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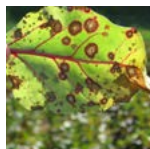
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'On-Farm'
Demonstrations
of Pepper IPM

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'On-Farm' Demonstrations of Pepper IPM

Marion Zuefle, NYS Integrated Pest Management Program, Cornell University

An IPM demonstration consists of working one-on-one with growers to improve their understanding of cultural practices, host plant resistance and the use of biological and/or chemical control. Our end goal is increased skills in pest identification, pest prevention and use of thresholds when making management decisions that are ultimately economical and least harmful to human health and the environment.

Three farms participated in the 2019 Pepper on-farm IPM demonstrations. Initially I conducted interviews with all three growers to determine their historic pest issues and their main concerns. Each field was scouted weekly for insect pests including aphids, thrips, and mites. Traps were placed to monitor for European corn borer, and, if signs of disease showed up, samples were taken to the Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology Section for identification.

Ideally, a field is divided into two portions: one where the grower practices their own pest management and the other where they follow IPM recommendations based on weekly scouting results. The results can then be easily compared between the two. However, in 2019, split-field practices were not possible, so IPM techniques were practiced on all three fields.

Here are the most common pepper pests observed in the 2019 growing season and any required management. Note that harvest evaluations were conducted on two separate dates and compared to previous years.



Bacterial spot on pepper. Photo by Judson Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

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About VegEdge

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:
CCE Cornell Vegetable Program
480 North Main Street, Canandaigua, NY 14224
Email: cce-cvp@cornell.edu
Web address: cvp.cce.cornell.edu

Contributing Writers

Elizabeth Buck
Robert Hadad
Christy Hoepting
Margie Lund
Julie Kikkert
Judson Reid

Publishing Specialist/Distribution/Sponsors

Angela Ochterski

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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.

This publication contains pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly and human errors are possible. Some materials may no longer be available and some uses may no longer be legal. All pesticides distributed, sold or applied in NYS must be registered with the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide usage in NYS should be directed to the appropriate Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) specialist or your regional DEC office.

CCE and its employees assume no liability for the effectiveness or results of any chemicals for pesticide usage. No endorsement of products or companies is made or implied. READ THE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY PESTICIDE.

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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This next issue of VegEdge newsletter will be produced on April 1, 2020.



Postponed: Storage Crop Facility School

The Storage Crop Facility School, originally planned for late April, will be postponed to later this year. No date has been officially set, but we expect the event will take place in late November or early December. If you have any questions, please contact Margie Lund, 607-377-9109. ●

BACTERIAL LEAF SPOT

Because two of the farms had a history of bacterial leaf spot, *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*, preventative sprays could have begun at transplant or at the first signs of symptoms in the field (Figure 1). Despite these two growers' choice of resistant varieties, bacterial leaf spot was still detected, and spray applications were recommended. The third farm did not have a history of bacterial leaf spot and it was not detected throughout the season. If bacterial leaf spot is a problem, we recommend growers rotate away from peppers or tomatoes for a minimum of two years.



Figure 1. Bacterial leaf spot on pepper leaves. Photo by M. Zuefle, NYS IPM

PHYTOPHTHORA

Two farms had a history of *Phytophthora capsici* (Figure 2). To avoid problems, one grower was able to rotate out, and had no detected phytophthora at the new site. Without that option, the other grower tries to manage it with the use of raised beds, resistant varieties, and preventative fungicides. However, *Phytophthora* was detected on August 28th in a low portion of the field with standing water. There are no thresholds for this disease and growers should avoid planting in fields with a history of phytophthora. For more information, please view the video [Phytophthora capsici on Peppers](#).



Figure 2. *Phytophthora capsici* on pepper fruit. Photo by M. Zuefle, NYS IPM

CYCLAMEN MITE

One grower reported past issues with cyclamen mites (Figure 3) originating in the greenhouse where the transplants were grown. To reduce the chance for mites in 2019, all transplants were brought in. Unfortunately, symptoms of cyclamen mites were observed at very low levels. Less than 3% of fruit showed symptoms in the field.



