



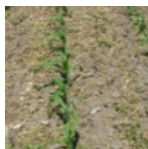
Leaf wetness, typical from now until the end of the season, will increase the presence of *Cercospora* leaf spot on beets, Swiss chard, and spinach.

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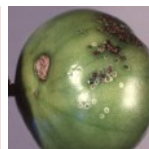
On 8/25/16, Secretary Vilsack designated 15 counties in New York as primary natural disaster areas due to drought.

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Has your weed management program worked this year? Now is the time to scout, identify escapes, and rate effectiveness.

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With the change in weather, humidity, and temperatures, bacterial speck is something to be treating for in tomatoes and peppers.

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Photo: Judson Reid

Management of Cercospora Leaf Spot Disease of Beets, Swiss Chard and Spinach

Julie Kikkert, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

If you've grown beets and Swiss chard before, you are probably familiar with *Cercospora* leaf spot (CLS) caused by the fungus *Cercospora beticola*. The disease can also infect spinach. Periods of leaf wetness typical from now until the end of the season will increase the presence of this disease. To improve your cultural management practices read below to review the source and spread of this disease. Those who chose to use fungicides should be aware of resistance to strobilurin fungicides (Group 11).

What Does it Look Like?

At first, the leaf spots are small brown flecks with reddish-purple borders. As the spots enlarge, they become ashen-gray in the center. In beets, the border of the lesions remains a distinct dark brown to purple (see photo). However, in Swiss chard, the borders may not be distinct. As the lesions mature, the centers be-



Cercospora leaf spot of beet. Photo: Julie Kikkert, CVP

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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:
CCE Cornell Vegetable Program
480 North Main Street, Canandaigua, NY 14224
Email: cce-cvp@cornell.edu

Web address: cvp.cce.cornell.edu

Contributing Writers

Robert Hadad
Christy Hoepting
Julie Kikkert
Carol MacNeil
Judson Reid
Darcy Telenko

Publishing Specialist/Distribution/Sponsors

Angela Parr

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Help us serve you better by telling us what you think. Email us at cce-cvp@cornell.edu or write to us at Cornell Vegetable Program, 480 North Main Street, Canandaigua, NY 14424.



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Drought Disaster Declaration, WNY Counties

From Jeff Williams, NY Farm Bureau Agricultural Alliance Update, 8/29/16

On August 25, 2016, Secretary Vilsack designated 15 counties in New York as primary natural disaster areas due to the drought. The primary counties under this designation are: **Cayuga, Chemung, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wyoming, Yates.**

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, these counties suffered from a drought intensity value during the growing season of (1) D2 (Drought-Severe) for eight or more consecutive weeks, (2) D3 (Drought-Extreme), or D4 (Drought-Exceptional).

There are nine counties named as contiguous disaster counties under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. These counties are: **Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Cortland, Onondaga, Orleans, Oswego, Wayne.**

A Secretarial disaster designation makes farm operators in primary counties and those counties contiguous to such primary counties eligible to be considered for certain assistance from the Farm Service Agency (FSA), provided eligibility requirements are met. This assistance includes FSA emergency loans. Farmers in eligible counties have eight months from the date of a Secretarial disaster declaration to apply for emergency loans. Local FSA offices can provide affected farmers with further information. To find your local FSA office, visit www.fsa.usda.gov. ●

come gray and brittle and fall out giving a shot-hole appearance. When the disease is severe, the foliage is killed. Injury from post-emergence herbicides can be confused with CLS. Note that herbicide injury will not spread, whereas CLS may continue to spread to new foliage. A less common leaf disease of beets called Phoma appears as lesions of various sizes with a concentric ring pattern and fruiting bodies of the pathogen noticeable in the center.

Where Does it Come From?

The fungus can survive from year to year in infested crop residue or seeds. Important weed hosts include lambsquarters and pigweed. The disease cycle begins when spores, carried by splashing rain/irrigation or wind, fall onto foliage of susceptible plants. The spores germinate when there is high humidity or free moisture and temperatures are between 77 to 95°F. The germinating spores enter the leaves through open stomata. Periods of rain, heavy dew and fog favor infection.

