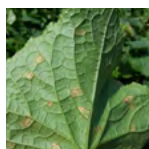




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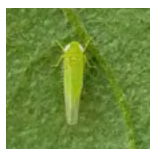
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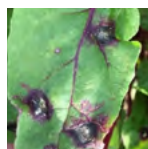
Be on Alert:  
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Mildew Nearby

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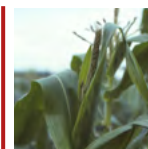
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## Be on Alert: Cucurbit Downy Mildew Nearby

Judson Reid and Elizabeth Buck, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

Cucurbit downy mildew (CDM) is present in southwestern Ontario, in the region between London and Windsor. So far the outbreak there is limited in size and scope and is being closely monitored. As a refresher, CDM moves long distances on storm fronts. Southwestern Ontario has experienced a fair bit of windy weather and there is a risk that CDM could be moving eastward. **Usually when CDM moves in from the west, it will first be spotted in S. Erie, Chautauqua, and eastern Cattaraugus Counties**, though the locations at greatest risk are determined by prevailing weather patterns.

### WHAT YOU SHOULD DO NOW

#### Scout

At this point it would be wise for **all growers along the westernmost counties to scout their cucumber fields at least weekly**. Walking the field twice a week would be much better. Be sure to also check any areas where the crop remains more humid or where dew stays on the plants longer (low spots, weedy patches, along hedgerows).



Figure 1. Yellow, rectangular lesions on cucumber leaves are a diagnostic symptom of Downy Mildew. Photo by J. Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

continued on [page 3](#)

## 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:  
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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.

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**Help us serve you better by telling us what you think. Email us at [cce-cvp@cornell.edu](mailto:cce-cvp@cornell.edu) or write to us at Cornell Vegetable Program, 480 North Main Street, Canandaigua, NY 14224.**



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**The next issue of VegEdge newsletter will be produced on June 30, 2021.**

## Accumulated Growing Degree Days

*Julie Kikkert and Emma van der Heide, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program*

### Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD)

Base 50°F: April 1 - June 21, 2021

Location**	2021	2020	2019
Albion	746	609	511
Arkport	618	530	493
Bergen	696	599	509
Brocton	740	632	539
Buffalo*	776	618	505
Burt	631	548	427
Ceres	620	517	571
Elba	665	584	480
Fairville	680	587	469
Farmington	710	616	493
Fulton*	674	610	468
Geneva	739	629	528
Hammondsport	689	602	506
Hanover	716	624	538
Lodi	664	659	564
Niagara Falls*	725	602	466
Penn Yan*	777	643	568
Rochester*	734	625	586
Sodus	758	582	461
South Bristol	711	602	504
Varick	793	677	586
Versailles	689	617	549
Williamson	652	567	434

\* Airport stations

\*\* For other locations: <http://newa.cornell.edu> ●



Figure 1 (on page 1) shows a full-blown case of downy mildew with the characteristic yellow checkerboard. **CDM is not this obvious when it first begins and it is hard to stop CDM if it is caught at the point shown in the photo.** Early on CDM may be just one or two yellow checkers, and the checkers may be a more subtle yellow. The consistent thing is that downy mildew does not cross veins on cucumber leaves, which gives it the characteristic checkered look. The undersides of the checkers may have a fine gray spores if it is humid or early when you are scouting. Placing suspicious leaves in a Ziploc with a damp paper towel and leaving it on the counter overnight should force sporulation. A scouting lens can be helpful when checking for downy mildew.

### Protect

If you're raising downy mildew resistant varieties, good choice and congratulations on being able to sleep easier. If you're not, consider getting and keeping a protectant spray program on your cucumber and cantaloupe fields. Many, many times we've first spotted CDM in WNY just days after the 4th of July holiday disrupts scouting and spray schedules. At this point, **we recommend protective applications of materials such as copper (organic options available), chlorothalonil and mancozeb.**

### Report and Treat

Please call one of us if you believe you have cucumber downy mildew. We very much so want to keep track of how fast this progresses eastward in order to warn other growers and we want to help you manage this disease. Once cucurbit downy mildew arrives locally, Orondis, Ranman, Gavel and Omega, are currently considered the most effective choices.

