of damage. However, there

are some rules of thumb that generally hold true.

Cucurbits are going to look really bad but are likely to recover. Those huge leaves tend to tatter very dramatically during hail, and can look absolutely awful. However, the leaves can also help to protect the growing points, which largely determine whether a plant will recover or not. Generally cucurbits that are old enough to have an established root system and have intact growing points will be able to generate new leaves very quickly and will begin producing fruit within a couple of weeks. To facilitate this process, give some extra nitrogen through the drip system. Pick and remove summer squash fruit that were damaged by hail if you can.

All plants will benefit from a protective fungicide application. After hail, plants have hundreds of small (or large) wounds which leave them extremely vulnerable to diseases. As soon as you can get on the field, apply a protectant such as copper or chlorothalonil (copper will protect from bacterial and fungal diseases so is the better option), even if you applied one before the storm. This will help prevent infection while the plant heals up those wounds.

Incidence of bacterial rot in onions is going to increase. We tend to see many more issues with onion storage follow-

ing hail. Copper may help somewhat, but results have been mixed to poor.

Deciding what to do with tomatoes can be tricky. According to Dr. Reiners, determinate varieties suffering from moderate to severe damage (think of snapped branches and stripped leaves- Image 1) are most likely to be lost because by the time they recover they will practically be at the end of their lives. It is best to pull plants at this threshold out. Indeterminate tomatoes have a better chance of recovering from hail. All fruit which was hit will be relegated to seconds at the very best. Damage can vary greatly by variety because of the differences in canopy cover, so assess each separately. Last year we saw Primo Reds that were a complete loss next to Amish Paste tomatoes which were about 80% ok.

On plants with heavy foliage such as corn and sweet potatoes, a foliar feeding including nitrogen and some micronutrients may be beneficial. Remember that you have to have intact foliage to spray for this to be effective.

Once you have done everything you can to clean up and protect your plants, it is often best from a mental health standpoint to walk away for a few days up to a week. There is a small period of time where this is nothing more to do but let the plants recover. ●

CROP INSIGHTS

CABBAGE & BRASSICAS

The triple threat of brassica feeding worms (loopers, cabbage worm and diamondback) are attacking plantings across the region. Young plantings of fall cabbage and kale seeing flea beetle damage as well. The weather has been favorable for white mold development. The occasional case of black rot. – RH & EB



Imported cabbage worm feeding on brassicas.
Photo: C. Vore, CVP

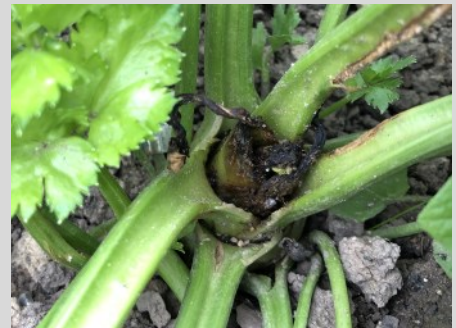
CELERY



Stunted celery plant with Celery Leaf Curl. Notice the cupped leaves and overall pale green appearance. Photo: Caitlin Vore, CVP



Reddish, light brown lesions on celery stems due to Celery Leaf Curl. Photo: C. Vore, CVP



Heart tissue of a celery plant showing a black rot due to Celery Leaf Curl Disease. Photo: Caitlin Vore, CVP

Celery leaf curl is beginning to show up, particularly on plantings that have not been treated with fungicides. – CV

DRY BEANS AND SNAP BEANS

White mold and apothecia 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.

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

PEPPERS

The recent storms have damaged several pepper fields, primarily by causing heavily laden branches and plants to split off or tip over. The fruit are then susceptible to sun scald. Also seeing pockets of European Corn Borer damage in peppers. – EB

POTATO

Late blight has been confirmed in Western New York this week (see cover article), so growers in the regions should be on alert and monitoring fields regularly. Protective sprays should be applied (all confirmations are US-23, Ridomil sensitive), and spray programs followed. Call your local specialist if you suspect you may have late blight in your field. – ML

PROCESSING VEGETABLES

Harvest, harvest, harvest is what is happening for snap beans, sweet corn, and table beets. I've seen some really nice snap beans harvested this past week, with relatively dry conditions last week. The switch was turned to wet with heavy downpours in most of the region (see weather charts) from Thursday night to Sunday. Some spots received torrential rains and wind, and flooding. The storms and high humidity are going to get diseases going in all crops. Scouting sweet corn, beets and carrots for leaf diseases continues to be important. Worms in sweet corn continue (see trap catch report). Preventing white mold and gray mold happens at bloom. If you have white mold in a field, make note of it for future years. Good crop rotations away from beans (including soybeans) and other susceptible vegetables and sunflowers will keep the population down, but it is very difficult to get rid of the sclerotia (hard overwintering structures) in the soil. Table beet growers have been

continued on next page

waiting for the roots to size up and hopefully, the rain will aid with that. Beet populations are fairly high in the rows because of good germination this spring, which keeps the beets smaller. I have heard of some good yields of beets this week, where irrigation and/or rain got them growing. We are investigating a rolled-leaf problem which is occurring in patches in some fields. This will take some time to figure out as we are not sure what is causing it – virus, nematodes or something else? – JK

