Cornell Cooperative Extension | Cornell Vegetable Program

VEGEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

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Small-Scale Fresh Market Potato Variety Trial Results

Margie Lund and Robert Hadad, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

This year, the Cornell Vegetable Program planted a potato variety trial focused on commercially available fresh market potato varieties, with the small-scale potato grower in mind. This trial allowed us to test different varieties of potatoes that might be of interest to consumers at farm markets and see how well they perform in a western NY climate. Below we share overall yield results from the trial as well as some details on some stand out varieties.

Yields varied between varieties, with Nicola and Harvest Moon bringing in the highest yields of the trial and Superior performing the worst in the trial (Figure 1).

Nicola (yellow skin, yellow flesh) was a standout variety in the trial and the highest yielding yellow skin variety. In our trial, Nicola showed some inconsistencies with tuber shape, but otherwise performed well and was a high producer. Dark Red Norland (red skin, white flesh) and Baltic Rose (red skin, yellow flesh) were the best performing red skinned varieties. Dark Red Norland showed consistent sizing, and Baltic Rose had lots of green culls, but marketable tubers looked nice. Among the white skinned varieties, Upstate

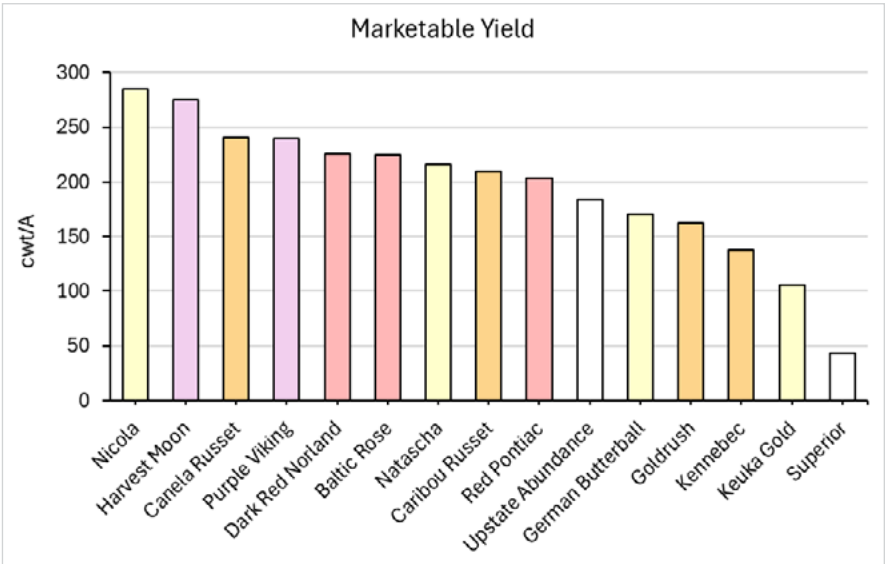

Figure 1. Marketable yield of all varieties in this year's small-scale fresh market potato variety trial. Varieties are color coded according to skin color (yellow, red, white, purple, and russet).

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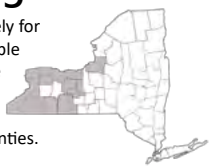

VegEdge newsletter is exclusively for enrollees in the Cornell Vegetable Program, a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and CCE Associations in 14 counties.

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 N Main St, Canandaigua, NY 14424.

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The CCE Cornell Vegetable Program is closed for the holidays from December 25 - January 1st. The next issue of VegEdge will be produced on January 8, 2025.

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Cornell Cooperative Extension

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR HIGH ORGANIC MATTER SOILS

Winter Cover Cropping in High Tunnels

Cornell Cooperative Extension is researching cover crops for high tunnel growers to better manage fertility and improve soil health. Our work has shown that winter cover cropping in high tunnels has the potential to add organic matter, improve soil structure, support microbial activity, and help with nutrient management by scavenging leftover nitrogen and/or fixing nitrogen. This new publication, Management Practices for High Organic Matter Soils: Winter Cover Cropping in High Tunnels, shares best practices for winter cover cropping in high tunnels including species selection, planting rates and dates, termination, and cultural management considerations. This resource is available on our website: CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU

Interested in learning more?
Contact project team members Judson Reid (jer11@cornell.edu) or Lori Koenick (lbk75@cornell.edu) of the CCE Cornell Vegetable Program.

