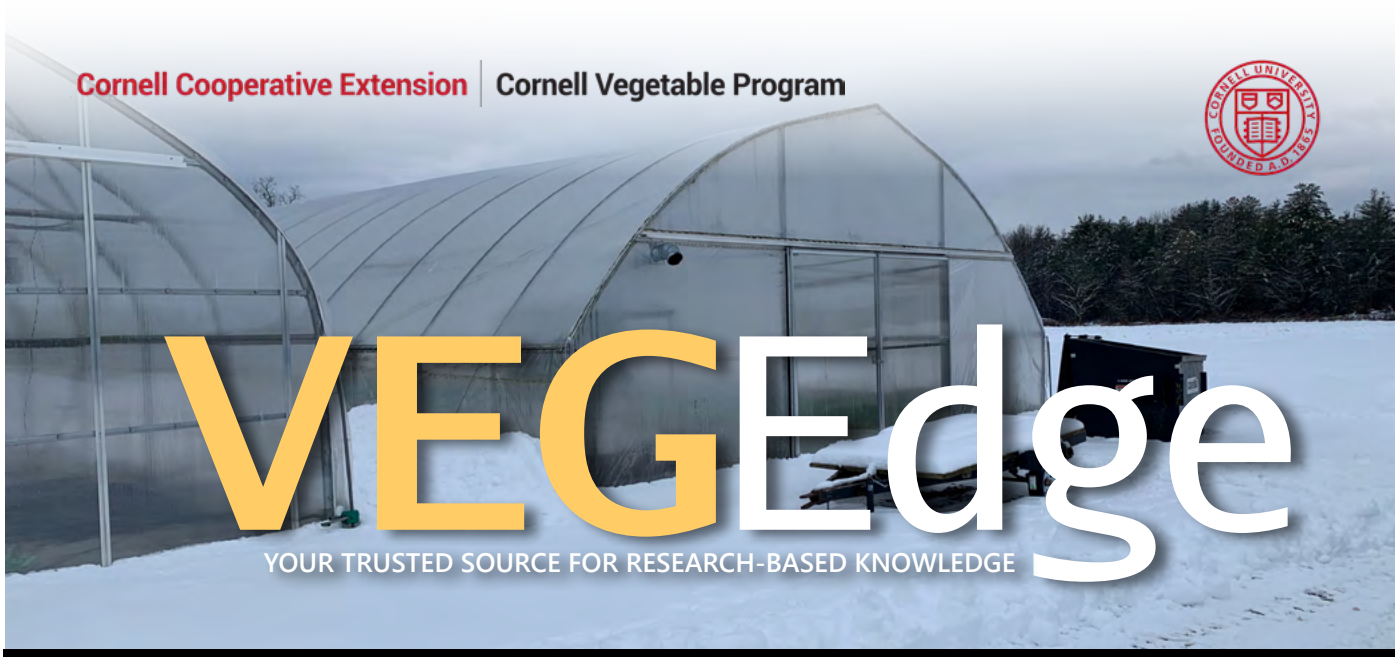
Cornell Cooperative Extension | Cornell Vegetable Program



VEGEdge

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

Volume 21 • Issue 1 • January 8, 2025

2024 'Hyloom' Tomato Trial Results

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

Heirloom tomatoes are prized for their beauty, flavor, and novel combinations of colors and shapes. However, if you've ever grown a variety like Brandywine Pink or Cherokee Purple, you might have found that in addition to being delicious, they can also be hard to grow. These varieties generally lack the disease resistances present in modern hybrids and can also be very susceptible to fruit defects like cracking and catfacing. Nevertheless, they can still be profitable for growers due to consumer demand for high-quality, unique produce. In a survey we recently completed of New York vegetable growers, 59% of respondents reported receiving a price premium for heirloom tomatoes over standard slicer types.