### TWO-SIDED RISK – HEADS UP FOR THOSE FURTHER EAST AND SOUTH

Plant Pathologist Meg McGrath sends warning that "Cucurbit downy mildew could start developing in eastern NY earlier than usual this year. Symptoms have already been found on cucumber in southern NJ and MD (estimated date of first occurrence in these crops was 6/16 and 6/19) and on cantaloupe in southern NJ (6/22)."

Growers can get a 3 day CDM risk forecast for free online at <https://cdm.ipmpipe.org/forecasting/>. Do note that the Canadian case is not reported on that site as of 6/23 so today's forecast does not currently project risk in WNY. That will be included in the next forecast. ●

## Don't Get Burned by Leafhoppers on Beans and Potatoes

Julie Kikkert, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

Potato leafhoppers (PLH) often go undetected on crops until the typical feeding damage called "hopperburn" shows up. These tiny insects (up to 1/8th inch long) don't overwinter in NY, but migrate from the southern US. Potato leafhoppers are now being reported



Potato leafhopper nymph. Photo from University of Minnesota

across the state and populations have increased in alfalfa fields this week (NYS IPM Field Crops), which is often the first crop affected here. Typically, as alfalfa fields are cut, the leafhoppers migrate into other crops. **Potatoes, snap beans, dry beans and lima beans are very susceptible to crop damage.** The leafhopper is a sucking insect. In the process of removing sap from the plant, leafhoppers leave a toxic salivary secretion in the plant that causes injury. The first sign of feeding is whitening of the leaf veins. These areas then become flaccid and yellow, then dry up and turn brown. Curling of the leaves is also common.

Adult PLH are very long-lived and generations continue to overlap and increase during the summer months. Susceptible crops should be scouted now through August. It is important to note the presence of the young nymphs, which indicate a reproducing population. The insects are wedge-shaped and green. Long hind legs allow them to hop like a grasshopper, and powerful wings allow quick flight. Adults and nymphs are very active and can walk in all directions. When the foliage is disturbed, adults quickly fly up into the air and then settle down again. A sweep net run across the foliage can help determine the population of adults in the field. Adults also get caught in tractor radiator and air intake screens during cultivation or potato hilling. To check for nymphs, examine the underside of leaves. A hand lens may be needed to see the smallest nymphs.

### LEAFHOPPERS IN BEANS

Bean fields should be scouted regularly for PLH for the remainder of the season. In non-Cruiser treated fields, during pre-bloom, treat when more than one nymph per trifoliate leaf is found or when the number of adults exceeds 100 per 20 sweeps with a sweep net. On newly emerging beans, lower densities of PLH than those mentioned above may be damaging. Fields planted with seeds that were treated with Cruiser insecticide generally do not need a foliar treatment before bloom, however, they may need a treatment after bloom if PLH pressure is high. In general, Cruiser seed treatments are working if you don't see the presence of nymphs on the plants. While adults may be seen on plants early in the season, they rarely feed because ingestion of Cruiser causes a cessation in feeding. Several foliar insecticides are labeled and work very well. Be cautious as some are labeled only for dry beans and others only for succulent beans. Refer to the 2021 Cornell Guidelines for product selection. For organic beans, trials at Cornell in 2019 in 'Huntington' snap beans demonstrated that none of the OMRI-listed products that were tested (Aza-Direct, Azera, Pyganic Specialty, Venerate XC) reduced PLH densities after a single spray. Aza-Direct and Azera significantly reduced PLH densities after two applications, and there was no improvement when three applications were made. Pyganic Specialty was not effective in reducing PLH densities after two sprays; however, it was effective after three sprays. Venerate XC failed to manage PLH. None of the OMRI-listed products were as effective as a single application of the conventional insecticide Warrior II with Zeon Technology. Data are from Brian Nault, Cornell Agri-Tech. For the complete data, contact Julie Kikkert at [jrk2@cornell.edu](mailto:jrk2@cornell.edu).