This work is funded by a USDA NRCS Conservation Innovation Grant "Best Management Strategies for High Organic Soils in Urban and Rural Vegetable Production."

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Abundance (white skin, white flesh) performed the best with tubers looking very nice and consistent with smooth skins. In the purple skinned varieties Harvest Moon (purple skin, yellow flesh) yielded the highest, and the second highest in the trial overall. Harvest Moon had some skinning problems, but overall were pretty. Lastly, Canela Russet outperformed other russet varieties in our trial this year. Overall, Canela tubers were small sized with some hollow heart present but were nicer looking than any other russets in the trial.

Two of the top performers in the trial, Nicola (left) and Harvest Moon (right). *Photos: M. Lund, Cornell Vegetable Program*

For questions on the trial and any varieties featured above, please email Margie Lund at mel296@cornell.edu.

Want to learn about Cornell's 2024 potato variety trials?
Join Walter DeJong at the **Potato Show & Tell** on **Friday, December 6th** at the Plant Breeding Field House (34 Caldwell Road, Ithaca, NY). Lunch will be provided at 11:30 with the meeting immediately following. Hear about advanced potato selections and notes from this year's potato variety trials. ●

Growing Produce Hydroponically – Basic Food Safety Principles Still Apply

Robert Hadad, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

There has been a resurgence in hydroponic produce production in the last few years. What's old is new again. Hydroponics have been around for a number of decades as sort of a fringe production practice. With new technology, interest in production of food in urban settings, and a flush of investment capital, hydroponic production is making a (pardon the pun) big splash.

Food safety has crept along making advances for field production of vegetables and fruit honing practices from land assessment, preharvest steps, harvesting and postharvest activities. Reducing the risks of microbial contamination from water usage, animal intrusion, adjacent land usage, health and hygiene of workers, washing/packing of produce, cleaning/sanitizing, storage, transportation, and traceability have been investigated to maximize results while trying to reduce time and costs.

Hydroponic production along with other forms of indoor Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) have taken off with many very large operations. Yet, smaller hydroponic production can be found on-farm mostly with a focus on leafy greens growing. With careful planning and cost analysis, this can offer a profitable addition to any operation.

One over-simplification that seems to prevail is the thought that by growing produce inside a facility, it eliminates the need for food safety considerations. This is hardly the case. The risks of microbial contamination still exist but may be masked somewhat from looking at how the indoor operation differs from the field operations without totally understanding the principles of food safety.

Rather than build out a whole food safety program, the Univ of Vermont has put together a very useful resource laying out food safety considerations for the hydroponic growing of produce. Check out the resources at NECAFS titled: Produce Safety in Hydroponic and Aquaponic Operations, https://www.uvm.edu/extension/necafs/ponic_resources#haph. ●

John May Farm Safety Fund Provides Grants to Assist in Improving Farm Safety

For NYS farmers and applications that qualify, this fund will provide a 50% match up to $5,000 on a reimbursement basis to help cover projects that improve safety on the farm. Examples of projects that have been funded previously include barn re-wiring, livestock handling systems, and harnesses/rescue equipment. ●

NYS Grown & Certified Infrastructure and Technology Grant Program, RFP Now Open!

New York Farm Viability Institute

Proposals due February 28, 2025. Sign up now for a webinar.

The New York Farm Viability Institute (NYFVI) is pleased to share that the first Request for Proposals (RFP) for the New York State Grown & Certified Infrastructure, Technology, Research and Development (NYS G&C ITRD) program is now open. The program is seeking infrastructure and technology proposals from farms and businesses that are, or are eligible to become, NYS Grown & Certified in a food or beverage category.

