



**VegNet Vol. 11, No. 15, 16, 17 and 18,
2004**

**Special Edition: The last 4 newsletters together with
the most recent on top**

Update from southern Ohio Meigs County- Growers have missed most of the rains, only 1/4 inch on Saturday July 31, while when visiting upstate Ohio we received 3-5 inches in Alliance & Chardon. Tomatoes & melons are ripening well. Sweet corn is feeling the effects of lack of rain. Best corn is being irrigated, rest has shorter ears. Peppers continue to mature, into 2nd & 3rd picking. Few European corn borer (zero to 2 a week) being caught in helio traps. Corn earworm moths caught in helio traps increased in counts from 3 to 17 this past week.

Pumpkins are setting in pumpkin patches, some Phytophthora root rot found in wet fields where standing water & irrigation water had been trapped. This week hot and humid, expecting rain Wednesday night and cooler weather for the weekend.



VegNet # 18, August Managing Lettuce Drop by Sally M. Stover

Midwestern vegetable growers have reported increasing losses due to drop, which is not as favorable for lettuce drop, caused by *Sclerotinia minor*, and in some areas called sclerotia that can survive for many years in soil. These structures are irregularly shaped and considerably bigger (about 1/16 to 1/4 inch x 1/8 to 3/4 inch). This disease, which has been managed in the past using applications of the fungicide Rovral, has alternative products for effective, long-term management of this disease. No trials in 2003 in Arizona (Dr. Mike Matheron, University of Arizona) have shown that drop caused by both *S. minor* and *S. sclerotiorum* in lettuce, and was more consistent in Ohio in 2003, under very severe disease pressure (60% incidence of drop). Rovral did not significantly reduce drop. In the Arizona trials, the biofungicide Contans (Stoneman (billstoneman@charter.net; 608-268-7040)), a fungus (mycoparasite) highly effective in controlling drop caused by *S. minor* when combined with Contans, and white mold (caused by *S. sclerotiorum*) of canola in Germany have shown that sclerotia are on the surface and can be readily attacked by the Contans fungus. Contans may take several years: deeply buried sclerotia may not be exposed. If sclerotia are continually mixed and brought to the soil surface through cultivation, sclerotia numbers will decrease. According to the manufacturer, Contans M (mycoparasite) in order to maximize contact of the mycoparasite with sclerotia. They also recommend incorporation in order to allow plenty of time for the mycoparasite to find sclerotia. Contans require a multi-year, multi-tactic approach to management. The high levels of drop in many Midwestern growing areas have contributed to increasing number of growers. It is time to start thinking about managing lettuce drop for next year and years.



VegNet Vol. 11, No. 17
Important Notice on
Richard M.

Editors Note: Downy Mildew has developed very rapidly in the past week s

**Downy Mildew is developing rapidly on all vine crops in Ohio now. The coo
causing Downey Mildew will destroy foliage; it does not directly affect fruit
sunscald. Rapid foliage loss will prevent any fruit development and ripenin**

**Fungicides to control Downy Mildew need to be applied NOW. Strobiluron
will not. Since strobilurons need to be alternated with these materials, Ridi
sprays.**

**Symptoms: The disease is most important on cucumber and cantaloupe the
mottling followed by light yellow spots. These spot are angular and limited
brown. A fine white to gray downy growth soon develops on the underside
of high moisture this growth may turn to a gray or purple color. Infected le
inward. Plants looked as if they have been scorched or burned. Severe infec
development. See our publication: Important Pests and Diseases of Pumpki
welly.1@osu.edu or 614-292-2803.**

Insect pest

C. Wel

**New adult moths of European corn borer began emerging in late July and 1
Emergence is not likely to be peaking yet. Egg masses were found on peppe
fresh-silking sweet corn also. Among our trap cooperators, the highest num
trap caught 227 borer moths in one night last weekend. Among pheromone
moths were caught in the past week. The next two weeks are predicted to b
for only two applications per year.**

