

AUGUST 22, 2011



Cornell University
College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

New York Berry News

Cornell University Berry Team

Inside this issue:

Lab Tests Confirm E. Coli Source	2
Where Do I Start Getting GAPS Ready?	3
Chautauqua Small Fruit Tour	4
Southern Tier Berry Workshop	4
Upcoming Berry Events	6
Ag News	6
Focus on Pest Management	12
New Fruit Pest Found in PA	14
Internet on the Farm	16
Decoded Secret Betrays Berry Weevil	18
Back-saving Tools for Berry Growers	19
August Berry Barometer	20
Weather Reports	21

Fresh Strawberries Implicated in E. coli O157:H7 Outbreak in NW Oregon

Christine Stone, Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division

Editor's note: Given our high white-tailed deer population such an outbreak could occur on any berry operation in New York State. If you haven't already started developing a GAPS plan for your farm now is the time! Four additional trainings will be conducted throughout NY this winter which will be an opportunity for you to move forward in their GAPS thinking and plan creation. Check the GAPS website events page for details: <http://www.gaps.cornell.edu/eventscalendar.html>.

PORTLAND, OR. August 11, 2011. Oregon Public Health officials have identified fresh strawberries from a Newberg farm with fields in Washington County as the source of a cluster of Escherichia coli O157:H7 infections that sickened at least 15 people last month, including one person who died.

The strawberries were produced last month by Jaquith Strawberry Farm located in Newberg. Jaquith finished its strawberry season in late July, and its strawberries are no longer on the market. Jaquith sold its strawberries to buyers who then resold them at roadside stands, farm stands and farmers' markets.

Jaquith has recalled its products and is cooperating fully with the investigation.

Health officials are urging consumers who may have purchased strawberries grown on this farm to throw them out. Strawberries that have been frozen or made into uncooked jam are of particular concern. Cooking kills E. coli O157:H7 bacteria.

"If you have any strawberries from this producer - frozen, in uncooked jam or any uncooked form - throw them out," says Paul Cieslak, M.D., from Oregon Public Health Division. He says people who have eaten the strawberries, but remain well need take no action. The incubation period for E. coli O157:H7 is typically two to seven days.

None of the following have been implicated in this outbreak:

- Berries other than strawberries;
- Strawberries sold since Aug. 1;
- Strawberries sold in supermarkets;
- Strawberries picked at Jaquith Strawberry Farm's U-pick field;
- Strawberries grown in southwest Washington state.

Fourteen people have confirmed an E. coli O157:H7 infection caused by a single strain. These individuals include residents of Washington, Clatsop, and Multnomah counties. Of the confirmed cases, seven have been hospitalized, and one elderly woman in Washington County died from kidney failure associated with E. coli O157:H7 infection. There were 11 females and four males among the cases, and their ages ranged from 4 to 85. They fell ill between July 10 and July 29.

Cieslak, manager of the Oregon Public Health's communicable disease section, said his team has

Produce Safety

ALLIANCE

Providing fundamental, science-based, on-farm food safety knowledge to fresh fruit and vegetable farmers with an emphasis on small scale operations

<http://producesafetyalliance.cornell.edu/>



Feel like a mushroom when it comes to produce safety?



Do you have concerns regarding future produce safety regulations? Would you be willing to share your food safety thoughts, concerns, challenges, and triumphs?

The PSA has established Working Committees (WCs) to identify challenges in the areas of understanding and implementing GAPs on farms. Ten WCs are focused on different areas of GAPs implementation.

We need you!

WCs meet by toll-free conference call, so there is no travel required and no cost to participants other than their time. Even in the busiest of growing seasons, this amounts to about one hour every three weeks. Currently, farmers represent over 12% of the participants. All farmers are invited to participate in this process since they are the target audience and their participation is crucial to the development of a curriculum.

PSA Working Committees

1. Core Curriculum/General Topics
2. Common Issues
3. Farm Review
4. Production
5. Harvest
6. Postharvest Handling
7. Train the Trainer Lesson Plan
8. Education Outreach Program Delivery — Farmers & Trainers
9. Education Outreach Program Delivery — Regulators & Trainers
10. Certification

All WCs and a description of their topic areas can be found at the PSA website:
www.producesafetyalliance.cornell.edu.

Objectives of the Working Committees

- Identify the challenges related to implementing good agricultural practices on the farm, with an emphasis on small and very small growers
- Identify what materials exist to aid farmers in food safety and what can be developed to fill the gaps
- Understand and interpret the best and most up-to-date science related to FDA's produce safety regulation, produce safety, and environmental co-management

For more information on the WCs or to sign up, please visit:
www.producesafetyalliance.cornell.edu or contact Gretchen Wall at
glw53@cornell.edu.



Develop Your Own Farm Food Safety Plan in NYS

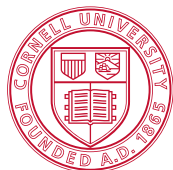
Cornell Cooperative Extension, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and National GAPs Program personnel collaborate to conduct 2-day workshops to help fresh produce growers learn about GAPs and write their own farm food safety plans. After attending the 2-day workshop, growers are invited to a mock audit during the growing season so they know what to expect from a third party audit.

Four workshops will be held this year throughout New York State in the eastern, western, central, and Hudson Valley areas.

**Visit the events calendar at
www.gaps.cornell.edu for future updates and registration information!**

Elizabeth A. Bihn, Ph.D.
PSA Program Director
Cornell University
630 W. North Street
Geneva, NY 14456
Phone: (315) 787-2625
Fax: (315) 787-2216
E-mail: eab38@cornell.edu

Gretchen L. Wall, M.S.
PSA Program Coordinator
Cornell University
630 W. North Street
Geneva, NY 14456
Phone: (315) 787-2626
Fax: (315) 787-2284
E-mail: glw53@cornell.edu



Cornell University
Department of Food Science

Strawberries Implicated in E. coli 0157 Outbreak (continued)

been working with county public health officials and the Oregon Department of Agriculture on tracking the infection cases. When a potential outbreak is investigated, public health officials ask a slate of questions of those who have been sickened, family members and health care providers. The questions are to find common exposures and "trace back" to the source.

"If someone gets sick, we ask questions about everything from what they've eaten, to whether they've been to common gatherings, to whether they've been swimming in a particular place, and then out of this we try to find commonalities," he said. "The commonality among these cases has been strawberries at roadside stands and farmers' markets supplied by this one farm last month."

E. coli is a common inhabitant of the gastrointestinal tract and is usually harmless. But *E. coli* O157:H7 is a strain of the bacterium carried by some animals, that can contaminate food and water, and that produces toxins that can cause mild to severe intestinal illness, including severe cramps and diarrhea that is often bloody.

