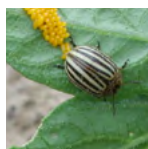




# VEGE

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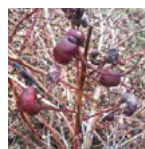
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## Potato Seed Treatments and In-Furrow Insecticide Applications for Colorado Potato Beetle Resistance Management

Margie Lund, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program, and Brian Nault, Cornell University

With potato planting quickly approaching, it is time to consider your seed/at-planting insecticide application options for Colorado potato beetles (CPB), and how your choices will fit into your resistance management plans. CPB is a common potato pest in NYS, with overwintering adults laying eggs on potatoes, and subsequent larvae and adults feeding on foliage. In NYS, there are generally two generations of CPB throughout the season, and can also feed on tomatoes and eggplant, as well as weed species. Adults will emerge from last-season's potato fields and make their way to new fields, so rotating potato fields as far as possible is the first step in controlling population numbers. However, it is likely chemical control will be needed as it is difficult to rotate fields far enough from one another to see sufficient control. CPB can develop resistance to many insecticides, so insecticide rotation within and across seasons is vital for long-term control of this pest.

Since their availability in 1995, neonicotinoid insecticides (IRAC group 4, e.g. Platinum, Cruiser, Admire Pro, Assail) have provided excellent control of CPB, and have been used heavily as seed treatments, in-furrow and foliar treatments to control CPB. However, neonicotinoids are starting to lose their efficacy in many areas due to resistance. Therefore, a good insecticide rotation should be used, especially in areas where beetle populations are showing signs of resistance to neonicotinoids. There are many good seed treatment and in-furrow insecticide options



Colorado potato beetle adult on a potato leaf—a pest to potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplant. Photo by M. Lund, Cornell Cooperative Extension

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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:  
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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.

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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 14424.**



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**The next issue of VegEdge newsletter will be produced on April 4, 2022.**

for CPB available for growers in NYS (Table 1). However, all but Verimark are neonicotinoids (IRAC Group 4A). If your farm is consistently using one of the neonicotinoid products listed below and CPB control is slipping, consider using Verimark at planting or use foliar applications of insecticides to control the first generation CPB (Table 2). **Most importantly, avoid using all products that belong to IRAC Group 4A.**

**Table 1: Seed Treatment and In-Furrow Insecticide Options for Colorado Potato Beetle in NYS**

Product Name ( <i>active ingredient</i> )	IRAC Group	Product Rate	REI	Comments
*Admire Pro Systemic Protectant ( <i>imidacloprid</i> )	4A	5.7-8.7 fl oz/acre	12	Soil application only
*Admire Pro Systemic Protectant ( <i>imidacloprid</i> )	4A	0.17-0.35 fl oz/cwt seed	12	
† Cruiser 5 FS ( <i>thiamethoxam</i> )	4A	0.11-0.16 oz/cwt seed	12	
† CruiserMaxx Potato ( <i>thiamethoxam</i> + <i>fludioxonil</i> )	4A	0.19-0.27 oz/cwt seed	12	Fludioxonil is a fungicide that aids in control of some diseases
† Platinum 75 SG ( <i>thiamethoxam</i> )	4A	1.66-2.67 oz/acre	12	Soil application only
*† Verimark ( <i>cyantraniliprole</i> )	28	6.75-13.5 fl oz/acre	4	Soil application only