## LEAFHOPPERS IN POTATOES

Potatoes are very sensitive to leafhopper feeding and the treatment threshold is just an average of one adult per sweep with a net, or more than 15 nymphs per 50 compound leaves. Elba, Prince Hairy and King Hairy are resistant to potato leafhopper. Varieties with some tolerance include Green Mountain, some russets, Snowden, Ontario, Katahdin and Yukon Gold. Red Norland is very susceptible. Several products are labeled for leafhoppers in potatoes (consult the 2021 Cornell Vegetable Guidelines).



Potato leafhopper nymph. Photo from The Ohio State University ●

# CRIP Insights

*Observations from the Field and Research-Based Recommendations*

## GENERAL

Black cutworm larvae are still feeding in some crops at this time. The NYS IPM program reports that common armyworm populations have been low this year so far. – JK

## PESTICIDE UPDATES

### New Pesticide Registration – Supplemental Label for Worm Pest and Black Rot in Cabbage in NY

**LEAP ES Bacterial Disease Management and Biological Insecticide:** (FRAC P08/IRAC 11A; EPA No. 73049-500 a.i. *Bacillus thuringiensis*, subsp. *Kurstaki*, strain ABTS-351 and methyl salicylate; Valent). For control of worm pests and black rot in cabbage.

*From the LI Fruit & Vegetable Update, June 17, 2021:*

**Lorsban/Chlorpyrifos:** July 31 is last use date in NY for 15 products that remain registered in the State. See lists of cancelled and current chlorpyrifos products with corresponding EPA registration numbers and more information at <https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/122311.html>. Please note statement on disposal or removal of existing stocks and watch for final ruling. We don't have comparable replacements yet; labeled alternatives include diazinon (certain crops); Radiant/Entrust for leafy brassicas; Capture LFR/generic on head, stem and leafy brassicas; Mustang Maxx on root brassicas; and Azera for root, head/stem and leafy brassicas. Timing of any is difficult and probably critical. Exclusion netting has provided a high level of control.

## BEETS

I observed a small amount of Bacterial leaf spot (BLS) in 2 beet fields that were seeded in the field. There was also a report of BLS in greenhouse transplants that were later transplanted outdoors. BLS can be seedborne and it generally develops in cool, moist weather on very young seedlings. It will hang around for the rest of the season with continued development of leaf spots, however, does not generally cause a reduction in yield. Applications of copper can help give young plants an edge, but otherwise is not that effective. BLS lesions are irregular in shape and have black borders. They are often found on the edges of the leaves and cause the leaves to pucker. I have not yet observed *Cercospora* leaf spot (CLS) in the field this year. The risk of CLS infection was low in most of our region (data downloaded on Monday), with the exception of moderate risk at the Conesus Lake (south) and Medina weather stations. You can look up the CLS forecast for any weather station in NEWA at <https://dev.newa.cornell.edu/beet-cercospora-leaf-spot>. This information in combination with scouting data will help to inform of when to apply a first fungicide application. If you would like a regular email or text with the CLS forecast please contact Julie at 585-313-8160 to get on the list. - JK



Bacterial leaf spot. Photo by J. Kikkert, CCE

## CARROTS

Aster leafhoppers are present in our region (see article in last week's VegEdge). Processing carrot growers are managing weeds through cultivation and herbicide applications. We had a case of common groundsel in a couple of carrot fields. Note that Caparol and Linuron are not effective against this weed. Since the common groundsel is now flowering and setting seed, it is too late to manage at this point. We are looking at other options available for future years crops. - JK

continued on page 5

## COLE CROPS

Some small broccoli plantings that were exposed to unusual hardships are now producing heads. These are small and of generally poor quality due to the plant being undersized and the continuing swings in weather conditions. Flea beetles and swede midge continue to cause pressure, cabbage caterpillars are not the main concern at the moment. Cabbage scheduled for early harvest is generally coming along nicely.

