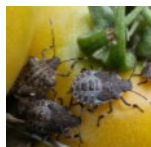




Northern Corn Leaf Blight may lead to reduced yields and fresh market sweet corn may be

less marketable with lesions on the husks.

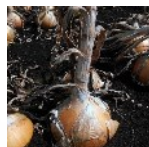
PAGE 1



Damage from stink bugs is being seen on tomatoes and peppers in our region. Learn

about the common stink bugs in our area and how to control them.

PAGE 3



Do you know the many looks of Stemphylium leaf blight (SLB) in onions? See photos of

different types of SLB lesions.

PAGE 6



Our Specialists are busy participating in many upcoming field meetings. Our full list of

events is on our website at cvp.cce.cornell.edu/events.php

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VEGE^{Edge}

YOUR TRUSTED SOURCE FOR RESEARCH-BASED KNOWLEDGE

● Volume 12 | ● Issue 17 | ● August 10, 2016



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program

Photo: Elizabeth Buck

Northern Corn Leaf Blight in Sweet Corn

Julie Kikkert, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Over the past 5 years, Northern Corn Leaf Blight (NCLB) has become a common occurrence in field and sweet corn in New York State. Researchers at Cornell University are working to determine why this disease has become more prevalent. Current hypotheses include: 1) new races of the fungus, 2) new corn hybrids may be more susceptible, 3) weather patterns that favor disease, and 4) changes in the larger cropping picture. There may be a sort of an “arms race” between new races of the fungus and new corn hybrids. Western NY has seen an increase in field corn being grown and increased disease in field corn creates additional inoculum for sweet corn in the region. If NCLB becomes severe, yields may be reduced. Fresh market sweet corn growers may also be concerned with lesions that appear on the husks, as the corn may be less marketable.



Northern Corn Leaf Blight on processing sweet corn. *Photos: Julie Kikkert, CVP*

continued on page 3



VegEdge newsletter is exclusively for enrollees in the Cornell Vegetable Program, a Cornell Cooperative Extension regional agriculture team, serving 12 counties in Western New York.

The newsletter is a service to our enrollees and is intended for educational purposes, strengthening the relationship between our enrollees, the Cornell Vegetable Program team, and Cornell University.

We're interested in your comments. Contact us at:
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Information provided is general and educational in nature. Employees and staff of the Cornell Vegetable Program, Cornell Cooperative Extension, and Cornell University do not endorse or recommend any specific product or service.

This publication contains pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly and human errors are possible. Some materials may no longer be available and some uses may no longer be legal. All pesticides distributed, sold or applied in NYS must be registered with the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide usage in NYS should be directed to the appropriate Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) specialist or your regional DEC office.

CCE and its employees assume no liability for the effectiveness or results of any chemicals for pesticide usage. No endorsement of products or companies is made or implied. **READ THE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY PESTICIDE.**

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.



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
Cornell Vegetable Program

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The next issue of VegEdge will be produced on August 17, 2016.



Cornell Vegetable Program Interns Gretchen Seigworth and Jodi Callwood ready to answer questions at the Cornell Vegetable Program display in the Cornell Center at Empire Farm Days today. Photo: D. Telenko, CVP

The fungus *Exerohilum turcicum* that causes NCLB survives as spores or mycelia on corn debris over the winter. The inoculum can be splashed onto the current corn crop or can arrive by wind. The spores can be moved long distances by wind. Early infections come from within the field and are more damaging. As the season progresses and the numbers of spores in the air increases, all fields become susceptible. Infection is favored by leaf wetness and cool weather (64-81 F) as typically occurs later in the growing season.

Lesions of NCLB begin as grayish green and become tan as they mature. The slender oblong shape, with tapered ends, gives them a cigar or boat-shaped appearance.

Lesions range from 1 to 6 inches in length and may coalesce to cover the entire leaf. Spores are produced on the underside of the leaves, and appear as dusty green fuzz.

Resistant varieties and cultural practices to reduce inoculum and disease risk are the best practices. Fields should be scouted whorl through tassel. There is a scouting video for field corn developed by the NYS IPM Program (see list of resources below). Several fungicides are labeled and a listing can be found in the Cornell Vegetable Guidelines.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES:

NYS IPM Scouting video <http://tinyurl.com/NYSIPM-NCLB>

Vegetable MD Online <http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/>

Cornell NCLB fact sheet includes lists of fungicides and their relative effectiveness. Note: check labels for sweet corn. <https://fieldcrops.cals.cornell.edu/corn/diseases-corn/northern-corn-leaf-blight>



Click on image to play video.