In recent years, there has been growing interest from several seed companies in developing varieties that preserve the looks and qualities of heirloom varieties while incorporating the yield potential, disease resistance, and increased shelf life that are characteristic of more modern hybrids. One of the names being used by seed companies to distinguish this new category of improved heirloom-like varieties is ***"hyloom", a portmanteau of "hybrid" and "heirloom."***

Hyloom trial harvest. *Photo: G. Vogel, Cornell*

The Varieties

In summer 2024, we evaluated 14 hyloom tomato varieties (Table 1) in a trial located at Cornell's vegetable research farm in Freeville, NY. We also included two heirloom varieties as checks – Brandywine Pink, sourced from Burpee Seeds, as well as Italian Heirloom, which was selected out of an heirloom variety by Fruition Seed for adaptation to the Finger Lakes region of NY. The 14 hyloom varieties represent different color classes and many feature excellent disease resistance packages that cannot be found in heirlooms. It is particularly worth noting the varieties that possess resis-

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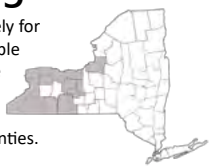
About VegEdge



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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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 next issue of VegEdge will be produced on February 5, 2025.

Fresh Market Sweet Corn Survey on Corn Earworm Management Practices and Costs

Corn Earworm Integrated Pest Management Project, cewipm.org

If you are a fresh market grower of sweet corn, the regional Corn Earworm IPM team would like your input! The CEW IPM team includes entomologists and extension specialists across multiple states and institutions, such as the Northeastern and Southeastern IPM Centers and universities in NJ, NY, DE, MD, NC, VA, and GA.

This short survey aims to gather information on your current CEW control practices and their associated costs. This information will be used to evaluate how alternative CEW control practices can affect grower costs, sales, and financial performance. Most importantly, your participation will help us help you; this information will guide future recommendations for more sustainable management practices you can implement on your farms.

Note that this survey is aimed at fresh market growers; a separate survey will be sent out for those who grow for processing.

==> To **take the survey online**, go to https://ume.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0wk9kRXyebrKakm. If you prefer, there is a PDF version of the survey to print and fill out.

For more information on the regional CEW team/project, visit CEWIPM.org for the latest updates. Your participation is greatly appreciated! For more information, contact James MacDonald, jmacdon2@umd.edu.

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tance to diseases commonly encountered in the open field in NY like late blight, early blight, and Septoria leaf spot, as well as those that have tomato leaf mold or powdery mildew resistance for high tunnel production. Seven of the varieties we evaluated were pre-commercial at the time of the trial, although three are now named and currently commercially available: EWS-TOM-802 as Black Angel, EWS-TOM-803 as Contessa, and JTO-18-1227 as Woodstock.

Table 1: Attributes of varieties included in trial.

Variety	Company	Availability	Color	Growth Habit	Disease Resistance* Package
24R02	A.P. Whaley	Pre-commercial	Red	Indeterminate	EB, F races 1-2, LB, LM races A-E, SLS, ToMV, V
24R08	A.P. Whaley	Pre-commercial	Pink	Indeterminate	F races 1-2, LB, LM races A-EV, FOR, SLS, ToMV, V
4R112	A.P. Whaley	Pre-commercial	Red	Determinate	EB, F races 1-2, FOR, LB, SLS, ToMV, V
4R126	A.P. Whaley	Pre-commercial	Pink	Indeterminate	F races 1-2, FOR, EB, LB, SLS, ToMV, V
Pink Delicious	Bayer	Commercial	Pink	Indeterminate	High: GLS, ToMV, V
Mountain Rouge	Bejo	Commercial	Pink	Indeterminate	F race 1, LB, V
Brandy Boy	Burpee	Commercial	Pink	Indeterminate	Information unavailable
Brandywine Pink	Burpee	Commercial	Pink	Indeterminate	
Tomande	Burpee	Commercial	Red	Indeterminate	Information unavailable
EWS-TOM-802	Earthwork Seed	Pre-commercial	Black	Determinate	High: AS, F races 1-3, FOR, GLS, ToMV, V. Intermediate: LB, N, TSWV, TYLCV
EWS-TOM-803	Earthwork Seed	Pre-commercial	Red	Indeterminate	High: AS, F races 1-3, FOR, GLS, ToMV, V. Intermediate: LB, LM races A-E, PM, TSWV, TYLCV
Italian Heirloom	Fruition Seeds	Commercial	Red	Indeterminate	Tolerance: LB
Harvest Moon	Johnny's Selected Seeds	Commercial	Bicolor yellow/red	Indeterminate	High: LB
JTO-18-1227	Johnny's Selected Seeds	Pre-commercial	Bicolor green/red	Indeterminate	High: F race 1, LB
Marmalade Skies	Johnny's Selected Seeds	Commercial	Orange	Indeterminate	High: LB
Strawberry Fields	Johnny's Selected Seeds	Commercial	Pink	Indeterminate	High: LB, N