The first generation of cabbage maggot is complete across most of the region. Cabbage maggot is much less risky during July when conditions are generally much hotter and drier than in May and June. Many growers do not bother with cabbage maggot protection at planting past the month of June. **Note: July 31 is the drop-dead deadline for use of chlorpyrifos products.** – CH.

## DRY BEANS

Most dry beans should be planted by June 30, but light red kidney beans and cranberry beans can be planted as late as July 10 due to their earlier maturity date. (These are the crop insurance deadlines.) Take note of the general article on potato leafhopper, "Don't Get Burned by Leafhoppers on Beans and Potatoes" on page 3. – JK

## ONIONS

Happy Summer Solstice, Onions! The longest day of the year triggers bulbing in onion. Although maturity also plays a role. For example, early-maturing varieties of transplants started bulbing 3 weeks ago and 4-5 leaf direct seeded onions did not just start bulbing on Sunday. The summer solstice also triggers nutlet production in yellow nutsedge (YNS) and bolting in perennial sowthistle (PST). Weeding crews have been cleaning up escapes of these species (and others) over the past couple of weeks. Removal of above-ground weed biomass of YNS and PST greatly reduces production of the below-ground long-term surviving nutlets and rhizomes. Weeds that have been "beaten" and burned down with post-emergent herbicides, although perhaps not dead, have much reduced above-ground biomass and weaker roots, which results in less destructive (to the onions) hand weeding. Onion thrips movement over the past week was slow. Fields that were treated with the second application of Movento/Senstar last week are now "enjoying the ride with the momentum of Movento", which means that the residual activity of these insecticides will keep onion thrips pressure below the spray threshold (0.6 to 1.0 thrips per leaf) for the next 1-2 weeks. Several fields, especially in Oswego, have not yet reached the spray threshold for the first application of Movento/Senstar. Botrytis leaf blight (BLB) halo lesions increased over the past week with leaf counts doubling in many fields. This is normal for the third week of June, and it is expected that they will continue to increase over the next 3 weeks, despite use of effective fungicides. For example, in our 2020 BLB fungicide trial, after three sprays of Bravo 3 pt, BLB halo counts were 8.0 per leaf, while they were 15.0 BLB halos per leaf in the untreated. Much more on fungicides at the Oswego Onion Twilight Meeting this Thursday, and in upcoming issues of VegEdge. – CH

## PEAS

Harvest of the processing crop continues this week. – JK

## POTATOES

See the table for the late blight severity values and forecasts for your area. This week Buffalo, Ceres, Fulton, and Wellsville are above the 18 severity value threshold for late blight, and a fungicide application should be considered for potatoes in these areas.

Scout potatoes for Colorado potato beetles and potato leaf hopper (see "Don't Get Burned by Leafhoppers on Beans and Potatoes" on page 3). – JK

Late Blight Severity Values (SV) 6/23/21

Location	SV	Forecast 6/24-6/26	Location	SV	Forecast 6/24-6/26
Albion	3	0	Hammondsport	3	0
Arkport	12	0	Knowlesville	6	0
Baldwinsville	0	0	Lyndonville	5	0
Bergen	0	0	Medina	11	0
Buffalo	18	0	Niagara Falls	16	0
Burt	6	0	Penn Yan	15	0
Ceres	26	0	Rochester	15	0
Elba	5	0	Sodus	15	0
Fairville	9	0	Versailles	12	0
Farmington	12	0	Wellsville	44	0
Fulton	32	0	Williamson	5	0
Geneva	4	0			

Calculated using a May 26 crop emergence date, and May 15 volunteer emergence date

## SNAP BEANS

Rains over the past few weeks have helped beans emerge and I've seen some very nice stands. Beans are not very tolerant of standing water in areas that received flooding rains in recent storms. Start scouting beans for potato leafhopper and treat if over threshold and you have non-Cruiser treated fields (see general article, "Don't Get Burned by Leafhoppers on Beans and Potatoes" on page 3). – JK

## TOMATOES

For areas that received heavy rain and wind this week, scout tomato fields for damage. Soil splashing can lead to bacterial diseases such as Spot and Speck, which may require copper applications. Seeing botrytis and white mold getting started in tunnel tomato crops.