Some patients develop complications that require hospitalization. Approximately 5 percent of infected persons, especially young children and the elderly, suffer serious and potentially fatal kidney damage. Antibiotics are not recommended for treatment of an *E. coli* O157:H7 infection, and they may actually make kidney failure more likely. People infected with *E. coli* O157 should rest and drink plenty of fluids to reduce fatigue and dehydration.

Public health officials emphasize that fruits and vegetables are still important to a healthy diet; at least five servings per day are recommended. However, people need to take the following precautions with any uncooked produce:

1. Wash fruits and vegetables thoroughly before eating them.
2. Keep fruits and vegetables and other raw food separated from cooked food.
3. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap after handling raw foods, as well as before eating, after using the toilet, and after changing diapers.

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has published a list of all current locations known to have distributed Jaquith Farm strawberries. This is not an all-inclusive list but can be used as a resource for consumers. This list will be updated as needed and found on the ODA website at <http://oregon.gov/ODA/FSD/strawberries.shtml>.

Lab Tests Confirm Source of E. coli 0157 from Deer Droppings in Strawberry Fields in NW Oregon

[Christine Stone, Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division, 971-673-1282](#)

PORTLAND, OR. August 17, 2011. Oregon Public Health Division officials confirmed today that deer feces found in strawberry fields in Washington and Yamhill counties was the source of *E. coli* O157:H7 infections that sickened at least 15 people in July, including one person who died.

"An Oregon Public Health Communicable Disease team has been investigating the outbreak for several weeks," said Katrina Hedberg, M.D., M.P.H., Oregon Public Health state epidemiologist. "There were six samples that positively matched the *E. coli* that was found in the people who were infected."

Strawberries from the affected fields were produced last month by Jaquith Strawberry Farm, which is located in Newberg. At this time, the Oregon Department of Agriculture believes it has identified those operators and locations that possibly sold Jaquith strawberries.

Jaquith finished its strawberry season in late July, and its strawberries are no longer on the market. Jaquith sold its strawberries to buyers who then resold them at roadside stands, farm stands and farmers' markets. Jaquith has recalled its products and is cooperating fully with the investigation.

Health officials continue to urge people who purchased strawberries grown on this farm to throw them out. Strawberries that have been frozen or made into uncooked jam are of particular concern. Cooking kills *E. coli* O157:H7 bacteria.

"If you have any strawberries from this producer – frozen, in uncooked jam or any uncooked form – throw them out. People who have eaten the strawberries but remain well need take no action," said Hedberg. The incubation period for *E. coli* O157:H7 is typically two to seven days.

People sickened include residents of Washington, Clatsop, and Multnomah counties in Oregon. Of the confirmed cases, seven have been hospitalized, and one elderly woman in Washington County died from kidney failure associated with *E. coli* O157:H7 infection.

Oregon Public Health experts have been working with county public health officials and the Oregon Department of Agriculture to

Lab Tests Confirm Source of *E. coli* 0157 from Deer Droppings in Strawberry Fields in NW Oregon (continued)

track the infection cases. The list of locations where Jaquith strawberries were sold can be found at <http://oregon.gov/ODA/FSD/strawberries.shtml>.

Where Do I Start Getting GAPS Ready?

The best place to start is the Good Agricultural Practices Network for Education and Training or GAPS Net at <http://www.gaps.cornell.edu/>. This site is chock full of resources, information, training materials, training events calendar and more. Of particular note is a training opportunity you can do on line beginning next week:

The next English GAPs Online Produce Safety Course will begin August 24 and will run through September 13, 2011. Registration is now open. Each course is limited to 25 people. There will be a \$50 fee for taking this course.



Update on Funding: The grant that currently funds this project is scheduled to expire September 15, 2011, so **this will be the last class offered for the \$50 registration fee** unless some unforeseen funding option becomes available. We have not yet figured out the new registration cost but will let everyone know once we do, though we anticipate it will be much higher than \$50.

All course information will be posted at www.gaps.cornell.edu under [Events Calendar](#). Please contact [Betsy Bihn](#) if you have any questions or concerns. To register, follow this link to the registration page at www.ecornell.com/gaps, check the Add to Cart Checkbox and click the Add to Cart Button. [Click here for the course outline](#) that contains additional information about the course.

Chautauqua Small Fruit Tour October 4th, 2011

1:00 pm-3:30 pm

This year's fourth annual Small Fruit Tour will be held at Walker's Fruit Farm, and the focus will be on processing of fruit juices and adding value to your berry crops. Guest speakers will be present to address processing opportunities and procedures and market channel selection for your small fruit crops. All current or prospective small fruit growers in Western New York are welcome to attend.

Location: **Walker's Fruit Farm**, 2860 Rt. 39, Forestville, NY

Walker's Fruit Farms, located in Forestville, is a family-owned farm and processing facility. Their high quality juices, used by wine-makers across the United States, include raspberry, strawberry, plum, cherry, peach, blueberry, blackberry, and a large variety of grape juices. They also operate a pick-your-own Cherry farm. The farm will be in the midst of grape processing in October.

Guest Speakers:

Matt LeRoux, Ag Marketing Specialist for the CCE South Central NY Ag Team, works with a diverse mix of produce and livestock producers in the southern tier of NY. In 2008 Matt developed the Marketing Channel Assessment Tool to assist producer decision making and improve marketing performance.

Dr. Olga Padilla-Zakour, Associate Professor of Food Processing Cornell University, will facilitate the tour of Walker's Fruit Farms. Dr. Padilla-Zakour focuses on processing technologies for fruits and vegetables to add value and to ensure safety; and in the development of small scale processing techniques for entrepreneurs.

Cathy Heidenreich, Berry Extension Support Specialist focusing on small fruit production, small fruit pathology and disease management, will facilitate discussion about production-related questions.

Chautauqua Small Fruit Tour October 4th, 2011

Chautauqua County Fall 2011 Small Fruit Tour Registration Form

\$15 registration fee per farm.

Name(s): _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____ Total Amt. Enclosed: \$ _____

Please make checks out to Cornell Cooperative Extension of Chautauqua County.

Return registration form to:

Ginny Carlberg, CCE-Chautauqua County

3542 Turner Road, Jamestown, NY 14701 by September 30th.

Southern Tier Commercial Berry Workshop

October 12th, 2011, Belfast NY

Space still available, Register Now

When: October 12th, Wednesday

Time: 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM

Where: Belfast Town Hall (11 Merton Ave., Belfast NY 14771)

Cost: There is a fee for this program (lunch is included in price), \$25.00 per person. Pre-registration is required by Oct. 3rd, fees are non-refundable.