Stink Bugs

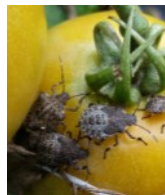
Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

In the last few weeks I have seen more damage on tomatoes and peppers from stink bugs. Maybe it is because we aren't seeing so much disease and noticing more problems coming from insects. The hot dry weather could be partly responsible but with increasing numbers of Marmorated stink bugs, we might be facing more issues.

In the region there are native populations of stink bugs. Most are plant feeders while there is at least one that is a predatory beneficial insect. One of the most common is the green stink bug. While the other is One-Spotted stink bug.

The Brown Marmorated stink bug (BMSB) is an invasive pest that has moved across the region over the last few years. Mainly it has been a nuisance in the fall when they try to get into houses to overwinter. As their numbers have increased, the BMSB has started to be found feeding on fruits and vegetables.

This invasive bug can be identified by the black blotch on the lower back, the white spots along the edge, and alternating white patches on the antennae.



BMSB on tomato.
Photo: J. Reid, CVP



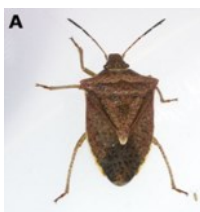
Brown marmorated stink bug damage on peppers.
Photo: mtvernon.wsu.edu



BMSB damage on beans.
Photo: G. Dively, UMD



Green stink bug.
Photo: www.omafra.gov.on.ca



One Spotted stink bug.
Photo: extension.umn.edu



Blotchy yellowing on tomato from stink bug feeding.
Photo: www.omafra.gov.on.ca

The damage is often seen at harvest though the feeding could have occurred weeks earlier. Actually seeing the insects feeding is also rare but the damage can be extensive as the fruit enlarge and ripens. On tomatoes if the BMSB feed while the fruit is green then when it ripens there are the blotchy yellowish to orange patches. If the insects feed while the fruit is red then a more whitish cloudy patch will be visible. Just under these patches, if you peel back the skin, the fruit tissue will be whitish and circle-shaped.

There are a number of products available. The PHI can range from 0-5 days with Baythroid XL, Actara, and Mustang MAXX having the shortest. REI can range up to 48 hrs so read labels carefully before using any product. Some of the same products for stink bugs are also good on Tarnished plant bugs – Baythroid XL, Hereo, Sevin XLR Plus, and Warrior II Zeon. For organic sprays, there are not many choices that don't require contact with the pest. Neem and Pyganic for extensive infestations are options. Possibly best management scheme is habitat for attracting beneficial predators to keep down the larval stages of the stink bugs.

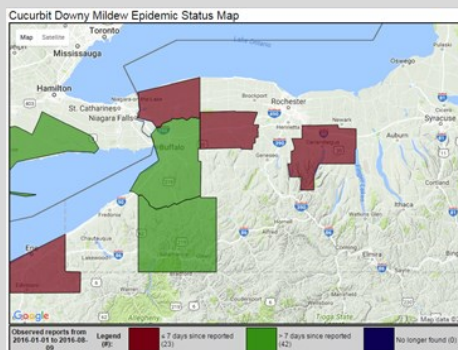
CROP INSIGHTS

INSECTS

Tarnished plant bugs are abundant and hard to knock back. They are attacking everything, it seems from tomatoes and peppers, to potatoes, to lettuce, and many of the cut flower varieties such as dahlia and gladiolus. *Thrips* are rampant not just on onions, leeks, and shallots but on tomato, pepper, and cucumber causing flecking of leaves and scarring of fruit. Spider mite populations have continued to flare and have led to unmarketable crops such as sweet corn.

CUCURBITS

Downy mildew continues to spread in western NY, it has been **confirmed in Genesee and Ontario counties in addition to Cattaraugus, Erie and Niagara**. Prof. Chris Smart recently stated “growers in central or western NY that are planning to spray cucumbers to control downy now is the time to do it. Ranman has been an excellent product here in NY for conventional growers once the pathogen is in the area (be sure to switch chemistries) and copper is the best bet for organic growers – based on our field trials.” Other systemic fungicides include Zampro, Forum, Revus, Phostrol, Presidio, Tanos, Zing!, Curzate, Previcur Flex and protectants chlorothalonil, copper, and mancozeb.



