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## Dry Bulb Onions, S18 Registration of Outlook(tm) Herbicide

Doug Doohan

On May 1, United States EPA granted a Section 18 label to the Ohio Department of Agriculture for the use of Outlook herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 7969-156) to control yellow nutsedge in dry onions grown on muck soil in Ohio. Up to 500 acres can be treated within the state. A single preemergence application of 21 fluid ounces is permitted. The herbicide can be applied from May 1 until July 30, 2002, provided the pre harvest interval is at least 30 days.

## More on Sandea(tm)
by Doug Doohan

I continue to get inquiries about Sandea. These range from the products price and alternative lower-cost products containing the same active ingredient to "how to use Sandea?".

The unit cost of Sandea is high, and this may be a problem for growers with very small plantings. However, when compared to hand weeding, Sandea is still a good bargain for vine crop producers with more than just a few acres.

Sandea contains the active ingredient halosulfuron. Halosulfuron is also the active ingredient found in the corn herbicide Permit(tm). Permit is priced into the corn market and for that reason it is sold for less money than Sandea. Should vine crop growers take advantage of this fact and use Permit instead of Sandea to save money? Definitely not! Applying Permit to vine crops is a violation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and is an illegal act. Secondly, it has taken years of research effort and dollars to register Sandea on cucurbits. The registrant, Gowan Chemical Company has stated repeatedly that they will cancel their registration if they determine that Permit is being used on registered crops rather than their product. This would mean that the tolerance for halosulfuron on vine crops would also be cancelled. A trace of halosulfuron detected on cucurbits would then point towards a violation. I hope it is clear that saving a few dollars by using Permit now would cost all growers dearly, down the road.

How to use Sandea? Start off with a label, and read it carefully. Gowan tells me that 1/2 oz/ A is a good rate for most situations. PRE treatments are going to be best for lambsquarters and purslane. PRE will give about 80% control of purslane, which means that you will still see it in the crop but should not be overrun by it. POST treatments will give no control of purslane and little control of lambsquarters. Morning glories can be controlled up to the early seedling stage according to Dr. Steve Weller from Purdue University. We plan to look at weed stage of growth and

sensitivity to Sandea more closely this year in Ohio. Sandea does a good job on nutsedge, pigweeds, ragweed, velvetleaf, and cocklebur when applied POST. From a crop safety point of view consider that Dr. Brad Majek from Rutgers claims that Sandea is going to turn any crop it's applied to yellow. No chlorosis on the crop? Probably means you applied an insufficient rate of the herbicide. Generally, chlorosis should not translate into reduced yields. We have not seen yield reductions in three years of testing in Ohio. However, when PRE treatments are followed by heavy rainfall, severe injury can occur. Sandea can be used under plastic mulch, between beds covered with plastic or over the top. Over the top applications may lead to crop injury! Circumstantial evidence suggests that Sandea may wash into the transplant hole from the surrounding plastic mulch and concentrate directly in the crop root zone. Watermelons are the most sensitive of the vine crops. They are not labeled, but may be in future years.

Let's consider rate. One-half ounce per acre is a small quantity to measure - consider that 1 fluid ounce is approximately 2 tablespoons. You don't have to be under- or over- by too much in order to apply a rate that is too low or far too high. The crop you injure will be your own! The Sandea label clearly states that users assume all liability for crop damage. Make sure your sprayer is calibrated accurately, that the nozzles are not worn and use an accurate measuring device. Remember to use a non-ionic surfactant with POST applications.

Finally, remember that Sandea is persistent in the soil. Rotational crop guidelines are provided on the label and must be strictly adhered to.

## Crop Reports

By Brad Bergefurd, Thom Harker, Hal Kneen and Bob Precheur

### SOUTHEAST and CENTRAL

No frost damage but some soil erosion. Some areas got 1.5 inches of rain in 2-3 hours. Away from river some frost damage on unprotected tomatoes and sweet corn. In central OH, the severe storms of last week caused hail damage to sweet corn and plasticulture strawberries. The corn was in the 4th leaf stage so the growing point should survive.

Tomatoes growing well. Earlier in the week, growers got some planting of tomatoes and more sweet corn but no peppers yet. At this point, 60 % of the tomatoes planted. Growers are starting seeds in the greenhouse for late fall tomatoes. Of note this year is improved growth of tomatoes on raised beds and black plastic compared to bare ground. Root growth is better under plastic.

Hoping to get on some fungicide on tomatoes as soon as weather permits because of recent warm nights.

Cabbage is wonderful and some growers were able to cultivate cabbage. Also, saw some cabbage worms.