NYS G&C ITRD funds are allocated and administered on a regional basis; however, the application for each group is the same. Applicants should use the physical location of their project when determining which group to select. A list of counties by each of the four NYS G&C ITRD regional group is provided here Appendix-D.-Counties-REDC-and-Regional-Groups.pdf. The groups were established based on groupings of the State's Regional Economic Development Councils.

Regional Grouping Funding Available Southern Tier REDC, Western New York REDC: $1,700,000; Finger Lakes REDC, Central New York REDC: $1,700,000; Long Island REDC, New York City REDC, and Mid-Hudson REDC: $2,550,000; Mohawk Valley REDC, Capital District REDC, North Country REDC: $2,550,000. Projects must focus on one of the statewide priority areas: distribution capacity enhancement, processing and packaging, production automation and labor efficiency. Applicants may apply for grants between $20,000 to $250,000. A 10% financial match is required for all projects.

Informational Sessions

All webinars will be 90 minutes and offer the same RFP information; however, examples will be tailored to the audience/each NYS G&C certification category.

- **Farmers/Producers Webinar**: 4:00 pm December 10, 2024
- **Processors Webinar**: 10:00 am December 11, 2024
- **Distributors/Strategic Retail partners**: 10:00 am December 16, 2024

Webinar registration and more information, along with the full Request for Proposals and the link to the online system, can be found at www.nyfvi.org. Proposals must be submitted via the online system by 11:59 PM on February 28, 2025

The NYS G&C Infrastructure, Technology, Research and Development Grant Program (NYS G&C ITRD) grant program is funded by New York State (NYS) and administered by the New York Farm Viability Institute (NYFVI) in partnership with the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets (AGM)

Northeast SARE Offers a New Grant Opportunity

The Historically Underserved Farmer/Farming Community grant program funds projects that create farming and food system opportunities for historically underserved farmers/farming communities and prioritizes work that engages, and is led by, people with experience from those communities.

This grant program is open to business owners (including farmers), community groups, farm employees, non-profit organizations, and tribal communities committed to building the capacity and resilience of sustainable agriculture in Historically Underserved Farming communities.

- Approximately $3 Million has been allocated to fund projects
- Projects can range from $150,000 to $250,000. Approximately 15-20 projects will be funded.
- **Proposals are due no later than 5:00 p.m. EST on January 7, 2024.**
- Projects beginning in June 2025
- Q&A Session from 2-3 p.m. EST on December 10.

Visit https://www.sare.org/wp-content/uploads/NESARE-HUF-CFP.pdf for more details about the program.

2024 Red Determinate Slicer Tomato Trial Results

Greg Vogel, Assistant Professor, Cornell School of Integrative Plant Science

Cultivar selection is an important decision for successful tomato production. There are numerous tomato varieties to be found in seed catalogs and new varieties listed every year. How should you choose the right variety for your production needs? Some important criteria to consider include:

- Your customers' fruit shape, size, and quality preferences.
- Is genetic resistance available for diseases that you struggle with?
- Your desired harvest window. Some varieties put on a concentrated, early fruit set whereas others start maturing later but have steadier harvest over time.
- Whether a variety has evidence of strong performance in your production region.

When planting a new variety, consider first trialing it as a small percentage of your total production before committing to a larger planting.

The 2024 Trial Varieties

This summer, we evaluated 16 red determinate tomato varieties in a trial located at Cornell's vegetable research farm in Freeville, NY. Table 1 lists the varieties evaluated and their disease resistance packages.

Table 1: Varieties trialed and their disease resistances.