\*Restricted-use pesticide

† not for use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties

**Table 2: Foliar Insecticide Options for Colorado Potato Beetle in NYS**

Product Name ( <i>active ingredient</i> )	IRAC Group	Product Rate	PHI	REI	Comments
*Agri-Mek SC ( <i>abamectin</i> )	6	1.75-3.5 fl oz/acre	14	12	
Avaunt eVo ( <i>indoxacarb</i> )	22A	3.5-6 fl oz/acre	7	12	May be slow-acting in controlling larvae; weak against adults
Azera ( <i>azadirachtin</i> + <i>pyrethrins</i> )	UN + 3A	1-3.5 pts/acre	0	12	Does not provide immediate mortality. Intoxicated larvae die at their next molt. Foliage contact and coverage extremely important. Approved for organic use.
*Baythroid XL ( <i>beta-cyfluthrin</i> )	3A	1.6-2.8 fl oz/acre	0	12	Avoid use on pyrethroid-resistant populations
Blackhawk ( <i>spinosad</i> )	5	1.7-3.3 oz/acre	7	4	No more than 2 max applications
*† Coragen ( <i>chlorantraniliprole</i> )	28	3.5-5 fl oz/acre	14	4	Do not apply by air and do not apply within 100ft of water
*† Elevest ( <i>chlorantraniliprole</i> + <i>bifenthrin</i> )	28 + 3A	5.6-9.6 fl oz/acre	21	12	
† Endigo ZC ( <i>thiamethoxam</i> + <i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> )	4A + 3A	2.5-4.5 fl oz/acre	14	24	Foliar application only. Systemic activity.
Entrust SC ( <i>spinosad</i> )	5	3-10 fl oz/acre	7	4	Very good control of larval stages but no control of adults or eggs. No more than 2 consecutive applications. Approved for organic production.
Kryocide ( <i>cryolite</i> ) or OLP	8C	10-12 lb/acre	0	12	For use against small to medium-size larvae. Ineffective against adults.
*Leverage 360 ( <i>imidacloprid</i> + <i>beta-cyfluthrin</i> )	4A + 3A	2.8 fl oz/acre	7	12	Excellent broad spectrum control
*† Minecto Pro ( <i>cyantraniliprole</i> )	28	5.5-10 fl oz/acre	14	4	
Radiant SC ( <i>spinetoram</i> )	5	6-8 fl oz/acre	7	4	No more than 2 consecutive applications
*Rimon 0.83EC ( <i>novaluron</i> )	15	6-12 fl oz/acre	14	12	No aerial application in NY. For use against 1st and 2nd instar larvae. Ineffective against large larvae and adults. No more than 3 max applications.
*† Sivanto HL ( <i>flupyradifurone</i> )	4D	5.5-7 fl oz/acre	7	12	
*† Sivanto Prime ( <i>flupyradifurone</i> )	4D	10.5-14 fl oz/acre	7	4	
*Tombstone ( <i>cyfluthrin</i> )	3A	1.6-2.8 fl oz/acre	0	12	Avoid on pyrethroid-resistant populations
*† Trigard ( <i>cryomazine</i> )	17	2.66 oz or 5.32 oz/acre	17	12	For use against 1st and 2nd instar larvae. Ineffective against large larvae and adults.
*Warrior II ( <i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> )	3A	1.3-1.9 fl oz/acre	7	24	Avoid use on pyrethroid-resistant populations

\*Restricted-use pesticide

† not for use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties



Good insecticide rotation programs are vital to combating resistance in local populations of CPB, and will be an important strategy if neonicotinoids become unavailable in NYS in the future.

### Tips to Create a Good Rotation Program

1. Never rely exclusively on neonicotinoids for CPB control
2. Do not use foliar neonicotinoid products in a field that was treated with neonicotinoids at planting
3. Avoid using neonicotinoids on CPB populations late in the season just prior to adults dispersing to overwinter
4. Do not use neonicotinoids for control of leafhoppers or aphids
5. In fields that have not been rotated from potato, do not use neonicotinoids more than once every two years. A good insecticide rotation program will help ensure that all insecticide modes of action continue to effectively control CPB populations on your farm. See examples of insecticide resistance programs you can adopt for your farm (Table 3). If neonicotinoids are not providing control of CPB on your farm, consider adopting strategies, A, C or D. If neonicotinoids are still somewhat effective, consider strategy B.

