



VEGEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

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Tomatoes: August Nutrient Update

Judson Reid, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

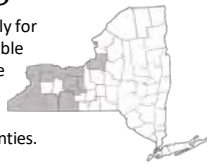
We are in peak season for local tomatoes, with heavy yields of high-quality fruit making their way to farmers markets, CSAs and produce auctions. Over the past decades breeding efforts have led to varieties that meet grower and consumer demands including fruit size, quality and in particular, earliness. The varieties we have today ripen larger fruit sooner than ever before. These are great market attributes, but often come at an expense to overall crop health. Specifically, nutrient demand from the fruit load leads to deficiencies in the canopy. As nutrient levels decline in the canopy, the plants begin to drop flowers and quality decreases in the fruit that has set. Although it is not always possible, monitoring foliar nutrient levels and responding to deficiencies before they become visible, can prevent the August crash-and-burn scenario we see so often in tomatoes.



Figure 1. Magnesium (lower left leaf) and potassium (upper right leaf) deficiencies from an August tomato crop. This crash-and-burn of nutrients leads to decreased quality and yield. Photo: Judson Reid, CCE. (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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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.



The next issue of VegEdge newsletter will be produced on August 17, 2022.

Accumulated Growing Degree Days, 8/8/22

Nina Gropp, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD)
Base 50°F: April 1 - August 8, 2022

Location**	2022	2021	2020
Albion	1804	1835	1774
Appleton	1694	1661	1691
Arkport	1571	1429	1529
Bergen	1758	1649	1730
Brocton	1774	1697	1706
Buffalo*	1814	1808	1825
Ceres	1471	1485	1489
Elba	1660	1571	1655
Fairville	1694	1585	1687
Farmington	1697	1635	1704
Fulton*	1685	1587	1734
Geneva	1779	1684	1763
Hammondsport	1704	1584	1699
Hanover	1756	1672	1696
Jamestown	1527	1470	1482
Lodi	1949	1385	1784
Lyndonville	1657	1670	1740
Niagara Falls*	1895	1753	1741
Penn Yan*	1842	1770	1827
Rochester*	1812	1705	1765
Romulus	1837	1737	1821
Sodus	1848	1730	1702
Versailles	1702	1599	1656
Waterport	1718	1645	1707
Williamson	1677	1569	1650

* Airport stations

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

continued from page 1

Foliar nutrient sampling is simple for the grower; collect a representative sample of leaves and send to the lab of choice. The Cornell Vegetable Program has worked with Waters Ag Lab for many years, but there are other reputable labs including Dairy One, Waypoint Analytical and more. Which leaves to sample? We look for the most recently fully matured leaf; generally, 5 or 6 down from the growing point, although this can be a bit difficult to find in determinate varieties. How many leaves to take? Not many, as the lab needs less than a quart to run their tests. Which plants? We want a representative sample, avoiding obviously diseased plants, similar to the approach for soil tests. And to be clear, the sample requires full compound leaves, cleanly snapped from the stem and sent fresh to the lab. If foliar nutrients have been applied (such as magnesium or copper), leaves should be gently rinsed and air dried before sending out. We like to overnight our samples to avoid any breakdown in transit.

What do we do with the results? Ideally, we spot trends over the course of the season with multiple tests and respond by increasing or decreasing materials in the fertigation system. Common nutrients of concern include potassium, magnesium and manganese. Nutrient sampling is of most value where drip irrigation is connected to an injector, however in systems without plastic mulch, dry materials such as blood meal (for nitrogen deficiencies) can be worked into the upper soil level, followed by irrigation. Need help with foliar sampling or maintaining tomato nutrient levels? Call Judson, Robert or Elizabeth.

