

VegNet Vol. 5, No. 18. July 22, 1998
Ohio State University Extension Vegetable Crops

Late Blight Confirmed in Potatoes in Wayne Co. Ohio Randall Rowe

Late blight was confirmed in a 55A field of Snowden potatoes in Wayne Co. Ohio on July 17. The field was planted in 4-5 strips alternating with wheat. Inspection of the field on July 18 showed a distinct focal point of the infection in the NE corner of the field where nearly all plants were 50% defoliated in an area about 100 feet by 300 feet. Walking through random sections of adjacent strips revealed a fairly uniform pattern of infection throughout the field with infected leaflets, stems and terminals evident with a little searching. A pattern of very heavy rain and wind for several days during the week of June 29 (some of which came from the east) may have been responsible for spread of spores from the initial focal point throughout the rest of the field. The strain of *P. infestans* has not yet been determined, but with infected stems and terminals quite evident, it is likely US-8. The grower plans to kill the focal point and close up the spray schedule on the rest of the farm to 4-5 days for at least the next 3 wks.

Powdery Mildew Reported On Pumpkins

Last week the IL Fruit and Vegetable Newsletter reported Powdery Mildew on pumpkins in fields in northern IL. Growers should be scouting fields for this disease. See the next article.

Read the IL newsletter at: <http://www.aces.uiuc.edu/ipm/news/fvnews.html>

Section 18 E label for NOVA for control of Powdery Mildew on Pumpkins in Ohio Richard M. Riedel

An 18 E label has just been granted for the use of NOVA (myclobutanil) on pumpkins in Ohio for control of Powdery Mildew. Rohm and Haas has written the label which will be reviewed and released by the ODA. Recommendations for application are the following: apply 2.5-4.0 oz NOVA 40W/A. Begin applications at first sign of disease and make subsequent applications at 7-10 day intervals. Applications may be made up to 24 hr before harvest. Do not make more than 6 applications or use more than 1.5 lb product per acre per year.

Growers should be aware that NOVA treated fields can be rotated at any time to crops which are included on the product label. For crops not included on the label, observe the following delays before planting a new crop: leafy vegetables and small grains-120 days; root vegetables and all other crops-210 days.

Powdery Mildew typically appears on pumpkins in Ohio the last week of July. If NOVA is used for control of this disease, growers should have a label in their possession.

Vegetable Diseases

Richard M. Riedel

Black Rot of Cabbage:

Several samples of cabbage have been received here from northern and southern Ohio with this bacterial disease. Symptoms typically appear first at the margins of lower leaves as V-shaped yellow areas. Veins in these areas will be black. The disease becomes systemic and black veins will eventually be seen throughout the head, stem and roots of affected plants. Disease development is favored by warm temperatures and abundant moisture. The bacteria causing the disease can be seed and soil borne. Cabbage and other susceptible cabbage relatives should not be planted in soil which has been contaminated with infected plants or infested compost or manures for 2 years. Applications of fixed copper fungicides may slow spread of the bacteria in the field.

Bacterial Wilt of Pumpkin:

This disease, which was previously reported in VegNet news, continues to develop in pumpkins in central and northern Ohio. In true pumpkins symptoms may first appear as yellowed, stunted foliage. Affected leaves develop interveinal yellowing and necrosis. True wilt symptoms appear very late. Typically, new foliage and vine growth will develop on affected plants when water is applied, although yield will be reduced. On more susceptible squash-type pumpkins, symptom development will be more typical of bacterial wilt in melons. These types of pumpkins are usually killed by the disease. Control of cucumber beetles is important in preventing development and spread of this disease in the field.

Insect Trap Report

Celeste Welty

Reports on moths caught in traps during the past week with note on trend relative to previous week.

European corn borer:

Fremont, blacklight trap, 4 (up from 2);

Fremont, pheromone trap, 5 (down from 9);

Columbus, pheromone trap, 15 (up from 4).

As the second generation is starting up, the expected increase in European corn borer moth activity is occurring slowly and at lower than usual levels.

Corn earworm (= tomato fruitworm) pheromone traps:

Columbus, 4 (up from 0);

Fremont, 0 (unchanged);

Gibsonburg, 0 (unchanged);
 Tipp City, 1.
 Variegated cutworm pheromone traps:
 Columbus (mean of 3 traps), 62 (up from 53);
 Fremont, 7 (up from 6);
 Gibsonburg (mean of 3 traps), 3.3 (down from 9);
 Tipp City (mean of 3 traps), 14.

Crop Reports
 Bill Evans

NorthCentral.

