

VegNet Vol. 9, No. 4, April 11, 2002

Ohio 24c, Sandea for Weed Control in Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Winter Squash, Cantaloupes, Honeydew Melons and Crenshaw Melons

R. Precheur

A special local need registration for SANDEA (Halosulfuron- methyl) has been issued in Ohio. Sandea is a selective herbicide for the control of listed broadleaf weeds and nutsedge.

Sandea Herbicide may be applied to cucumbers, winter squash, pumpkins, cantaloupes, honeydew melons and crenshaw melons, however the user assumes responsibility for such use. All hybrids/varieties have not been tested for sensitivity to Sandea Herbicide. Any plant injury arising from the use of Sandea is the responsibility of the user.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. You can download this label, see information below.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SANDEA with a Pre-emergence application only of 1/2 to 1 oz/Acre include: Common Cocklebur, Galinsoga, Jimsonweed, Kochia, Common Lambsquarter, Wild Mustard, Redroot Pigweed, Smooth Pigweed, Wild Radish, Common Ragweed, Pennsylvania Smartweed, Common Sunflower, and Velvetleaf. Suppression only of Yellow Nutsedge and Purple Nutsedge.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY SANDEA with Post-emergence applications only, Common Cocklebur, Philadelphia Fleabane, Galinsoga, Kochia, Venice Mallow, Honeyvine Milkweed, Wild Mustard, Redroot Pigweed, Common Pokeweed, Wild Radish, Common Ragweed, Giant Ragweed, Pennsylvania Smartweed, Common Sunflower, and Velvetleaf.

Note: control is dependent on height of weeds and rate applied at time of application. See the label for specific details.

Heavy infestations of nutsedge may require sequential applications. An earlier treatment maybe required to prevent nutsedge from competing with the crop. See the label for specific information on application rates and timing for each crop.

USE PRECAUTIONS include: (see label for complete list)

Do not apply Sandea using air assisted (air blast) field crop sprayers.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Heavy rainfall and/or excessive irrigation soon after application may cause crop injury. This potential injury can be enhanced if seeding depth is too shallow.

Under cool temperature conditions that can delay early seedling emergence or growth, Sandea can cause injury or crop failure. Be especially cautious during first planting of season when this condition is likely to occur.

Sandea may delay maturity of treated crops.

Follow all recommended crop rotation intervals as listed in this label.

Sandea should not be applied if the crop or target weeds are under stress due to drought, water saturated soils, low fertility (especially low nitrogen levels) or other poor growing conditions.

Do not apply Sandea to crops treated with soil applied organophosphate insecticides.

Do not apply an organophosphate insecticide within 7 days before or 3 days after any Sandea application.

PHI's range from from 30 to 57 days depending on crop.

#### Time Intervals

Some time intervals before planting in months after treatment with Sandea are listed below. A complete list is provided in the label.

Normal Field Corn 1,

Barley (winter) 2, Forage Grasses 2, Grass Grown for Seed 2, Oats 2, Proso Millet 2, Rye (winter) 2, Seed corn 2, Sorghums 2, Spring cereal crops 2, Wheat (winter) 2,

Popcorn, Sweet corn 3

Tomato (transplant) 8

Alfalfa 9, Clovers 9, Dry Beans 9, Field Peas 9, Peas 9, Potatoes 9, Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Squash 9, Snap Beans 9, Soybeans 9

Peppers 10

Eggplant 12, Radish 12.

Cabbage 15, Canola 15, Carrot 15, Mint 15

Broccoli, Cauliflower, Collards 18, Leeks, Onions 18, Lettuce crops 18, Sunflowers 18

Sugarbeet (Ohio only) 21,

Sugarbeet and Red Beet 24, Spinach 24

VALID OH 24(c) REGISTRATIONS

Copies of these labels are available to download from the Pesticide Education Program website listed below. (requires Adobe Acrobat software) All labels are listed and the Sandea label is at the bottom of the list.

<http://pested.osu.edu/24c.html>

### Corn flea beetle & Stewart's Wilt

By C. Welty

Anyone who spent the past winter in Ohio knows that we had a mild winter. As usual after a mild winter, we can expect to have problems in sweet corn with Stewart's bacterial wilt, which is vectored by the corn flea beetle. Every year we make a prediction about how bad Stewart's wilt will be by calculating flea beetle index values for several Ohio locations. The index values for 10 Ohio sites in 2002 range from 102 at Fremont and Hoytville to 113 at Piketon. Any site with a value over 100 is predicted to have severe problems with Stewart's wilt. The 2002 values along with the previous 14 years are posted at the VegNet web site, under the vegetable IPM section. This year is the first time in 15 years that Fremont has made it into the the severe category. At most sites, the index value for 2002 is similar to the value in 1998. The best management strategy for Stewart's wilt is to choose resistant varieties (see ratings for over 600 hybrids by J. Pataky on the internet at <http://www.sweetcorn.uiuc.edu/summary/summary.html> or a short version of this list on the Ohio VegNet site). If resistant varieties are not planted, it is important to protect seedlings of susceptible varieties from beetle feeding through the 7-leaf stage. Systemic insecticide protection can be obtained by buying seed pre-treated with Gaucho, or by applying Furadan or Counter to soil at planting.