* **Disease resistance codes: AS**: Alternaria stem canker. **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. **PM**: Powdery mildew. **SLS**: Septoria leaf spot. **ToMV**: Tomato mosaic virus. **TYLCV**: Tomato yellow leaf curl virus. **TSWV**: Tomato spotted wilt virus. **V**: Verticillium wilt.

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 all suckers for 4-6 weeks after transplanting and basket-weaved between six-foot wooden stakes. Note that we took this aggressive pruning strategy to try to make our trial easier to manage, with pruning up to the first flower cluster a more typical strategy for open-field basket-weaved tomatoes, and one that we will use in future years. Fruit were harvested at or beyond the breaker stage once or twice per week between Aug 7 and Sep 5.

We observed little disease in our unsprayed trial, 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 consistent and for this reason, results from both trials have been combined in Table 2.

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 on or before 8/15. Percent grade #1 fruit indicates the proportion of the total harvest free of significant defects including cracking, catfacing, 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. One result of note from the trial is the variation in percent grade #1 fruit. All of the varieties except Mountain Rouge, 24R08 and Brandy Boy showed significantly higher percent #1 fruit than Brandywine Pink, which only produced 11% #1 fruit. Nevertheless, the median percentage for the 14 hyloom varieties was still only 55% and the variety with the

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highest proportion of #1 fruit, 4R112, yielded 73% of its fruit as #1. In comparison, in a recent trial of slicer varieties we conducted, the mean percent #1 fruit was 76% and the best variety yielded 83% of its fruit as #1. Some of the eating quality traits that may have been prioritized in the development of the hyloom varieties, such as soft texture and thin skin, might also result in a higher susceptibility to defects, the most common of which that we observed being radial cracking, blossom end rot, and catfacing (Figure 1).

While we were unable to include flavor observations as part of our data collection for this trial, many of the hyloom varieties were noted for their excellent eating quality. Many are also eye-catching in terms of their external and internal appearance (Figure 2).

In conclusion, hyloom tomato varieties present an excellent option for growers with markets that have demand for heirloom and heirloom-like tomatoes. While considerably improved in terms of their resistance to fruit defects compared to heirlooms, it is nevertheless important to consider that these varieties may produce a greater number of culls and #2 fruit compared to standard, red slicer varieties. As always, when planting a new variety, consider first trialing it as a small percentage of your total production before committing to a larger planting.

Table 2: Variety trial results.

Variety	Total Yield (lb)	Early Yield (lb)	Percent #1 Fruit (%)	Average Fruit Weight (oz)	Significant Defect Type
24R02	16.6	3.68	56.89	8.3	Blossom End Rot
24R08	25.08	7.18	30.73	8.81	Radial Cracking
4R112	26.13	7.73	73.15	8.41	
4R126	20.47	5.07	49.2	6.57	Blossom End Rot
Brandy Boy	27.33	14.01	29.72	12.43	Catfacing
Brandywine Pink	21.88	9.75	10.84	11.3	Catfacing, Radial Cracking
EWS-TOM-802	26.78	15.04	67.87	7.28	
EWS-TOM-803	26.43	8.22	69.99	10.45	
Harvest Moon	22.25	9.25	53.76	9.76	Radial Cracking
Italian Heirloom	21.57	12.47	47.52	10.3	Blossom End Rot
JTO-18-1227	26	6.6	49.21	12.3	
Marmalade Skies	24.03	8.65	63.19	7.63	
Mountain Rouge	21.92	8.52	38.64	9.65	Blossom End Rot, Radial Cracking
Pink Delicious	32.1	15.12	51.2	14.9	Catfacing
Strawberry Fields	25.75	8.33	67.85	7.45	Radial Cracking
Tomande	30.38	12.15	60.23	7.13	Catfacing