Cornell University Cooperative Extension of Allegany/Cattaraugus Counties in conjunction with Cornell University faculty is hosting the Southern Tier Commercial Berry Growers Workshop. This program is for both experienced growers as well as potential new growers.

Southern Tier Commercial Berry Workshop (continued)

The full day program will include how to get started with berry crops in the morning session (a great review for established growers and new information for potential growers) and during the afternoon, topics will include: berry varieties for our area, extending the season for berry production, and how to manage pests in your berry crops.

We have a top notch lineup of Cornell University faculty: Dr. Marvin Pritts, Chair of Horticulture, Cathy Heidenreich, CU Berry Extension Support Specialist, Dr. Kerik Cox, Plant Pathology/Microbe-Biology, Dr. Greg Loeb, Entomology, and Dr. Courtney Weber, Professor of Horticulture. Sign up soon to be a part of this great program.

DEC credits have been approved for categories 1a, 10, and 22 (3 credits). To sign up or for more details, please contact Colleen Cavagna at 585-268-7644 ext. 12 or cc746@cornell.edu.

PROGRAM:

9:00 AM – 12:00 PM: GETTING STARTED WITH BERRY CROPS Dr. Marvin Pritts, Professor and Chair, and Cathy Heidenreich, Berry Extension Support Specialist, Department of Horticulture, Cornell University

This 3-hour session is a comprehensive look at commercial production of blueberries, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries from pre-plant through marketing. Topics of discussion will include site selection and preparation, plant establishment and maintenance, harvest and post-harvest handling of fruit, production economics and marketing.

12:00- 1:00 PM: Lunch – Catered

1:00 – 2:00 PM: BERRY VARIETIES Dr. Courtney Weber, Associate , Professor, Dept. of Horticulture, Cornell University

Choosing the right berry varieties to grow can be a difficult and confusing task. Commercial nurseries carry dozens of strawberry, raspberry and blueberry varieties, and they all seem to have great potential. The relative strengths and weaknesses of commonly grown varieties that have proven to be reliable for production in NY will be presented. The potential of newly released varieties will also be discussed.

2:00 – 3:30 PM: DISEASES AND INSECTS

Field Fruit Production Disease Management Dr. Kerik Cox, Assoc. Professor, Dept. of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology, Cornell University

Dr. Cox will focus on viruses and root diseases of blueberries, raspberries, and strawberries in the field production settings. Diseases relevant to and reported in NY production operations will be used as model systems to illustrate production-relevant information. Specific topics to be covered will include diagnosis and management considerations for: 1) root diseases of raspberries and strawberries, and 2) viruses of raspberries and blueberries.

Key Insect Pests of Berries Dr. Greg Loeb, Professor, Dept. of Entomology, Cornell University

Dr. Loeb will discuss key arthropod pests of berry crops (e.g. tarnished plant bug, strawberry sap beetle, raspberry cane borer and crown borer, spider mites, Japanese beetle, cranberry fruit worm, and blueberry maggot). Aspects of basic pest biology and ecology, damage symptoms and impact, and alternative management practices (e.g. chemical, biological, and cultural control) will be discussed. In addition to specific pest information, Greg will also review some of the important key concepts of integrated pest management. Berries covered: strawberries, raspberries and blueberries.

3:30 – 4:30 PM: EXTENDING THE SEASON FOR RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES IN COLD CLIMATES Dr. Marvin Pritts, Professor and Chair and Dr. Courtney Weber, Associate Professor, Dept. of Horticulture, Cornell University

Producing raspberries out-of-season, and blackberries in summer when they might not otherwise survive winter, can be a profitable endeavor. Raspberries and blackberries are particularly amenable to season extension, and one of the most economical ways to accomplish this is with high tunnel technology. High tunnel use is rapidly advancing around the world. Four strategies for extending the season in cold climates will be presented, and cultivar performance data will be shared. Tunnel construction and management, the economics of tunnel production, and high tunnel cautions will be discussed.

Upcoming Berry Events

August 24, 2011. *Raspberry High Tunnel Open House*, Geneva, NY. Details follow.

October 4-7, 2011. *US Highbush Blueberry Council Fall Meeting*, Atlantic City, NJ.

For more information:

<http://www.blueberry.org/calendar.htm#Meetings>

October 4, 2011. *Chautauqua County Fall 2011 Small Fruit Workshop and Tour*. Details follow.

October 11, 2011. *Southern Tier Commercial Berry Growers Workshop*, Belfast Fire Hall, Belfast, NY. Details follow.

October 16-19, 2011. *ISHS Symposium on High Tunnel Horticultural Crop Production*, State College, PA. For more information contact Michael Orzolek at (814) 863-2251 or mdoi@psu.edu or visit <http://horticulture.psu.edu/cms/ishs2011/>.

November 6-8, 2011. *Southeast Strawberry Expo*. Durham, NC. For more information, email the NC Strawberry Association at info@ncstrawberry.com, call 919-542-4037, or visit www.ncstrawberry.com.

December 6-8, 2011. *Great Lakes Fruit, Vegetable & Farm Market EXPO*, DeVos Place Convention Center, Grand Rapids, Michigan. For more information: <http://www.glexpo.com>.



NYS Department of Ag and Markets News



GOVERNOR CUOMO LAUNCHES "FRESH CONNECT FARMERS' MARKETS" TO BENEFIT FARMERS AND COMMUNITIES STATEWIDE

Program Marks First Step of "Farm New York," a Comprehensive Investment in the NYS Agriculture Industry

Albany, NY. August 9, 2011. Governor Andrew M. Cuomo today announced the "New York Fresh Connect Farmers' Markets" (FreshConnect) program, which launches new farmers' markets and expands others around the State of New York. The program is designed to assist New York farmers by increasing the sale of locally-grown food in communities. The program will also bring fresh food to underserved communities, improve nutrition education, and help create local jobs.

The FreshConnect program marks the first step in "Farm New York," the Governor's new initiative to invest in the state's agriculture industry, a vital component of the state's economy. Farm New York will focus on ways to support and expand New York farms through farm product sales, branding, marketing, distribution, local food processing innovations, and improving the business climate by reducing the regulatory burden on farmers.

FreshConnect is designed to meet the needs of communities. In some places, new markets will serve rural or urban communities that do not have sufficient access to

grocery stores; in others, markets will provide low-income, high-unemployment neighborhoods with healthy, New York-grown produce, as well as jobs by staffing the markets with local youth. Other markets will provide residents and tourists with an array of New York farm fresh products.

