

VegNet Vol. 6, No. 18, July 21, 1999  
Ohio State University Extension Vegetable Crops

EPA Grants Specific Exemption, Section 18, For The Use of NOVA 40W for Control of Powdery Mildew on Cucurbit Vegetables:

R. Precheur

Nova 40W (myclobutanil) may be applied using ground or aerial equipment as a foliar spray at a rate of 2.5 oz of product per acre. A maximum of 6 applications may be made at 7 to 10 day intervals. A maximum of 15 oz. of product may be applied per acre per year. A 48 hour preharvest interval is required.

Users are advised to be careful in mixing and handling to avoid spills. This product must not be mixed/loaded or used within 50 feet of sink holes or wells, including abandon wells and drainage wells. Avoid direct application to bare soil. Do not over irrigate. Avoid using during periods of heavy rain.

ROTATION:

Nova treated fields can be rotated at any time to crops which are included on the Nova label. Leafy Vegetables and small grains may be rotated after 120 days following application of Nova. All root vegetables and other crops may be planted after 210 days following applications of Nova. Supplemental Label For Control of Powdery Mildew in Pumpkins in Ohio.

Apply 2.5 to 4.0 ounces of NOVA 40W per acre. Begin applications at first sign of disease and make subsequent applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Application may be made up to 24 hours before harvest.

Restrictions:

Applications through any type of irrigation system are prohibited.

Do not allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours

Follow restrictions stated above for maximum rate per season, and crop rotation guidelines.

VegNet Web-Site Special News: Powdery Mildew was found on Monday on pumpkins in Wayne County by Ron Becker. It usually appears the last week of July or the first week of August. It is a little early this year. This news is only available on the WEB this week.

Insect Notes

C. Welty

European corn borer:

the second generation has just starting up during the past week. We have had increased catches of corn borer moths in our blacklight trap at Fremont starting on 14 July, and increased catches in pheromone traps at several locations. Yesterday at

Fremont we opened a few infested sweet corn tassels and found borers in the last-instar larva stage and in the pupal stage. We are seeing just the early part of the moth emergence and they take several days to mate and lay eggs, and eggs take 4-5 days to hatch at this time of year. Pepper growers should start their spray schedule within the next week and continue until moth flight subsides. The flight is usually strong for about 4 weeks then moderate for another few weeks. Sweet corn in the early silk stage is vulnerable to borer infestation; a 5-day schedule during silking will keep them controlled.

Corn earworm:

There is a smattering of corn earworm moth activity as detected by pheromone traps. At locations where earworm moths are active, a 5-day spray schedule will work well at this time of year for both borer and earworm as long as earworm moth populations remain fairly low (<6 moths per week in trap). If catch of moths in traps is more than 6 per week, then a 4-day schedule is needed for earworm control during silking. See p. 196 of Ohio Veg. Production Guide for full details.

Insecticides for corn:

Once a sweet corn grower has decided on how often to spray, the next decision is which chemical to use. Choice of chemical should depend on which pests are present. If both European corn borer and corn earworm are present, good options are Larvin, Warrior, or Baythroid. If only European corn borer is present, good options are Pounce or Penncap-M. If only corn earworm is present, a good option is Asana. Corn leaf aphid infestation has just been noted in sweet corn tassels in Columbus. This pest is usually accompanied by an abundance of lady beetles and other natural enemies, but sometimes aphid colonies can build up to large densities inside husks of corn ears. For growers who want to use chemical control rather than wait for biological control, we do not have any great aphicides on corn but our best bet is Penncap-M, applied in the very early silk period; if using Penncap-M, be sure to spray at a time of day when honey bees are not active. Bees are generally very active in the morning and least active in the evening. Metasystox-R is another good option for aphid control.

Squash bug adults and young nymphs are active in squash, pumpkins, and gourds. The most common beetle in pumpkin fields now is the western corn rootworm beetle, which is usually found feeding on pollen in flowers. Japanese beetle and bean leaf beetle are abundant in many crops. Hornworms 2 to 4 inches long were found defoliating our tomato research plots at Fremont yesterday.

Crop Reports

W. Evans

North Central:

Some rain has fallen in Celeryville Wednesday morning and more is expected this afternoon. The ground was dry, the rain welcome. We are a bit nervous that this warm front rain will end up being too much of a good thing, however. Crops are in

excellent shape in the area. Green onion and radish quality is very good. Lettuce and greens are good also. The sweet corn harvest is well under way. Little worm damage has been seen. Some bacterial spot has been seen in peppers and tomatoes. Copper sprays are being applied. Tomato harvest has begun and fruit quality is excellent. Diseases being seen include lettuce aster yellows and bottom rot, downey mildew (with the warm, moist mornings), verticillium on potatoes, and some rhizoctonia in radishes. Insect pressure has been relatively low, except for leafhoppers and flea beetles on lettuces and radishes, respectively. No corn borer or earworms have been trapped at the branch during the week of 7/14-21. No cutworms have been trapped, either. Weed pressure is low where overhead irrigation is not being applied. Emerged weeds are heat-toughened and difficult to kill with postemergent herbicides at this time.