Variety	Company	Disease Resistance* Package
BHN-964	BHN	F, ToMV, V.
FTM9745 (pre-commercial)	Sakata	Information currently unavailable
Maverick	Earthwork Seeds	High: F Races 1-3, FOR, ToMV, GLS, V. Intermediate: N, LB, LM Races A-E, TSWV, TYLCV .
Mountain Fresh Plus	HM Clause	High: F Races 1-2, V. Intermediate: N.
Mountain Gem	Bejo	LB, TSWV, V, F Races 1-2, ToMV.
Myrtle	Bayer	High: AS, F Races 1-3, GLS, V. Intermediate: N, TSWV Race 0.
Patsy	Bejo	V, F Race 1, FOR.
Primo Red	HM Clause	High: ToMV, V, F Races 1-2.
Rambler	Sakata	High: AS, F Races 1-3, FOR, V. Intermediate: GLS, TSWV.
Rebel	Earthwork Seeds	High: F Races 1-3, FOR, BS, GLS, V. Intermediate: N, LB, TSWV, TYLCV .
Red Deuce	HM Clause	High: V, F Races 1-2, ToMV, AS.
Red Morning	HM Clause	High: ToMV, V, F Races 1-2, TSWV.
Roadster	Sakata	High: AS, F Races 1-3, FOR, V. Intermediate: GLS, ToBRFV, TSWV.
Stellar	PanAmerican Seed	High: F Races 1-2, LB, V. Intermediate: EB, SLS.
STM2255	Sakata	High: AS, F Races 1-2, FOR, V. Intermediate: GLS, TSWV, TYLCV.
Tulare	Bejo	V, F Races 1-2, N.

*** Disease resistance codes: AS**: Alternaria stem canker. **BS**: Bacterial speck. **EB**: Early blight. **F**: Fusarium wilt. **FOR**: Fusarium crown and root rot. **GLS**: Gray leaf spot. **LB**: Late blight. **LM**: Tomato leaf mold. **N**: Root-knot nematode. **SLS**: Septoria leaf spot. **ToBRFV**: Tomato brown rugose fruit virus. **ToMV**: Tomato mosaic virus. **TYLCV**: Tomato yellow leaf curl virus. **TSWV**: Tomato spotted wilt virus. **V**: Verticillium wilt.

Evaluating the tomato trial.

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Interpreting Disease Resistance Claims

Disease resistance claims – as shown in Table 1 – provide a lot of information, but are full of acronyms and can be difficult to interpret. Here are a few things to keep in mind when encountering this information in seed catalogs:

- **Diseases may be represented with different codes depending on the seed company.** For example, late blight may be represented by "Lb" or by "Pi", for *Phytophthora infestans*, the causal pathogen of the disease.
- In some cases, resistance to a specific race of a disease is specified. **Disease races represent different strains of the causal pathogen that are controlled by different plant resistance genes.**
- Most seed companies classify resistance into two levels: intermediate and high. While both levels can exhibit some symptoms or damage from disease, **varieties with intermediate resistance generally show more symptoms/damage than those with high resistance**. Both intermediate and high resistant varieties have less disease than susceptible varieties. It is still important to implement best cultural practices for disease management, particularly for varieties with intermediate resistance.
- Seed companies typically have customers located across the United States. Catalogs will therefore include information on diseases – such as Tomato yellow leaf curl virus – that may be of importance in other production regions, but not currently in New York. **A variety may have a very comprehensive disease package for one production region but remain susceptible to the most problematic diseases of another. Unfortunately, this is often the case for the Northeast**, as the higher tomato acreage in the Southeast commands more resources from plant breeders and seed companies.

Variety Trial Methods and Results

We evaluated the varieties in two trials located on two different Cornell research fields. In the first trial, we sprayed the field with a conventional calendar-based protectant fungicide program. The second trial was unsprayed and no conventional or organic fungicides were used at all. Both trials received 13-13-13 fertilizer incorporated pre-plant at 700 lbs per acre, with additional soluble 18-18-18 fertilizer applied using a water wheel transplanter at transplant. The trials were transplanted between Jun 7 and 10 in raised beds covered with black plastic mulch. Plants were spaced every 24" in-row. Plots consisted of five plants and each trial featured three plots of each variety in a randomized design. Plants were pruned of suckers up to the first flower cluster and were basket-weaved between five-foot wooden stakes, with three stakes for every plot. Fruit were harvested at or beyond the breaker stage once or twice per week between Aug 7 and Sep 5.