Figure 3. Cyclamen mite symptoms on pepper fruit. Photo by M. Zuefle, NYS IPM

EUROPEAN CORN BORER

Two of the growers were concerned with European corn borer (Figure 4) and usually spray when flight begins. European corn borer treatment is recommended when fruit are walnut sized and trap catches are greater than 7 moths per week. Since traps were placed at each farm and trap counts remained below threshold, no sprays were necessary at any of the participating farms and only one farm had European corn borer damage at harvest and that was below 1%.



Figure 4. European corn borer larva in pepper fruit. Photo by M. Zuefle, NYS IPM

THRIPS

Thrips were found at all three farms but levels remained very low (Figure 5). No thresholds have been established in New York, but other states like Maryland use a threshold of 5 thrips per flower. On average, less than 0.5 thrips were found per flower and beneficial insects such as the minute pirate bug always outnumbered thrips making treatment unnecessary.

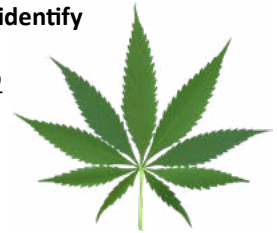


Figure 5. Thrips in pepper flower. Photo by M. Zuefle, NYS IPM

All three growers said that their overall harvest was above average. They were able to identify problems earlier and learned that it was not necessary to spray for things like European corn borer if trap counts were low. As a result of the demonstrations, growers were able to better time their sprays, and had peace of mind knowing some sprays were not necessary.

This work was supported by the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, USDA-NIFA project 2017-70006-27142.

This summer I will be working to identify insect and disease pests in hemp. Please reach out to me at mez4@cornell.edu or 315-787-2379 if you would be interested in having me come out weekly to scout your hemp field. ●



New Funding Opportunities for Growers through NYS Ag & Markets

Emily Cook, New York Department of Agriculture & Markets

For the following two new grant opportunities, growers should contact their local Soil & Water Conservation District office for details. Soil & Water is to fill out the application on behalf of the grower. The deadline for submission is April 6, 2020. A link to the Request for Proposals (RFP) is <https://agriculture.ny.gov/funding-opportunities>. Below is an overview from the RFP's.

IMPLEMENTATION OF HIGH-EFFICIENCY AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (RFP 0214)

Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) Funds to reduce the agricultural consumption of surface and groundwater while increasing nutrient efficiency and crop yields.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the New York State Soil and Water Conservation Committee are pleased to announce the availability of funds to support the Implementation of High-Efficiency Agricultural Irrigation Water Management Systems. This Request for Proposals is intended to provide financial assistance to implement improvements to existing agricultural irrigation systems that result in the conservation of water resources, improvements to nutrient management strategies and crop production yields, while safeguarding natural resources. High-efficiency systems, particularly micro irrigation systems (e.g. trickle, drip and low flow emitters) work to strategically place irrigated water within the root zone of the target crop. If properly designed, these systems conserve water resources and can be used to transport nutrients and pesticides; reducing the potential of run-off and groundwater contamination. Eliminating direct contact of irrigated water with the consumable portion of the plant can also reduce potential health risks associated with agricultural waters. Proper irrigation enhances the quantity and quality of most crops while reducing associated risks to human health and the environment. Funding for this Request for Proposals comes from the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF), as part of the Ocean and Great Lakes Initiative. Funding in the amount of approximately \$700,000 is available for the Implementation of High-Efficiency Agricultural Irrigation Water Management Systems. The maximum award level is \$50,000 per farm. Districts are not limited to the number of applications that may be submitted, however, only one application per farm is allowed.