Cultural Practices

- Less susceptible varieties
- Plant high quality seed free of *C. beticola*
- Three-year or longer rotation to non-hosts
- Deeply bury crop residue soon after harvest
- Avoid overhead irrigation
- Control weed hosts
- Decrease planting densities to encourage air movement in the canopy



Cercospora leaf spot. Center of lesions become gray and brittle and fall out, giving a shot-hole appearance. Photo: Julie Kikkert, CVP

Time to Spray?

Cercospora can make foliage unmarketable and may reduce crop yields. Processing table beet growers need healthy tops to pull the roots from the ground at harvest. The disease is most damaging when it occurs early in the season or if the crop has a long time until harvest. While fungicide application to beets, chard and spinach isn't routine for this disease, there are some important things for you to know:

The available fungicides do not cure an established infection and must be used before the disease gets out of control. Current recommendations are that when an average of one lesion per leaf is found, a fungicide treatment should be applied if the field still has a long time before harvest. Walk to 10 different spots in the field and blindly choose one leaf. Count the number of lesions per leaf and calculate the average for the 10 samples. Fungicides labeled for beets can be found in the 2016 Cornell Vegetable Guidelines. For chard and spinach, note that copper-based fungicides may leave unattractive residues on leaves, making them unmarketable.

Managing Fungicide Resistance

Resistance to Group 11 fungicides is common within *C. beticola*. Use products from different fungicide resistance action groups for best results and resistance management in the future. For organic production, there are also a range of products registered. Some of these products are in research trials at Cornell University this season. Results will be presented at winter meetings.

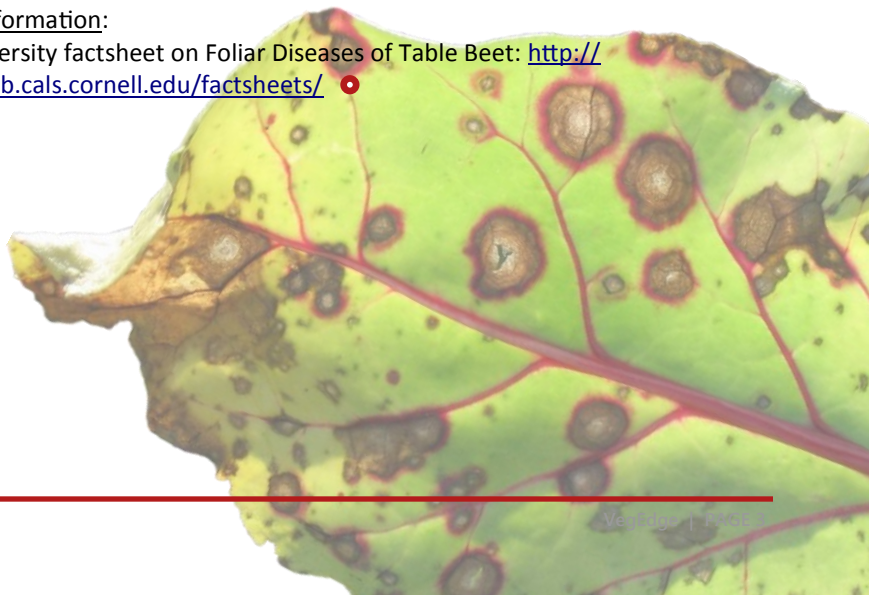
Sugar beet growers in Michigan and Nebraska have experienced reduced control of Cercospora in recent years. Upon further investigation, strobilurin-resistant strains of the fungus have been found to be widespread in the sugar beet growing counties within these states (www.michiganbeets.com). New York growers should follow good resistance management practices to reduce the chance of fungicide resistance. However, it is still possible that resistant strains could be brought in by seed or wind. Resistance is already known to occur in New York.