Figure 1. Tomato fruit defects, from left to right: radial cracking, blossom end rot, catfacing. *Photos: G. Vogel, Cornell*

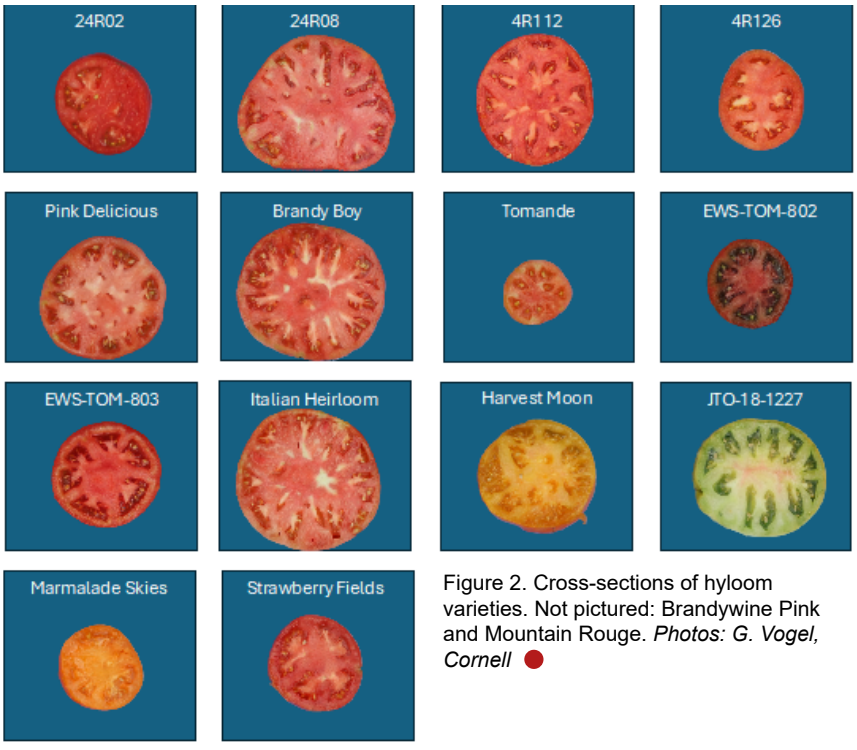

Figure 2. Cross-sections of hyloom varieties. Not pictured: Brandywine Pink and Mountain Rouge. *Photos: G. Vogel, Cornell*

Cover Crops: What to Grow, When and How Much?

Judson Reid, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

[Excerpted from a presentation given at the 2025 Seneca Produce Auction Annual Growers Meeting on January 3.]

"As we discuss cover crops today, it helps to consider three major categories based on the constraints of space and time. In the case of time, we are thinking about seeding date and termination date of the cover crop, which is of course bound by the harvestable crops on either end of the duration of the cover crop. I see three major slots for cover crops on a produce farm:

1. Winter-between two main season crops
2. Warm season-covering bare soil before or after a vegetable crop
3. Between plasticulture rows, or "living mulch"

Today I'll focus on the first two time/space slots. Next, we like to think of our objectives, purpose or goals of a given cover crop. These could include:

- Weed control
- Compaction remediation
- Increase organic matter
- Tilth
- Nutrient fixation or scavenging
- Management of crop disease
- ….and more!

Given the time slots available to us and the different objectives we are trying to achieve, we can evaluate different cover crop species. I find it simplest to divide our cover crop species into four major categories. These are:

1. Grains/Grasses
   - Winter Grains
     - Rye
     - Triticale
     - Barely
   - Sorghum Sudan
   - Oats
   - Rye Grass
2. Legumes
   - Clovers
   - Vetch
   - Peas
   - Alfalfa
   - Soybeans
3. Brassicas
   - Radishes
   - Turnips
4. Other
   - Buckwheat
   - Crotalaria
   - Sunflower *[audience provided]*

Clover cover crop in Buffalo, NY. The clover is fixing nitrogen and improving organic matter for these urban farmers. *Photo: J. Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program*

Each category provides different benefits. For example, grains are excellent at scavenging nitrogen. Legumes fix atmospheric nitrogen into the soil. Brassicas can help reduce compaction or plow layers, and finally buckwheat is excellent for weed control.