Severe spider mite infestation in sweet corn. Photo: D. Telenko, CVP

Red (report ≤ 7 days) and green counties (report > 7 days) are positive for downy mildew. Source: <http://cdm.ipmPIPE.org/scripts/map.php>.

DRY BEANS

While some fields look pretty good, dropped flowers and pin pods, and incomplete pod fill are common. Some growers have been spraying for potato leafhoppers (PLH) and populations have come down in those fields. In general PLH populations remain high across NYS.

Western bean cutworm (WBC) moth catches are dropping at most traps. Now is the time to begin scouting dry bean pods for WBC larval feeding damage in most of the dry bean growing area, especially Attica and Riga/Bergen, and in areas with a history of pod or bean damage. The trap catch in Steuben County seems to have peaked a week later than areas farther north, and WBC moth counts have been generally lower there. Steuben moth catch has exceeded the threshold for scouting bean pods in Avoca and North Cohocton, however. Begin scouting there, and areas with a history of damaged pods or beans, by early next week. If pod damage is seen then one insecticide spray is recommended. See the photo in last week's VegEdge for typical WBC bean pod damage.

Join us Friday, August 12, 1-4 pm for the Organic Dry Bean Discussion and Field Tour at Klaas Martens Farm in Penn Yan! See the complete notice in Upcoming Events in this issue of VegEdge.

ONIONS

The crop has had enough! Heat units have racked up and so many fields are lodging now and will be getting sprout stop within the next couple of weeks. Try to find a sweet spot when conditions are ideal for applying maleic hydrazide (MH) – see list on next page. The rule of thumb is that onions should dry down naturally, not from diseases or insects. If diseases and/or onion thrips pressure is high, it would be sensible to include fungicides and/or insecticides with the MH spray. If thrips and diseases are in check, MH alone is all you need. In general, onion thrips were well controlled this week as growers are now using Radiant to close out the season; this product is still our hammer! Kudos to the many growers who saved it until the very end to manage development of resistance and to preserve its useful longevity! Stemphylium leaf blight (SLB) appears also to be very much under control with no reports of fields with excessive leaf dieback caused by this disease yet. For clarity on SLB symptom identification see article, pg 6. See July 6 issue of VegEdge and Cornell Cheat sheet (http://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/uploads/doc_473.pdf) for more information on fungicide use for managing SLB. The downy mildew outbreak of last week in Wayne County has been successfully shut down with Ridomil Gold and mancozeb. Incidence of bacterial disease is extremely low for this time of year. Iris yellow spot virus has increased in prevalence in Elba with patches of onions dying prematurely/standing up from this disease – more in next week's issue.



This Thursday, August 11, at 9:00 AM, we will have an ad-hoc informal muck donut hour in Wayne County at Ken Datthyn's farm to view Cornell's BLB/SLB fungicide trial. All welcome. See which fungicides provide best control of Botrytis leaf blight (right) and which ones do not (left). Photos: C. Hoefting, CVP

continued on next page

Ideal Conditions for Applying Sprout Stop to Storage Bound Onions:

- 50% tops down, plants have 5-8 green leaves to ensure translocation into the bulb.
 - ⇒ If MH is applied too late or when onions have been ravaged by disease or thrips when the onion has less than 3 green leaves, it will not be absorbed properly and the onions will start sprouting in storage.
 - ⇒ If MH is applied to an onion that is still producing new leaves, cell division will be stopped but individual cells will continue to grow in size. This will produce spongy bulbs where the scales pull away from each other.
- Humid weather and temperatures less than 75°F are ideal.
 - ⇒ Low humidity and high temperatures (i.e. > 80 – 85°F) may cause MH to crystallize on the leaves, thereby inhibiting uptake.
- No rain within 24 h after application, as this reduces uptake.

POTATOES

The hot, dry weather continues to stress the crop. Growers are concerned about tuber sizing. High potato leafhopper (PLH) pressure continues all over NYS.

Fields with blackleg Dickeya from infected seed pieces continue to show wilting and dying of stems. Affected stems are dark to black at the soil line. Such fields are also at increased risk from bacterial decay of the tubers. From the infected seed piece the infection spreads up inside the stems, but also down stolons to the tubers. If you suspect blackleg infection in a field dig up several hills across the field before harvest to check for breakdown. Plan to sell potatoes from infected fields as soon as possible. For more information contact Carol MacNeil at crm6@cornell.edu or 585-313-8796 (cell/text).