# Summer Growing Season Means FSMA Inspections

Robert Hadad, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

Inspections of produce farms that fall under the Food Safety Modernization Act are occurring. Are you ready? On Farm Readiness Reviews (OFRR) are offered to help growers understand what is expected of them regarding FSMA compliance. OFRRs offer a chance for the education team, made up of a NYSDAM inspector and a FSMA trained CCE educator, to see what growers have to deal with for their farm under the rule so that the team's recommendations are targeted for that farm.

## FREQUENTLY ADDRESSED TOPICS

- How to train workers, even if they are family
- Irrigation water testing
- Manure handling
- Dealing with wildlife in the produce fields
- Scouting fields for contamination
- Cleaning harvest bins
- Pest management in the wash/pack area
- Cleaning and sanitizing equipment
- Do you need sanitizer in wash water?
- Monitoring sanitizer levels
- Wiping certain produce with cloths rather than washing

- Field packing food safety practices
- Drainage water discharge
- Compost teas

## SIGN UP FOR A ON FARM READINESS REVIEW

The process of actually implementing the practices seems daunting. There is help for growers. Sign up for an OFRR by contacting a NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets (NYSDAM) office. For WNY, Thomas Tubbs: [Tubbs@agriculture.ny.gov](mailto:Tubbs@agriculture.ny.gov), 585-427-0200.

## OTHER FOOD SAFETY ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE

For assistance with questions on practices, review of farm food safety plans, wash/pack design and operation/cleaning, GAPs, or other food safety training, contact Robert Hadad, CVP, [rgh26@cornell.edu](mailto:rgh26@cornell.edu), 585-739-4065, or visit our website [cvc.cce.cornell.edu](http://cvc.cce.cornell.edu) ●

# NY Sweet Corn Trap Network Report, 6/22/2021

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

Statewide, 21 sites reporting this week. Only 3 sites caught European corn borer (ECB)-E and 2 sites caught ECB-Z. Only one ECB hybrid was caught this week at the Seneca Castle site. Corn earworm was caught at 7 sites with six sites high enough to be on a 5 or 6 day spray schedule (see table below). Still no fall armyworm (FAW) or western bean cutworm (WBC) caught this season.

I found more ECB larvae in whorl stage corn this week even though trap catch numbers over the last few weeks were fairly low. When scouting focus on the emerging tassel. Separate the leaves and look down into the tassel for any signs of feeding, frass or larvae. The threshold for ECB is 15% infested plants at tassel emergence.

- Too early: Tassel still in whorl. ECB larvae will be protected from sprays.
- Ideal time to spray: The tassel is beginning to emerge so sprays will reach larvae.
- Too late to spray: Tassel fully emerged. ECB larvae have left tassel seeking shelter.

Insecticide applications need to be timed to kill larvae before they bore into a new feeding location where again they will be protected from sprays. In fields with very uneven development, two applications may be necessary, one when approximately 25-50% of the tassels have emerged, and again after 75-100% of the tassels have emerged, if the field is still over threshold.

European corn borer (bivoltine) development estimated using a modified base 50F degree day calculation

Development Stage	Accumulated Degree Days
<b>First Generation</b>	
First spring moths	374
First eggs	450
Peak spring moths	631
First generation treatment period	800-1000
<b>Second Generation</b>	
First summer moths	1400
First eggs	1450
First egg hatch	1550
Peak summer moths	1733
Second generation treatment period	1550-2100