"Farmers' markets increase farm sales and revenue by bringing farm produce directly to the consumer," Governor Cuomo said. "These markets also help underserved communities by providing fresh produce, nutritional education, and local jobs. The FreshConnect program empowers all New Yorkers to choose healthy, affordable, locally-grown food. This program is a win-win for farmers and consumers."

Seven new markets are in the process of being launched in Harlem, Niagara Falls, Mount Vernon, Queens, the Bronx, Utica, and Sharon Springs. Three new youth markets, which employ local residents, are being launched in Brooklyn and Nassau County, and a community-garden farmers market is being launched in Queens. Existing markets in several other locations, including the large, well-known North Tonawanda market, and mobile markets in Buffalo, Syracuse, and Central New York, which will deliver farm produce to senior centers and other central points of contact, will accept EBT or food stamps for the first time, broadening the reach of these markets to underserved members of area communities. A full list of FreshConnect markets appears below.

Under the program, the state

provides the following services, as needed: offer up to \$15,000 in funding per market; identify suitable markets; recruit farmers to participate; assist with marketing, promotion, nutrition education, community outreach, and other services; and coordinate with local officials and business groups.

To encourage greater consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, each market will be assisted in redeeming Food Stamps and other nutrition incentives, such as Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Fruit & Vegetable Checks, Farmers' Market Nutrition Program coupons, and Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition coupons. The state will also provide new "FreshConnect" checks, which are \$2 rebate checks for every \$5 in food stamps spent at a participating FreshConnect Farmers' Market.

The Governor's Farm New York program is a comprehensive strategy to maximize economic development opportunities and bring renewed investment to the agricultural sector of New York's economy. It includes programs to develop New York's regional farm-food system, increase access to credit for farm businesses, expand food processing capabilities, and capitalize on emerging technologies to lower energy costs and foster the growth of renewable energy sources. Farm New York is also expected to increase distribution of New York farm products and to improve the branding and marketing of New York organic and New York grown foods.

New York ranks first in the nation for the production of cabbage, second for apples and



NYS Department of Ag and Markets News



sweet corn, and third for milk, grapes, onions, and maple syrup. Governor Cuomo is focused on developing New York's agricultural industry, including improving opportunities for wholesale marketing, food manufacturing, wineries, dairy farm growth, and dairy processing growth.

New York State Agriculture Commissioner Darrel J. Aubertine said, "Governor Cuomo hits the nail on the head with his Farm New York initiative, outlining opportunities for improvement and proposing policies and programs that will strengthen the farm community. We are pleased to administer with ESD a program that will benefit the nutritional well-being and the economic health of New York State. FreshConnect will help our farmers sell more product, reap more of the end dollar by selling directly to the consumer, and all the while consumers throughout New York State will benefit from the delicious farm fresh produce that is in season this summer."

New York State Health Commissioner Nirav R. Shah said, "By improving access to fresh farm produce in local communities across New York State, the FreshConnect program will help improve public health while also growing the state's economy. Governor Cuomo's efforts are an important step toward building stronger connections between rural farms and urban communities, expanding the options for healthy food choices for more New Yorkers, and placing New York's farms at the center of our efforts to ensure that New Yorkers have

access to healthy food." Empire State Development President, CEO & Commissioner Kenneth Adams said, "By issuing his Farm New York plan, Governor Cuomo has put the critical industries of agriculture and food front and center. ESD is committed to funding and supporting programs like FreshConnect that will bolster market opportunities for New York's agricultural products and food to grow our economy and create jobs. The Governor is focused on the fundamentals of the business climate in which this critical industry operates and I will focus our agency to make this goal a reality."

Senator Patty Ritchie, Chair of the Senate Agriculture Committee, said, "Governor Cuomo's FreshConnect program will provide a much needed boost to local farms all across the state and help distribute fresh New York-grown produce to underserved communities. Farmers' markets can play a major role in the economic revitalization of towns and villages, and this new program will give farmers the assistance they need to open new markets and provide more New Yorkers with healthy food. I thank Governor Cuomo for launching this initiative, and I look forward to working together in the future to continue to strengthen New York's vibrant farming community."

Assemblyman William Magee, Chair of the Assembly Agriculture Committee, said, "The quality of the fresh produce of New York's farms has always been a source of pride for our state, and I praise Governor Cuomo for implementing this program that will make locally

grown food more accessible to residents all across New York. Under the FreshConnect program, farmers will have new markets to sell their produce and it will provide more healthy eating options to many New Yorkers. Today is a good day for farmers and New York residents, as both stand to benefit from this innovative program that will reinvigorate farms and local rural communities across the state."

Dean Norton, President of the New York Farm Bureau, said, "New York Farm Bureau is very pleased by Governor Cuomo's initiative to better connect New York consumers with our family farmers. This important first step recognizes the value of farm production and processing and dovetails nicely with the farm communities' ongoing efforts to further promote the value of our farms to the economy of the entire state. I applaud Governor Cuomo's mission to build a better business climate for farmers. I welcome his vision for a more aggressive approach to agricultural economic development and the farmer-to-consumer partnership."

Diane Eggert, Executive Director of the Farmers Market Federation of New York, said, "Farmers markets represent not only vital economic development in our communities, but also nutrition for community residents through access to fresh, healthy locally grown foods. Fostering a sense of community, farmers markets bring residents together around the common goal of healthy food. Governor Cuomo's

Upcoming Berry Events

December 13- 15, 2011. *New England Vegetable and Fruit Conference.* Manchester, NH. For more information: Kristen Castratoro, Phone: 401 874-2967, e-mail: kcas@uri.edu or <http://www.newenglandvfc.org/>.

January 16-18, 2012. *North American Raspberry & Blackberry Conference,* Sandusky, OH, in association with the Ohio Produce Growers and Marketers Congress. For more information, call 919-542-4037, email [in-fo@raspberryblackberry.com](mailto:info@raspberryblackberry.com), or visit www.raspberryblackberry.com.

January 24 - 26, 2012. *Empire State Fruit and Vegetable EXPO and Direct Marketing Conference.* OnCenter, Syracuse, NY. Berry session Thursday 1/26/12. More details forthcoming.

February 18 to 22, 2012. *7th International Strawberry Symposium.* Beijing, China. <http://www.iss2012bjchina.org.cn>.

