

Insect News:  
Celeste Welty

Corn earworm:

Moths of corn earworm remain active at most Ohio locations this week but they are not as abundant as they were during the previous two weeks. Any sweet corn in the fresh-silking stage needs to be sprayed to prevent infestation, as detailed in VegNet on 9 August. Catch of earworm moths in pheromone traps in the past week was 103 at Meigs County, 9 at Highland County, 277 at Clark County, 78 at Franklin County, 9 at Wayne County, 5 at Summit County, 6 at Huron County, and 76 and 18 at Sandusky County.

European corn borer:

There has been a decrease in the number of corn borer moths active during the past week which indicates that we are past the peak of this generation's emergence. The number of corn borer moths caught in our blacklight trap at Fremont was 103 during the past week (35 females and 68 males), down from 250 the previous week. Catch of corn borer moths in pheromone traps in the past week was 8.2 at Gallia County, 7 at Meigs County, 62 at Highland County, 53 at Clark County, 18 at Franklin County, 21 at Wayne County, 12 at Summit County, 15 at Huron County, and 154 and 42 at Sandusky County. We should assume that many corn borer eggs will hatch this week, so peppers and silking sweet corn should be treated with insecticide to prevent infestation of this key pest.

Aphids:

Aphids are on the increase in many vegetable crops. Light infestations can be kept under control by natural enemies, especially lady beetles, lacewings, and parasitic wasps, where these are allowed to survive. Where natural enemies are not keeping up, insecticide can be applied. Some of the better old aphicides are dimethoate, Thiodan, Metasystox-R, Monitor, and Lannate. Keep in mind that Metasystox-R is now sold in water-soluble bags so is safer to handle than the old product. Among newer products, a good choice is Provado 1.6F, which is used for aphid and whitefly control at 3.75 oz/A on many veg crops. Fulfill (pymetrozine) is excellent for aphid control on potatoes but is not yet labelled for use on other crops. Pyrethroids such as Baythroid, Pounce, and Asana can suppress light infestations of aphids but are generally not effective at controlling heavy infestations.

Blotchy Ripening in Tomatoes  
Bob Precheur and Hal Kneen

Numerous questions have been coming in from commercial and non-commercial tomato growers concerning tomatoes not ripening or poor and irregular color development on the fruit. The recent rash of very cool night temperatures can be traced to tomatoes not ripening as quickly as normal. Nighttime temperatures last week were in the low 50's and parts of Ohio dipped into the upper forties. Tomatoes ripen poorly if the temperature falls below 60 degrees F.

Problems with tomato fruit color can be attributed to conditions called blotchy ripening and or gray wall. Symptoms are first observed as flattened, blotchy, brownish- gray areas that develop on green fruit. As the fruit mature, these blotchy areas remain gray or turn yellow while the rest of the fruit turns red resulting in uneven ripening. Internally, there may be some browning of the vascular tissue. While the disorder is not well understood, certain conditions seem to favor its' development. These conditions include: plants that are growing rapidly, high nitrogen, low potassium, high soil moisture, high humidity, temperature fluctuations, low light intensity, low temperatures and soil compaction, most of which we had during the past 2-4 weeks. Some research indicates that certain bacteria, fungi and/or tobacco mosaic virus are thought to be involved in gray wall. References: Ohio Gardening, July 1993, Vol. IV, No. 5; Tomatoe Diseases, A Practical Guide for Seedsman, Growers and Agricultural Advisors; A Color Atlas of Tomato Diseases. D. Blancard.

Crop Reports  
Hal Kneen

SouthEast:

Majority of vegetable growers are completed for the season and planting cover crops to recapture nutrients in soil and control winter weeds. Johnson grass is being sprayed with Round-Up or Touch-Down in some areas before reseeding.

Some late season tomatoes are just beginning to be harvested, however warmer night temperatures are needed for continued growth and fruit set.

Growers summation of this year's vegetable growing activities were that prices were lower than normal in tomatoes and yields were higher than normal, overall just an average year. Growers are concerned that there is a need for more direct marketing to the seller and direct consumer.

Growers already ordering seed for next year, some concern expressed over availability of seed for the year 2001.

TomCast Report  
K. Scaife

At Fremont,. The total DSV's as of 22 Aug are 89. Last week, 16 Aug: 80 DSV's. .

## What's New At The VegNet Web Site

### Pumpkin Production Chart

Originally available only in the print version of the 2000 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide, this WEB version can be found in "The Pumpkin Patch" The chart is a quick guide and timeline to key factors necessary for a successful pumpkin crop.

Another NEW! VegWeb Fact Sheet.

Table on Susceptibility of sweet corn hybrids to Stewart's Bacterial Wilt as rated by Jerald Pataky (Univ. of Illinois). Adapted by Dr. Celeste Welty, Extension Entomology, OSU Columbus. This table was published in last week's VegNet Newsletter. A WEB edition is now available from the VegNet homepage. More information on Stewart's wilt and its history in Ohio will be available soon.

### Vegetable Faculty WEB Pages.

Dr Matt Kleinhenz has recently posted his faculty webpage. At the site you can find his research projects, results and review his presentations made this past winter. A link from VegNet will be provided soon. To visit Matt's homepage, go to:

<http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/kleinhenz/>

From Dr. Brent Rowell, Univ of KY,

email: [browell@ca.uky.edu](mailto:browell@ca.uky.edu)

Our new KY Vegetable Recommendations book is on the web now. A print version is also available. The introductory section on marketing might be of interest to southern OH tobacco growers.

<http://www.ca.uky.edu/agc/pubs/id/id36/id36.htm>

The marketing section is also available as a separate publication.

<http://www.ca.uky.edu/agc/pubs/id/id134/id134.htm>

Visit: "The Library, Online Edition of the 2000 OH Vegetable Production Guide, NOW AVAILABLE.

The OH Vegetables Production Guide ranks #22 in top downloads from OSU Extension Ohioline with over 1,000 downloads. Most of the new features are available in the online edition including the New Insecticide Efficacy tables. The new Pumpkin Production Chart is not there but I hope to have it posted soon in "The Pumpkin Patch" section of the VegNet website.

### NEW! VegWeb Fact Sheets.

This new feature offers some valuable information on certain aspects of vegetable production that you can print out directly in your home or office. The first two are by Dr. Mac Riedel, OSU Plant Pathology, and are available from the VegNet homepage.

### Fungicides Labeled for Pumpkins

Confused by the many new fungicides now available for pumpkins. Check out this fact sheet to see how to use these fungicides.

Fungicide Activity For Control of Tomato Diseases Which fungicide is best for a particular tomato disease.

Available from the Vegetable Crops Homepage, [Click Here!](#)

The 1999 Pumpkin Review and Slide Show.

Yield Data plus pictures of pumpkin cultivars from this year's trials. Also, see pumpkin varieties rated for powdery mildew resistance. There are many new and interesting pumpkin varieties in all size categories.

Visit: 'The Pumpkin Patch' for pictures and yield data.

The 1999 Green Pepper Evaluation and Slide Show.

Yield Data Slide Show From The Muck Crops Branch at Celeryville,

From The Enterprise Center

Comparison of Disease Control on Fresh Tomatoes using TOMCAST and SKYBIT to Time Fungicide Applications.

Evaluation of WaterMelon Cultivars for Southern Ohio, 1999

1999 Ornamental Corn Evaluation

Evaluation of Eastern Style Muskmelons for Southern Ohio, 1999

Link To Research Summaries From The Enterprise Center at Piketon.

[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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