Cornell Cooperative Extension | Cornell Vegetable Program

VEGEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

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Rolling Onions to "Stop the Rot"

Christy Hoepting, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

In a 2021 on-farm study, we observed numerically 35% less bacterial bulb rot when plants with 40-50% leaf dieback that were "dying standing up" were rolled (4.2%) compared to those that were left standing (6.5%) and those that were pulled 2 weeks early (6.4%) (Table 1, Fig 1). In this study, the onions were pulled almost 13 days after they were rolled, during which time 1.57 inches of rain fell in four events with one of them dropping 0.5 inches of rain in 1 hour, while the others dropped 0.5 inches in 3-4 hours. Splashing rain from heavy rainfall may introduce bacterial pathogens into the neck area and leaf axils of standing onions. In theory, rolled onions with their necks and leaf axils tucked away are less prone to bacterial infections caused by splashing rain.

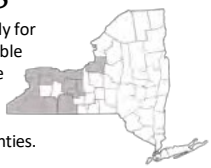
The onions that were pulled 13 days early had the same amount of bulb rot as those that were left standing (6.4%) but numerically lower yield. Although not significant, yield in the Pulled Early treatment (475 cwt/A) was 5% lower than the standard treatment (501 cwt/A) by 26 cwt/A. The Rolled treatment had numerically the highest yield (535 cwt/A) by 6.8% (= 35 cwt/A), which may be in part due to this treatment having less bulb rot.

More rolling and early pulling studies are underway in 2022 to further study these pre-harvest cultural practices on bulb rot and marketable yield.

Fig. 1. Left: An example of an onion roller that is used to gently knock over onion plants that have not lodged. Right: An empty seed bucket was used to gently roll onions that were dying standing up with 40% leaf dieback in a 2021 on-farm trial. Photos: C. Hoepting, Cornell.

(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 September 14, 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	2240	2437	2233
Appleton	2141	2200	2146
Arkport	1948	1894	1947
Bergen	2181	2177	2172
Brocton	2182	2216	2154
Buffalo*	2256	2380	2329
Ceres	1830	1970	1875
Elba	2057	2072	2069
Fairville	2112	2113	2130
Farmington	2110	2158	2137
Fulton*	2105	2103	2195
Geneva	2210	2202	2215
Hammondsport	2103	2082	2150
Hanover	2166	2200	2126
Jamestown	1867	1930	1871
Lodi	2393	1812	2264
Lyndonville	2083	2208	2202
Niagara Falls*	2364	2332	2199
Penn Yan*	2270	2295	2311
Rochester*	2248	2239	2215
Romulus	2272	2269	2299
Sodus	2291	2286	2174
Versailles	2096	2111	2069
Waterport	2143	2177	2167
Williamson	2078	2084	2083

* Airport stations

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

continued from page 1

Table 1. Effect of rolling onions that were "dying standing up" on bulb rot and yield, on-farm field study, Elba, NY, 2021 (Hoepting et al.).

Treatment					Dec 8-10	
Practice	Crop Condition	Date Rolled	Date Pulled	Date Harvested	Bulb Rot (%)	Marketable Yield (cwt/A)
Pull Early	At pulling: 4-6 green leaves 40-50% leaf dieback Roots holding on	--	28 Aug	24 Sep (27 d after pulled)	6.4	475
Rolling	At rolling: 4-6 green leaves 40-50% leaf dieback Roots holding on	28 Aug	10 Sep (13 d after rolled)	24 Sep (14 d after rolled)	**4.2**	**535**
Standard (Left Standing)	At pulling: Foliage 95% dried down, except for "stiff necks" Roots letting go	--	10 Sep	24 Sep (14 d after pulled)	6.5	501
***p value*[1]**					***0.1000***	***0.3371***

[1]Fisher's Protected Least Significant Differences Test, differences are significant when p <0.05.

Monkeypox: CDC Guidance for Farm Worker Housing (8/9/22)

Richard Stup, Cornell Agricultural Workforce Development

COVID has been tough, and the last thing any of us need is a new disease. Unfortunately, Monkeypox is circulating in the population. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has posted guidance about Monkeypox to their website. CDC indicates the disease is spread through close contact, including: direct contact with a rash, respiratory secretions, and through contact with shared fabrics like clothing, bedding, or towels. For these reasons, CDC gives particular guidance for congregate housing settings, which would include farm worker housing in many cases. Employers who operate farm worker housing should review CDC guidance on issues such as: communications with employees, responding to cases, identification of cases, handwashing, cleaning and disinfection, and personal protective equipment. This is particularly important as new workers arrive for fall harvest and housing population densities increase. Please take steps now, such as communication and increased sanitation measures, to prevent the spread of Monkeypox among the farm workforce.