Heavy rains hit northern areas yesterday with some areas receiving some 2-3 inches. Accompanying the rain was very high wind which did some damage to some leafy vegetables.

Field Day Reminder Muck Crops Day, Thursday July 30, 1998; 10 AM til Noon Call: 419-935-1201 for details and directions.

Cucumber for Pickles - U.S. Imports
 Ron Overmyer, and the USDA

A grower asked about the level and location of cucumber imports. I thought the information may be of interest to others. The figures are from USDA.

Year	Total Pounds of Cucumbers		
1990	15,316,000		
1991	14,188,000		
1992	16,274,000		
1993	22,380,000	Pounds	Pounds
1994	33,242,000	Brine Stock	Prepared Stock
1995	33,996,260	13,957,450	20,038,810
1996	47,308,259	14,059,336	33,248,923
1997	81,355,982	34,439,053	46,916,929

Total U.S. production in 1997 was 1,238,180,000 pounds.
 Total 1997 U.S. production and imports equaled 1,319,535,982 pounds. Imports comprised 6.17% of the 1997 total. Total U.S. production in 1990 was 1,306,960,000 pounds. Total 1990 U.S. production and imports equaled 1,322,276,000 pounds. Imports comprised 1.16% of the 1990 total.

Following were the major countries exporting cucumbers (at least one million pounds) to the U.S. in 1997. "Cucumbers, Brined" are pickles being shipped in a brine. They are canned here.

"Cucumbers, Prep" are already canned pickles prepared for the shelf. Most of the "Prep" category is targeted for ethnic markets (except the Canadian pickles) who mainly want pickles from their homeland.

Country	Cucumbers, Brined Canned (lbs)	Cucumbers, Prep, Canned, (lbs)	Total (Pounds)
Canada	246,380	24,899,028	25,145,408
Honduras	20,203,362	0	20,203,362
India	13,588,944	5,294,887	18,883,831
Mexico	38,400	4,824,135	4,862,535
Poland	35,490	3,200,450	3,235,940
Germany	0	2,001,232	2,001,232
Turkey	0	1,758,907	1,758,907
Israel	151,020	1,577,044	1,728,064

Following were the major countries exporting cucumbers (at least one million pounds) to the U.S. in 1996;

Country	Cucumbers, Brined Canned (lbs)	Cucumbers, Prep, Canned, (lbs)	Total (Pounds)
Canada	677,404	17,791,394	18,461,398
India	9,823,503	3,967,776	13,791,279
Mexico	2,871,693	2,112,911	4,984,604
Germany	0	2,257,358	2,257,358
Poland	0	2,220,006	2,220,006
Turkey	61,100	1,295,716	1,356,816
Israel	359,627	683,311	1,042,938

Other countries exporting pickling cucumbers to the U.S. include Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Slovenia, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and Vietnam.

I also talked with Richard Hentschel, Executive Vice-

President of Pickle Packers International and asked him about trends that he was seeing. He mentioned that the sandwich stacker market has really increased the demand for larger cucumbers without a great effect on the small cucumber market. There is a movement to machine harvest in the U.S. He has seen a shift in his members from 75% to 85% hand harvest cucumbers in 1993 to about a 50%/50% split in 1997. His southern region has a majority of hand harvest. The northern region is mainly machine harvest. Please contact me at The ABE Center (800-358-4678) if you would like the detailed report from USDA.

TOMCAST Report
Disease Severity Value (DSV) Hotline -1-800-228-2905
Jim Jasinski

What's New At The VegNet Web Site

In The Pumpkin Patch, JULY 1998, My Pumpkins Are Bigger Than Yours Returns, See: Bacterial Wilt, Angular Leaf Spot and Crop Status.

Visit: "The Problem of The Week" For Pictures of...

Septoria Leaf Blight and Phytophthora Blight of Tomato.

Angular Leaf Spot, Buckeye Rot and Phytophthora Blight of Cucurbits.

Timber Rot and Hail Damage.

The Meigs /Washington Vegetable Tour from SE Ohio, (Sweet corn, tomatoes + peppers)

Check Out the New Look of the Tomcast Section (requires your browser to be able to view frames.)

+ A New Tomato Research Report by C. A. Wyenandt, R. M. Riedel, M. Bennett and C. Welty.

From The Vegetable Crops Planner: Links now provided to the National Weather Service Offices in Cleveland and Wilmington, OH. Provides Agricultural Observations, soil temperatures, climate summaries, growing degree days and much more.

1998 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide - Online. Visit: "The Library

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.

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