## WNY Pheromone Trap Catches: June 22, 2021

Location	ECB-E	ECB-Z	ECB Hybrid	CEW	FAW	WBC	DD to Date
Batavia (Genesee)	0	0	NA	0	0	0	816
Bellona (Yates)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	796
Brockport (Monroe)	2	0	NA	1	0	0	825
Collins (Erie)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	769
Eden (Erie)	0	0	NA	0	0	0	805
Geneva (Ontario)	0	0	0	0	0	0	797
Hamlin (Monroe)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	775
Leroy (Genesee)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	801
Lyndonville (Orleans)	0	0	NA	3	0	0	757
Oswego (Oswego)	0	0	NA	0	0	0	653
Panama (Chautauqua)	0	0	NA	0	0	0	722
Penn Yan (Yates)	0	0	0	0	0	NA	765
Portville (Cattaraugus)	0	0	NA	0	0	0	722
Ransomville (Niagara)	0	0	NA	0	0	0	828
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	0	0	1	0	0	0	773
Williamson (Wayne)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	687

ECB: European Corn Borer; CEW: Corn Earworm; FAW: Fall Armyworm; WBC: Western Bean Cutworm; NA: not available; DD: Degree Day (base 86/50) April 1st accumulation [Climate Smart Farming](https://climate.smartfarming.com)

Average Corn Earworm Catch			Days Between Sprays
Per Day	Per Five Days	Per Week	
<0.2	<1.0	<1.4	No spray (for CEW)
0.2-0.5	1.0-2.5	1.4-3.5	6 days
0.5-1.0	2.5-5.0	3.5-7.0	5 days
1-13	5-65	7-91	4 days
over 13	over 65	over 91	3 days

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



## Upcoming Events

Cornell Vegetable Program events at [CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU](http://CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU)

### Potato Production Meeting

July 1, 2021 (Thursday)

4:00 - 6:00pm (free dinner follows at the Fresh Market Vegetable Production Meeting)

1332 Milestrip Rd, Brant (Irving), NY

Meeting will cover organic and integrated management strategies. Topics include fertility, insect management, soil health, late blight prevention, and hand-on scouting skills practice. 1.0 DEC credit in 1a and 23.

[Register online](http://CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/EVENTS.PHP) at [CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/EVENTS.PHP](http://CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/EVENTS.PHP) or by calling 716-652-5400 x176. Meeting is free to attend thanks to the generous sponsorship of Timac Agro / Laing-Gro. Pre-register by 5pm on June 28 to be included in the post-meeting dinner.

### Fresh Market Vegetable Production Meeting

July 1, 2021 (Thursday)

7:00 - 8:45pm (free dinner proceeds the educational event)

1418 Milestrip Rd, Brant (North Collins), NY

Organic and integrated pest management strategies will be covered. Topics include sweet corn scouting & laser scarecrow update, alternatives to Lorsban for cabbage maggot control, foliar sampling for improved fertility management, best practices for biopesticide use, and gauging soil biological activity. 1.25 DEC credit in 1a and 23.

[Register online](http://CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/EVENTS.PHP) at [CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/EVENTS.PHP](http://CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/EVENTS.PHP) or by calling 716-652-5400 x176. Meeting is free to attend thanks to the generous sponsorship of Timac Agro / Laing-Gro. Pre-register by 5pm on June 28 to be included in the pre-meeting dinner.

### Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) Farmer Training

August 11, 2021 (Wednesday) | 9:00am - 4:00pm

Seneca Produce Auction, 2295 Yerkes Rd, Romulus, NY

Do you fall under the FSMA food safety regulations? If so, you are REQUIRED to come to a FSMA training. Topics will include:

- Introduction to Produce Safety
- Worker Health, Hygiene, and Training
- Soil Amendments
- Wildlife, Domesticated Animals, & Land Use
- Agricultural Water (Part I: Production Water; Part II: Postharvest Water)
- Postharvest Handling and Sanitation
- How to Develop a Farm Food Safety Plan

REGISTRATION: Registration required by August 1, 2021. Contact CCE Seneca County at 315-539-9251. Be prepared to provide the name(s) of those attending, mailing address, and phone number (if available).

COST: \$100.00\* for the manual and certificate. (Keep reading...)

\*Cost will be covered by scholarships from the Produce Safety Alliance: Total cost to grower = \$0

QUESTIONS? Contact Judy Wright at 315-539-9251 ext 109

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# 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.

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**Cornell Cooperative Extension  
Cornell Vegetable Program**

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