IMPLEMENTATION OF AEM PLANS ON GROWN & CERTIFIED FARMS (RFP 0218)

Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) funds to promote the advancement of environmentally and sustainably produced agricultural products.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the New York State Soil and Water Conservation Committee are pleased to announce the availability of funds to support implementation of Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM) Plans on New York State Grown and Certified (NYS G&C) farms. Funding for this Request for Proposals comes from the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF), as part of the Ocean and Great Lakes Initiative. The goal of the implementation of AEM Plans on NYS G&C farms is to assist growers in producing products using the highest environmental standards in order to protect and improve New York's natural resources, including the water quality of its ocean and Great Lakes. Environmental stewardship and safe handling of foods are the goals of the NYS G&C Program. Funding provided under this RFP will support environmental stewardship by providing financial assistance to implement Conservation Practice Systems on NYS G&C farms. Funding in the amount of \$600,000 is available for the Implementation of Agricultural Environmental Management (AEM) Plans on farms enrolled in the NYS G&C program or farms that provide commodities to NYS G&C processors. The maximum award level is \$50,000 per farm. Districts are not limited to the number of applications that may be submitted, however, only one application per farm is allowed. ●

A New Tool for the Management of Cercospora Leaf Spot in Table Beets in New York: Miravis Prime

Julie Kikkert, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program, and Sarah Pethybridge, Cornell University

Cercospora leaf spot (CLS), caused by the fungus *Cercospora beticola* is the most important disease that affects table beets grown in New York State. Epidemics occur annually and usually in mid to late summer. CLS symptoms first appear as small, individual gray to black-colored lesions on the leaves. CLS lesions are distinguished from other diseases by their color and the presence of structures produced by *C. beticola* called pseudostromata in the lesion. Pseudostromata are the size of a pinhead, are black, and numerous across the lesions. The spores of the fungus may be visible on the pseudostromata using a hand lens in the field. Under conducive environmental conditions (elevated relative humidity and temperatures between 75 to 80°F) the CLS lesions expand and coalesce, and may result in complete defoliation. Economic losses may result in yield loss, inability to sell bunched beets with diseased tops, or inability to harvest large acreage plantings with top-pulling machines.



Figure 1. Cercospora leaf spot lesions on table beet leaves. Photo by Sarah Pethybridge, Cornell

While there are some differences in the relative susceptibility of table beet cultivars to CLS, the disease will spread rapidly if inoculum is present and environmental conditions are favorable. A three-year rotation between table beets and susceptible crops is an important management tool to reduce CLS epidemics. However, the potential for crop loss in most years means that fungicide applications are critical to reduce the rate of disease spread.

While several fungicides are labeled for CLS control (Table 1), *C. beticola* is at high risk of developing resistance to single-site mode of action fungicides. For example, in *C. beticola* populations in NY, up to 75% of isolates are

resistant to the strobilurin fungicide, Quadris (azoxystrobin) (Fungicide Resistance Action Committee Group [FRAC] 11). However, strobilurin fungicides remain an important component of disease management in table beet as they are currently the sole product available for early season pocket rot and root disease control caused by the soilborne fungus, *Rhizoctonia solani*. Approximately 30% of *C. beticola* isolates are also moderately resistant, and some (~ 1%) highly resistant to demethylation inhibitor fungicides, such as Tilt (propiconazole) (FRAC 3).

In 2020, a new product, Miravis Prime is available to table beet growers in New York. The active ingredients in Miravis Prime are pydiflumetofen (FRAC 7) + fludioxonil (FRAC 12), which represents a new fungicide mixture with two different modes of action. In our trials, pre-mixed formulations containing active ingredients belonging to FRAC group 7 have provided superior CLS control. We have presented our data at the NYS Table Beet Advisory Meetings and the Empire State Expo. Please contact us if you would like a copy of the detailed research trial data. In 2020, we will test Miravis Prime in two commercial fields, along with a soon to be released CLS decision support system based on weather models. Because Miravis Prime is now labeled in New York, growers may want to start researching the product and price with their suppliers to consider how it will fit into their management program.