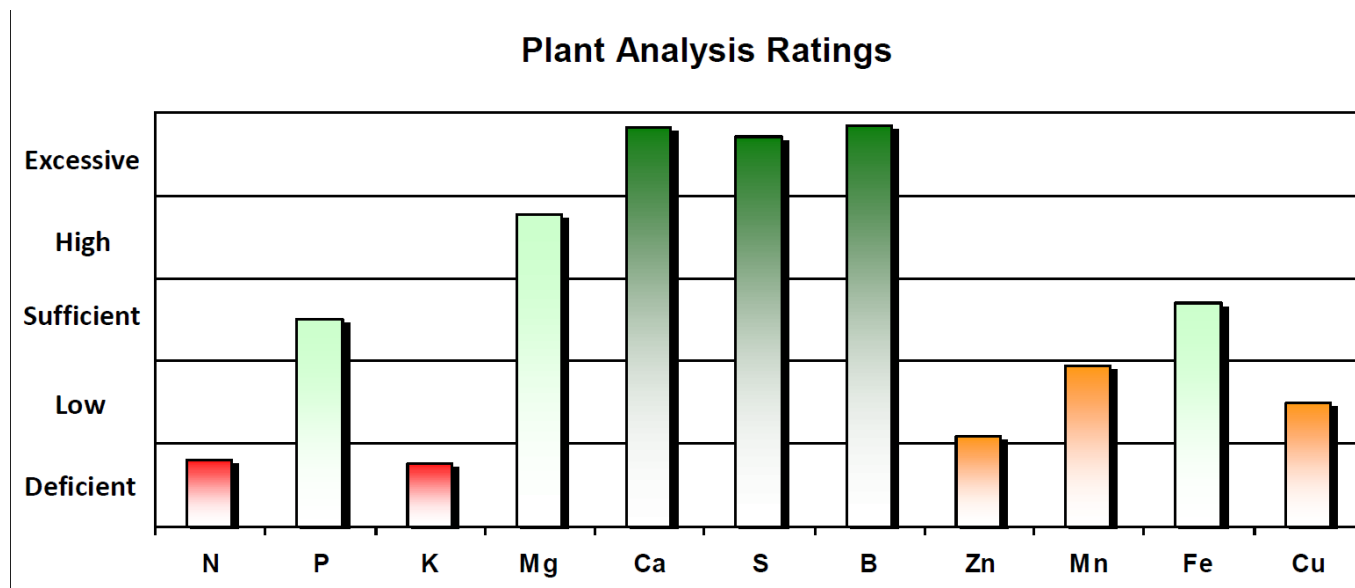


Figure 2. A real-life tomato foliar sample reveals deficient levels of nitrogen, potassium, and several micronutrients. Sending in samples throughout the growing season allows growers to detect downward trends and make the appropriate corrections in fertigation.

Algae in Irrigation Water

Lisa McKegg, University of Massachusetts Extension Vegetable Program

Originally published in the August 4, 2022 issue of [Vegetable Notes](#)

After visiting local vegetable farms in the past few weeks, I observed that irrigation ponds have really been impacted by the low amount of rainfall and high temperatures. Pond weed is commonplace, but algal blooms are also showing up. From a food safety perspective, algae contamination hasn't been on our radar until recently. Digging further into algae, it became apparent that surface water with algae present does, in fact, pose a health threat if applied to as irrigation to produce in the field. We have reached out to FDA for guidance but in the meantime, NYS DEC has some information useful for growers. Our colleagues with UMass Extension were a step ahead and recently published an article in their grower newsletter. Used by permission, here is their Vegetable Notes article. – R. Hadad, CVP