Resistance management practices (*from the Michigan Sugarbeet Research and Advisory Council; edited by J. Kikkert*)

- Do not wait too long to begin fungicide applications
- Never spray with the same mode of action back to back
- Use strobilurin fungicides (Quadris, Gem, Cabrio) only once per season
- Tank mix strobilurins with copper
- Use the highest labeled rates of all fungicides even in tank mixtures
- Insure maximum coverage
- Use high pressure (80-90 PSI) and high gallonage (20-25 gallons of water)

For More Information:

Cornell University factsheet on Foliar Diseases of Table Beet: <http://evade.pppmb.cals.cornell.edu/factsheets/>



How has Your Weed Management Program Worked this Year? Now is the Time to Scout, Identify Escapes, and Rate Effectiveness

Darcy Telenko, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

A weed management plan for each field is just as important as a nutrient and disease programs to maximize crop potential, reduce weed seed production, and maximize effectiveness of management tactics within the same growing season. Now is the time to evaluate the effectiveness of your weed management program. Many factors can contribute to the presence of weeds after a herbicide application or cultivation treatment. This season we have seen a lot of escapes due to the lack of moisture in activating preemergence herbicides. If this occurred on your farm – did you implement post management options to catch the escapes? This could include a post emergence herbicide, cultivation or hand removal or combination thereof. Did they work?

Scouting is the only way to know which weeds escaped treatment. Scouting will aid in documenting changes in weed populations overtime and assist in directing future weed management programs. Scouting and creating a weed map in a field should occur at least two times 1)early season soon after planting to evaluate the success of current season program 2)at or near harvest to help predict weed control practices for next year. Ideally scouting should continue at regular intervals throughout the season so weed escapes can be addressed in a timely manner before they go to seed. When scouting for weeds you should record



Effective post emergence burndown of weeds in sweet corn herbicide trial. Photo: D. Telenko, CVP

weed species, pattern across the field, weed size and density, if they are alive or dead and if alive are they exhibiting herbicide symptomology. See below for a way to rate weed species within a field.

Weeds may have escaped management for several reasons including selection of herbicides with marginal activity on weeds that were present, poor timing of application of the herbicide (weeds were too large or seeds escaped exposure to application and germinated), environmental factors reduced herbicide effectiveness such as soil moisture, rain event, and soil characteristics (pH, texture and amount of organic matter), or application issues (sprayer skips, poor calibration, poor spray coverage). In addition, a number

of weed species have adapted special reproductive characteristics that make them difficult to control. See table for examples and cultivations strategies that may be used to improve control.

A good weed management program should consist of mechanical, cultural, and biological (if available) tactics in addition to herbicides. A combination of diverse tactics will reduce selection pressure imposed by any single practice, such as the exclusive use of one herbicide, and reduces risk of selecting difficult to control weeds, such as herbicide-resistant weeds. Mechanical weed control tactics includes pre-plant tillage, strip or zone tillage, in-crop cultivation, post-harvest mowing and/or tillage and hand-weeding before seed set. Cultural weed control tactics include crop rotation, choice of hybrid or variety, early or late planting, nutrient management, row spacing and plant populations, seed bed preparation (stale-seed bed), harvesting techniques, and cover crops. Herbicide tactics should utilize multiple herbicides with different mechanisms of action, mixes, sequences, and variability across seasons.

Observant records on weed populations, including their distribution and density, will aid in documenting if changes are occurring in a field and allow for you to make necessary adjustments for future weed management plans.

Reproductive characteristics that make weeds difficult to control and ways to improve control		
Reproductive Characteristics	Weed Examples	Strategies To Improve Control
Roots at nodes	Crabgrass, large	Cultivate prior to rooting at nodes
Produces rhizomes and/or stolons	Johnsongrass, Bermuda-grass, Quackgrass, Field bindweed	Cultivate and hand remove many times over the season
Roots along stem	Nightshade, eastern black Pigweed species	Cultivate and kill when less than 2 inches tall
Tubers for reproduction	Nutsedge, yellow or purple	Cultivate several times over the season
Capable of surviving cultivation	Pigweed species	Cultivate and control when less than 2 inches tall
Succulent, resistant to drying out	Purslane, common or pink	Cultivate, uproot when soil is dry to cause weed to dry out and die
Establishes in wet areas of fields	Smartweed	Cultivate sequentially
Capable of re-sprouting from roots	Perennial vines Nightshade, eastern black	Till to move roots to soil surface and cultivate sequentially

Source: Finney, D. M. and Creamer N. G. 2008. Weed Management on Organic Farms. North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service. 01/2008-BS E06-45788

