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Ohio State University Extension Vegetable Crops On
the WEB at: <http://vegnet.osu.edu>

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Crop Reports by Brad Bergefurd and Hal Kneen

Weather in the area has been dry with just over a half an inch in the past 25 days at the Piketon Research and Extension Centers. Many fields of newly set transplants and field seedings could use a rain to get them established. High air temperature of mid to upper 80s combined with nearly reaching 80 degree soil temperature for the first time this season, made a large difference in plant development and stress, as was the case for newly set transplants. However, nighttime lows in the mid 40's for several nights early week have also slowed down crop growth.

The first direct seedings of Processing Pickles for machine harvest were planted in fields in the Scioto River Valley on Sunday May 6th. Plantings will continue for the next 10 days to stagger machine harvests.

Harvest of plasticulture strawberries began last Friday May 4th.

Cabbage and broccoli planted early has made good growth this last week. Fresh market tomato planting has been at a

rapid pace this week. New growth is evident on these early market tomatoes that were planted seven to ten days ago. Fruit on high tunnel tomatoes are about the size of golf balls.

Some early planted radishes are being harvested, bunched and sold at wholesale produce auction.

Fresh Market Pepper planting has begun this week with irrigation being run due to dry soil conditions. Sweet corn planted very early in April is now at the 4 leaf stage in open fields and corn planted under plastic in March is 1 to 1.5 foot tall with plastic being slit open and holes punched to allow heat to escape on sunny and warm days.

Melon, summer squash and cucumber crops have been transplanted this last week in open fields and floating row covers with wire hoops have been applied to speed growth and development also zip tunnels are being used to trap nighttime heat and to allow ventilation during the day.

Snap Peas have been staked and are being tied weekly. Fields continue to be worked, fertilizer spread, raised beds formed, plastic mulch and trickle irrigation being laid, spraying herbicides and planting of vegetable crops continues.

Meigs county May 5th, 2007

Planting of tomatoes, peppers and sweet corn continues. Older plantings of tomatoes in the ground two weeks are beginning to bloom. Temperatures into the 70's, 80's and even the nineties in the past two weeks and night temperatures consistently over 50, most nights closer to

60.

Colorado Potato beetles and flea beetles insect populations are being sighted in the tomato fields. Upon inspection clusters of the Colorado Potato beetles' orange eggs are being found on the underneath side of the leaves.

Strawberry Anthracnose fruit rot Disease Update
by Andy Wyenandt, Ph.D., Specialist in Vegetable Pathology. From Plant and Pest Advisory, May 9, 2007.
Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Strawberry anthracnose can be extremely destructive during warm, wet weather causing significant fruit rot. Symptoms of Anthracnose include blackish-brown circular spots on maturing green fruit and soft, sunken (flat) circular lesions on ripe fruit. On ripe fruit, lesions can expand rapidly and are often covered with a pinkish-orange spore mass. Spores are spread from infected to healthy fruit with splashing water. Control of Anthracnose always begins with a 7 to 10 day preventative spray program no later than 10% bloom and/or prior to disease development.

For control apply the following combinations:

#1) captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A plus Pristine (pyraclostrobin+ boscalid, 11 +) at 18.5 to 23.0 oz 38WG/A

#2) captan 5(M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A plus Abound (azoxystrobin, 11) at 6.2 to 15.4 oz 2.08F/A, or Cabrio (pyraclostrobin, 11) at 12 to 14 oz 20EG/A
#3) Captevate (captan + fenhexamid, M3 + 17) at 3.5 to 5.25 lb 68WDG/A

For subsequent applications, alternate:
captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A plus Abound (azoxystrobin, 11) at 6.2 to 15.4 oz 2.08F/A, or
Cabrio (pyraclostrobin, 11) at 12 to 14 oz 20EG/A with
captan (M3) at 4 lb 50WP/A, or
Captevate (captan + fenhexamid, M3 + 17) at 3.5 to 5.25 lb 68WDG/A

To help manage fungicide resistance development, do not make more than 2 consecutive applications of either Pristine (pyraclostrobin + boscalid, 11 + 7), Cabrio (pyraclostrobin, 11) or Abound/Quadris (azoxystrobin, 11) before switching to another fungicide chemistry