POTATOES - FRESH MARKET

Leaf hoppers are hitting some of the potato plantings hard. Their feeding causes “hopper burn” and saps the sap out of the plant leaves which in turn will affect tuber size.

POTATOES & TOMATOES

We continue to find low incidence of early blight on tomato around the region. Keep a close watch on both your tomatoes and potatoes as this disease is appearing where dew and rainfall have occurred over the past week.

SWEET CORN

Wildlife continues to wreak havoc in sweet corn – raccoons, birds, squirrels and others. Darcy Telenko is collecting damage estimates, please e-mail or call her if you are willing to share your issues this season dep10@cornell.edu or 716-697-4965.



Potato stems continue to wilt and die from blackleg Dickeya. Note black discoloration at the base of stems.
Photo: Carol MacNeil, CVP

Are You Experiencing Drought Issues on Your Farm?

David Wolfe, Professor of Plant and Soil Ecology, Cornell

Please help us collect regional information so we **can help you be better prepared in the future.**

As you know, this summer we have experienced a period of lower than average rainfall combined with higher than average temperatures that has led to a drought of moderate to unprecedented severity in New York and much of the Northeast.

A 2016 NY drought survey is being conducted and we need your input. Please go to the following link: https://cornell.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9FDNwygyIV07kXP

The survey is an attempt to capture at this critical time information on regional impacts and how you are coping with this situation, so that farmers and those institutions and industries that support farmers will be better prepared in the future. This is associated with research being conducted by NatureNet Science Postdoctoral Fellow, Shannan Sweet, working with Professor David Wolfe on a project focused on NYS water resources and agriculture.

Thanks for your help!



Drought conditions in WNY sweet corn. Photo: Gretchen Seigworth, CVP

Questions or comments? Contact: Shannan Sweet at sks289@cornell.edu, 607-255-8641, or David Wolfe at dww5@cornell.edu, 607-255-7888. For more details on the drought see: <http://climatechange.cornell.edu/drought-takes-its-toll/> ●

The Many Looks of Stemphylium Leaf Blight of Onion

Christy Hoepting, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Visually, it is impossible to distinguish the difference between lesions of *Stemphylium* leaf blight (SLB) and Purple blotch (PB). Both are described as being target spots or elongate boat-shaped lesions that are tan/light brown or purple/reddish-purple or black once spores develop. SLB and PB lesions may occur on the same plant and spores of each may occur on the same lesion, and they are favored by the same conditions. In 2015, Cornell Plant Pathologists Sarah Pethybridge and Frank Hay conducted a survey to determine the causal pathogens of “target spot” disease in onions. In total, 246 individual leaves from 22 conventional muck onion fields and 283 individual leaves from 10 upland low input fields were sampled for leaf diseases. In the conventional fields, 86% of the leaf samples in 100% of the fields were identified as SLB, while no PB was detected at all. PB was only detected in 14% of the leaves in 50% of the upland low input fields. For some unknown reason, SLB has displaced PB in onions in conventional muck production.

All types of different lesions that we sent in turned out to be caused by SLB, including tan target spot lesions on necrotic tissue (Fig. 1), purple/reddish lesions on green tissue (Fig. 2) and less descript spots with black sporulation (Fig. 3) and several others (Figs 4-6.) all tested positive for SLB. Irrelevant to how the disease symptoms look, eventually SLB results in excessive leaf die-back and in extreme cases premature mortality (Fig. 7).



Figure 1. Tan/light brown spots of SLB on necrotic tissue.
Photos: C. Hoepting, CVP



Figure 2. Purplish/red target spot SLB lesion on green tissue. Photo: C. Hoepting, CVP



Figure 3. Less descript spots of SLB with black sporulation. Photo: C. Hoepting, CVP



Figure 4. Black target spot lesions of SLB on necrotic tissue.
Photos: C. Hoepting, CVP



Figure 5. Purplish red target spot SLB lesion on necrotic tissue.
Photo: C. Hoepting, CVP



Figure 6. Nondescript brownish blotching caused by SLB on necrotic tissue.
Photo: C. Hoepting, CVP