The conditions of this summer—hot and dry—are especially conducive to the build-up of excessive algae in surface waters. While algae is normal and even beneficial (it contributes oxygen to the atmosphere), too much algae in farm

continued from page 3

ponds or reservoirs used for irrigation can clog irrigation equipment and contribute to the accumulation of muck that can trap plant and human pathogens. Algae are aquatic plants that need the same nutrients that crop plants do, so when nutrients—especially nitrogen and phosphorus, often from fertilizer applications or manure runoff—accumulate in the water, algae proliferate. The best ways to prevent problems from algae are to 1) prevent excessive growth by reducing the nutrients that run-off into the water from field applications, 2) create vegetative buffers around ponds to filter out nutrients, 3) avoid addition of leaves or grass clippings to water, and 4) aerate the water to increase oxygen levels and increase the levels of anaerobic bacteria that feed on organic matter and help reduce nutrients. There are also a variety of materials that can be added to ponds to prevent algae build-up, including pond dyes that block sunlight and reduce algae's ability to photosynthesize, and beneficial bacteria that compete with algae for food. Addition of barley straw to the water has been shown to be somewhat effective as well. Chemical algaecides are available for reducing algae levels once they've built up, but unless conditions change, populations will rebound. See this [Purdue Extension fact sheet](#) for more on managing algae in irrigation ponds.

Another important reason to pay attention to algae is that some species produce substances that can be toxic to humans and animals. Toxic algae may become dominant in stagnant water, especially during periods of drought and high temperatures. These Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) made up of cyanobacteria (sometimes called blue-green algae) can make people and animals sick when they ingest, or inhale affected water. Typically, cyanobacteria will look like a blue or green mat or scum on the surface of the water. If you see these concerning signs in your irrigation water sources, avoid contacting the water, don't allow pets or livestock to drink from it, and don't allow the water to directly contact the edible portions of food crops. Avoid using algaecides since the toxins are contained within algal cells and are released when cells die. The NY Dept of Environmental Conservation provides more information on their website, <https://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/77118.html>.



In this photo, the grower is managing an irrigation pond using blue pond dye and beneficial bacteria to reduce algal blooms from occurring. You can plainly see the bluish hue to the water and lack of algae scum on the surface.

(photo by UMass Extension)

Crop Insights:

CVP Team Observations from the Field and Research Based Recommendations

BEETS

The weather has become more favorable for Cercospora leaf spot (CLS). From the CLS Decision Support System

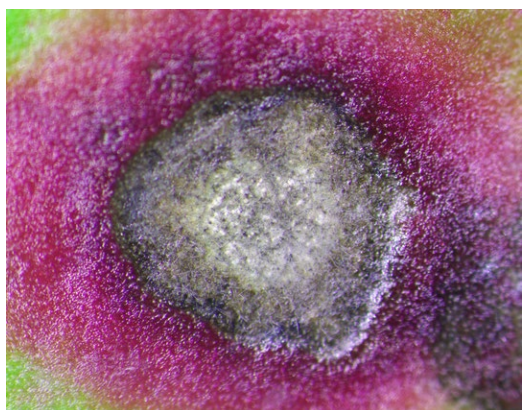
<https://newa.cornell.edu/beet-cercospora-leaf-spot/>: in our region the following weather stations recorded high risk for CLS infection on August 8 and 9: Conesus Lake South, Medina, and Sodus. The Medina weather station has been consistently high this year which makes me think there is a problem with the sensors there. I am looking into this situation. The CLS infection risk was low at all other stations we downloaded data from: Albion, Bergen, Elba, Geneva, Lyndonville, and Waterport. Remember to scout your fields.

If you are using the app “Sampling by Cornell” that I introduced last week (available for iOS devices), open the app and select the pathosystem – your’re in luck because so far only Cercospora leaf spot of table beets is listed until more crops are added in the future. Next you are asked to “Select the Goal”, either Estimation or Classification. For this purpose, you should select “classification”. A set of critical values, as incidence thresholds are shown (5%, 10%, 20%, 40%). The user may select their preference based on previous studies. For example, the Pethybridge lab has identified that the most efficacious control of CLS with Tilt or Miravis Prime was obtained when applications began at one CLS lesion per leaf. This threshold is equivalent to 10% to 20% of disease incidence using sequential sampling plans. The next screen, “Field List” allows the user to select a field by navigating to a location on a map or by proximity within a list. If the user has already registered a field, it will be shown as a red pin. After selecting a field, detailed step by step instructions for the sequential sampling procedure are provided.