Monkeypox Factsheets (added 8/16/2022)

Last week we shared recent CDC information about Monkeypox and its potential for spread in communal housing situations such as for farm workers. Since then, Dr. Kaitlyn Lutz from the CCE's Northwest New York Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops Team produced flyers in English and Spanish for producers to use for communication with employees.

- Monkeypox Flyer in English
- Monkeypox Flyer in Spanish

In addition, the Institute for Food Safety at Cornell University developed a Monkeypox Factsheet for the Food Industry. You can also find the factsheet under the resources page on the IFS@CU's website.

Non-herbicide Management Options for Canada Thistle in Specialty Crops

Meredith Melendez, Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Canada thistle can be difficult to manage because of its deep taproot, perennial growth, and ability to reproduce through both seed dispersal and root shoots. Learn more about non-herbicide life cycle disruptions that can be used in the development of a short and long term management plan through the Canada thistle decision tool fact sheet and an informational video. These resources are one of a five-part weed management series funded by USDA Specialty Crop Block Grant AM190100.

Note from J. Kikkert, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program: If you cannot access this information on the internet, please contact one of our specialists listed on the back page and we can send the fact sheet to you directly.

Winter Squash and Pumpkin Storage

Robert Hadad, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

To have good quality fruit going into the storage season, you need to be sure you are controlling powdery mildew. PM affects more than just the leaves. Fruit size can be reduced if leaf canopy is inefficient at producing the nutrition goes into larger fruit. Poor canopy can also cause sun scald on the skin of squash. Maybe worse yet, PM can also affect stems, making them weaker and breakage is easier. If the stems break off at the fruit then this can open the squash up to disease. For pumpkins, a broken stem is the kiss of death from a customer sales standpoint.

At the end of each season, there always seems to be a change in the weather brining on a rush to get pumpkins and winter squash out of the field. Then later in the fall or early winter, there are calls about pumpkins or winter squash breaking down before their time. To get ahead of the game, you need to think about harvest and be ready to deal with an onslaught of tons of vine crops coming out of the field seemingly all at once. Below is a great article laying out the harvesting of pumpkins and squash in advance. - *RH*

Winter Squash and Pumpkin Storage

by Jonathan R. Schultheis, Extension Horticultural Specialist; Charles W. Averre, Extension Plant Pathologist
Department of Horticultural Science North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service, North Carolina State University

When to Harvest

Immature squash and pumpkins do not store well; therefore, be sure that fruit is mature before harvesting. Mature butternut, acorn and hubbard type squash have very hard skins that cannot be punctured with your thumb nail. Additionally, as squash mature, the fresh, bright, juvenile surface sheen changes to a dull, dry-appearing surface. Most true pumpkins have softer skin than those mentioned above but will exhibit the same surface appearance alterations.

Dead vines do not necessarily indicate the squash and pumpkins on the vines are mature. When vines die prematurely from disease, stress or early frost, fruits are usually immature, of low quality, and will not store as successfully as those grown on healthy vines which die naturally.

Guard Against Injury

Whether in a home, garden or commercial planting, special care should be exercised to protect harvested fruit from excessively high (>95 ^{o}F) and cold (<50^{o}F) temperatures, asphyxiation, and mechanical injuries such as scratches, cuts, or bruises. Not only are mechanical injuries unsightly, they also provide an easy entrance for various rot-producing organisms. Packing lines and all conveyances should be padded with old carpeting, foam rubber or similar shock-absorbing material. Ideally, large fruit, such as pumpkins, should not be stacked on top of each other. Padding material, such as grain straw, should be used liberally if fruits have to be stacked during harvest. If they must be stacked for shipping, they should never be more than three fruit deep.

Curing and Storage

Storage facilities should be equipped with accurate temperature and humidity controls, and a system to provide at least one air exchange per day. A fan to provide air circulation is also recommended to maintain uniform temperature and humidity throughout the storage room. There is limited information on the value of a curing period. Except for acorn types, which lose their quality during curing, experience tends to support a 10-day curing period with 80 to 85°F and a relative humidity of 80 to 85%. After the curing period, maintain temperatures as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Recommended optimum storage conditions for pumpkins and winter squashes

Type	Relative Humidity	Temperature Conditions	Approx. Length of Storage	Remarks
Pumpkins	50 to 75%	50 to 55°F	2 to 3 months	Fruit should be mature. Don't store with apples.
Hubbards	70 to 75%	50 to 55°F	5 to 6 months	Stores well.
Acorn	50 to 75%	50°F	5 to 8 weeks	At temperatures >55°F, surface becomes yellow and flesh becomes stringy.
Butternut or Buttercups	50 to 75%	50°F	2 to 3 months	Keep from getting too cold.