Combining cover crop species in a commercial, or homemade mix may provide additional benefits. My theory is that as light, moisture and temperature change every day, a mix of species can take advantage of the change, as each species grows and senesces. In our high tunnel research we found increased nitrogen AND potassium in a tomato crop that followed a multi-species mix when compared to a single species grain cover crop.

However, as much as we'd like to choose species based on our goals, the planting date of the cover crop ultimately limits our options. For example, a sweet corn grower who harvests an early crop in July has an abundance of options such as Sorghum Sudan grass, Buckwheat, Crotalaria; almost anything! Compare this situation to a Brussel Sprout grower who finishes harvest in mid-October; the only options left at this late date are winter hardy grains.

An Aug 30 planting date in this research high tunnel in Yates County allowed us the achieve high levels of biomass and nitrogen fixation that would not be possible with a later planting date. *Photo: J. Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program*

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I encourage growers to think about when produce crops will be harvested and have multiple cover crop species on hand, just as we would with other crop inputs. This facilitates quick establishment, essential for a full canopy and ground cover.

Finally, a few notes of caution. Cover crops do require management and can cause some problems. For example, grass cover crops that are spring plowed, may attract seed maggots. Brassica cover crops may perpetuate certain diseases. A grain crop that becomes too stemmy in the spring can limit available nitrogen to transplants.

So plan ahead, consider how cover crops can help you meet your goals, have the right species on hand, and equipment to manage it."

The author uses buckwheat in his own garden to reduce weeds in mid summer. Another benefit of buckwheat is the white flowers which attract pollinators and smell great! *Photo: J. Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program*

Certified Naturally Grown: A Growing Labelling Program for Organic Production

Robert Hadad, Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell Vegetable Program

Certified Naturally Grown (CNG) has been around for several years. It basically started with smaller produce growers who follow organic practices but for various reasons did not want to participate in the National Organic Program and their associated certification.

CNG was created and run by farmers. Their standards are complimentary to the principles of the organic movement and their approach is working closely with the farmers, being transparent, and inspected by CNG farmers.

Over the years, and at least here in WNY the last 5 years, it seems to have really grown. New and beginner farmers have joined as well as more experienced farmers who are switching from the NOP certification over to CNG.

A number of previously NOP growers have stated that the certification requirements have become "unbalanced" and contradictory. The costs have skyrocketed, and many growers are frustrated with the "industrialization" of the organic label where large farming companies have found influence enough to weaken the rules in their favor.

The other big reason CNG is attracting new members come from peer-reviewed inspection. Experienced CNG growers come to inspect the farms, share experiences, and make constructive recommendations. In time each member farm can also assist in inspecting other farms. There is terrific communication among the growers and through cooperation, farms work together. Once inspected, they can label their products with the legal label.

For more information about Certified Naturally Grown, check them out at www.naturallygrown.org.

NYSERDA Agriculture Energy Efficiency Programs

Jordan Miller, New York State Energy Research & Development Authority (NYSERDA)

NYSERDA has three very important agriculture energy efficiency programs.

Agriculture Energy Audit Program (AEAP): This program offers NY state farmers **no-cost energy audits** to help identify energy efficiency opportunities on their farm.

REAP Technical Assistance Program (RTAP): This program has been designed to **assist farmers at no-cost** to make applications to the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP). If awarded, farmers can receive up to 50% of the total project cost.

Energy Best Practices for Agriculture: The best practices have been developed to help **educate producers** about energy efficient technologies, how they function, the average cost, as well as an average payback in years. (the greenhouse guide is a great starting point)

To learn more about these programs, visit Agriculture Energy Assistance - NYSERDA.