February 29 to Mar 2, 2012. *US Highbush Blueberry Council Spring Meeting,* Sheraton Fisherman's Wharf, San Francisco, CA. For more information: <http://www.blueberry.org/calendar.htm#Meetings>



NYS Department of Ag and Markets News (continued)



New York Fresh Connect Farmers Markets build on the many years of work done by the Department of Agriculture and Markets and the Farmers Market Federation of New York, and lends credibility and support to the state's farmers' market industry. We look forward to working with these new markets to bring access to underserved communities and build our agricultural economy in the process."

Kathryn J. Boor, PhD, the Ronald P. Lynch Dean for the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University, said, "The Governor's plan to invest in New York State agriculture is a timely strategy to improve overall economic and environmental sustainability for our state. To achieve sustainability, farming must remain financially viable and must contribute to the well-being of farmers, farmworkers and rural communities while providing safe, abundant and affordable food, fiber, fuel and feed. The proposed initiative is designed to help achieve these ends."

2011 NEW YORK FRESH CONNECT FARMERS' MARKETS

125th Street Fresh Connect Farmers' Market, operated by Harvest Home Farmers' Markets
Adam Clayton Powell State Office Building, 163 West 125th Street (at 7th Avenue), Harlem
Tuesdays 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM (opened)

B

Boonville Fresh Connect Farmers' Market, operated by the City of Boonville
Route 12 North (behind Nice-n-Easy), Boonville
Thursdays 12:00 PM – 6:00 PM (opened)

Buffalo Fresh Connect Mobile Market, operated by Massachusetts Avenue Project, Inc.
To visit 5 sites weekly in greater Buffalo area
Opening to be announced

Central New York Fresh Connect On-Line Market, operated by CNY Bounty
Will take on-line orders and deliver
Opening to be announced

Cypress Hills Fresh Connect Youth Market, operated by Grow NYC
Fulton Street between Richmond and Logan Streets, Cypress Hills
Fridays 2:00 PM – 6:00 PM (opened)

Downing Park Fresh Connect Farmers' Market, operated by Downing Park Planning Committee
Corner of Routes 9W & 52, Newburgh
Fridays 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM (opened)

Hattie Carthan Fresh Connect Farmers' Market, operated by Hattie Carthan Herban Farm and Bailey's Café
49 Van Buren (at the Hattie Carthan Herban Farm), Brooklyn
Sundays 1:00 PM – 6:00 PM (opened)

Main Street Fresh Connect Farmers' Market, operated by Niagara Falls Public Library
North Main Street and Niagara Street, Niagara Falls

Thursdays 3:00 PM – 7:00 PM, opening August 11

Mt. Vernon Fresh Connect Farmers' Market, operated by the City of Mount Vernon
Roosevelt Square, Mt. Vernon
Thursdays 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM (opened)

New Cassel Fresh Connect Youth Market, operated by Unified New Cassel Community Revitalization Corp.
212 Garden Street (in the New Baptist Church Parking Lot), Westbury
Saturdays 11:00 AM – 4:00 PM, opening August 22

North Tonawanda City Market's Fresh Connect EBT Program, operated by the City of North Tonawanda
Payne Avenue and Robinson Street, North Tonawanda
Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7:00 AM – 1:00 PM (opened)

Oneida County Public Market's Fresh Connect EBT Program, operated by Oneida County
Utica's Union Station, Utica
Saturdays 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM (opened)

Parkchester Fresh Connect Farmers' Market, operated by Grow NYC
Westchester Avenue and White Plains Road, Parkchester
Fridays 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM (opened)

Pomono Community Fresh Connect Farmers' Market (community garden), operated by Queens Community House
QCH Pomono Center, 67-09 Kissena Blvd., Forest Hills
Thursdays 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM (opened)

Poughkeepsie Fresh Connect Farmers' Market, operated by New York State Parks
Walkway over the Hudson State Historic Park and Purlaski Park, Poughkeepsie
Fridays 3:00 PM – 7:00 PM (opened)

Roy Wilkins Park Fresh Connect Farmers' Market, operated by Harvest Home Farmers' Markets
Between 221 and 222 Merrick Blvd., St. Albans
Saturdays 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM, opening August 20

Sharon Springs Fresh Connect Farmers' Markets, operated by the Village of Sharon Springs
Beechwood Road, Sharon Springs
Saturdays 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM (opened)

Syracuse Fresh Connect Mobile Market, operated by Southside Interfaith Community Development Corp.

To visit 12 sites weekly in greater Syracuse area (opened)



USDA News



USDA Farm Service Agency Renews Cooperative Agreement with Quality Deer Management Association

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12, 2011 - The USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) and the Quality Deer Management Association (QDMA) renewed their collaborative commitment to enhance habitat for white-tailed deer and other wildlife with the signing of a cooperative agreement today during QDMA's 11th Annual National Convention. The agreement was signed by Bruce Nelson, FSA Administrator, and Brian Murphy, QDMA Chief Executive Officer.

"FSA and QDMA share mutual conservation interests in ensuring the future of white-tailed deer, wildlife habitat and our hunting heritage," Nelson said. "White-tailed deer are an iconic species of America's great outdoors and protecting this habitat will help preserve the species for future generations."

FSA-administered programs, such as those funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), like the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and the Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program (VPA-HIP), are designed to conserve soil, protect water quality and enhance wildlife habitat.

The VPA-HIP provides incentives to encourage farmers, ranchers and forest landowners to open their land for public access to hunting, fishing and other wildlife-

dependent recreational activities. Conservation covers established through both CRP and VPA-HIP promote plant diversity, an important aspect of deer habitat. Quality deer habitat includes a mixture of trees, shrubs, grasses, forbs and other plants such as fungi and sedges.

Today's announcement is part of a broader USDA effort to support conservation and restoration of important habitats for wildlife. Also today, USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service announced that more than 150 Northern Plains farmers and ranchers have applied for a new initiative designed to enhance migratory bird habitat, improve water quality and the health of grasslands in the Prairie Pothole Region of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. Additionally, FSA announced that it has approved the reallocation of 153,972 acres available through the Conservation Reserve Program initiative entitled State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement, to conserve and restore critical habitat for lesser prairie chickens, sage and sharp-tailed grouse, and other grassland, sage or prairie-dependent species in eight states.

White-tailed deer are found throughout the lower 48 states and parts of Canada and Mexico. It is estimated that there are 30 million white-tailed deer in the U.S. Deer hunting is part of the social framework of many rural families and is enjoyed by millions of Americans annually. Sportsmen expenditures are a significant contributor to the economy of many rural communities.

Quality deer management is a science based approach to producing deer herds with appropriate adult sex ratios in balance with their habitat in order to develop buck age structures which include middle and older age class individuals. This approach requires habitat, herd and hunter management, and constant monitoring. QDMA is the leading proponent of quality deer management.