When winter squash are removed from storage, they should be marketed or consumed immediately, as rot can develop quickly. Black rot, dry rot, and bacterial soft rot are the principal causes of spoilage in stored winter squash.

CROP INSIGHTS

CVP Team Observations from the Field and Research-Based Recommendations

BEETS

Cercospora leaf spot (CLS) has become prevalent this past week, following periods of high risk of infection. Moderate risk for infection was achieved in Sodus, NY on Aug 29 and in Albion, Bergen, Conesus Lake (S), Elba, Lyndonville, Sodus, and Waterport on Aug 30 according to the CLS Decision Support System. Alternaria leaf spot has also been detected. Powdery mildew was confirmed on table beets at one farm. - JK

Powdery mildew on table beets.

Photo: J. Kikkert, Cornell

COLE CROPS

Alternaria leaf spot has begun to show up over the last couple of weeks, as is not uncommon at this time of year with cool nights and long periods of dew that extend periods of leaf wetness in the canopy.

The 2022 updated Fungicide "Cheat Sheet" for Control of Alternaria Leaf Spot and Head Rot in Broccoli and Other Cole Crops is available on the CVP website (https://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=739&crumb=crops|crops|broccoli|crop*6)

It includes conventional and organic fungicides that have been field tested in six fungicide trials in broccoli from 2018-2021, their relative performance for control of ALS, active ingredients, FRAC groups, rating for risk of fungicide resistance, pre-harvest interval, and use restrictions. It includes some additional products including generic options for Inspire Super and Switch, which may offer some cost savings. Many tips on how to build a successful fungicide program for ALS and downy mildew that adheres to best fungicide resistance management are included. - CH

CUCUMBERS

Despite recent showers, the 2022 cucumber crop passed through months of dry, hot conditions that not only lead to drought stress, but also heavy infestations of Spider Mites. These stresses combined with the presence of Downy Mildew leads many growers to abandon their plantings to focus on the late summer tasks such as harvesting pumpkins. However, those abandoned cucumber plantings can continue to support Two Spotted Spider Mites. By allowing these populations to continue into the fall, we are increasing our pest load for 2023, as these mites overwinter in NY soils. The above comments are even more pointed for those with cucumbers in high tunnels! For this reason, we highly recommend destroying cucumber crops that are no longer being harvested. In addition to mites, we reduce inoculum for diseases like Downy Mildew as well as other overwintering pests such as Striped Cucumber Beetle and Squash Bug. The crop can be pulled manually, cut or brush hogged. Another added benefit of pulling these crops is we have a better window to sow a cover crop! – JR

Spider mite damage on a cucumber leaf. Photo by J. Reid, Cornell.

DRY BEANS

Bacterial blight is taking hold in some dry bean fields this week, which can either be picked up by seed in contaminated fields or spread through wind, rain, irrigation water, and contaminated equipment. Use of a copper-based bactericide can be used but will have a limited ability to suppress the disease. If beans are at the correct stage, consider desiccation to stop the spread throughout the field. -ML

This dry bean plant shows symptoms of common bacterial blight, including the water-soaked lesions on the pods which are surrounded by a rusty red ring. Photo by Margie Lund, Cornell.

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 are winding down in moth pressure and will likely see no moths within the next few weeks. Continue to scout for damage in late season beans.

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. 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.

Dry Bean Location	Trap Set	7/26/22	8/2/22	8/9/22	8/16/22	8/23/22	8/30/22	Cumulative WBC
Alexander (Genesee Co.)	6/27/22	18	23	9	10	1	0	**73**
Avoca Hill (Steuben Co.)	6/27/22	31	53	23	6	0	0	**124**
Avoca Valley (Steuben Co.)	6/27/22	19	28	23	12	1	0	**89**
Caledonia (Livingston Co.)	6/27/22	25	36	36	14	22	4	**149**
Churchville (Monroe Co.)	6/27/22	36	31	24	11	5	3	**143**
LeRoy (Genesee Co.)	6/27/22	92	95	64	16	2	2	**340**
Pavilion (Genesee Co.)	6/27/22	4	3	5	3	1	0	**22**
Penfield (Monroe Co.)	6/27/22	94	120	85	32	34	8	**404**
Penn Yan 1 (Yates Co.)	6/27/22	19	29	20	9	9	1	**96**
Penn Yan 2 (Yates Co.)	6/27/22	7	31	11	13	16	0	**90**
Wayland (Steuben Co.)	6/27/22	34	90	47	16	1	0	**194**
Wyoming (Wyoming Co.)	6/27/22	13	13	1	1	2	1	**58**

