

Thrips control on green onions.
Celeste Welty

The Ohio Dept. of Agriculture has declared a crisis with inadequate thrips control on green onions with existing registered insecticides, and is allowing Ohio growers to use Ammo 2.5 EC (cypermethrin) under a Section 18 crisis exemption from 3 September until 31 October 1998. As in previous years, the rate is 4 to 5 oz/A with a 7-day preharvest interval and a limit of 5 applications per acre per year.

Phytophthora Root Rot

Phytophthora Root Rot has been reported in many locations in northern OH affecting pumpkins and winter squash. In most cases, the vines collapse in just a few days. Fruit picked from vines that survived will breakdown shortly after harvest. One way to avoid the fruit rot problem in the final pack is to harvest and then cure the fruit before packing. Most fruit that are going to rot will do so in just a few days before final packing. While this process requires extra handling, it will help reduce the losses that occur when whole bins or several boxes of squash have to be discarded because of extensive rotting. Below is a quick summary of the harvest and curing process from a previous vegnet article.

Harvest fruits when mature avoiding cuts and bruises. Cure after harvest 80-85 degrees F and 70-80% humidity for about 10-20 days. Even a period of 3 or 4 days will determine which fruit will rot before they are finally packed. For pumpkins and squash, many times this can be done in the field, in wind rows, in order to avoid excess handling and costs. After curing, store at 50-60 degrees and 70% humidity.

Keep fruit dry and provide good air circulation.

Temperatures below 40 degrees for long periods cause chilling injury and lead to fruit rots. Pumpkins will keep for 2-3 months

Insect News

Celeste Welty

Sweet corn & peppers: any sweet corn plantings just starting to silk are likely to become infested heavily with both corn earworm and European corn borer unless preventive insecticide treatments are made. Many corn earworm moths have been caught in traps during the past 3 weeks. Corn earworm moths lay eggs on fresh silks, and eggs hatch within 48 hours into larvae that invade the tip of the ear. The appropriate spray schedule can be determined by the number of moths caught in pheromone traps and the temperature. If traps catch >90 earworm moths in a week, sprays should be every 3 days in hot weather (>80F) or every 4 days in cooler weather (<80F). If traps catch 6-90 earworm moths in a week, sprays should be every 4 days in hot weather (>80F) or every 5 days in cooler weather (<80F). European corn borer moths are also being caught in high numbers as the

third generation is developing. Sweet corn on a spray schedule for corn earworm will not need additional sprays for borer. The third generation of European corn borer is likely to infest peppers as well as sweet corn; a 7-day schedule of insecticide is suggested, with acephate the usual standard but with Pounce or Baythroid as alternatives.

Corn earworm (=tomato fruitworm), pheromone trap summary:

- 1) Columbus: 14 moths from 9/3-9/9, 52 moths from 8/27-9/2, 49 moths from 8/20-8/26.
- 2) Fremont: 169 moths from 9/3-9/8, 99 moths from 8/27-9/2, 19 moths from 8/20-8/26.
- 3) Gibsonburg (Sandusky County): 26 moths from 8/20-8/27, 4 moths from 8/13-8/19.
- 4) Darke County (mean of 9 traps): 93.5 moths (range 2 to 294 per trap) from 8/28-9/8, 44.7 moths from 8/20-8/28, 8.0 moths from 8/13-8/19.

European corn borer trap summary:

- 1) blacklight trap, Fremont: 121 moths from 9/3-9/8, 78 moths from 8/27-9/2, 26 moths from 8/20-8/26.
- 2) pheromone trap, Fremont: 151 moths from 9/3-9/8, 58 moths from 8/27-9/2, 9 moths from 8/20-8/26.
- 3) pheromone trap, Columbus: 2 moths from 9/3-9/8, 15 moths from 8/27-9/2, 23 moths from 8/20-8/26.

Crop Reports

Bill Evans and Hal Kneen

NorthCentral Celeryville's season will begin winding down now. 0.6 inches of rain fell this week. Soils are beginning to cool with night temps in the upper 40's to the 50's. European corn borer moth counts are down near zero; corn earworm moths are also declining, though more slowly. At the branch, a late season radish/rhizoctonia study is being harvested. Some late maturing leeks, along with some parsley lines, are still being harvested from the variety blocks. Carrot weevils are still being found in the parsley block Casey Hoy's crew is studying.

Last Week: In the last week of August, parts of the area received 7 to 9 inches of rain, with most areas getting 5 to 7 over 36 hours last Monday and Tuesday. Radish tops and most leaf goods were damaged from standing water and wind/rain damage. A shot of foliar nitrogen may help some leafy crops with minor water damage to recover more quickly from the flooding stress. Several sweet corn stands lodged and will have to be hand harvested or left behind. Spraying will be difficult or impossible. One northern Ohio pumpkin grower reportedly lost more than 100 acres of fruit to the wet weather. Flea beetle damage was also being reported. SouthEast It appears that European corn borer flight is declining from all time high numbers in the helio traps. Flights may also be influenced by removal of sweet corn plants from fields since the general practice is to plow down stalks after harvest. Last of the tomatoes are being harvested. A good year price wise for those growers who had peak market tomatoes to sell. Area continues dry, only 2-5 tenths of an inch on Monday. Too dry for cover crops.

Insect report:

ECB, Sep 2-4 = 160, Sep 4-8 = 73;

CEW, Sep 2-4 = 4, Sep 4-8 = 2;

VCW, Sep 2-8 = 0.

Southwest

Last week, pepper harvest for Red processing peppers has been slow in coming for some growers fields this year. Plants are very tall, lush and green but fruit set has been delayed in some fields. We have contributed this to an imbalance of the Nitrogen programs mainly due to weather conditions, Cool & Wet early with several extended wet periods throughout the season.

Disease pressure continues to show up in pumpkin plantings, including Phytophthora Root Rot, Downey Mildew and Powdery Mildew. Many plants are also showing signs of late season virus infection.

Market demand for pumpkins has already begun with many buyers "Lining Up" supplies for this season. Talking with several buyers there seems to be several states, including Ohio, that are experiencing "Localized" shortages of pumpkins already. Harvest has begun on some local farms of pumpkins, winter squash, gourds and mini pumpkins.

Tomato Harvest continues. Muskmelon harvests have begun to wind down. Watermelon harvest also continues

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.

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.