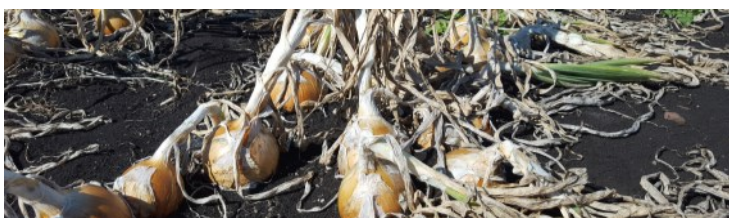


Figure 7. Uncontrolled, SLB can cause excessive dieback and premature plant mortality (i.e. onions dying standing up).
Photo: C. Hoepting, CVP

WNY Sweet Corn Trap Network Report, 8/9/16

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

Twenty sites reported this week for Western NY. European corn borer (ECB)-E was caught at nine sites and ECB-Z was caught at seven sites this week. Corn earworm (CEW) are beginning to increase with eight sites reporting trap catches this week, with six sites high enough to require a 4, 5, or 6 day spray schedule. Fall armyworm (FAW) numbers are increasing and were caught at eleven sites. Western bean cutworm (WBC) seemed to have peaked last week and are now declining (see graph) but there were still 17 sites reporting trap catches.

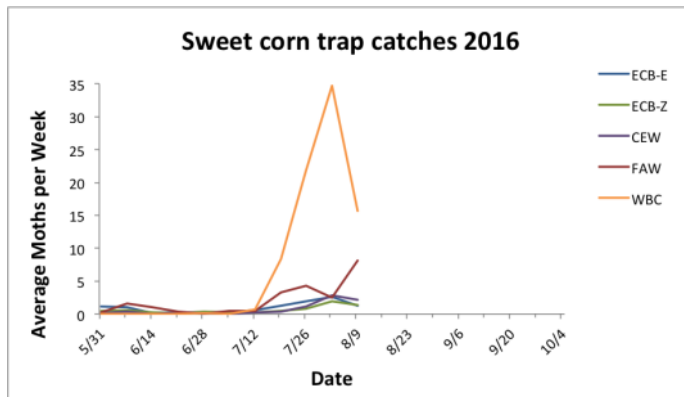
Where CEW are being caught in high enough numbers to determine the spray schedule (see chart below), those applications will be sufficient to take care of other worm pests that are present. Where CEW are not determining the spray schedule, scout to be sure other pests are not above threshold.

Degree-day accumulations in relation to percent moth emergence (beginning May 1, base 50°F)	
Accumulated Degree-days	% Moth Emergence
1319	25%
1422	50%
1536	75%

Percent WBC moth emergence based on degree day accumulation, data from University of Nebraska

Average corn earworm catch			
Per Day	Per Five Days	Per Week	Days Between Sprays
<0.2	<1.0	<1.4	No Spray (for CEW)
0.2-0.5	1.0-2.5	1.4-3.5	6 days
0.5-1.0	2.5-5.0	3.5-7.0	5 days
1-13	5-65	7-91	4 days
over 13	over 65	over 91	3 days

Add one day to the recommended spray interval if daily maximum temperatures are less than 80°F for the previous 2-3 days.



Average sweet corn trap catches for all reporting, 5/31/16 - 8/9/16.

WNY Pheromone Trap Catches: August 9, 2016

Location	ECB-E	ECB-Z	CEW	FAW	WBC	DD to Date
Baldwinsville (Onondaga)	4	4	0	0	13	1702
Batavia (Genesee)	0	9	26	0	15	1292
Belfast	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1478
Bellona (Yates)	4	0	0	10	6	1796
Eden (Erie)	0	0	0	48	51	1551
Farmington (Ontario)	2	0	2	0	1	1598
Hamlin (Monroe)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1624
LeRoy (Genesee)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1586
Pavilion	0	0	1	3	17	1309
Penn Yan (Yates)	1	0	0	1	15	1749
Ransomville (Niagara)	1	2	2	0	19	1759
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	2	7	0	2	11	1648
Spencerport (Monroe)	0	2	5	0	4	1789
Waterport (Orleans)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1623
Williamson (Wayne)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1542

ECB - European Corn Borer

CEW - Corn Earworm

FAW - Fall Armyworm

WBC - Western Bean Cutworm

NA - not available

DD - Degree Day (modified base 50°F) accumulation

Late Blight Risk

Carol MacNeil and John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Late blight (LB) risk fell some in the past week, but with the rain forecast for the next week (and resulting high relative humidity) growers should remain alert and protect their crops. In the past week only the Gainesville, Ceres and Wells-ville weather stations reached, or will reach by day's end, the 30 blight unit (BU) threshold indicating the need for a spray. Many other stations accumulated few BUs. However, Penn Yan and Versailles reached, or will reach by day's end, the -15 fungicide (loss) unit (FU) threshold which independently triggers a spray. All remaining stations except Appleton will reach the FU threshold by the end of the week. (FUs are not shown here but they are an important part of the full Late Blight Decision Support System (DSS)/BlightPro. Reaching the -15 FU threshold means you do not have adequate fungicide coverage left to protect your crop from LB.)