Not all fields will require a fungicide spray, but if you need to spray, follow these tips:

- The **optimal time for the first application** should be evaluated following in-row canopy closure (contact between plants) and coincide with the first period of high risk.
- The **Re-Application Interval** specified on the fungicide label should also be consulted as to when to start evaluating risk periods for the subsequent applications.
- The **optimal time for subsequent fungicide applications** varies according to product choice, moderate (yellow) risk for Tilt and high (red) risk for Miravis Prime.
- The **Pre-Harvest Interval** for each fungicide should also be observed when approaching the latter part of the season (14 days for Tilt, 7 days for Miravis Prime and consult that label for other products).

For example, when using Tilt, the optimal threshold is Moderate (indicated by yellow). The reapplication interval for Tilt specified on the label is 14 days. This means that after the first application the second should not be considered for another 14 days, irrespective of the risk periods that occur during this period. – JK



Cercospora leaf spot (CLS) of table beets. Look for black dots (pseudostromata) with a hand lens to confirm CLS.

COLE CROPS

The imported cabbageworm (ICW) is green, velvety, and has a narrow yellow line along its back. A broken yellow line also occurs on each side. The ICW has 5 instars which vary in size – the larvae shown in the photo is in its 5th instar and will soon enter the pupal stage. Bt, spinosad and pyrethroid products are effective against ICW. - EB



Photo: A velvety green imported cabbageworm crawling on the tip of a pencil, with cabbage plants in the background. Photo taken by Sarah Caldwell, CCE.

CUCURBITS

Alternaria

On melon leaves are ring spots

Treat aggressively - EB

DRY BEANS

Mexican bean beetles continue to feed in many dry bean fields this week. Keep an eye on fields where beetle numbers have been high in the past as they can cause serious damage to beans if left unchecked. Adults and larvae will feed on leaves and pods, and management is recommended when there is greater than 15% defoliation. Japanese beetles have also been found feeding in numerous fields this week. – ML

Western Bean Cutworm Report

Western bean cutworm is being monitored at 12 dry bean locations in the region (Alexander, Avoca Hill, Avoca Valley, Caledonia, Churchville, Pavilion, Penfield, Penn Yan 1, Penn Yan 2, LeRoy, Wayland, and Wyoming). All locations have now hit peak flight, and moth numbers are lower this year across the region. Scouting should begin this week in dry beans, especially where WBC numbers have been high in past years.

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 Margie Lund, CVP):

Western bean cutworm (WBC) trap set date and WBC adult numbers by date for each dry bean trap location.

<u>Dry Bean Location</u>	<u>Trap Set</u>	<u>7/5/2</u> <u>2</u>	<u>7/12/2</u> <u>2</u>	<u>7/19/2</u> <u>2</u>	<u>7/26/2</u> <u>2</u>	<u>8/2/2</u> <u>2</u>	<u>8/9/2</u> <u>2</u>	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>WBC</u>
Alexander (Genesee Co.)	6/27/22	0	1	11	18	23	9	62
Avoca Hill (Steuben Co.)	6/27/22	0	1	10	31	53	23	118
Avoca Valley (Steuben Co.)	6/27/22	0	2	4	19	28	23	76
Caledonia (Livingston Co.)	6/27/22	1	3	8	25	36	36	109
Churchville (Monroe Co.)	6/27/22	0	3	30	36	31	24	124
LeRoy (Genesee Co.)	6/27/22	0	2	67	92	95	64	320
Pavilion (Genesee Co.)	6/27/22	0	1	5	4	3	5	18
Penfield (Monroe Co.)	6/27/22	3	2	26	94	120	85	330
Penn Yan 1 (Yates Co.)	6/27/22	1	2	6	19	29	20	77
Penn Yan 2 (Yates Co.)	6/27/22	0	0	12	7	31	11	61
Wayland (Steuben Co.)	6/27/22	1	1	4	34	90	47	177
Wyoming (Wyoming Co.)	6/27/22	0	3	24	13	13	1	54
Western Bean Cutworm trap counts by date								