Miravis Prime is labeled at a rate of 6.8 fl oz product per acre, which is equivalent to 0.067 lb ai pydiflumetofen and 0.111 lb ai fludioxonil. The minimum application interval is 7 days, and there is a maximum of 4 applications per year. Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Miravis Prime or other Group 7 fungicide before alternation with a fungicide that is not in Group 7. The pre-harvest interval is 7 days.

Table 1. Conventional site-specific mode of action fungicides currently registered for Cercospora leaf spot control in table beet in New York^a.

Product	Active Ingredient(s)	FRAC groups ^b	Re-Entry Interval (hours)	Pre-Harvest Interval (days)
Quadris	Azoxystrobin	11	4	0
Reason	Fenamidone	11	12	14
Cabrio	Pyraclostrobin	11	12	0
Flint Extra	Trifloxystrobin	11	12	7
Luna Tranquility	Fluopyram + pyrimethanil	7 + 9	12	7
Luna Sensation	Fluopyram + trifloxystrobin	7 + 11	12	7
Merivon	Fluxapyroxad + pyraclostrobin	7 + 11	12	7
Tilt	Propiconazole	3	12	14
Miravis Prime	Pydiflumetofen + fludioxonil	7 + 12	12	7

^a The latest information should be checked by regular consultation with the label and the Cornell Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Vegetable Production.

^b FRAC = Fungicide Resistance Action Committee ●

Controlling Bacterial Diseases in Greenhouse Transplant Production

Christine Smart, Plant Pathology, Cornell University

Bacterial diseases have been a significant problem in tomato and pepper production in New York over the past several seasons. Control of these diseases begins with the production of disease-free transplants. My lab has been studying bacterial pathogens of tomato and pepper for many years and we know that in some locations the exact same strain of the pathogen appears on a farm two years in a row. Thus, the pathogen may be surviving from year to year on the farm. There are several cultural practices that should be used to eliminate the pathogen.

PRESEASON SANITATION AND PLANTING

- Clean and disinfect all greenhouse tables, benches, floors, hoses, flats, containers and anything else that could come into contact with the plants. It is important to do thorough cleaning even if you had no disease last year. Bacteria could still be present in the greenhouse and spread to healthy transplants under optimal environmental conditions. There are many products available for greenhouse cleaning. Many growers use a bleach solution (5 gallons Clorox/100 gallons solution), a hydrogen dioxide solution such as ZeroTol or a quaternary ammonium compound such as Green-Shield.
- If possible, use new flats or sanitize flats to avoid carrying-over pathogens from the previous season.
- Use soil or potting mix from a known source.
- Seed can be treated to kill seed-borne bacteria. Do not treat seed that has already been treated as this could reduce germination rate. Also, do not treat seed that has been pelletized or coated in any way as the coating will come off in the water.
- Hot water seed treatment at 122° F for 25 minutes is recommended for tomato seed, and 125° F for 30 minutes for pepper.
- Seed can also be treated with a chlorine solution (1 quart Clorox, 4 quarts water, with a half teaspoon surfactant) for 1 minute with continuous stirring. Seed should then be rinsed for 5 minutes in running water. This treatment will kill pathogens on the outside surface of the seed, but not bacteria that are internal.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

- Keep the greenhouse weed-free. Many pathogens survive on weed hosts and then move to transplants in the greenhouse.
- Scout greenhouses weekly for any sign of disease. Remove diseased plants immediately. If a diseased plant is identified in a flat, remove the whole flat.
- Keep foliage as dry as possible. Bacteria love a moist environment. Water in the morning when possible so that foliage may dry during the day.
- Brush or trim plants when dry, not wet. Touching wet plants will increase the chances of disease spread.
- Sanitize trellising stakes!
- Do not walk in a field when it is wet. Disease spread has followed drive rows and travelled paths. ●

Farm Food Safety Worker Training and Wash/Pack Operational Management Assistance

Robert Hadad, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

WASH/PACK

Training on integrating farm food safety practices for wash/pack facilities. From harvest produce handling through wash/pack, storage, and transportation, this program will assist growers and produce workers on the food safety practices needed to help you reduce microbial contamination risks. Special emphasis will be focused on facility and equipment cleaning. Contact Robert Hadad, rgh26@cornell.edu 585-739-4065. This can be an on-farm 2.5hr program for your farm and crew or for a group of growers together.

ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FOR WASH/PACK FACILITY FOOD SAFETY DESIGN AND OPERATION

Are you thinking about upgrading your wash/pack facility? Looking to build new facility? Have questions about how to integrate food safety into the design? Have questions about how to clean produce wash equipment to minimize microbial contamination risk? We have the information. Contact Robert Hadad, CVP, rgh26@cornell.edu or call 585-739-4065 for more information.

FARM FOOD SAFETY WORKER TRAINING

The Cornell Vegetable Program will be offering farm food safety training for workers and supervisors. GAPs and HGAPs focus attention on the role workers play with farm food safety. The FSMA regulations have hugely emphasized the training of workers as the first line of defense for food safety practices. The CVP will be offering morning or afternoon training classes for groups of produce farm workers in areas that request it. The program would run approximately 2.5 hours. We would like to do this for small groups of 10-24 workers, farm crew managers, and farm owners. Nearby farms could combine staff together for the trainings. Contact Robert Hadad, CVP, rgh26@cornell.edu or call 585-739-4065 for more information. ●

WASH PACK SCHOOL

Cleaning, Sanitizing and Hygienic Design

March 17, 2020 | 8:30am - 3:30pm | Albion, New York
April 22, 2020 | 8:30am - 3:30pm | Portland, New York

The Institute for Food Safety at Cornell University, the University of Vermont, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program, and CCE Lake Ontario Fruit Program are hosting workshops on Cleaning, Sanitizing and Hygienic Design. The one-day workshops will include:

- A brief review of produce safety
- Presentations focused on cleaning, sanitizing and drying best practices
- An introduction to hygienic design principles
- Several hands-on exercises to reinforce cleaning, sanitizing and hygienic design concepts

Locations & Registration

The workshops will be offered at 2 locations:

Orleans County Fairgrounds, 12690 State Route 31, Albion, NY 14411

[Register for Albion workshop online](#) or call Craig Kahlke, 585.735.5448

-or-

Cornell Lake Erie Research Center, 6592 West Main Road, Portland, NY 14769

[Register for Portland workshop online](#) or call Robert Hadad, 585.739.4065

Registration deadline is one week prior to each event. Registration is limited to 30 participants, but requires a minimum of 15 registrants to hold the event.

Cost

The course is subsidized by several state and federal grants* and is being offered at a reduced cost of \$25 per participant. We will provide lunch as well as several resources related to the topics reviewed during the workshop.

*Projects supporting this workshop include the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets Specialty Crop Block Grant agreement no. C00198GG; USDA-NIFA Food Safety and Outreach Program award no. 2016-70020-25792; USDA-NIFA Specialty Crop Research Initiative award no. 2016-51181-25402; FDA NECAFS Special Project Grants Program award no. 1R01FD005686.



Institute for Food Safety
at Cornell University



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Upcoming Events

View all CCE Cornell Vegetable Program events at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU

2020 NYS Dry Bean Meeting

March 10, 2020 (Tuesday) | 9:00am - 12:00pm noon; lunch will be available following the meeting
First United Methodist Church, 8221 Lewiston Rd (Route 63), Batavia, NY 14020

Join us for research and production updates on dry bean varieties and bean breeding, weed management, Western bean cutworm, and white mold disease. A market analysis will be provided as well. We will review research priorities and gather suggestions for future educational programs. 1.25 DEC recertification credits will be available in categories 10, 1a, 21, 23. The [meeting agenda](#) is posted on our website cvp.cce.cornell.edu

Cost: \$25 per Cornell Vegetable Program enrollee; \$35 all others. Lunch is included in the registration fee. Stay to eat and network with fellow growers and event speakers. [Register online](#) now. For more info, contact Margie Lund at 607-377-9109.