The most severe disease that developed in the unsprayed trial was powdery mildew, a disease that is more typically seen in protected environments like greenhouses or high tunnels. It appears likely that our transplants were infected with powdery mildew in the greenhouse and conditions were conducive to disease spread once the plants were in the field. All of the varieties were equally affected as none of them had resistance to this disease. We observed very little pressure from more common diseases of open-field tomatoes in New York such as early blight, Septoria leaf spot, and bacterial diseases, perhaps because the field that we used had not been planted to tomato for several years. As a result, relative differences between varieties in the sprayed and unsprayed trials were mostly consistent and for this reason, results from both trials have been combined in Table 2, below.

Powdery mildew symptoms on tomato plant.

Table 2. Variety trial results.

Variety	Total yield (lb)	Early yield (lb)	Percent #1 fruit (%)	Average fruit weight (oz)	Significant defect type
BHN-964	28.06	2.72	77.59	9.04	Zippering
FTM9745	42.24	2.95	67.97	13.28	Radial Cracking
Maverick	40.2	8	83.09	10.25	
Mountain Fresh Plus	36.13	2.73	77.25	10.51	
Mountain Gem	32.69	3.8	76.94	11.78	Zippering
Myrtle	26.76	3.92	65.93	10.85	Blossom End Rot, Radial Cracking
Patsy	35.03	8.45	85.8	10.27	
Primo Red	39.19	6.51	85.32	10.23	
Rambler	26.65	5.83	66.35	10.65	Blossom End Rot
Rebel	25.38	8.53	76.65	8.55	Blossom End Rot
Red Deuce	45.3	4.83	78.05	12.81	Radial Cracking
Red Morning	43.04	3.18	81.85	11.08	Radial Cracking
Roadster	33.78	6.99	79.18	9.74	Blossom End Rot, Zippering
Stellar	31.09	0.57	81.41	5.58	Zippering
STM2255	36.68	8.35	77.56	11.9	
Tulare	34.29	5.05	70.31	12.46	Zippering, Radial Cracking

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In Table 2, total yield refers to the total yield per five-plant plot over the period from 8/7 – 9/5. Early yield indicates the total yield harvested before 8/15. Percent grade #1 fruit indicates the proportion of the total harvest free of significant defects including cracking, zippering, and blossom end rot. Defect types are reported as significant for a variety if that variety was in the top 25% of varieties for the incidence of the defect over all plots and harvest time points.

There were significant differences between the varieties for all the traits we evaluated: total yield, early yield, percent #1 fruit, and average fruit weight. There were also differences between varieties in terms of the incidence of particular defects. The figure below shows examples of the most common defects observed in the trial: radial cracking (left), zippering (middle), and blossom end rot (right). Blossom end rot was mostly observed toward the beginning of the season.

Tomato fruit defects of cracking, zippering, and blossom end rot (from L to R).

Overall, most varieties performed well in our conditions. **There was no single variety that was exemplary for all traits, indicating the importance of determining what characteristics are important to you in variety selection.** More detailed trial results will be made available on the Cornell Tomato and Eggplant Breeding program webpage: https://blogs.cornell.edu/vogellab/. For a paper copy, reach out to a local CCE vegetable educator. For more information or for any questions, reach out to Greg Vogel at gmv23@cornell.edu or 607-255-9233.

Thank you to Bayer, Bejo, Earthworks Seeds, HM Clause, Rupp Seeds, Sakata, and Stokes Seeds for providing seed and/or information for this trial. ●

Early Season Peas in the High Tunnel

Natasha Field, Program Aide, CCE Eastern NY Commercial Horticulture Program

Growing peas in a high tunnel in the spring is an effective way to bring them to market 3-4 weeks earlier than field grown peas. In eastern NY, peas generally are planted in mid-April and begin bearing late June in the field. But planting them in a high tunnel in March allows for the plants to grow and reach harvest starting around the last week of May and first week of June.