ONIONS

Harvest of early maturing varieties of early planted transplanted fields began a couple of weeks ago and continues. Most direct seeded fields are bulbing (1.5-2.5" bulbs) and are at various stages of lodging. During bulbing is the most critical timing for water needs in onion, and most growers have been supplementing natural rainfall (of which there has not been much) with irrigation. Typically, it is recommended to irrigate through bulbing until the crop is within 2 weeks of harvest (e.g. once they have lodged and you want them to dry down). Typically, the last pesticide spray is applied at 50% lodging. Spray programs are in the home stretch with 2-4 sprays to go.

Generally, leaf disease pressure is very low with Botrytis leaf blight (BLB) halos hard to find, BLB necrotic spots steadily increasing over the past few weeks, but still at very low counts (< 5.0 per leaf), Stemphylium leaf blight (SLB) appearing secondary in most fields (especially in Elba), and no detection of downy mildew (DM). Although SLB appears primary in some fields in Oswego and Wayne counties, multiple target spots per plant, black- and purple-colored target spots and dark SLB sporulation of necrotic leaf tips remain at very low incidence. For more information on primary vs. secondary SLB, see article in July 27 issue of Veg Edge. FRAC 3 + 3 (highest label rates) is the only fungicide option that has activity on SLB spores and target spots. We have been evaluating our on-farm fungicide trials over the past 2 weeks and are seeing SLB come through single FRAC 3 treatments, while FRAC 3 + 3 look much cleaner. SLB is developing resistance to FRAC 3 and single product FRAC 3 apps will select for insensitive isolates, which means that SLB will be even harder to control next year. If your crop is not at risk of excessive leaf

dieback (30% or more) prior to lodging, it is doubtful that SLB will reduce bulb size, in which case if you can grow the crop with only 2 apps of FRAC 3 + 3, do it! Add a FRAC P07 product such as Rampart or Reveille to the tank mix to compensate for poor SLB control with improved plant health during the final stretch of onion spray program. Viathon 3 pt + Tilt 8 fl oz (FRAC 3c + P07, 3a) is a common FRAC 3 + 3 spray. The maximum seasonal use for both of these products is 2 applications (highest label rates). In New York, we have a total of 11 FRAC 3 highest labeled rate applications among 7 FRAC 3 products (Table 1). Although certainly not all combinations have been trialed, theoretically, you could choose any two products and add a FRAC P07 product for extra prevention of leaf dieback/improved plant health and it should perform as well as Viathon + Tilt. With greater chances of dew during the month of August and thick crop canopies, make sure you include a fungicide with activity on DM in the tank mix. These include mancozeb (FRAC M3), FRAC 11 (such as in Quadris Top) and FRAC P07. Since SLB chases DM, DM will be very hard to manage now that we have such limited SLB fungicides. 2022 Cornell Onion Fungicide Cheat Sheets are available online

at https://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=781&crumb=crops|crops|onions|crop*20

Onion thrips are going bonkers in Elba now that harvest has begun. High rate of Exirel 20.5 fl oz and Radiant 10 fl oz + Lannate LV 3 pt have effectively knocked back out-of-control populations (5-8 thrips per leaf). – CH

Table 1. Seasonal maximum use rates for FRAC 3 fungicides used in onions for control of Stemphylium leaf blight (SLB).

	FRAC 3a ¹	FRAC 3b	FRAC 3c	FRAC 3d
Active ingredient	propiconazole	difenaconazole	tebuconazole	mefentrifluconazole
Product and Maximum Rate/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tilt 8 fl oz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quadris Top 14 fl oz Inspire Super 20 fl oz Luna Flex 13.6 fl oz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viathon 3 pt Luna Experience 12.8 fl oz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cevya 5 fl oz
No. of maximum rate apps ² allowable per season	2	4 total among these 3 products ³	2 total among these 2 products ³	3

¹FRAC: Fungicide Resistance Action Committee. The number is the FRAC code for mode of action (e.g. 3) and the abc's indicate the different active ingredients within the same sub-class per FRAC.