**Table 3. Examples of insecticide rotations for CPB control, showing options for in-furrow + foliar applications (A and B), as well as only foliar applications (C and D)**

Insecticide Rotation Example	Year 1		Year 2		Comments
	Early	Late	Early	Late	
In-furrow (IF) + Foliar					
Example A	*† Verimark (IF)	Radiant SC	*† Verimark (IF)	*Agri-mek SC	For use where neonicotinoid control no longer effective, rotate away from neonicotinoid use for two years.
Example B	*† Verimark (IF)	*Agri-mek SC	*† Platinum (IF)	Radiant SC	For use where neonicotinoid control is weakening, rotate away from neonicotinoid use for one year.
Foliar Only					
Example C	Blackhawk	*† Beseige	*Rimon 0.83EC	*Agri-mek SC	For use where populations are now difficult to manage with neonicotinoids and adoption of a foliar program is considered, stop using neonicotinoids
Example D	Radiant SC	*† Coragen SC	*Agri-mek SC	*†Sivanto HL	For use where populations are now difficult to manage with neonicotinoids and adoption of a foliar program is considered, stop using neonicotinoids

\*Restricted-use pesticide

† not for use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties ●

## Cucurbit Growers Input Sought

*Sarah Pethybridge, Cornell*

We are conducting a survey to learn about your experiences using row covers and your willingness to adopt a new row cover approach known as mesotunnels. Our study is evaluating the use of mesotunnels in the eastern half of the US for control of the full range of pests and diseases on organic production of cucurbit crops.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary. You may not have used mesotunnels or row cover systems in your production—that is perfectly fine and we still value your opinions. Your responses are valuable to us and will contribute to improving row cover innovations.

**To participate in the survey, please use this link:**

<https://go.iastate.edu/EHWJCH>

The responses you provide will be kept completely confidential, and results will be reported in a summary form only. Please answer the questions by clicking on a response option or entering text in the box. You will have an opportunity to add comments at the end of the survey. Thank you, in advance, for your time and attention! ●



## Dealing with Large Containers of Sanitizer

Robert Hadad, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

It is important to use sanitizers in produce wash water. Having to handle multi-gallon jugs of the stuff to measure out the sanitizer is often a real pain. Besides being cumbersome, handling some of these products can be hazardous. Dispensing small amounts of a PAA or chlorine product from a 10gal container is also difficult to get precise measurements. Without precision, concentrations of sanitizer in the wash water could be off.

A new fact sheet, [Safely Dispensing Sanitizers](#), by Chris Callahan and Andrew Chamberlin with UVM Dept Ag Engineering, is available to cover the “how-to” keep safe and dialing in the correct amounts of product. The fact sheet is part of blog post that covers other methods of dosing and measuring out various amounts of sanitizer while maintaining accuracy. There is a video covering the use of twin neck squeeze bottles for smaller quantities. A second video details how to set up a Dosa-tron for larger quantities for water flow systems. You can download a [PDF version of the Safely Dispensing Sanitizers fact sheet](#) too.

This fact sheet is part of a larger multi-state collaborate food safety wash/pack research and education project called SCRUB which stands for Sanitizing and Cleaning Resources for your Business. To find out more about the [SCRUB project](#) and check out a long list of resources, go to <https://blog.uvm.edu/cwcallah/scrub-project-resources/> or contact Robert Hadad at [rg26@cornell.edu](mailto:rg26@cornell.edu), 585-739-4065. ●

## Reminder When Using Chlorine Sanitizers

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Just a head's up when it comes to using chlorine sanitizers. If you are using a bleach product, then read the label to be sure: a) **the intended use** as a wash water sanitizer is listed, and b) the product has an EPA registration.

The intended use is a critical piece for use of such a product. You cannot use something that isn't labeled for that use. Just like with pesticides, sanitizers are a regulated product for the intended use. So... laundry bleach or swimming pool chlorine tabs are not labeled for use in food systems. ●

## Brief Overview of Recordkeeping Options to Track Produce Sales and Production

Bronwyn Aly, Extension Educator, Illinois Extension

As we move out of February, plans and preparations for the main production season for many growers are well underway for the year. During the next month or so, there is still a bit of breathing room before the daily chores involved in production and marketing become all consuming. But one “chore” that shouldn't be forgotten is reviewing last year's sales and crop production records.