Benefits

- Harvest three to four weeks earlier
- Seed corn maggot avoidance - peas germinate before first flight of seed corn maggot emerges
- Decreased risk of disease - reduced leaf wetness lessens disease pressure compared to field grown peas

Cultural Recommendations

In our trials, peas were placed in single rows, two feet apart. We recommend trellising, both because of the narrow spacing and because the plants may be double the height in the tunnel that they are outside. Peas can be trellised with either vertical floral netting or a Florida weave with twine and t-posts. Both short (24-36 inch tall) and tall (48-60 inch tall) varieties can be grown in this system provided sufficient trellising is in place.

Managing the temperatures in the high tunnel should be a priority. After the temperatures get above 80F and the humidity is high, disease issues can begin to appear.

Harvesting twice a week is recommended for best quality, especially once the weather begins to get hot. Excessive heat can cause off-flavor issues in the peas. Some varieties may produce pods until mid-July but it might not be economically worthwhile to keep high tunnel peas beyond the end of June, depending on your markets and outdoor pea production.

For high tunnels that have been in production for many years, following an early pea crop with a late summer cover crop after may be an option for improving soil health and helping to reduce disease pressure in other cash crops, like tomato or cucumber.

Additional Resources

2020 Pea Variety Trial | Natasha Field and Crystal Stewart-Courtens. CCE ENYCHP | 2020
2021 Pea Variety Trial | Natasha Field and Crystal Stewart-Courtens. CCE ENYCHP | 2021 ●

Upcoming Events – *See Cornell Vegetable Program events at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/EVENTS.PHP*

Ag Labor Road Show

December 13, 2024 (Friday) | 8:30 AM - 4:00 PM
Cornell AgriTech, Jordan Hall Auditorium, 630 W North St, Geneva, NY 14456

ICE raids and I-9 audits...Is your farm ready? Sign up for Labor Roadshow now! With the new administration coming into Washington, employers can expect a renewed focus on I-9 audits and immigration enforcement. The 2024 Labor Roadshow, sponsored by the Agricultural Workforce Development Council of New York, recently added a new topic: "How to protect your business during an I-9 Audit or ICE raid." Other topics include: overtime and payroll compliance, union organizing updates and management strategies, leadership and language learning opportunities for English- and Spanish-speaking supervisors and managers, heat safety and compliance, benefits for farm employees, farm safety, risk management, and insurance and farm employee housing management.

Online sessions will be held via Zoom on topics that are different from, and in addition to, the in-person event:

- December 17, 2024 from noon to 2:00 PM
- December 18, 2024 from noon to 2:00 PM

Cost: $75 per person. Registration covers one in-person event, the online sessions, and a recording of an in-person session. For more information and to register: https://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu/labor-roadshow/

PSA Grower Training Course

December 18, 2024 (Wednesday) | 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Yates County Building Auditorium, 417 Liberty Street, Penn Yan, NY 14527

This course meets the training requirement set forth in the FSMA Produce Safety Rule. Who should attend:

- Fruit and vegetable growers and others interested in learning about produce safety.
- Growers who are covered by the FSMA Produce Safety Rule or who anticipate being covered in the future.

Registration is required by 12/9/24 so that manuals can be ordered: Call 315-536-5123 to register. Cost: $35 (includes all training materials, lunch, and snacks). A certificate of completion will be provided to those who attend the full day.

Finger Lakes Auction Winter Growers Meeting

January 2, 2025 (Thursday) | 8:30 AM - 3:00 PM
Finger Lakes Produce Auction, 3691 NY-14A, Penn Yan, NY 14527

At this grower-focused meeting, ag industry experts will discuss pest control in vegetables, weed management strategies and best practices, seed germination, an introduction to foliar nutrient uptake in vegetables, and grouping flowers by growth needs. Plus we'll hear from a grower panel from Kutztown Produce Auction, moderated with NYS specific pest control from Judson Reid of the CCE Cornell Vegetable Program. See the full meeting agenda at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU.

2.25 DEC recertification credits will be offered in categories 10, 1a, 23, and 24.

FREE to attend and pre-registration is not required. Contact Judson Reid at 585-313-8912 with questions.