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

Beginning Farmer Class – Launching Your Business: Find the Right Guidance

January 14, 2025 (Tuesday) | 6:00 PM - 7:30 PM
Farm Credit East, 1450 NY 14, Phelps, NY 14532

Cooperative Extension of Ontario and Wayne County are partnering to offer a panel discussion for individuals interested in starting their own business to get needed answers. Participants will learn about additional training and educational opportunities to enhance their entrepreneurial journey.

Key Learning Outcomes:

- Understanding the essentials of a successful loan application
- Mastering the art of writing a compelling business plan
- Exploring financing options through non-traditional lenders
- Accessing further training and educational resources
- Building valuable professional connections

This workshop is intended towards agricultural-related business but would be ideal for anyone looking to take the first step in their entrepreneurial journey or seeking to improve their business planning and financing skills.

COST and REGISTRATION: $10.00, includes a light dinner. Registration is required by January 13, 2025 at https://pub.cce.cornell.edu/event_registration/main/events_landing.cfm?event=Beginning_Farmer_Series_EXT_232 For more information, contact Jacob Maslyn, 585-394-3977 x402, jlm563@cornell.edu.

2025 CCE Winter Cut Flower Webinar Series

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

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. *If 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.

Ontario Produce Auction Winter Growers Meeting

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.

Information Session: Buffalo Public Schools Produce Bid Process

January 16, 2025 (Thursday) | 12:30 PM
via Zoom

Interested in Farm to School? Check out the Buffalo Public Schools produce bid! Buffalo Public Schools is the second largest district in the state and is a leader in local food procurement.

An info and Q&A session hosted by Harvest NY on January 16th will cover the bidding process. Interested applicants are strongly encouraged to attend. Info session link: https://cornell.zoom.us/j/94889476059?pwd=qZyb1GGtGTQdH0XwCY-bopE6YGCKAor.1&from=addon

The Buffalo Public School bid is due Friday, January 31 by 4 PM. For more information, including the bid RFP and Pricing Sheet, please contact Becky O'Conner at rao84@cornell.edu.

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

Cultivate Success with Better Bookkeeping – A Virtual Webinar Series

January 16 & 30, February 13 & 27, March 13 & 27 | 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM
via Zoom

Join NY FarmNet for a 6-session virtual series designed to boost your knowledge about what bookkeeping services are available to help you excel in farm recordkeeping. Six sessions from 12 noon - 1pm:

- January 16 - Meeting Goals with Keeping Books
- January 30 - Low(er) Tech Options That Still Work
- February 13 - Quick Books - Upgrading to On-Line
- February 27 - Other On-Line Options (Ag Squared, PC Mars, AmBrook)
- March 13 - More On-Line Options (Wave & Farm Raise)
- March 27 - Keeping Receipts, Comparing Packages: Pros & Cons

Program is team taught by CCE & Farm Net Business Management Educators and experts from the companies.

COST: $60.00 per farm for the entire series. Registration required to receive the Zoom link. Register at: https://interland3.donorperfect.net/weblink/weblink.aspx?name=E190538&id=859

Farm Succession Planning Webinar

January 22, 2025 (Wednesday) | 12:00 PM - 1:00 PM
via Zoom

Presentation by Andy Gilbert of NY FarmNet. Will cover 1) Key considerations when succession planning, 2) Recognize tensions during the process, and 3) Common succession planning pitfalls.

COST: Free! Learn more and register at: https://pub.cce.cornell.edu/event_registration/main/events_landing.cfm?event=-FarmSuccessionPlanning_240. Attendees will receive a confirmation email containing the Zoom link after registering for the meeting. Questions? Contact: Colin Hostetter, cjh354@cornell.edu or 315-379-9192 x427.

Orleans Regional Winter Vegetable Meeting

January 23, 2025 (Thursday) | 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM
CCE Orleans County, 12690 Rt 31, Albion, NY 14411

Join us for information on sweet corn pest control, colorado potato beetles, gummy stem blight and black rot of vine crops, pesticide updates, and herbicides between plastic. DEC Credits available: 0.5 in CORE (all license categories) and 1.75 credits 1a, 10 & 23.

COST: FREE! RSVP requested to CCE Orleans at 585-798-4265 by noon on Wed. Jan 22. Industry sponsorship opportunities available – contact Elizabeth Buck, emb273@cornell.edu, 585-406-3419.