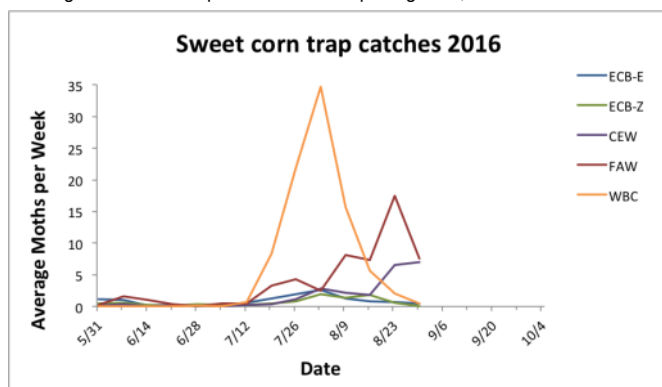
WNY Sweet Corn Trap Network Report, 8/30/16

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

Fifteen sites reported this week for Western NY. European corn borer (ECB)-E was caught at four sites and ECB-Z was caught at only one site¹. Corn earworm (CEW) was caught at twelve sites, with ten sites high enough to require a 4, 5, or 6 day spray schedule (see table at bottom of post). Fall armyworm (FAW) was caught at ten sites and Western bean cutworm (WBC) was caught at six sites this week.

FAW has decreased from last weeks high of an average of 20 moths per site to this weeks average of about 7 moths per site. CEW remains at an average of 7 moths per site for the last two weeks. At sites where CEW are being caught in high enough numbers to determine the spray schedule, those applications will be sufficient to take care of other worm pests that are present.

Average sweet corn trap catches for all reporting sites, 5/31/16-8/30/16.



WNY Pheromone Trap Catches: August 30, 2016

Location	ECB-E	ECB-Z	CEW	FAW	WBC
Baldwinsville (Onondaga)	4	0	31	17	0
Batavia (Genesee)	0	0	10	3	2
Belfast	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bellona (Yates)	0	0	0	14	0
Eden (Erie)	1	0	5	0	2
Farmington (Ontario)	0	0	4	0	0
Hamlin (Monroe)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
LeRoy (Genesee)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pavilion	0	0	1	0	0
Penn Yan (Yates)	0	NA	41	3	0
Ransomville (Niagara)	2	0	1	10	0
Seneca Castle (Ontario)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Spencerport (Monroe)	0	0	2	2	0
Waterport (Orleans)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Williamson (Wayne)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

ECB - European Corn Borer WBC - Western Bean Cutworm
CEW - Corn Earworm NA - not available
FAW - Fall Armyworm DD - Degree Day (modified base 50F) accumulation

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.

Late Blight Risk

Carol MacNeil and John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Only a few weather stations have reached the 30 blight unit (BU) late blight (LB) spray threshold in the past week. Most stations, however, have reached the -15 fungicide (loss) unit (FU) spray threshold in the past week (reported on the full LB Decision Support System (DSS)/BlightPro), so should be sprayed. The exceptions are Geneva, Lodi SS, Williamson, and Sodus, which won't reach either the BU or the FU threshold until Thursday, and Wolcott will not reach the BU or FU threshold until late Friday. Continue fungicide sprays after vine-killing as long as green foliage or stems remain. Copper is a good choice at this time.

Reports of LB have popped up in the past week. LB was found in potatoes in Tompkins County. It was identified as US-24, a strain we haven't seen much in NYS. It is the same mating type as US-23, that is A1. US-24 is less aggressive on potatoes than US-23, and it's much less aggressive on tomatoes. Sensitivity to mefenoxam fungicides (Ridomil, OLF) has been mixed. In addition, Aroostook County Maine reported LB in a conventionally protected potato field, and Virginia and North Carolina reported LB in tomatoes.