LETTUCE AND GREENS

The cooler nights of late summer lead to longer dew periods. This dampness encourages slugs and snails, which are attracted to crops such as lettuce and other salad greens. Iron Phosphate materials can be applied preventatively. Note that some formulations contain spinosad, which has a 1 day PHI. Avoid getting the product onto the crop itself, rather target the soil nearby.

ONIONS

Most fields have had sprout inhibitor or will get it this week and are in various stages of lodging and drying down before pulling. The crop is looking good and bulbs are putting on size nicely. Growers who have sections of fields with thin stands for various reasons (such as from burn off in the spring) may experience onion plants that "do not know it's over", which means that such plants have reverted back to vegetative growth instead of bulbing. In these plants, the neck tissue is not going to get soft and the plants will never lodge. The thick green necks on these plants will take a long time to dry down. Topping plants with green necks can increase the risk of bacterial bulb rot. To give such plants a head start in drying down, the crop can be gently rolled, which will knock the stiff-necked plants down and uproot them, while normally lodging plants will be knocked down with the roots still intact. Another advantage to rolling onions is that it may reduce bacterial bulb rot, especially when onions are "dying standing up" – see article on page 1.

Muck Donut Hour in Elba is closed for the season – thank you to all the growers, crop consultants, scouts, Cornell researchers and industry representatives who participated in this outstanding outreach activity! - CH

Elba Muck Donut Hour 2022. CCE Onion Specialist, Christy Hoepting meets weekly during the growing season with the Elba muck onion growers to aid them in making informed pest management decisions based on scouting data and research-based recommendations.

Left to right: Sarah Caldwell (CCE CVP Technician/Lead Onion Crop Scout), Lidia Komondy (Ph.D. student studying onion thrips and IYSV with Brian Nault, Cornell Entomology), Clay Phelps (new onion grower), Jesse Snyder (Helena Agri-Enterprises), Joe Bezon (Elba onion grower), Christy Hoepting (CCE CVP Onion Specialist), Peter Smith (Elba onion grower), Max Torrey (Elba onion grower), Lori Ames (WNYCMA crop scout/consultant), and Mike Riner (Elba onion grower). Photo: Brian Nault.

POTATOES

With more storm systems moving through western NY this week it is important to stay on top of fungicide applications to keep late blight from moving into potatoes. -ML

Simcast forecasting indicates that many stations have reached the 30 blight units (BU) needed to trigger a spray for late blight this week including Albion, Buffalo, Ceres, Dansville, Niagara Falls, Penn Yan, Rochester, Versailles, and Wellsville, while most 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. No new late blight outbreaks have been reported this week. Past reports include late blight in NC, TN, CA, and Ontario, Canada in tomato, and two outbreaks in FL in potato earlier this season according to usablight.org. -ML

Late Blight Risk Chart 8/31/22

Location	***Blight Units[1] 8/24-8/30***	***Blight Units[2] 8/31-9/2***	***Location***	***Blight Units[1] 8/24-8/30***	***Blight Units[2] 8/31-9/2***
Albion	*33*	*33*	*Geneva*	*26*	*26*
Arkport	*28*	*35*	*Hammondsport*	*23*	*30*
Baldwinsville	*0*	*0*	*Knowlesville*	*17*	*17*
Bergen	*23*	*23*	*Lyndonville*	*2*	*31*
Brant	*11*	*16*	*Medina*	*22*	*28*
Buffalo	*30*	*48*	*Niagara Falls*	*30*	*47*
Burt	*-*	*-*	*Penn Yan*	*30*	*46*
Ceres	*47*	*54*	*Rochester*	*38*	*57*
Dansville	*33*	*50*	*Sodus*	*19*	*26*
Elba (Muck)	*27*	*27*	*Versailles*	*39*	*46*
Fairville	*19*	*26*	*Wellsville*	*30*	*47*
Farmington	*25*	*32*	*Williamson*	*13*	*20*
Fulton	*45*	*66*			

Calculated using a May 26 crop emergence date, last fungicide application August 24, 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)

Upcoming Events

Ag CDL Training for Erie Co. Farmers and Farm Employees

CCE Erie is offering an agricultural CDL (commercial driver license) for Class A & Class B licenses, open to **farmers** and **farm employees** from Erie County. **After September 1st**, any **remaining seats may be filled by farmers & farm employees from other counties**. Class size is limited.