Supervising Farm Employees: Farm Labor Management Master Class in Western NY

March 16-17, 2020 (Monday and Tuesday) | 10:00am - 4:00pm
CCE Orleans County, 12690 State Route 31, Albion, NY 14411

This hands-on workshop will explore best practices in supervising farm employees. Participants will learn concepts in leadership and immediately apply them through hands-on practice and interaction. Experienced and new supervisors will benefit from the workshop, as will those who are not yet supervisors but expect to have that responsibility soon. Specific topics: transitioning from high performer to supervisor; management styles; human motivation; Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); communications; and managing performance. The class will be led by Richard Stup, Ph.D., the Ag Workforce Development Specialist for Cornell Cooperative Extension. Other speakers include Elizabeth Higgins, Ag Business Specialist, Eastern NY Commercial Hort Team, and Mark Wiltberger, Ag Business Specialist, Lake Ontario Fruit Team. For more info, contact Mark Wiltberger 315-272-8350 or [email Mark](#). Lunch and all program materials are included in the registration fee of \$60. There is a discounted fee of \$50 for additional participants from the same farm. [Register online](#).

Cole Crops School

March 30, 2020 (Monday) | 9:00am - 4:00pm
CCE Wayne County, 1581 Rt 88N, Newark, NY 14513

Fresh Market cole crop production has gotten tougher over the last few years. In addition to scouting, ID and management of common pests, diseases, and weeds, the morning includes special seminars on controlling swede midge, alternaria, and on diversifying weed management strategies. Fertility, soil health, marketing and variety selection, grower perspectives & tips, and winter cole crops production round out the afternoon programming. This school is designed for organic and conventional fresh market growers who consider themselves beginner or intermediate skill-level cole crops producers. 3.0 DEC credits will be available in categories 1a, 10 and 23.

Cost: \$15/Cornell Vegetable Program enrollee; \$20/non-enrollee. Call Elizabeth at 585-406-3419 to register by phone. [Register online](#) on the Cornell Vegetable Program website cvp.cce.cornell.edu.

OSHA Compliant Respirator Fit Testing and Training

April 1, 2020 (Wednesday) | time slots on the hour at 9:00am, 10:00am, 11:00am, 1:00pm, 2:00pm, 3:00pm
April 9, 2020 (Thursday) | time slots on the hour at 9:00am, 10:00am, 11:00am, 1:00pm, 2:00pm, 3:00pm
Pultneyville Lodge, 4035 Lake Rd, Pultneyville, NY (next to the fire hall)

In a collaboration with Cornell Cooperative Extension Wayne County, Wayne County Farm Bureau and the Finger Lakes Occupational Health Services (FLOHS), we are offering the opportunity for Fit Test and Training provided by the FLOHS.

COST: The fit test, training and medical questionnaire will be \$90 per employee. Spirometry will be an additional \$60 for those who need it. Please make out the check to: Finger Lakes Occupational Health Services. Spanish translation services will be available if requested in advance.

1. Respirators will NOT be available on site
2. The employees need to come with respirators and clean particulate filters
3. Employees need to be clean shaven where the respirator seals to the face

RESERVATIONS: YOU MUST REGISTER IN ADVANCE FOR A TIME SLOT. We are allowing 8 people per time slot. Reservation slots will be filled as they are received on the phone between the hours of 8:30am – 4:30pm, starting Friday, February 21 by calling Judy at the CCE Wayne County office at 315-331-8415 x117. As we receive reservations you will receive more information on preparation and the health documents.

continued on next page

Upcoming Events

View more events at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU

2020 Worker Protection Standard Training & DEC Special Permit Training

April 7, 2020 (Tuesday)

8:30am registration, 9:00am-12:30pm English session; or

1:00 registration, 1:30pm-5:00pm Spanish session

CCE Wayne County, 1581 Rt 88N, Newark, NY 14513

April 8, 2020 (Wednesday)