Late Blight Risk Chart, 8/30/16¹

Location ¹	Blight Units ² 8/24-8/30	Blight Units ³ 8/31-9/02	Location ¹	Blight Units ² 8/24-8/30	Blight Units ³ 8/31-9/02
Appleton	23	17	Lodi	21	19
Baldwinsville	29	18	Lyndonville	19	12
Bergen	17	18	Medina	13	18
Buffalo	22	12	Niagara Falls	20	19
Ceres	40	18	Penn Yan	22	19
Elba	NA	13	Rochester	26	20
Fairville	16	19	Sodus	19	13
Farmington	24	19	Versailles	26	19
Gainesville	42	21	Wellsville	33	12
Geneva	17	12	Williamson	22	20
Kendall	18	17	Wolcott	14	13

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

BRASSICAS

Flea beetles continue to be an issue.

CUCURBITS

Downy mildew and powdery mildew continue to spread. Bacteria wilt has become visible in many areas that have had cucumber beetle feeding early in the season.

DRY BEANS

Join us for the NYS Dry Bean Field Meeting on Thurs, Sept. 8, 5:00 – 8:00 pm, at the NYS Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva. See Upcoming Events in this issue of VegEdge for details, preregistration. The meeting will begin at the Cornell Dry Bean Variety Trial on the Gates Farm, 3350 Gates Rd, Geneva, NY, between Rt. 5 & 20 and County Rd. 4, 2.5 miles west of the city of Geneva. Look for the signs.

Beans may be drier than normal at harvest this year due to the drought. It will be especially important to do a soak test on samples of harvested beans several times during the day to limit the hairline seed coat cracks known as checked skins. The drier the beans, the greater the harvest damage. Larger seeded beans like kidneys or cranberries are more susceptible to damage. Beans with checked skins fall apart during the canning process. Take 100 beans and soak them in a small bucket of water for 15-30 min. Count the beans with hairline cracks to get the percent with checked skins. Cannerys may reject beans with more than a few % checked skins. You may need to slow cylinder speeds later in the day as beans dry.

Defoliation has begun on early dry beans. While the drought is causing beans to mature and dry faster than normal late rains in some areas may still result in regrowth or green stems. In addition weeds may be present. If a field of dry beans will be defoliated it is recommended when at least 80% of seed is physiologically mature to avoid loss of yield. Sample pods from around the field and remove the beans. Scratch off the seed coat with your finger nail. Beans should be white, not green under the seed coat. Pods are not necessarily dry at this stage.

Info from Robin Bellinder, Cornell: Kill will be quicker in warm, sunny weather. Always read the label for complete directions on use!

Gramoxone Inteon (paraquat) – Plants should have 80% yellow pods, no more than 40% green leaves. Use 1.2 – 2 pts/acre. [Addition of crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) enhances bean and weed desiccation compared to a non-ionic surfactant (NIS). C. MacNeil, CVP].

Defol 750 (sodium chlorate) – Use 3.2 qts/acre, repeat if needed. Apply 7-10 days before harvest, longer if temperatures are below 60 degrees F. Use a NIS or COC. Weak against weeds.

Sharpen (saflufenacil) – Use 1-2 oz/acre when there are no more than 30% green leaves on vining beans; 40% on bush beans. Add a methylated seed oil (MSO) plus ammonium as an adjuvant for optimum desiccation.

Touchdown Total, Roundup, OLF (glyphosate) - Apply a max of 0.75 lb/acre active ingredient at the hard dough stage (max 30% moisture), and when no green leaves are visible. Broad spectrum weed burn down, with no bean re-growth. Some buyers have a low residue tolerance for glyphosate so check with your buyer before spraying!

Valor SX (flumioxazin) – Use 1.5 – 2.0 oz/acre. Use a COC or MSO, PLUS spray grade AMS or liquid N to enhance desiccation. In Robin Bellinder's trials flumioxazin outperformed paraquat in terms of bean desiccation but weed control was not as good. Use special tank cleaners after Valor. Wait 30 days after application before planting wheat; 3 months for barley, rye.

PEPPERS

We continue to see small pocked of bacteria spot and Phytophthora blight (see last weeks article).

POTATOES

More fields are being vine-killed, and more fields of early varieties are being harvested.