²For managing fungicide resistance in SLB, Cornell recommends using a minimum of two FRAC 3 products of the highest labeled rate per tank mix when using FRAC 3 in rotation.

³For example, for FRAC 3c, you may use 2 apps of Viathon, 2 apps of Luna Experience or 1 app of Viathon + 1 app of Luna Experience, but you would exceed the maximum allowable use if you used 2 apps of Viathon + 1 app of Luna Experience.

PEPPERS

Fruit issues: sunscald (lack of foliage cover), blossom end rot (insufficient or inconsistent water), stink bugs and tarnished plant bugs stinging fruit leaving little unripe spots, corn borers drilling fruit (nothing to do once that occurs), and secondary fungal or bacterial infections. Foliar: Seeing bacterial leaf spot getting going again (copper, high rate), and some incidental red headed flea beetles (no big deal).

POTATOES

Flea beetles remain a problem in some potato fields. Many fields are showing signs of Verticillium and foliage is starting to brown, this is not uncommon this time of year, especially in fields that contain potatoes regularly.

Simcast forecasting indicates that Ceres and Farmington have reached the 30 blight units (BU) needed to trigger a spray for late blight this week, while many other locations will surpass 30 BUs by the end of the week. If the weather station closest to you has not yet reached 30 BU and the forecast indicates that it will in the next 2-3 days, a spray is still recommended. Because weather conditions can vary depending on topography and altitude, the recent disease

information and disease forecasts will be most accurate very close to the weather station used. For locations that are not close to a weather station, forecast information should only be used as a **general indication** of how favorable weather has been for late blight. Late blight has been found in Ontario, Canada in tomato in the past few weeks. On a national level, no new late blight outbreaks have been reported, only two outbreaks in FL earlier this season according to usablight.org. –ML

Late Blight Risk Chart

8/10/22

Location	Blight Units ¹ 8/3-8/9	Blight Units ² 8/10-8/12	Location	Blight Units ¹ 8/3-8/9	Blight Units ² 8/10-8/12
Albion	8	13	Geneva	13	19
Arkport	16	26	Hammondsport	12	12
Baldwinsville	18	28	Knowlesville	21	27
Bergen	10	10	Lyndonville	12	18
Brant	22	22	Medina	22	29
Buffalo	22	38	Niagara Falls	13	30
Burt	-	-	Penn Yan	19	36
Ceres	39	45	Rochester	22	34
Dansville	18	35	Sodus	23	28
Elba (Muck)	19	29	Versailles	8	14
Fairville	22	32	Wellsville	25	43
Farmington	31	36	Williamson	9	9
Fulton	26	46			

Calculated using a May 26 crop emergence date, last fungicide application August 3, cultivar Reba.

Numbers in red indicate locations that have or will surpass the 30 blight units needed to trigger a fungicide application.

¹ Past week Simcast Blight Units (BU)

² Three-day predicted Simcast Blight Units (BU)

SQUASH

If I were a squash
I'd want to be protected
from gummy stem blight - EB

SWEET CORN

Birds come from the sky
Raccoons raid corn from the ground
Spider mites abound - EB

TOMATOES

It began to rain.
And now diseases emerge.
Stink bug damage, too. - EB

Upcoming Events

Genesee Region Vegetable Meeting

August 17, 2022 (Wednesday) | 5:00 pm - 7:45 pm
meet at 2889 Pratt Rd, Batavia, NY 14020

2.0 DEC credits in 1a, 10, 23

0.25 DEC credits in 4 (seed treatment)

RSVP by noon on Tuesday, Aug. 16 to Elizabeth Buck at 585-406-3419

Potato Variety Trial Tour – Margie Lund, Cornell Vegetable Program

See 26 table stock & specialty varieties!