SWEET CORN

Receiving more widespread reports of bird damage in the past week or so. – EB

VINE CROPS

Powdery mildew showing up on winter squash and pumpkins more heavily. – RH

Downy mildew is spreading in WI, MI and central PA so we expect more of chance of the disease showing up soon in cucumbers. – RH

Most cucumber plantings I've encountered are losing the battle to Alternaria. – CV

Aphids are appearing on some squash plantings. Keep an eye on this problem. Aphids can leave sooty mold on ripening winter squash making them unsightly in the marketplace. – RH



Rollled leaves in table beets. The cause is being investigated. Photo: J. Kikkert, CVP



Alternaria on cucumbers. Photos: C. Vore, CVP

NY Sweet Corn Trap Network Report, 8/20/19

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)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3231
Bellona (Yates)	0	0	13	2	7	3301
Carlton (Orleans)	0	0	0	0	30	3140
Eden (Erie)	0	0	6	12	16	3278
Farmington (Ontario)	0	0	0	0	3	3322
Geneva (Ontario)	3	1	1	3	6	3280
Hamlin (Monroe)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3174
Kennedy (Chautauqua)	0	1	3	0	4	3165
Lyndonville (Orleans)	0	0	1	0	56	3122
Penn Yan (Yates)	0	0	1	0	0	3221
Portville (Cattaraugus)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3036
Ransomville (Niagara)	0	0	0	0	10	3238
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	19	0	0	0	2	3212
Williamson (Wayne)	0	0	0	0	0	3017

ECB - European Corn Borer

WBC - Western Bean Cutworm

CEW - Corn Earworm

NA - not available

FAW - Fall Armyworm

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

Statewide, twenty-seven sites reporting this week. European corn borer (ECB)-E was caught at five sites with a high of 19 at the Seneca Castle site again. ECB-Z was caught at four sites. Seventeen sites reported corn earworm (CEW), with twelve 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 ten sites and Western bean cutworm (WBC) was caught at twenty-one sites this week. WBC peaked last week, about two weeks later than previous years and CEW is beginning to increase again.

Use the table below 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

Est. Flight completion	Hanson method (2015) ^{1,2}	
	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/jeet/110.

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

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 it 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. Traps in Avoca, South Caledonia, Riga, Stafford, and Wayland have reached >50 cumulative catch, so sweet corn fields in these areas should 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. Many sites appear to have reached peak flight last week, so scouting should begin this week in those areas. 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):

Dry Bean Location	7/23/19	7/30/19	8/6/19	8/13/19	8/20/19	Cumulative WBC
Avoca 1 (Steuben Co.)	37*	37*	69	NA	NA	143
Avoca 2 (Steuben Co.)	19*	19*	36	NA	NA	74
Caledonia South (Livingston Co.)	11	44	20	14	14	103
Caledonia SW (Livingston Co.)	0	8	10	13	5	36
Geneva (Ontario Co.)	2	10	1	13	19	45
Riga (Monroe Co.)	17	61	80	83	62	303
Stafford (Genesee Co.)	5	28	23	23	15	94
Wayland (Steuben Co.)	40.5*	40.5*	73	34	NA	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						

Upcoming Events

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

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: 8/13 - 8/19/19

Location**	Rainfall (inch)		Temp (°F)	
	Week	Month August	Max	Min
Albion	0.85	1.49	84	55
Arkport	2.26	2.81	82	55
Bergen	0.92	1.69	85	53
Brocton	0.93	1.71	84	59
Buffalo*	2.29	2.64	83	62
Burt	1.19	1.89	84	55
Ceres	0.80	1.75	81	57
Elba	1.35	2.03	83	56
Fairville	1.11	2.91	86	56
Farmington	1.00	4.03	86	54
Fulton*	0.63	1.59	86	52
Geneva	2.67	3.67	83	58
Hammondsport	0.95	1.64	82	57
Hanover	1.24	2.05	82	57
Lodi	1.39	2.07	82	59
Niagara Falls*	0.93	2.78	82	60
Penn Yan*	0.92	1.44	83	59
Rochester*	0.67	1.14	86	57
Sodus	1.14	3.28	87	53
South Bristol	2.50	5.10	82	57
Varick	2.83	4.64	83	60
Versailles	1.13	1.82	83	56
Williamson	0.49	2.80	85	53

Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD) Base 50°F: April 1 - August 19, 2019

Location	2019	2018	2017
Albion	1825	2123	1857
Arkport	1660	2066	1703
Bergen	1759	2013	1782
Brocton	1798	NA	NA
Buffalo*	1845	2191	1890
Burt	1671	1964	1743
Ceres	1719	1851	1661
Elba	1684	2000	1688
Fairville	1683	1959	1778
Farmington	1709	2005	1746
Fulton*	1690	2025	1773
Geneva	1805	2057	1835
Hammondsport	1719	1955	1765
Hanover	1786	2065	NA
Lodi	1843	2093	1921
Niagara Falls*	1773	2242	2077
Penn Yan*	1889	2131	1958
Rochester*	1940	2254	1953
Sodus	1651	1943	NA
South Bristol	1694	1958	1744
Varick	1900	2131	1940
Versailles	1751	2025	1830
Williamson	1636	1912	1781

* 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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