The emergence of Potato Virus Yntn, which causes tuber necrotic ringspot disease (TNRD) in susceptible varieties, and the emergence of blackleg Dickeya, both serious seed-borne diseases, are very important reasons why you need to get a copy of



Classic Phytophthora blight symptoms on pepper leaves.
Photo: D. Telenko, CVP

continued on next page

the North American Certified Seed Potato Health Certificate (NACSPHC) for each lot of potato seed you buy. (See a sample of the NACSPHC on the CVP website at: http://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/uploads/doc_478.pdf)

About 20% of the PVY in the North American seed crop is currently PVYntn. 25% incidence of TNRD occurred in a local grower's crop from one field, resulting in very high losses. It is reported as "Mosaic" on the certificate, which includes all the PVY strains. Only buy seed lots with a very low percent of mosaic. Aphids can spread the disease from a non-necrotic ringspot susceptible "carrier" to a susceptible variety on your farm. From Meg McGrath, 8/25, *Long Island Fruit & Vegetable Update* - Brown leaf spots and necrotic leaf veins in the early, European variety Nadine this season were confirmed to be caused by PVYntn. Photos of these leaves and of a plant with more typical mild symptoms, plus information about PVY, are at: <http://livegpath.cals.cornell.edu/gallery/potatoes/potato-virus-y/>. Also see images of the brown necrotic ringspots on tubers of a susceptible variety. In other varieties PVYntn only reduces yield, causing plants to produce fewer and smaller tubers. Varietal susceptibility to TNRD is at: <http://www.potatovirus.com/index.cfm/page/pvyinfo.htm>.

Common bacterial blackleg and the new, much more virulent bacterial blackleg Dickeya (BBD) aren't distinguished on the NACSPH Certificate, but are reported as "Blackleg" at this time. About 30% of potato stems in one local field wilted and died from BBD in 2015. Four fields were confirmed positive in the CVP region in 2016, and more fields were suspected. Plant pathologists are recommending that growers adopt 0% tolerance for blackleg in their seed. If any BBD was seen in a field this year check carefully for rotting tubers and the "shells" of tubers that already rotted, before harvest. Also note if yield was less than expected. 2016 incidence of BBD in Eastern and some Midwestern fields were traced to 11 ME seed producers and 2 New Brunswick, Canada, producers, of Reba, Superior, Vivaldi, Norwis, Snowden, Yukon Gold, Beacon Chipper, Kennebec and Atlantic.

TOMATOES

Diseases are starting to appear on susceptible tomato varieties. Now is the time to take note of the diseases that having the most impact and look to selecting resistant varieties for next season if available. Early blight continues to appear in pockets. Late blight has been confirmed on potato in Tompkins County, so continue to stay on top of your management programs to protect against it and other diseases as I suspect we might start to see it appear in susceptible tomato varieties. Please contact us or your local CCE if you suspect late blight. Thrips damage on fruit has been detected in the region and some areas are still experiencing spidermite issues.

Rain and Humidity Raises the Risk of Bacterial Diseases

Robert Hadad, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

It is almost hard to say this but now that with the rain events some areas have been experiencing, we need to be concerned with leaf and fruit diseases. With the change in weather, humidity, and temperatures, bacterial speck is something to be treating for in tomatoes. Copper fungicides and other preventative spray schedules should be tightened up some to stay ahead of the problem.

This disease is also a problem in peppers and if you are looking to shoot for the later season red pepper market, keeping ahead of the bacterial diseases is important. Good coverage is important. High pressure will be needed to get into the dense leaf canopy.

If the disease shows up on the farm, a rotation out of susceptible crops for 3 or more years is recommended. Plant debris should be chopped, left to dry for several days, then disced in deep. Wooden support stakes should be burned or used for crops not susceptible to bacterial diseases. ●



Bacterial speck on tomato leaves. Photo: Judson Reid, CVP



Bacterial speck on tomato fruit. Photos: Thomas Zitter, Cornell (top), and Judson Reid, CVP (bottom)



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

2016 NYS Dry Bean Field Meeting

September 8, 2016 | 5:00 PM - 8:00 PM

NYS Agricultural Experiment Station, 3350 Gates Road farm, Veg Research Farm



Join us to view the Cornell Dry Bean Variety Trial, including 42 varieties/numbered lines of black, light and dark red kidney, cranberry and white kidney beans compared for yield, maturity, plant type and quality. Cornell lines bred for adaptability to NYS weather, pod height and white mold resistance are also included. There will also be updates on white mold and dry bean management research, and the status of the Western bean cutworm infestation in dry beans.