Summer Vegetable Days  
MUCK CROPS DAY  
July 29, 1999 (Thursday) 10:00 AM to Noon

WHERE:

OARDC Muck Crops Branch, 4875 S. R. 103 S, Huron County.

PROGRAM:-

Walking tours of research plots and light refreshments. Includes: Weed Management in onions, parsley, lettuces; Using entomopathic nematodes to control pests; Understanding carrot weevils for better control; Parsley septoria management.

INFORMATION: Contact: Bill Evans, Branch Manager, 419-935- 1201

TOMCAST Report

J. Jasinski

DSV Hotline -1-800-228-2905

TOMCAST is a tomato disease forecasting network which many growers find aids in their timing of fungicide applications. As of July 21, the total TOMCAST DSV, are given for each station below:

The current stations and DSV counts as of July 21, 1999:

If you have further questions, please contact: J. Jasinski

at 937-454-5002 or

jasinski.4@osu.edu

The 7-10 Day Outlook\*

Temperature:

From 21 Jul to 25 Jul, the mean surface temperature will be 70 to 80 degrees for all of OH.

From 26 Jul to 31 Jul, the mean surface temperature will be 70 to 80 degrees for all of OH.

Precipitation:

From 21 Jul to 25 Jul, expect about 0.5 to 1 inches for most of OH.

From 26 Jul to 31 Jul, expect about 0.5 inches for most of OH. Expect less through central OH and in a band along the lake from northcentral to northeast OH.

During these periods, most of the precipitation will come from thunderstorms and rainfall levels can vary widely in the affected areas.

[Editors Note: Long term precipitation forecasts (5 days or more) are much less accurate than short term (the next 4 to 5 days)..]

#### AKRON-CANTON

DAY DATE | FRI 23| SAT 24| SUN 25| MON 26| TUE 27| WED 28|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 66 91| 66 88| 65 87| 66 89| 66 88| 65 88|

PREC PROB

24 HRS | 4 | 17 | 17 | 25 | 28 | 30 |

#### CLEVELAND

DAY DATE | FRI 23| SAT 24| SUN 25| MON 26| TUE 27| WED 28|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 66 90| 67 88| 68 86| 67 89| 68 87| 65 86|

PREC PROB

24 HRS | 4 | 17 | 18 | 25 | 28 | 30 |

#### COLUMBUS

DAY DATE | FRI 23| SAT 24| SUN 25| MON 26| TUE 27| WED 28|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 68 94| 67 91| 67 89| 68 92| 70 92| 68 91|

PREC PROB

24 HRS | 0 | 13 | 19 | 26 | 28 | 30 |

#### CINCINNATI

DAY DATE | FRI 23| SAT 24| SUN 25| MON 26| TUE 27| WED 28|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 68 89| 68 91| 68 91| 70 92| 70 90| 70 90|

PREC PROB

24 HRS | 4 | 13 | 21 | 26 | 28 | 30 |

#### DAYTON

DAY DATE | FRI 23| SAT 24| SUN 25| MON 26| TUE 27| WED 28|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 68 93| 69 90| 67 88| 69 91| 70 92| 67 90|

PREC PROB

24 HRS | 0 | 12 | 20 | 26 | 28 | 30 |  
33

#### TOLEDO

DAY DATE | FRI 23| SAT 24| SUN 25| MON 26| TUE 27| WED 28|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 66 94| 67 91| 67 89| 67 91| 68 88| 65 87|

PREC PROB

24 HRS | 2 | 14 | 19 | 26 | 27 | 29 |

#### YOUNGSTOWN

DAY DATE | FRI 23| SAT 24| SUN 25| MON 26| TUE 27| WED 28|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 63 90| 63 88| 62 86| 63 89| 64 88| 62 86|

PREC PROB

24 HRS | 8 | 20 | 17 | 25 | 28 | 30 |

#### \* LEGEND:

TEMP MIN/MAX - forecasted minimum and maximum temperature  
for time periods midnight to noon and noon to midnight.

PREC. PROB. 24 - probability of precipitation for the 24  
hour period. NORMALS for the date July 24.

#### What's New At The VegNet Web Site

Visit "Problem Of The Week", See: Spider Mites On Pumpkin Leaves  
The Washington/Meigs Vegetable Tour

If you didn't make the tour, take the virtual tour. The Washington-Meigs Annual  
Twilight Vegetable Tour was held June 23. at Witten Farms, Take the virtual tour  
and see sweet corn, tomatoes, melons and more.

"Problem Of The Week from July 1"

See:

Command Carryover Damage on Tomatoes

Bacterial Wilt in Melons

Drought Conditions

A New Section to VegNet

This week see our newest section: Vegetable Pest Trap Summary

Here you can review the trap counts of various pests from around the state.

You can get to it from the main homepage.

Impatiens Necrotic Spot on Pepper Transplants

1999 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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