Troubleshooting carrot challenges – Julie Kikkert, Cornell Vegetable Program

Carrots are a finicky crop with many challenges. Topics expected to be covered in this group discussion: variety selection, promoting quick germination & even stand, mechanical weed suppression, herbicides & weed resistance, disease management, nematode control.

Seed Production as Crop Diversification - Crystal Stewart-Courtens, ENY Commercial Hort Program

Seed production can be an attractive form of alternative income for a vegetable farm. Crystal will share what it is like to raise seed crops and outline steps that help produce clean seed, including long rotations, disease forecast monitoring, and strong scouting skills.

Managing bacterial diseases in tomatoes – Elizabeth Buck, Cornell Vegetable Program

Tomato bacterial diseases are notoriously hard to control. What cultural controls can growers use to prevent bacterial disease? Do biopesticides offer new hopes for improved prevention and control?

Do Laser Scarecrows Work? – Julie Kikkert, Cornell Vegetable Program

See a battery-operated laser scarecrow demo & hear the latest research on how well they deter birds.

Vine crop diseases & pests – Elizabeth Buck & Robert Hadad, Cornell Vegetable Program

All sorts of vine crop problems arise in late summer. We'll walk through the current line up of pest and diseases and give some advice for bringing a clean, well-storing crop in from the field.

7:45 pm – Meeting adjourns. Qualifying applicators pick up DEC credits.

Chipping Potato Twilight Meeting

August 25, 2022 (Thursday) | 5:00 pm - 6:30 pm, dinner to follow
Mahany Farms, 10046 NY-36, Dansville, NY 14437

View the chipping potato variety trial and hear updates from Walter De Jong of Cornell! Mike Mager of Arctic Refrigeration will provide updates in potato storage. Brian Nault, Cornell, and Margie Lund, CCE, will talk about insecticidal rotations for Colorado potato beetle and other potato insect updates. 1.0 DEC (categories 1a, 10, 23) recertification credits are available. For more information, contact Margie Lund, mel296@cornell.edu.

NY Sweet Corn Trap Report, 8/9/22

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

Thirty sites reported statewide this week. European corn borer (ECB)- E was caught at five sites and ECB-Z was caught at four sites. The hybrid ECB was caught at four of the seven sites trapping for it: Geneva (1), Hurley (7), Penn Yan (1), and Sherwood (1). Twenty-two sites reported corn earworm (CEW) catches this week with twenty sites 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 thirteen sites and Western bean cutworm (WBC) was caught at twenty-six sites. According to the Hanson model, >90% of WBC flight emergence occurred at most sites.

WNY Phormone Trap Catches: August 9, 2022

Location	ECB -E	ECB -Z	ECB Hybrid	CEW	FAW	WBC	DD to Date
Batavia (Genesee)	0	0	NA	1	0	12	3082
Bellona (Yates)	0	0	0	2	11	86	3153
Collins (Erie)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2936
Eden (Erie)	0	0	NA	13	14	15	3067
Farmington (Ontario)	8	1	NA	0	0	3	3149
Geneva (Ontario)	0	0	1	5	0	1	3120
Hamlin (Monroe)	0	6	NA	19	9	31	3027
Leroy (Genesee)	0	0	NA	6	0	15	3063
Lyndonville (Orleans)	0	0	NA	9	0	15	3001
Oswego (Oswego)	0	0	NA	0	0	64	2862
Panama (Chautauqua)	0	0	NA	6	0	7	2726
Penn Yan (Yates)	0	4	1	9	0	1	3078
Portville (Cattaraugus)	16	0	NA	7	6	2	3732
Ransomville (Niagara)	1	0	NA	0	0	1	3103
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	0	0	0	NA	0	3	3062
Williamson (Wayne)	0	0	NA	17	0	48	2857

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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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