QDMA is a 501-c (3) non-profit wildlife conservation organization whose 50,000 members are found throughout the 50 states, Canada and several other countries. General objectives of QDMA include research, education, advocacy and certification of both individuals and land. QDMA membership includes 2,500 wildlife resource professionals. It is estimated that QDMA members own or control and practice quality deer management on approximately 20 million acres of land.

On behalf of the CCC and on its own, FSA administers a number of conservation programs that help to conserve soil and reduce erosion, protect water and air quality, sequester carbon, restore important wetland, forest, grass and savannah ecosystems, and enhance wildlife habitats, including those needed by white-tailed deer and other wildlife.

USDA MAKES FUNDS AVAILABLE TO MEET URGENT CREDIT NEEDS OF PRODUCERS

WASHINGTON, July 28, 2011 - Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack announced today that a high demand for guaranteed farm ownership and direct farm operating funds has prompted USDA to

transfer appropriated funds between programs as authorized by law, to meet the urgent credit needs of producers, including beginning and minority farmers and ranchers.

"Demand is strong for direct operating loans and guaranteed farm ownership loans, while demand for subsidized guaranteed operating loans has stabilized," said Vilsack. "With these funds, we can help thousands of producers establish and maintain their family farming operations and obtain long-term credit assistance through a commercial lender."

The transfer will make an additional \$100 million in loan funds available for the direct operating loan program, providing 1,600 small, beginning and minority farmers with resources to establish and maintain their family farming operations. In addition, \$400 million in loan funds will be made available for the guaranteed farm ownership loan program giving an additional 1,000 family farmers access to commercial lending backed by USDA. Both programs had run out of funds resulting in a backlog of approved but unfunded loan applications.

This measure will allow all of the backlogged loans to be funded and provide sufficient funds to meet the needs of new loan applicants for these programs while at the same time leaving sufficient funding for the subsidized guaranteed farm operating loans program to meet the expected demand for fiscal year 2011. Producers needing additional direct op-



USDA News (continued)



erating or longer term guaranteed farm ownership loans funds are encouraged to make application at their local Farm Service Agency office.

USDA ANNOUNCES COM-MODITY CREDIT CORPORA-TION LENDING RATES FOR AUGUST 2011

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 2011 — The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) today announced interest rates for August 2011. The CCC borrowing rate-based charge for August 2011 is 0.125 percent, unchanged from 0.125 in July 2011. For 1996 and subsequent crop year commodity and marketing assistance loans, the interest rate for loans disbursed during August 2011 is 1.125 percent, unchanged from 1.125 in July 2011.

In accordance with the 2008 Farm Bill, interest rates for Farm Storage Facility Loans approved for August 2011 are as follows, 2.250 percent with seven-year loan terms, down from 2.375 in July 2011; 3.000 percent with 10-year loan terms, unchanged from 3.000 in July 2011 and; 3.375 percent with 12-year loan terms, up from 3.250 percent in July 2011. The interest rate for Sugar Storage Facility Loans for August 2011 is 3.625 percent, unchanged from 3.625 in July 2011.

The maximum discount rate applicable for August 2011 for the Tobacco Transition Payment Program is 5 percent, unchanged from July 2011. This is based on the 3.250 percent prime rate plus 2 percent, rounded to the nearest whole number.

Past monthly releases announcing interest rates charged by CCC on commodity and marketing assistance loans disbursed for that particular month reflect the interest rate the U.S. Treasury charged CCC for that month. This was the interest rate specified by CCC since Jan. 1, 1982, but the process of establishing the interest rate was changed by a provision of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (the Act), enacted on April 4, 1996.

Section 163 of the Act requires that monthly interest rates applicable to commodity and marketing assistance loans are to be 100 basis points — or 1 percent — greater than the rate determined under the applicable interest rate formula in effect on Oct. 1, 1995. This formula resulted in a rate equivalent to the amount the U.S. Treasury charged CCC for borrowing, for the month.

Further program information is available from USDA Farm Service Agency's (FSA) Financial Management Division at (703) 305-1386.

MORE THAN 1,000 NEW FARMERS MARKETS RECORDED ACROSS COUNTRY AS USDA DIRECTORY REVEALS 17 PERCENT GROWTH

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 2011 — More than 1,000 new farmers markets have been recorded across the country, according to results released today in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 2011 National Farmers Market Directory.

The annual report indicates a total of 7,175 farmers markets

operate throughout the United States as more farmers are marketing their products directly to consumers than ever before. Last year, the USDA reported that 6,132 markets were operating across the country.

"The remarkable growth in farmers markets is an excellent indicator of the staying power of local and regional foods," said Agriculture Deputy Secretary Kathleen Merrigan. "These outlets provide economic benefits for producers to grow their businesses and also to communities by providing increased access to fresh fruits and vegetables and other foods. In short, they are a critical ingredient in our nation's food system."

Updated market listings were submitted to USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service by farmers market managers on a voluntary, self-reported basis between April 18 and June 24, 2011, as part of USDA's annual outreach effort. USDA invited market managers to submit desired changes in their market's Directory profile as well as new market listings. Information in the Directory is also continually updated throughout the year in response to incoming requests. The 2011 National Farmers Market Directory results were released in advance of National Farmers Market Week, which takes place from Aug. 7 to 13 as declared by Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack.

The directory reveals that several states have experienced rapid growth in farmers markets since 2010, re-

flecting a growing interest outside of the Far West and Northeast states, where the popularity of farmers markets is more well-established. Alaska and Texas ranked at the top for most growth in farmers markets at 46 and 38 percent, respectively. The top-10 list for growth includes:

- ◆ Alaska (35 markets, up 46 %)
- ◆ Texas (166 markets, up 38 %)
- ◆ Colorado (130 markets, up 38 %)
- ◆ New Mexico (80 markets, up 38 %)
- ◆ Indiana (171 markets, up 37 %)
- ◆ Oklahoma (61 markets, up 32 %)
- ◆ South Dakota (29 markets, up 32 %)
- ◆ Pennsylvania (266 markets, up 31 %)
- ◆ Ohio (278 markets, up 31 %)
- ◆ Michigan (349 markets, up 30 %)

The top-10 states for number of recorded farmers markets in 2011 were spread across the country:

- California (729 markets)
- ◆ New York (520)
- ◆ Michigan (349)
- ◆ Illinois (305)



USDA News (continued)



- ◆ Ohio (278)
- ◆ Pennsylvania (266)
- ◆ Massachusetts (255)
- ◆ Iowa (237)
- ◆ Wisconsin (231)
- ◆ North Carolina (217)

Of the total number of farmers markets reported by market managers, nearly 12 percent indicate they have the capability of accepting SNAP (formerly known as food stamp) benefits onsite. This represents a 16 percent increase in the number of markets accepting SNAP benefits since 2010. While SNAP redemption data are not available for farmers markets specifically, the USDA Food and Nutrition Service recently reported that SNAP redemptions in 2010 totaled \$7.5 million at all certified farmers market and direct-to-consumer food retail establishments. Program participants made 453,711 purchases at farmers markets and direct farm marketing outlets nationwide, with an average purchase amount of \$16.69.