Tuition for the CDL training has been negotiated at a lower agricultural rate. Grants may be available to further reduce costs for farms paying the training costs on behalf of their employees.

This training is for drivers who have some experience operating commercial trucks. The class will be held in the Expo Hall Classroom at the Erie County Fairgrounds in Hamburg, October 18-21, 2022. Driver training will occur at the Hamburg fairgrounds on October 24-29, 2022. An informational meeting will be held on Tuesday, October 4th from 7:00 - 9:00 PM.

Visit https://erie.cce.cornell.edu/events/2022/10/18/ag-cdl-training-erie for license eligibility and other details. To register or ask questions, call CCE Erie at 716-652-5400.

Cover Crop & Soil Health Meeting

Friday, September 9th 12:30-2 p.m.
5701 Burton Road, Orchard Park

Teff is an emerging summer cover crop in the northeast. As a grass with fibrous roots it offers quick growth, good soil holding traits, and won't go to seed. Come view trial plots of no-till drilled teff, buckwheat, sorghum-sudan and learn about:

- When and why to use summer cover crops
- The perks of each cover crop
- Establishing & managing these species
- Alternative, income-generating uses for these 3 crops
- Cover crop & soil health incentive programs from NRCS and Soil & Water

RSVPs requested by 5pm on 9/8 to 585-406-3419.

Clean Sweep NY (Pre-registration is required)

September 27th: Falconer (Chautauqua County)
September 28th: Hornell (Steuben County)

NYSDEC's CleanSweep NY pesticide collection is coming to our area in September. This is your opportunity to dispose of obsolete, unwanted, or unusable pesticides, fertilizers, paints and other chemicals free of charge. Participants from neighboring counties are welcome and encouraged to attend.

Preregistration required. Please call 518-225-8146 or email cleansweep@dec.ny.gov to request a registration form.

Raise Cole Crops? Grow Leafy Greens? Interested in cutting-edge weed tools?

Please take this survey! Lynn Sosnoskie, our weed scientist extraordinaire, is part of a multi-state team planning an extensive research study looking at precision cultivators & sprayers, electrical weeders, drones, robots, etc. for managing weeds in cole crop and leafy green systems. They need your help to figure out what tools should be studied in NY! The survey shouldn't take very long and all replies will be made anonymous.

NY Sweet Corn Trap Report, 8/30/22

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

CEW numbers really shot up this week, with an average of 25 moths caught per site. Where CEW are being caught in high enough numbers to drive the spray schedule, the other worm pests should also be controlled. At locations with low CEW numbers, scout tassel emergence and silk stage fields for ECB and WBC egg masses and larvae. If WBC are present, use a threshold of 1% infested plants. If they are not being found, use the usual thresholds of 15% infested plants at tassel emergence and 5% in silk stage fields.

WNY Pheromone Trap Catches: August 30, 2022

Location	ECB -E	ECB -Z	ECB Hybrid	CEW	FAW	WBC	DD to Date
Batavia (Genesee)	0	0	NA	1	0	1	2194
Bellona (Yates)	0	0	1	45	13	1	2227
Collins (Erie)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1982
Eden (Erie)	0	0	NA	10	12	4	2179
Farmington (Ontario)	0	0	NA	2	1	2	2283
Geneva (Ontario)	0	0	0	30	7	0	2216
Hamlin (Monroe)	0	1	NA	5	0	0	2175
Leroy (Genesee)	0	4	NA	17	0	1	2183
Lyndonville (Orleans)	0	0	NA	6	0	5	2162
Oswego (Oswego)	0	0	NA	7	0	0	2027
Panama (Chautauqua)	0	0	NA	12	0	0	1878
Penn Yan (Yates)	0	5	1	15	0	2	2171
Portville (Cattaraugus)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1787
Ransomville (Niagara)	0	0	NA	1	1	3	2293
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	0	0	0	0	2	0	2171
Williamson (Wayne)	0	0	NA	39	0	0	2007

ECB: European Corn Borer; CEW: Corn Earworm; FAW: Fall Armyworm; WBC: Western Bean Cutworm; NA: Not Available; DD: Degree Days based on accumulation starting April 1 and modified to 86/50.

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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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