0.75 DEC recertification credits in categories 1a, 10, 21, and 23, and CCA credits will be available. Cost: \$10 Cornell Vegetable Program enrollees; \$15 all others, if pre-registered by Tuesday, September 6, includes supper. \$5 more at the door and supper cannot be guaranteed. Contact Carol MacNeil to pre-register by calling 585-313-8796 or pay online at <http://cvp.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=603>. We appreciate the generous support of Gowan and New York Bean for sponsoring this event! Thanks to the NYS Dry Bean Industry for supporting 2016 Dry Bean Research!

2016 Vegetable Pest and Cultural Management Field Meeting - Chautauqua County

September 13, 2016 | 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM

Emanuel J Byler's farm, Dutch Hill Rd, Warren, PA 16365



This course will demonstrate pest management in fresh market vegetables in both field and greenhouse (high tunnel) vegetables; primarily for those growing for wholesale auction. A hands-on demonstration of weed, insect and disease identification in vegetables including management options such as inter-row cover crops, grafting and where appropriate, spray options will be used to educate growers. Judson Reid, Senior Extension Associate with the Cornell Vegetable Program along with CCE associates Telenko and Hadad will instruct participants and facilitate peer-based learning. Details on each topic will focus on field observations at the farm.

This event is FREE! 1.75 DEC recertification credits in categories 1A, 10, 23, and 24 will be available. Contact Judson Reid at 585-313-8912 for more information.

Soil Health Field Day

October 26, 2016 | 9:00 AM - 3:30 PM

Leicester and Mount Morris, NY



Featured: Grower speakers from NYS and Quebec, and a Penn State weed specialist. Field demonstrations of cover crop mixes, corn herbicide effects on interseeded cover crops, and roller-crimper/planter operation.

Cost \$15, at the door \$25. Contact SWCD Wyoming County at wscwcd@frontiernet.net or 585-786-3675. CCA and DEC pesticide credits pending.

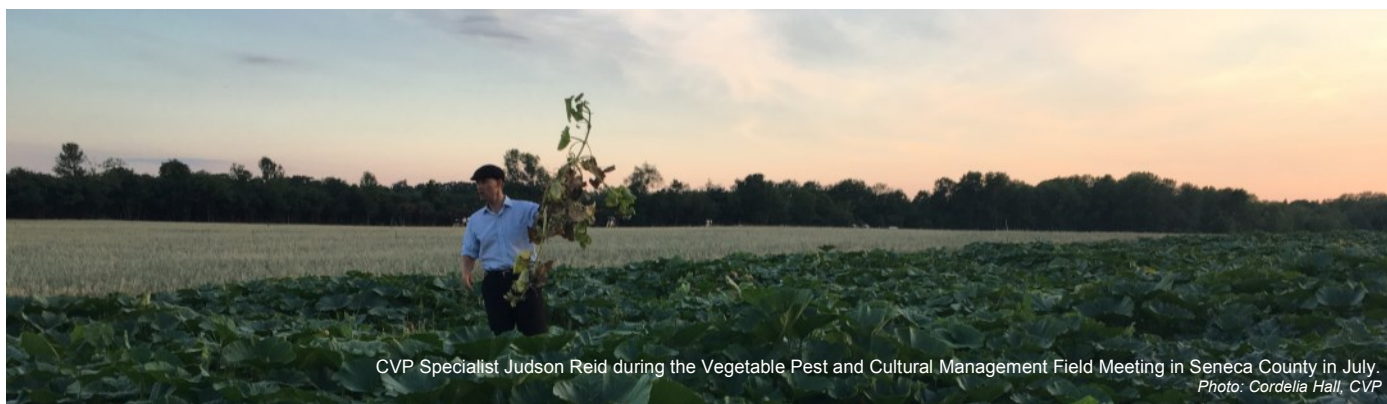
Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Training

October 26, 2016 | Check-in 9:30 AM; Training 10:00 AM - 12:00 Noon

CCE Niagara County, 4487 Lake Avenue, Lockport, NY 14094

NYSDEC Pest Management staff will be providing outreach on the new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Worker Protection Standard (WPS), which goes into effect January 2, 2017. (Additional information about the WPS revisions can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/revisions-worker-protection-standard>.) The new WPS provides occupational protections from pesticide exposure for agricultural exposure. This training is for those who use or supervise the use of pesticides on farms.