**Moths of the corn earworm are being detected at several locations althoug
County, 6 in Meigs County, 6 in Franklin County, 0 in Clark County, 0 in I
prevented from infesting silking sweet corn if insecticides are used on a 5 d
for more details about spray schedule based on trap catch and temperature**

**Beet armyworm remains active in Ohio. Recent pheromone trap catches ar
in Franklin County. Peppers and tomatoes should be scouted for beet army**

VegNet Vol. 11, No. 16
Crop Reports Fr
Hal Kne



VegNet Vol. 11, No. 1
Section 24(c) label for Ridomil
Sally Mil

**The Ohio Department of Agriculture has approved a FIFRA Section 24(c)S
control downy mildew in Brassica greens including broccoli raab, collards,**

Ridomil Gold [must be applied in a tank mix (rate = 0.125 0.25 pt/A) with development of resistance in the downy mildew pathogen to the fungicide.] disease but before infection. Ridomil Gold may be applied as a foliar spray Ohio growers applying Ridomil Gold to Brassica greens must have the SLN website: <http://pested.osu.edu/> Go to General Information, click on Ohio 24 download the PDF file.

Online Edition of the 2004 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide, N

Please note: The 2004 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide is available electronically. documents is available, free of charge, from Adobe Systems



What's New At The VegNet Web Site

● Problem Of The Week

A pictorial comparison of Squash Vine borer damage and Bacterial Wilt in pumpkins. While the symptoms are similar, there are some key differences.

Check it out. Click on the 'Problem of the Week' button of the left side.

● VegNet Vegetable Schools

A series of slide presentations are now available in order to update you on the latest pumpkin and sweet corn research. We begin with 6 pumpkin topics in Pumpkins 101 and have 10 slide presentations available in Sweet Corn 101. In sweet corn. Powerpoint presentations and html online slide shows are available now. Go to the VegNet homepage.

Pumpkins 101The use of trap crops and Admire for cucumber beetle control and New varieties for 2001. We have presentations on cover crops for disease control and pumpkin fungicide use.

Perimeter Trap Cropping. Online html slide show | Perimeter Trap Cropping. PPT, 7 MbytesSee also the Research Results section on the home page for text version of the report.

Sweet Corn 101Presently only Powerpoint presentations available. Coming Soon: Online HTML slide shows. Check back often **Nine topics including:**

Aspects of Variety Selection based on Disease Control [ppt 40 KB]

Internet Link To "Reactions of Sweet Corn Hybrids to Prevalent Diseases" Dr. Jerald Pataky
www.sweetcorn.uiuc.edu

Producing Early Sweet Corn [ppt 3.5 Mbytes]

Managing Weeds in Sweet Corn [ppt, 9 Mbytes]

Sweet Corn Heribicies & Variety Sensitivity. [ppt 2Mbytes]

Sweet Corn Development and Critical Periods for Irrigation Management [ppt 1.6 Mbytes]

Flea Beetle Management in Sweet Corn [ppt 510 KB]

How To Keep Worms Out of Sweet Corn Ears [ppt 8.3 Mbytes]

Role of Bt Transgenic Hybrids in Sweet Corn Pest Management. [ppt 21.2 Mbytes]

Bt Sweet Corn Efficacy in OH, 1999-2000 [ppt, 208 KB]



[Return to Vegetable Crops Homepage | Ohio State University Extension](#)

We appreciate very much the financial support for this series of vegetable reports which we have received from the board of growers responsible for the Ohio Vegetable and Small Fruit research and Development Program. This is an example of use of Funds from the "Assessment Program".

Where trade names are used, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Ohio State University Extension is implied. Although every attempt is made to produce information that is complete, timely and accurate, the pesticide user bears the responsibility of consulting the pesticide label and adhering to those directions.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Keith L. Smith, Director, Ohio State University Extension.

All educational programs and activities conducted by Ohio State University Extension are available to all potential clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, creed, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, sex, age, handicap or Vietnam-era veteran status.