8:00am registration, 8:30am-12:00pm English and Spanish sessions concurrent

CCE Orleans County, 12690 Rte 31, Albion, NY 14411

Similar to last year, **Special Permits (SP)** will only be issued for **specific pesticide labels and SP trainees will have to pass a test.** This will relieve the certified pesticide applicator from "on-site within voice contact" supervision of non-certified pesticide applicators when they are handling federally-restricted-use pesticides for which they hold a Special Permit. The labels that will be covered include **Lorsban Advanced, Endigo ZC, Warrior II with Zeon Technology, Agri-Mek SC, Beseige, Leverage 360, Danitol 2.4EC, Mustang Maxx, Asana XL, and Lannate LV.**

The SPT program for 2020 will have two changes to the approved list of Federal Restrictive Use Pesticides (FRUP):

1. Gramoxone has been deleted from the 2020 approved SPT FRUP list, Special Permit holders will not be authorized to apply Gramoxone in 2020, no matter if the product has last season's "legacy" label or the "new" label (which was NYSDEC accepted 12/23/2019).
2. The application of Lorsban by Special Permit holders in 2020 will be restricted to a single trunk spray in apple orchards for borer control. No other Lorsban applications by Special Permit holders (for example: Onion transplant drench for maggot, or pre-bloom foliar on apples) will be permitted.

The restrictions above pertain to Special Permit holders only. NYS Certified Applicators are still allowed to use Gramoxone and Lorsban to the full extent allowed by the NYS label

New York DEC notes that the Special Permit process is intended for farm workers with English language skills that are not adequate to pass the DEC private applicators exam. All others are encouraged to apply for their private applicators license via taking the certification exam.

Certified Supervisors are required to attend the first 30 minutes of training.

Workers requiring **general pesticide training/Agricultural Worker Protection Standard Handler training who do not need special permits** are welcome to take the class; they will not be tested and will receive a course participation certificate.

COST: \$20/Special Permit & Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Training; or \$20/WPS Training only.

REGISTRATION: https://lof.cce.cornell.edu/event_preregistration_new.php?id=1374

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George Dobson, 585.405.4160

Randy Demay, 585.747.3379

Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Vegetable Program

480 North Main Street
Canandaigua, NY 14424



VegEdge is the highly regarded 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 University and Cornell Cooperative Extension. VegEdge is produced every few weeks, with frequency increasing leading up to and during the growing season.

VEGETABLE SPECIALISTS

Elizabeth Buck | 585-406-3419 cell | emb273@cornell.edu
fresh market vegetables, weed management, soil health

Robert Hadad | 585-739-4065 cell | rgh26@cornell.edu
farm food safety, organic, business & marketing, fresh market vegetables

Christy Hoepting | 585-721-6953 cell | cah59@cornell.edu
onions, cabbage, broccoli, pesticide management

Julie Kikkert, Team Leader | 585-313-8160 cell | jrk2@cornell.edu
processing crops (table beets, carrots, peas, snap beans, sweet corn)

Margie Lund | 607-377-9109 cell | mel296@cornell.edu
potatoes, dry beans, and post-harvest handling and storage

Judson Reid | 585-313-8912 cell | jer11@cornell.edu
greenhouses/high tunnels, small farming operations, fresh market vegs

PRECISION AG SPECIALIST

Ali Nafchi | 585-313-6197 cell | anafchi@cornell.edu

PROGRAM ASSISTANTS

John Gibbons | jpg10@cornell.edu

Angela Ochterski | 585-394-3977 x426

Sarah Vande Brake | sv483@cornell.edu

Emma van der Heide | ev247@cornell.edu

Caitlin Vore | cv275@cornell.edu

ADMINISTRATION

Peter Landre | ptl2@cornell.edu

Steve Reiners | sr43@cornell.edu

Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Vegetable Program

For more information about our program, email cce-cvp@cornell.edu or visit CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU



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