- What crops had the highest profit margin?
- What sales avenue generated the most income?
- What crops do I need to plant more or less of this next season based on customer demand?
- Which planting date, variety, or fertility program yielded the best, and what can I modify this year to improve production?

All of these questions (and several more) have subsequent answers that will provide direction in planning for the next season. But, unless you can remember every detail of last season's production and sales, which would be quite a feat, some form of recordkeeping would be beneficial to your farming enterprise.

The following printable PDF [Recordkeeping Packet for Small-Scale Fruit and Vegetable Growers](#) was created by FLAG, [Farmers' Legal Action Group, Inc.](#) several years ago and is a very basic, straight forward system for those that feel more comfortable using a paper and pencil method of recordkeeping. Instructions within this packet also remind you that certain sections of information that you are tracking will be useful for tax and insurance (if needed) purposes.

In researching information for this article, I came across this presentation, [Record Keeping Tools for Small Fruit and Vegetable Farms](#), by Hal Pepper, University of Tennessee Center for Profitable Agriculture, and Dr. Margarita Velandia, Professor, Agriculture & Resource Economics, University of Tennessee. The presentation provides reminders of the benefits of record keeping as well as outlines three options for maintaining records by using hard copy paper records, Excel spreadsheets, or software. While the links within the presentation on the Excel spreadsheets are broken, they still demonstrate how spreadsheets can be utilized in record keeping. The authors also list a few software options, like [AgSquared](#), [Quickbooks](#), [Veggie Compass](#), and [Quicken](#), and how these tools might be best used in farm operations.

Dr. Velandia also alerted me to a site that provides a more updated [software overview for small farms](#) and lists several newer products that may be a better fit for your record keeping needs. Many of the software products described on this site are designed for organic farmers, helping to keep records needed to maintain certification, but have the flexibility to meet the needs of a range of farming enterprises.

*continued on page 6*

Veggie Compass is one of the resources listed above, and it gets mentioned quite often. In the following journal article, Silva, E.M., Claypool, R., Munsch, J., Hendrickson, J., Mitchel, P., & Mills, J. (2014). Veggie Compass: A Spreadsheet-based Tool to Calculate Cost of Production for Diversified Organic Vegetable Farmers. HortTechnology, Vol.24(3). <https://doi.org/10.21273/HORTTECH.24.3.394>, the authors provide a history of how Veggie Compass was created, how this Excel spreadsheet-based analysis and management software differs from other tools, and a fairly, in-depth description of how to use the program. Veggie Compass is not a record keeping tool but a program to analyze the records you are keeping and help make farm management decisions based on the analyses. While this article is several years old, the need and use of this type of tool is still relevant.

Farm recordkeeping can be a lot like a New Year's resolution for exercising more, you know it's something you should do as it will help to make a positive impact but finding the time to fit it in can be challenging. The best way to get more exercise is to find a routine that is right for you, and the same goes for recordkeeping. Whether you enjoy a platform accessible on multiple devices with linkable spreadsheets that provide daily analysis or a pocket notebook from you chemical salesman and pen from the local bank, find a system that will allow you to keep consistent, thorough records throughout the season. The sales and production recordkeeping options referenced above are just a few examples of the options available to growers to assist with keeping track of farm records and are not meant to be an endorsement for any particular product or system. ●

## Let NYS Know About Your Broadband Needs and Access

*Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Cornell Cooperative Extension, SWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops*

COVID has brought to light the inequities that exist in our rural communities that lack adequate broadband access. From attending CCE virtual events to virtual learning in our schools, and even adapting new technologies on farms, residents of rural NY have been left behind without this crucial resource. Let New York State know about your broadband needs and access by taking their ["Advancing Broadband for New York" survey](#). If you'd like a paper survey, call 1-855-692-2627. ●

## Blueberry Scouting in the Winter

*Anya Osatuke, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Harvest NY*

Pruning is a good time to scout for diseases in blueberries.

Make sure your pruning instruments are sanitized before you begin. Lysol is considered the best sanitizer for pruners, as it kills fungi, viruses, and bacteria, and doesn't corrode metals. A solution of 10% bleach in 90% water is as effective as Lysol, but will corrode metals over time. Rubbing alcohol will work well to kill bacteria and viruses, but isn't very effective against fungal spores.