### Insecticide Update

By C. Welty

The label for Fulfill insecticide has been expanded to include cole crops, greens, and leafy vegetables, all with a 7-day pre-harvest interval. Fulfill had been previously registered for use on potatoes, fruiting vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, etc.), and cucurbits. It controls aphids and whiteflies at 2.75 oz/A. It is not a restricted use product. The re-entry interval is 12 hours. Fulfill contains the active ingredient pymetrozine, formulated as a 50% water dispersible granule. It is made by Syngenta.

For sweet corn, our 2002 Ohio Veg Production Guide (Bulletin 672) includes a listing of Capture 2EC for foliar use to control European corn borer, corn earworm, and other pests. An additional use of Capture that was mistakenly omitted from the guide is in soil at planting, for control of corn rootworm larvae, as well as cutworms, wireworms, and other soil pests.

## Crop Reports

By Brad Bergefurd, Thom Harker and Hal Kneen

### SouthWest Ohio

Transplanting of fresh market Cabbage began this past weekend. Transplanting of collards, kale and other greens is almost complete. Broccoli and cauliflower continues to be transplanted to the field.

The first plastic and bare ground sweet corn plantings also went in over the weekend. Some growers have even chanced it with the first plantings of green beans going in. Planting of potatoes began on Good Friday with many planted last weekend. Planting of onions, radishes, red beets, kale continues.

Seeding of last planting peppers, tomatoes continues in the greenhouse. The first cantaloupe, and watermelon greenhouse seedings was started also last week and over the weekend. Tomatoes planted in high tunnels 6 to 8 weeks or so ago are beginning to set blossoms and fruit.

We dodged the big rain and flooding forecasted for southern Ohio area Monday night with some areas getting 2/10 inch and others getting a few sprinkles.

Other field work being done includes knifing in anhydrous, spreading dry fertilizer, chisel plowing, moldboard plowing, working ground and getting equipment ready.  
SouthEast OH

Several acres of cabbage were transplanted 2 weeks ago. Most of it made it through the cold in decent condition.

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

#### Slide Presentations

Pepper Variety Slides 2001 | HTML Slide Show

Pumpkin Variety Slides 2001 | HTML Slide Show

Go to the VegNet homepage.

### VegNet Vegetable Schools

A series of slide presentations are now available in order to update you on the latest pumpkin and sweet corn research. We begin with 6 pumpkin topics in Pumpkins 101 and have 10 slide presentations available in Sweet Corn 101. In sweet corn. Powerpoint presentations and html online slide shows are available now. Go to the VegNet homepage.

#### Pumpkins 101

The use of trap crops and Admire for cucumber beetle control and New varieties for 2001. In coming weeks, we will have presentations on cover crops for disease control and pumpkin fungicide use. Check back often.

Perimeter Trap Cropping. Online html slide show | Perimeter Trap Cropping. PPT, 7 Mbytes

See also the Research Results section on the home page for text version of the report.

## Pumpkin Variety Slides 2001 | HTML Slide Show

### Sweet Corn 101

Presently only Powerpoint presentations available. Coming Soon: Online HTML slide shows. Check back often Nine topics including:

Aspects of Variety Selection based on Disease Control [ ppt 40 KB]

Internet Link To "Reactions of Sweet Corn Hybrids to Prevalent Diseases" Dr. Jerald Pataky [www.sweetcorn.uiuc.edu](http://www.sweetcorn.uiuc.edu)

Producing Early Sweet Corn [ ppt 3.5 Mbytes ]

Managing Weeds in Sweet Corn [ ppt, 9 Mbytes ]

Sweet Corn Herbicides & Variety Sensitivity. [ ppt 2Mbytes ]

Sweet Corn Development and Critical Periods for Irrigation Management [ppt 1.6 Mbytes ]

Flea Beetle Management in Sweet Corn [ ppt 510 KB ]

How To Keep Worms Out of Sweet Corn Ears [ ppt 8.3 Mbytes ]

Role of Bt Transgenic Hybrids in Sweet Corn Pest Management. [ ppt 21.2 Mbytes ]

Bt Sweet Corn Efficacy in OH, 1999-2000 [ppt, 208 KB ]

## Online Edition of the 2001 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide - Now Available

### Sweet Corn Disease Resistance Ratings

The following are summarized lists of Dr. Pataky's work at the Univ. of IL on disease reactions of sweet corn. In these summaries, all experimental and processing varieties have been removed and only named varieties which were rated for common rust or MDM are included. The first list are those named varieties rated for common rust. The second list are only those named varieties rated for Maize Dwarf Mosaic virus (MDM).For a complete report, E-mail: Bob Precheur:

[precheur.1@osu.edu](mailto:precheur.1@osu.edu)

Common Rust of Sweet Corn

MDM of Sweet Corn

Do You Know Us?

Find out what we've been up to. The OSU Vegetable Team Report is available in PDF file format for downloading from the VegNet homepage.

Sources of Pheromone Traps Used in Vegetable Pest Management.

Do you need to find traps, lures or suppliers, click on the Vegetable IPM button on the left side of the homepage, then click on the 'Sources' document in the Vegetable IPM section.

IR-4 News

Also in the Vegetable IPM section, you can link to the IR-4 website. Read the results of the 2000 food use workshop, monthly and quarterly newsletters. Find out the latest on pesticide registrations for minor crops. Learn about biopesticides plus much more. Click on the Vegetable IPM button on the VegNet homepage and then click on the IR4 link in the Vegetable IPM section.

[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.