To register, please send an email to PesticideCompliance@dec.ny.gov. If currently certified in New York as a pesticide applicator, include your Certification ID Number.



CVP Specialist Judson Reid during the Vegetable Pest and Cultural Management Field Meeting in Seneca County in July.
Photo: Cordelia Hall, CVP

Weather Charts

John Gibbons, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Weekly Weather Summary: 8/23 – 8/29/16

Location	Rainfall (inch)		Temp (°F)	
	Week	Month August	Max	Min
Albion	0.30	2.70	86	56
Appleton, North	0.40	2.80	85	54
Baldwinsville	0.09	3.54	86	55
Buffalo*	1.54	3.27	86	57
Butler	0.27	3.30	91	53
Ceres	0.88	5.58	86	48
Elba	0.47	2.63	83	49
Farmington	0.26	2.67	88	52
Gainesville	0.43	NA	84	49
Geneva	0.15	2.05	91	56
Lodi	0.71	4.14	94	52
Niagara Falls*	1.24	2.96	87	58
Penn Yan*	0.45	2.92	90	57
Rochester*	0.47	3.17	89	56
Romulus	0.29	4.17	91	54
Silver Creek	1.77	5.36	84	59
Sodus	NA	NA	NA	NA
Versailles	0.96	3.82	90	53
Williamson	0.08	1.16	87	52

Accumulated Growing Degree Days (AGDD) Base 50°F: April 1 – August 29, 2016

Location	2016	2015	2014
Albion	2306	2093	1902
Appleton, North	2039	1809	1684
Baldwinsville	2259	2102	2039
Buffalo	2354	2133	1988
Butler	2243	2108	1992
Ceres	1858	1825	1708
Elba	1736	1594	1535
Farmington	2137	1984	1875
Gainesville	1765	1640	1507
Geneva	2198	2031	1922
Lodi	2401	2208	2109
Niagara Falls	2498	1994	1904
Penn Yan	2326	2147	2045
Rochester	2386	2195	2057
Romulus	2284	2082	1983
Silver Creek	2163	1964	1904
Sodus	2042	1873	1811
Versailles	2096	1948	1855
Williamson	2056	1914	1814

* 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.



VEGETABLE SPECIALISTS

Robert Hadad | 585-739-4065 cell | rgh26@cornell.edu
food safety & quality, organic, business & marketing, and fresh market vegetables

Christy Hoepting | 585-721-6953 cell | 585-798-4265 x38 office | cah59@cornell.edu
onions, cabbage and pesticide management

Julie Kikkert | 585-313-8160 cell | 585-394-3977 x404 office | jrk2@cornell.edu
processing crops (sweet corn, snap beans, lima beans, peas, beets, and carrots)

Carol MacNeil | 585-313-8796 cell | 585-394-3977 x406 office | crm6@cornell.edu
potatoes, dry beans, and soil health

Judson Reid | 585-313-8912 cell | 315-536-5123 office | jer11@cornell.edu
greenhouse production, small farming operations, and fresh market vegetables

Darcy Telenko | 716-697-4965 cell | 716-652-5400 x178 office | dep10@cornell.edu
soil health, weed management, fresh market vegetables, and plant pathology

PROGRAM ASSISTANTS

Jodi Callwood | jbc278@cornell.edu

Amy Celentano | ac2642@cornell.edu

John Gibbons | 716-474-5238 cell | jpg10@cornell.edu

Cordelia Hall | ch776@cornell.edu

Mariam Taleb | mt786@cornell.edu

ADMINISTRATION

Peter Landre | ptl2@cornell.edu

Angela Parr | 585-394-3977 x426 office | aep63@cornell.edu

Steve Reiners | sr43@cornell.edu

For more information about our program, email
cce-cvp@cornell.edu or visit us at CVP.CCE.CORNELL.EDU



Cornell University
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Cornell Vegetable Program