There were no new LB confirmations in the East or Midwestern US in the past week.

Late Blight Risk Chart, 8/09/16¹

Location ¹	Blight Units ² 8/03-8/09	Blight Units ³ 8/10-8/12	Location ¹	Blight Units ² 8/03-8/09	Blight Units ³ 8/10-8/12
Appleton	6	4	Lodi	0	11
Baldwinsville	21	4	Lyndonville	16	15
Bergen	6	4	Medina	15	9
Buffalo	5	5	Niagara Falls	5	4
Ceres	26	15	Penn Yan	5	10
Elba	0	4	Rochester	25	4
Fairville	0	5	Sodus	7	4
Farmington	0	4	Versailles	12	7
Gainesville	40	16	Wellsville	27	15
Geneva	0	4	Williamson	7	4
Kendall	11	5	Wolcott	5	4

¹ Assuming: last fungicide spray 1 week ago; residual like chlorothalonil; susceptible variety

² Past week's Simcast Blight Units (BU) (Threshold = 30 BUs)

³ Three day predicted Simcast Blight Units

UPCOMING EVENTS *view all Cornell Vegetable Program upcoming events at cvp.cce.cornell.edu*

Organic Dry Bean Discussion Group Meeting

August 12, 2016 | 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM

Klaas, Mary-Howell and Peter Martens farm, 1443 Ridge Rd, Penn Yan, NY 14527



There will be viewing and discussion of the dry bean crop, cultivation for dry beans, the benefits of certain cover crops ahead of dry beans, and the potential for organic reduced tillage. There will be ample time for open discussion regarding organic dry beans. Preregister by August 9 by contacting Carol MacNeil at crm6@cornell.edu or 585-313-8796. Cold juice, water and soda will be available.

Summer Vegetable and Cut Flower Grower Twilight Meeting

August 15, 2016 | 5:30 PM - 7:00 PM flower session | 7:00 PM - 8:30 PM vegetable session

Werner's Farm, 8427 West Henrietta Rd, Rush, NY 14543



Take a field walk through Jeff Werner's Cut Flower field, with a discussion about the "How to" of Cut Flower farming. The discussion includes a question and answer format led by Dana Dore-Hadad, a Cut Flower Farmer and Floral Designer, and Michael Wells, Ornamentals Product Manager for Harris Seeds. Immediately following, there will be a crop walk and vegetable discussion on insects, diseases, and production by the Cornell Vegetable Program. 2.5 DEC credits available for the whole meeting. For more info, contact Robert Hadad, rg26@cornell.edu, 585-739-4065.

Reduced Tillage in Organic Vegetables Field Day

August 17, 2016 | 4:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Freeville Organic Research Farm at the Cornell Thompson Vegetable Research Farm, 133 Fall Creek Rd, Freeville, NY

Join the Cornell Reduced Tillage Team for an in-depth study of strategies to improve soil health in organic vegetables. The tour will highlight current research on integrating cover crops and reducing tillage for farms at multiple scales. We will demonstrate strip tillage for small-scale farmers, and review impacts of new mulching and covering cropping techniques on weeds and crops. Learn more about how these practices may impact pest or disease challenges. FREE. Pre-registration is requested to Ryan Maher at rmm325@cornell.edu

Sponsored by NOFA-NY

Finger Lakes Soil Health Discussion Group Meeting

August 18, 2016 | 5:00 PM - 8:15 PM

Hemdale Farms, 2800 Orleans Rd, Seneca Castle, NY 14547



Why Hemdale Farms switched to zone tillage, and how they've been successful doing it for field crops and vegetables will be described. Equipment will be available for viewing. The many niches available for cover crop planting, and the benefits of different cover crops will be covered by Thomas Bjorkman, Cornell. There will be ample time for open group discussion on reduced tillage, cover crops, and all aspects of improving soil health. This event is FREE! DEC credits will be available. Preregistration by NOON on August 15 required. Contact Carol MacNeil at crm6@cornell.edu or 585-313-8796. A light supper will be provided.