Solar and Ag: What You Need to Know

January 23, 2025 (Thursday) | 9:30 AM - 2:30 PM
Brighton Memorial Library, 2300 Elmwood Ave, Rochester, NY 14618

Solar development on agricultural land is becoming more widespread in the Finger Lakes region. To address some of the critical issues and answer some of the questions surrounding this activity, we invite farmers and landowners to an educational workshop to discuss some of the important issues regarding solar development on agricultural land, including leasing land to solar companies.

COST: $15 fee will cover light refreshments and lunch. This is a hybrid workshop with all presentations delivered via Zoom. To learn more about the speakers and register, visit https://monroe.cce.cornell.edu/events/2025/01/23/solar-and-ag-in-monroe-county-what-you-need-to-know

Chautauqua Regional Winter Vegetable Meeting

January 24, 2025 (Friday) | 9:30 AM - 12:00 noon
Stanley Hose Company Fire Hall, 122 Park St, Sherman, NY 14781

Topics: Tar spot in sweet and field corn, managing anthracnose in vine crops, weed control between plastic beds, pesticide updates, and more. 2.5 DEC credits requested in 1a, 23.

COST: FREE! RSVP to Elizabeth Buck at 585-406-3419 by 5pm on Jan 22. Industry sponsorship opportunities available – contact Elizabeth Buck, emb273@cornell.edu, 585-406-3419.

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Upcoming Events

Empire State Producers Expo and Becker Forum

February 4, 2025 (Tuesday) - Empire State Producers Expo
February 5, 2025 (Wednesday) - Becker Forum
Cornell AgriTech, Jordan Hall, Geneva, NY 14456

DEC credits available. Visit https://nysvga.org/

2025 Pesticide Training and Recertification Series

February 5, 12, 19, 26 (Wednesdays) | 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM
Exam: March 5, 2025 (Wednesday) | 5:30 PM - 9:30 PM
CCE Ontario Co, 480 N Main St, Canandaigua, NY 14424

Anyone interested in obtaining a pesticide certification and meets the DEC experience / education requirements OR current applicators seeking pesticide recertification credits should attend. 2.5 recertification CORE credits will be available for each class.

COST and REGISTRATION: $240.00 for certification which includes the training manuals and all 4 classes. Does not include the $100.00 exam fee. Recertification is $40.00/person per class. Contact CCE Ontario County, 585-394-3977 x427 or x436, or email nea8@cornell.edu or rw43@cornell.edu. More information and the registration form are available at: WWW.CCEONTARIO.ORG

Cattaraugus-Allegany Regional Winter Meeting

February 11, 2025 (Tuesday)
Farmersville, NY

Save the date! This two session event will feature produce and greenhouse production in Session 1, and livestock, field crops, and soils in Session 2.

2025 New York State Potato School

February 11-12, 2025
Del Lago Resort and Casino, 1133 St Rt 414, Waterloo, NY

This year's program will feature speakers covering critically important topics like disease management, updates in storage techniques, new varieties, and other production management practices. New for this year will be the Processor Panel where guests will have the chance to interact with some of the major chip processors in the northeast. Your participation will also earn you DEC and CCA points. See the full agenda at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU

Registration is $100 for Empire State Potato Growers members and $150 for non-members. Don't miss the chance to network over dinner with processors on Tuesday night for an additional $75 per person. You must RSVP by January 31 to attend the dinner on Tuesday night. REGISTER at bit.ly/NYPotatoSchool

Timac Eden Vegetable Meeting

February 13, 2025 (Thursday)

Save the date! Topics include worm control in sweet corn, colorado potato beetles, herbicides between plastic, industry updates and more. DEC credits will be available. Contact Timac Agro in Eden for more information.

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program

480 North Main Street
Canandaigua, NY 14424

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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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fresh market vegetables, weed management, soil health

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farm food safety, organic, business & marketing, fresh market vegetables

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onions, cabbage, broccoli, garlic, pesticide management

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processing crops (table beets, carrots, peas, snap beans, sweet corn)

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fresh market vegetables, mushrooms, urban agriculture

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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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