2025 CCE Winter Cut Flower Webinar Series

January 7, 14, 21, 28, and February 4, 2025 (Tuesdays)
via Zoom

1/7 (1:00 PM): Botrytis management of cut flowers; Tips on propagating plants that are grown for cut flowers

1/14 (1:00 PM): Growing early season flowers in high tunnels; Cover crops for sustainable flower production; Cover crop trials on flower farms

1/21 (1:00 PM: The art of drying and pressing flowers with Old Tavern Farm; New varieties for 2025 that will help you stand out in the market; Improving postharvest longevity of dahlia and zinnia cut flowers

1/28 (9:00 AM): The challenges of lisianthus commercial cultivation in Taiwan; Wildcrafting and ethical use of invasive plants, vines, and shrubs; Growing cut flowers in containers

2/4 (1:00 PM) *DEC Credits Available:* Cut out cut flower diseases!; Bad bugs bothering blooms

Advanced registration is required. Webinars will be recorded and shared with registrants. I*f you need assistance with registration, please call 518-765-3518 or email cce-caahp@cornell.edu. Please reach out to your local CCE office if you'd like to participate but don't use the internet.*

Cost: $20 per session and $60 for all five sessions.

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Upcoming Events

Mid-Ohio Growers Meeting

January 9-10, 2025
Mt. Hope Event Center, 8076 State Rt 241, Millersburg, OH

Cost: $40 by 12/15, $45 after. For more information, visit midohiogrowers.com or call 330-275-7566.

Ontario Produce Auction Winter Growers Mtg

January 15, 2025 (Wednesday) | 8:30 AM - 3:00 PM
Ontario Produce Auction, 4860 Yautzy Rd, Stanley, NY

This grower-focused meeting will include information about pesticide applicator recertification and record keeping requirements, disease control in cole crops and vine crops, and using biocontrols for insect management in greenhouses. Several seed and ag input companies will be on-hand to share product news. See the full meeting agenda at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU.

2.75 DEC recertification credits will be offered in categories 10, 1a, 23 and 24. CORE credits (0.5) offered too!

FREE to attend and pre-registration is not required. Contact Judson Reid at 585-313-8912 with questions.

Crop Growing Expo

January 15-16, 2025
Spooky Nook, 75 Champ Blvd, Manheim, PA

Cost: $30/day before 12/15, $40/day after 12/15. For more information, visit https://thefamilyfarmresource.com/crop-growing-expo/ or call 716-690-1081.

Mid-Atlantic Fruit and Vegetable Convention

January 27, 2025 preconvention workshops and tours
January 28-30, 2025
Hershey Lodge, Hershey, PA

Large, multistate produce convention offering 6-9 concurrent sessions and a large trade show. Visit mafvc.org or contact Tammy Linn at 717-973-5915 for full conference information. Note, you can sign up for a free respirator fit test (normally costs $40). Cost: $130 single day, non-member. $170 multiday, non-member.

NYSVGA Winter Meeting and Becker Forum

February 4, 2025 (Tuesday) - NYSVGA Winter Meeting
February 5, 2025 (Wednesday) - Becker Forum
Cornell AgriTech, Jordan Hall, Geneva, NY 14456

DEC credits available. More info to come. Visit https://nysvga.org/

Ontario (Canada) Fruit and Vegetable Convention

February 19-20, 2025
Niagara Falls Convention Ctr, Niagara Falls, ON Canada

- Feb. 19: brassicas, berries, sweet corn and cucurbits, costs of production: machinery costs, digital tools
- Feb. 20: sprayer basics for vegetables, berries, perennial vegetables, soil health, seed health and treatment, grower experiences with robotics and technology, outdoor cut flowers

Cost: (Canadian dollars): $85 (single day), $125 (two day). Registration and more info: ofvc.ca

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program

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VEGEdge

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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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potatoes, dry beans, post-harvest handling and storage

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greenhouses/high tunnels, small farming operations, fresh market vegs

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