### Fusicoccum Canker

Reddish spots on canes, often near the ground near a leaf scar. Spots 1 inch and larger develop a bull's eye pattern.



Fusicoccum canker with bull's eye pattern. Cut this away.

### Phomopsis Canker and Twig Blight

Phomopsis is a fast-moving fungus that usually enters blueberries through the tips of the canes. Cut away any cane tips that look black and dead. Watch for dead wood in pruning cuts. If possible, prune down until the wood is all green.



Dead wood from Phomopsis tip blight. Cut this away.



This wood is infected by a fungal canker. Prune it down until all of the wood is green.

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### Stem Gall Wasp

Stem galls can be caused by a small wasp that lays its eggs in the blueberry cane. If the stem galls do not have holes, remove and burn them.



Old blue-gray stem gall with exit holes. The wasps have already left from it.



Fresh stem galls. Remove and burn them.

### Witches' Broom

A rust fungus that dwells on white firs can cause witches' brooms in blueberries, an unproductive overgrowth of branches. Cut affected canes out at the base of the plant.



Witches' broom growth on a blueberry bush. Cut affected cane out at the base of the bush.

All photos used in this article are courtesy of Marvin Pritts via the Berry Diagnostic Tool, Cornell University. ●

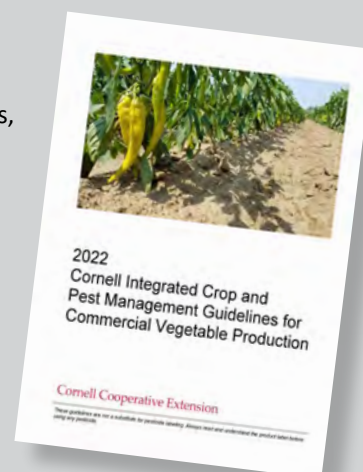
## Cornell Commercial Vegetable Guidelines Available

### Cornell Cooperative Extension

The 2022 Cornell Integrated Crop and Pest Management Guidelines for Commercial Vegetable Production are now available!

Written by Cornell University specialists, this publication is designed to offer producers, seed and chemical dealers, and crop consultants practical information on growing and managing vegetable crops in New York State. Topics include general culture, nutrient management, transplant production, postharvest handling, organic production, and managing common vegetable crop pest concerns. A [preview of the Vegetable Guidelines can be seen online](#).

Cornell Crop and Pest Management Guidelines are available as a print copy (\$43.50), online-only access (\$43.50), or a package combining print and online access (\$61.00). Shipping charges will be added to your order. Cornell Guidelines can be obtained through many local [Cornell Cooperative Extension offices](#) (call to confirm availability), or from [The Cornell Store at Cornell University](#) or call (844) 688-7620. ●



### Did you know that there are Cornell Guidelines for other crops?

There are pest management Guidelines for [Berry Crops](#), [Greenhouse Crops and Herbaceous Ornamentals](#), [Field Crops](#), [Grapes\\*](#), [Hops](#), [Tree Fruit](#), and [Trees and Shrubs\\*](#). The Cornell Store offers them all!

\* 2022 versions are not available yet but will be available soon.

## Upcoming Events

### Northeast Cover Crops Council Conference

March 10-11, 2022 | 9:00 am - 12:30 pm

Online Conference

Dr. Mitch Hunter, a sustainable agriculture and climate resilience expert, and an American Farmland Trust research director, will give a presentation, "All the C's: Congress, Cover Crops, Climate, Carbon and Conservation," covering a number of topics of importance to farmers and researchers.

Registration is \$75, payable by noon on March 7. Certified Crop Advisor credits are available. For conference details or to register, visit the [NECCC website](#).

On March 10, concurrent sessions will focus on three main areas: cover crops and integrated pest management, cover crops and tarping in vegetable systems and on-farm research. Topic areas for the second day will be precision sustainable agriculture, corn and soybean research and cover cropping strategies for weed management. Participants also will receive information on cover crop tools, including the seeding rate and cover crop selector tool.