The USDA National Farmers Market Directory is available at <http://farmersmarkets.usda.gov>. Since the beginning of 2011 the site has more than 1.8 million page views. Users can search for markets based on location, available products, and types of payment accepted, including participation in Federal nutrition programs. Additionally, new features allow Directory users to locate markets based on proximity to zip

code and to see links to active farmers market websites. Customized datasets can also be built for website and application designers.

FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES EDGE UP IN 2010

August 5, 2011. United States total farm production expenditures were \$289.0 billion in 2010, up from the \$287.4 billion in 2009 according to the Farm Production Expenditures 2010 summary released August 2, 2011 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). This is in contrast to a fall of 6.4 percent for 2009 Total Expenditures when compared to 2008 Total Expenditures. Total expenditures for 2009 remain unchanged from a year ago.

Expense items showing increases from the previous year were: Tractors & Self Propelled Machinery, up 17.2 percent, Rent, up 14.6 percent, Other Farm Machinery, up 6.4 percent, Seeds & Plants, up 5.2 percent, Fertilizer, Lime, and Soil Conditioners, up 4.5 percent, Fuels, up 4.0 percent, Taxes, up 3.8 percent, Farm Supplies & Repairs, up 2.6 percent, and Feed, up 0.9 percent.

Total Fuels Expense was \$12.9 billion. Diesel, the largest sub-component, was \$8.2 billion accounting for 63.2 percent. Diesel expenditures were up 13.2 percent in 2010. Gasoline was \$2.6 billion, up 4.9 percent. LP Gas was \$1.5 billion, down 24.9 percent. Other fuels were \$0.7 billion, down 10.0 percent.

The four largest expenditures at the United States level totaled \$134.4 billion and accounted for 46.5 percent of Total Expendi-

tures in 2010. They were Feed, 15.7 percent; Farm Services, 12.4 percent; Labor, 9.5 percent; and Rent, 9.0 percent.

In 2010, the United States Total Farm Expenditure average per farm was \$131,793 compared with \$131,137 in 2009, an increase of 0.5 percent. On average, United States farm operations spent: \$20,705 on Feed, \$16,281 on Farm Services, \$12,496 on Labor, \$11,812 on Rent, and \$11,128 on Livestock and Poultry Purchases. For 2009, United States farms spent an average of: \$20,533 on Feed, \$16,609 on Farm Services, \$13,141 on Labor, \$11,818 on Livestock and Poultry Purchases, and \$10,312 on Rent.

The Farm Production Expenditures summary provides the official estimates for production input costs on U.S. farms and ranches. These estimates are based on the results of the nationwide Agricultural Resource Management Survey, conducted annually by NASS. The Farm Production Expenditures 2010 summary and all NASS reports are available online at www.nass.usda.gov.



PIMS

Product, Ingredient, and Manufacturer System:

<http://pims.psur.cornell.edu/>



<http://www.omri.org/omri-lists>



Berry Diagnostic Tool

<http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/berrytool/>

Focus on Pest Management

The Great Strawberry Powdery Mildew Count – Dr. David Gadoury, Cornell University

Researchers at Cornell's Experiment Station in Geneva and the University of Florida want your mildew! There is a method to the madness: it seems that the strawberry powdery mildew overwinters as small spherical fruiting structures called cleistothecia. They are common in some states, but in others they are thought to be rare. So, in a Citizen Science Project modeled on the Great Backyard Bird Count, Drs. David Gadoury, Kerik Cox, and Natalia Peres are asking you to check your strawberry plants for powdery mildew.

The researchers are using a combination of microscopy and molecular tests to find out where the cleistothecia are, and why.

All of this work is directly relevant to improved management of this destructive disease. See details of what to look for, and how to collect and ship samples at: <http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/tfarp/strawberrymildew.htm>



Late Summer Weed Control Options for Berry Crops – Laura McDermott, Capital District Vegetable and Small Fruit Program

If you are an organic grower or trying to reduce your herbicide usage, late summer is a good time to consider going through the berry plantings with a crew to hand weed or use a flamethrower in plantings. Cultivation is an option for strawberries and materials like vinegar could also be very helpful for weed control. Cleaning up a patch, then applying mulch where it is appropriate will save time next season. Do not ignore late season weed control because you don't use herbicides.

Strawberry Weed Control: Controlling fall germinating winter annuals such as chickweed and shepherds purse is critical at this time of year. Devrinol (napropamide) is a preemergent herbicide that can cause problems with rooting of daughter plants so this material should be used after early forming daughter plants have rooted. Because daughter plants that form after late August don't usually contribute as much to the yield, Devrinol can be applied without much effect at that time, but BEFORE winter annuals emerge. Devrinol must be moved into the soil by cultivation or water after application.

Sinbar (terbacil) is a preemergent herbicide with some postemergence activity. Usually Sinbar is applied after renovation or after the berries have gone dormant in the fall. If leaves are present during application, immediately ap-

ply 0.5-1 inch of water to wash the chemical off the strawberry foliage. Otherwise severe injury may result. Do not use Sinbar on soils with less than 2% organic matter and do not use on 'Guardian', 'Darrow', 'Micmac', 'Tribute', or 'Tristar' as these cultivars have shown extreme sensitivity. Some growers have reported sensitivity in 'Honeoye' and less vigorous cultivars and an increase in root rot following use has been reported. Sinbar is limited to 8 oz/A per growing season.

Poast (sethoxydim) is a postemergent, grass herbicide. This material works well applied in late summer or early fall to actively growing grasses. Don't waste your time and the product on summer annual grasses like foxtails and crabgrass that will be killed by frost. Poast can be used in the fall to suppress perennial grasses such as quackgrass; control early emerging small grains, and kill winter annual grasses such as wild oats. Poast must be applied with a crop oil.