Fresh Market Potato Varieties, Disease & Insect Management Twilight Meeting

August 25, 2016 | 5:00 PM - 8:15 PM

Williams Farms potato field, Decker Rd, Marion, NY 14505



Growers will have a chance to review the fresh market varieties and Cornell breeding lines, including four European/Canadian varieties, in Walter DeJong's, Cornell on-farm trial. There will be an update on the new, very serious seed-borne bacterial disease, blackleg Dickeya, including how to identify it, and how to reduce the risk of getting it next year, as well as updates on late blight, potato insect management and the development of a quick test for determining nematode levels in soils before planting.

1.5 DEC recertification credits will be available in categories 1a, 10, 21, and 23. Dinner provided at 7:30 PM. Cost: FREE if enrolled in the Cornell Vegetable Program; \$10 for all others. Pre-register by contacting Carol MacNeil, crm6@cornell.edu or 585-313-8796 by August 22 so that we have a count for dinner. *We appreciate the support of Ag BioTech, Bayer CropScience, CPS Marion, and Syngenta.*

Bejo Seeds Open House and Demonstration Trials 2016

August 30-31, 2016 | 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM, refreshments plus light lunch served on Tuesday, August 30, RSVP 315-789-4155
Bejo Seeds Research and Demonstration Farm, 4188 Pre-Emption Rd, Geneva, NY 14456

View a wide variety of quality vegetable crops at Bejo's Research & Demo Farm. For [more info](http://www.bejoseeds.com), visit www.bejoseeds.com.

Sustainable and Organic Vegetable Pest Management Field Day

August 31, 2016 | 3:00 PM - 9:00 PM

CVP Research Site, Cornell Lake Erie Research and Extension Laboratory, 6592 W Main Rd, Portland, NY 14769



Extension Vegetable Specialists, Cornell faculty and the NYS Vegetable IPM Coordinator will be leading research site tours and answering questions on sustainable and organic pest management options for fresh market vegetable growers. For more info, visit <http://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=565> *We appreciate the support of BioWorks, KULT-Kress, Siegers Seed, and Valent.*

Weather Charts

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Weekly Weather Summary: 8/2 – 8/8/16

Location	Rainfall (inch)		Temp (°F)	
	Week	Month	Max	Min
Albion	0.02	0.02	89	56
Appleton, North	0.00	0.00	88	54
Baldwinsville	0.20	0.41	91	58
Buffalo*	0.00	0.00	91	61
Butler	0.34	0.34	91	60
Ceres	0.39	0.54	85	50
Elba	0.35	0.35	88	50
Farmington	0.00	0.00	94	55
Gainesville	0.11	0.16	88	51
Geneva	0.05	0.05	88	58
Lodi	1.01	1.08	90	56
Niagara Falls*	0.19	0.19	91	61
Penn Yan*	0.29	0.29	88	58
Rochester*	0.14	0.14	92	57
Romulus	0.06	0.68	87	60
Silver Creek	0.06	0.06	87	59
Sodus	NA	NA	89	56
Versailles	0.61	0.61	88	56
Williamson	0.03	0.03	88	55

Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD) Base 50°F: April 1 – August 8, 2016

Location	2016	2015	2014
Albion	1771	1682	1550
Appleton, North	1548	1442	1358
Baldwinsville	1741	1682	1690
Buffalo	1805	1725	1598
Butler	1701	1691	1642
Ceres	1406	1488	1398
Elba	1306	1291	1261
Farmington	1631	1603	1550
Gainesville	1324	1334	1234
Geneva	1684	1639	1591
Lodi	1855	1794	1732
Niagara Falls	1930	1603	1534
Penn Yan	1793	1744	1688
Rochester	1829	1784	1691
Romulus	1703	1673	1627
Silver Creek	1638	1577	1516
Sodus	1541	1489	1497
Versailles	1590	1582	1494
Williamson	1561	1527	1491

* Airport stations

** Data from other station/airport sites is at: <http://newa.cornell.edu/> Weather Data, Daily Summary and Degree Days.

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VegEdge is the award-winning newsletter produced by the Cornell Vegetable Program in Western New York. It provides readers with information on upcoming meetings, pesticide updates, pest management strategies, cultural practices, marketing ideas and research results from Cornell 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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