

Insect News
Celeste Welty

Peppers: Last week we cut open hundreds of red bell peppers from plots at Fremont to check for insect damage. Very few larvae were found in peppers that had been treated with insecticide but some larvae were found in untreated peppers. The percentage of fruit infested was much lower than in other years, as expected with the unusually low population of corn borer this year. Most of the larvae found were very small European corn borer, which are 3rd generation. We also found a few fall armyworm and an unidentified species. We were surprised to not find any corn earworm larvae, considering that very high numbers of corn earworm moths have been trapped during the previous 4 weeks, and they commonly infest peppers late in the season. The catch of European corn borer moths in traps has fallen off greatly during the past 2 weeks after a peak on 4 September, so new infestations of corn borer are not likely. Pepper growers should consider continuing to treat with insecticides to prevent damage by fall armyworm or corn earworm; a 10-14 day schedule should be adequate rather than the 7-day schedule used during the peak of corn borer season.

Corn earworm (=tomato fruitworm), pheromone trap summary: 1) Columbus: 109 moths from 9/24-9/30, 275 moths from 9/17- 9/23, 65 moths from 9/10-9/16.
2) Fremont: 175 moths from 9/17-9/23, 74 moths from 9/9- 9/16.

European corn borer trap summary:

1) blacklight trap, Fremont: 4 moths from 9/24-9/28, 15 moths from 9/17-9/23, 46 moths from 9/10-9/16.

2) pheromone trap, Fremont: 60 moths from 9/17-9/23, 92 moths from 9/9-9/16, 151 moths from 9/3-9/9.

3) pheromone trap, Columbus: 6 moths from 9/17-9/23, 4 moths from 9/10-9/16, 2 moths from 9/3-9/9.

Herbicide News from IR-4
Doug Doohan

I attended the IR-4 Workshop on Herbicides on Sept. 3. My observations for herbicides concur with those made by Casey Hoy last issue. Emphasis will be on reduced risk products. IR-4 has put together an Early Development Team which will endeavour to develop efficacy and tolerance date for new products prior to initial registration so that minor use registration can be nearly simultaneous with major crops.

IR-4 seems to be committed to registering and maintaining products essential to IPM. I take this to mean that products that have a fit or essential to an integrated

approach will be maintained. They also intend to conduct research towards risk mitigation of existing registrations. This implies establishment of lower tolerances, lower use rates and longer PHI. These steps will help all of us deal with FQPA. Finding a replacement for methyl bromide, which will be completely phased out on Jan 1, 2001 seems to be the number one priority in the program. Given the possibility that use of replacements may be allocated to states based on historical use of methyl bromide it would make sense for Ohio to know acreages and crops treated.

The following A (IR-4 will commence research at the next practical date) and B (1999 if possible) priorities were established for 1999.

A B

prometryn on cleriac edothall on sugar beet
ethalfluralin on potato ethofumesate on carrot
ethofumesate on onion Stinger on turnip and swiss chard
Dual on green onion metribuzin on garlic, succulent pea
Flex on Lima bean Casoron on rhubarb
Permit on cantaloupe Ro Neet on swiss chard
Affinity on brambles Authority on lima bean, dry beans, succulent pea
Kerb on brambles flumetsulam on dry bean
Visor on raspberry, blueberry imazamox on garbanzo
Dual on strawberry Reglone on chili pepper
Ignite on sweet corn Permit on dry bean, tomato, sparagus
Authority on borage, asparagus Gramoxone on cucurbits
Surflan on quince
Select on apple
Basagran on peach
glyphosate on strawberry
Prowl on asparagus

Most of the work for Permit on cucurbits is complete; however, Monsanto will require extensive cross-cultivar testing before they will register.

I would be interested in hearing from you (330-263-3593 or doohan.1@osu.edu) regarding which of these possible uses would be particularly valuable to Ohio.

Crop Reports

Bill Evans

NorthCentral

The muck is preparing for possible frost Friday and Saturday morning. Late harvests continue and some light irrigations are being applied to reduce radiational cooling and possible frost damage in remaining crops.

Soil and Fertility Management Reminder

Bill Evans

Fall is not too early to start next year's fertility program. Soil testing, fall cover crops, planning crop rotations, and liming are some activities growers should be considering.

Soil testing should be done every 1-3 years in each field. Areas such as sandy knolls and perennial wet spots, not characteristic of the field being tested, should be sampled and tested separately. Very large fields should be sampled in separate 20-25 acre sections. Results of previous tests should be compared to this year's tests to see any long term trends in soil nutrient status.

My work on muck and mineral soils since 1995 has almost without exception supported the published recommendations from OARDC and most other state and private labs. Contact the OARDC REAL Lab (330.263.3760), your county extension office (under Ohio State University Cooperative Extension in the phone book), or your crop consultant, for sample bags and forms.

Some Out of State Meeting Dates:

Growers interested in learning more about organic production may wish to travel to the Albany, NY area for a series of grower-to-grower workshops sponsored by the Albany Cooperative Extension Service. Workshops and dates include:

> Diversified Vegetable Production and Management for Small and Large-scale Organic Farmers, Dec. 4-6, 1998

> Biological Principles of Organic Agriculture, Jan. 15-17, 1999

> Creating Successful Grower Marketing Cooperatives, Feb. 20, 1999.

Contact the Regional Farm and Food Project, 518-426-9331 for more info.

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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