*Hosted by NECCC, PASA and University of Vermont Extension in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture and the University of Minnesota Digital Center for Risk Management Education Center.*



### 2022 NYS Dry Bean Meeting

March 16, 2022 (Wednesday) | 12:00 pm - 3:00 pm  
Virtual meeting via Zoom

The NYS Dry Bean Meeting will be back online again this year, with presentations covering the latest research in NY dry beans. Topic areas include market updates, white mold management, western bean cutworm and soybean cyst nematode management, dry bean variety testing, and incorporating NY dry beans into schools. The [full meeting agenda](#) is now posted online.

This event will be held virtually via Zoom, and 1.5 DEC credits will be available. Price: \$10 for CVP Enrollees, \$15 for Non-enrollees. [REGISTER ONLINE](#) at CVP.CCE. CORNELL.EDU/EVENTS.PHP



### Success with Laser Scarecrows in 2022

March 22, 2022 (Tuesday) | 9:00 am - 10:30 am

Online via Zoom

Frustrated with bird control on your farm? Curious about what laser scarecrows are or how to optimize their set up? The University of Rhode Island and Cornell Cooperative Extension have teamed up to share their research

and on-farm experiences using the University of Rhode Island laser scarecrow which utilizes a constantly moving green laser beam to scare birds away from fields.

This workshop will feature a presentation by Rebecca Nelson Brown and David Brown of the University of Rhode Island about the laser scarecrow and what improvements have been made for 2022. Cornell Cooperative Extension Educators Chuck Bornt and Julie Kikkert will share their experiences testing the devices on New York farms—plus we'll open the floor to cooperating growers to share their tips for success on the farm. Newly improved laser scarecrow kits will again be available for 2022 for those who wish to partner with our research.

**COST AND REGISTRATION:** This online event is FREE! Registration is required to receive the Zoom link. The link will be in your confirmation email. [Register now](#) at CVP.CCE. CORNELL.EDU. For more information, contact Julie Kikkert at 585-394-3977 x404 or [jrk2@cornell.edu](mailto:jrk2@cornell.edu)

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## Upcoming Events

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### GAPs Farm Food Safety Training

March 23, 2022 (Wednesday) | 9:00 am - 4:00 pm  
Virtual Zoom Training

This workshop will cover the principles and practices of farm food safety for fresh produce farmers. Whether a buyer is asking for you to have a GAPs audit/certification or you just want to learn about improving food safety practices, this workshop is for you.

Topics are broken down into sections covering assessing situations where risk of microbial contamination is a problem. These include land use, appraising adjacent land issues, handling manure/compost, wildlife and domestic animals, water sources/quality, pre-harvest, harvest, and post-harvest operations, wash/pack procedures, facility hygiene and sanitation, and worker training.

Pre-registration is required. Cost is \$25/farm. [Register online](https://www.cvp.cce.cornell.edu/events.php) at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/EVENTS.PHP. We need a minimum of 10 farms to run this training. Contact Robert Hadad for more info: [rgh26@cornell.edu](mailto:rgh26@cornell.edu) or 585-739-4065.



### CleanSweepNY: Pesticide Drop Off Events in WNY

May 10, 2022 (Tuesday) in Lockport  
May 11, 2022 (Wednesday) in Spencerport  
May 12, 2022 (Thursday) in Waterloo  
May 13, 2022 (Friday) in Camillus

[CleanSweepNY](https://www.cleansweepny.org) is offering pesticide drop off events in Lockport on May 10, Spencerport on May 11, Waterloo on May 12, and Camillus on May 13. CleanSweepNY events offer farmers and others with pesticide licenses the opportunity to safely dispose of unusable, old, and no-longer-registered pesticides along with other waste chemicals.

Registration is required to participate in the CleanSweepNY events. Email [info@cleansweepny.org](mailto:info@cleansweepny.org) or call 518-225-8146 to sign up for a spot.



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# Cornell Cooperative Extension Cornell Vegetable Program

480 North Main Street  
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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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