### SOUTHWEST (From May 2, 2002)

Last weekend April 27 and 28 many areas received 2 +/- of rainfall. Many areas received another .25 to 1 inch of rainfall Some areas received hail on Sunday April 28, including the Marietta and Wilmington areas. In Wilmington 5 minutes of pea

sized hail and high winds at Noon on Sunday April 28th, caused extensive damage to early planted tomatoes (breaking and twisting of stems), potatoes and strawberries. Cucumbers direct seeded to plastic two weeks, April 19, are laying in the ground and those that have emerged have experienced some black cutworm injury. Some cabbage was transplanted last Saturday morning.
Flea Beetles are bad on early planted collard and kale greens, cabbage and sweet corn. Gaucho treated field corn stands seem to be clean of flea beetle.
Wet fields have prevented extensive field work the past week. On some fields growers have sprayed insecticide, herbicide. Planting of tomatoes, melons is being done by hand where plastic was laid during dry weather.Tomatoes were covered with row covers on Thursday April 25 with temperatures dipping to 36 degrees F within the plant canopy on Friday morning April 26 at 6:55 am. Light frost did form on the row covers but temperatures remained at 43 degrees F under the .9 oz row covers. Blossom temperatures on the uncovered plants did drop to 37 Degrees F Plastic sweet corn is about 6-8 inches tall. Field planted sweet corn is about 2-3 inches tall. Early planted tomatoes under row covers are beginning to flower, with some small fruit set. High tunnel planted, cucumbers, beans, green onions and squash are being harvested. Asparagus harvest continues but has slowed greatly.

The 7 Day Outlook*
By Robert Precheur

AKRON-CANTON

DAY DATE | FRI 10| SAT 11| SUN 12| MON 13| TUE 14| WED 15|
TEMP
MIN/MAX | 45 61| 42 67| 47 70| 48 65| 44 62| 43 66|
WIND | 9 11| 7 8| 7 9| 7 10| 7 9| 6 8|
PREC.
PROB. 24 | 26 | 31 | 64 | 50 | 39 | 36 |

CLEVELAND

DAY DATE | FRI 10| SAT 11| SUN 12| MON 13| TUE 14| WED 15|
TEMP
MIN/MAX | 45 60| 43 66| 46 65| 47 64| 45 63| 44 66|
WIND | 9 10| 5 9| 7 9| 6 9| 6 7| 5 8|
PREC.
PROB. 24 | 22 | 29 | 64 | 49 | 39 | 36 |

COLUMBUS

DAY DATE | FRI 10| SAT 11| SUN 12| MON 13| TUE 14| WED 15|
TEMP

MIN/MAX | 46 64| 45 67| 50 71| 52 66| 46 65| 46 69|
WIND | 6 7| 3 7| 5 6| 5 7| 4 6| 4 5|
PREC.
PROB. 24 | 27 | 42 | 68 | 52 | 36 | 34 |

CINCINNATI

DAY DATE | FRI 10| SAT 11| SUN 12| MON 13| TUE 14| WED 15|
TEMP
MIN/MAX | 47 63| 49 70| 54 74| 55 70| 49 67| 48 70|
WIND | 8 10| 8 11| 9 10| 8 10| 8 9| 6 8|
PREC.
PROB. 24 | 29 | 53 | 70 | 54 | 34 | 32 |

DAYTON

DAY DATE | FRI 10| SAT 11| SUN 12| MON 13| TUE 14| WED 15|
TEMP
MIN/MAX | 46 63| 46 68| 50 72| 50 65| 46 63| 46 67|
WIND | 8 8| 5 7| 7 8| 6 8| 6 8| 5 7|
PREC.
PROB. 24 | 24 | 47 | 70 | 52 | 35 | 33 |

TOLEDO

DAY DATE | FRI 10| SAT 11| SUN 12| MON 13| TUE 14| WED 15|
TEMP
MIN/MAX | 43 62| 42 64| 46 65| 47 65| 43 65| 43 67|
WIND | 11 12| 5 9| 8 10| 6 10| 6 9| 6 9|
PREC.
PROB. 24 | 15 | 35 | 66 | 48 | 37 | 35 |

YOUNGSTOWN

DAY DATE | FRI 10| SAT 11| SUN 12| MON 13| TUE 14| WED 15|
TEMP
MIN/MAX | 46 61| 39 67| 44 70| 46 66| 42 62| 40 66|
WIND | 7 10| 5 8| 6 8| 6 8| 6 8| 5 7|
PREC.
PROB. 24 | 27 | 26 | 62 | 49 | 40 | 36 |

* LEGEND:

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

WIND - MEAN WIND SPEED (KTS) FOR TIME PERIODS midnight to noon and noon to midnight.

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

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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

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.

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