Highbush Blueberry Weed Control

August is an excellent time to focus on problem weeds, especially woody perennial plants that frequently gain a foothold in blueberry rows. As these weeds begin to move carbon stores to their roots for the winter, they will also move systemic herbicide to the root zone very efficiently. The key thing to remember is, so will blueberry plants! Be very careful with your application. A

Focus on Pest Management (continued)

shielded sprayer is a must, better yet would be a wick applicator. A 2% Round-Up solution – 41% a.i./gallon will kill most of your problem herbaceous weeds, but if you have large woody material, you might want to use a higher solution. The Round-Up Pro label gives mixing instructions for many concentrations up to a 50% solution. The cut-stem application method is also listed for problem woody plants. Using a 50-100% solution of Round-Up, apply the material directly to the woody stem using a wick applicator immediately after cutting. Many growers use a roller/wiper application to the edges of their mulched row to keep grass from encroaching. Be sure that your mulch is nice and thick and that no blueberry roots are obvious. Again, great care should be made to prevent any drift onto the blueberry plants during these applications.

For pre-emergent control of fall annuals there are several choices. Sinbar can be used after harvest in all but 1-year old plantings. Devrinol should be cultivated or watered in within 24 hours of application. Solicam is also a good choice at this time of year, IF you did not apply this material in the spring.

Bramble Weed Control

Late summer and fall is an excellent time to control troublesome perennial weeds like thistle, dock, smartweed, and morning glory by spot spraying with Round-Up, but take EXTREME caution to avoid getting herbicide on bramble canes. Be EXTREMELY

CAREFUL when spot treating to avoid any contact with desirable plants. For grass control, now is the time to apply the second Poast application. This should be done soon, while grasses are actively growing. The further you get in August, the poorer the control. To suppress winter annual germination, both Sinbar and Devrinol can be used. Solicam, if not applied in spring, is a good choice unless you have a new planting or light soils. Also, certain varieties are sensitive to Solicam. Surflan and Princep can also be used in early September, but make sure that you read the label as these herbicides have caveats re: soil organic matter content and rates.

New PPLS Web Application

EPA is releasing a new Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS) Web application. PPLS is a collection of over 170,000 current and historical pesticide product labels that have been approved by EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. This new version of PPLS contains many enhanced features to help users locate the labels they need. Using the new system, you will be able to:

- ◆ Search by product name
- ◆ Search by company name
- ◆ Search by EPA Registration Number
- ◆ View labels in PDF format
- ◆ Search label content
- ◆ View the history of products that have been transferred from one company to another

This improved Web application

further EPA's goal of transparency and can be viewed at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/ppls>.

NOTE for those using pesticides in New York State: When viewing information in the PPLS, keep in mind that the product and/or label(s) you view may not be registered for use in New York State. Check with the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation or the Product, Ingredient, and Manufacturer System (PIMS) web site (<http://pims.psur.cornell.edu>) to see if the product and/or label is registered for use in NYS.

For those using pesticides outside of New York State, consult with the appropriate regulatory agency in your area to determine if a pesticide is legal for use.

Disease Snapshot - Kerik Cox, Cornell University

Disease Name: Leather rot

Cause: *Phytophthora cactorum*

When to watch for it: Spring to Fall

First line of defense: Site preparation to avoid standing water and promote soil drainage. Do not plant adjacent to infected fields

Summary: Leather rot is named for a sign of *Phytophthora cactorum* infection, which causes the fruit of the strawberry to become brown, shriveled and leathery. Inside, the flesh of the infected fruit becomes reddish throughout as it filled the pathogen.

Although this disease primarily occurs on the fruit, *P. cactorum* can also cause crown infections not unlike those caused by *P. fragariae* (red stele). When this happens, plants often become stunted, wilt, and die in patches as the soil warms and roots are unable to transport water and nutrients to the plant.

Phytophthora is an aquatic organism, and as such, the best means of managing the disease is to limit exposure to standing water by avoiding low-lying fields, selecting well-drained sites, and planting on raised beds.

Pesticides such as mefenoxam and phosphorous acid-based products can provide control of the disease when used in conjunction with the aforementioned cultural practices.



New Fruit Pest Found In Pennsylvania

Kristie Auman-Bauer, Pennsylvania IPM Program

UNIVERSITY PARK, PA. August 1, 2011. As Penn State researchers warned earlier this year, a new pest of grapes, berries, and tree fruit has made its way into Pennsylvania fruit orchards.

Spotted Wing Drosophila (SWD) was confirmed last month in Adams County by researchers from Penn State and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. SWD is a small vinegar fly with the potential to damage many fruit crops, reports Dr. David Biddinger, entomologist at the Penn State Fruit Research and Extension Center. "The greatest potential for damage is probably to the many types of berry crops."

SWD has also been found in New Jersey as well as several states to the south and west of Pennsylvania. Late season fruit crops such as blackberries, fall raspberries, blueberries and grapes are the crops of most concern in Pennsylvania, though any thin-skinned fruit can be affected.

Native to Southeast Asia, the fly was first detected in the western United States in 2008 and discovered on the east coast in Florida on strawberries in spring of 2010. "Unlike other vinegar flies that target damaged or overripe fruit, SWD females will attack any soft-skinned healthy fruit to lay its eggs," Biddinger explains.

Biddinger says that because the flies are only a few millimeters long and cannot fly very far, human-assisted transport is the most likely cause of the recent rapid spread. "It is important for growers to be able to identify the pest and to learn about monitoring and management of SWD," says Biddinger. Identification of the adults is difficult because of their small size and several similar characteristics of other vinegar flies in our region, including *Scaptomyza sp.*, which are common in commercial plantings in Pennsylvania. The SWD is approximately two to three mm long with yellow-brown bodies and red eyes. Adult males have two distinctive dots on the wings and brown bands on the abdomen. The females look similar but do not have the wing dots or bands and have large, saw-like ovipositor for inserting eggs into fruit. SWD larvae are white, without a distinctive head and easier to detect against darker fruit, such as cherries.

Identification of SWD should be confirmed by experts. Sven Spichiger, entomology program manager at the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and his staff will be able to assist with proper identifications. Adults thrive at cool temperatures in the spring and fall, but growth and reproduction are greatly slowed during hot summer weather. Females live two to nine weeks, lay two to three eggs per fruit and can lay more than 300 eggs total, showing high potential for large-spread fruit infestation if not controlled.

During egg-laying, rot and fungal diseases can also affect the fruit, further contaminating the fruit at harvest. Infected fruit are difficult for growers to detect, since the only symptoms at first seem to be a small pin-prick from egg-laying, turning into small scars and indented soft spots and bruises before the fruit eventually collapses from the internal feeding of the larvae or disease.

Dr. Greg Krawczyk, Penn State Extension Tree Fruit Entomologist and Kathy Demchak, Penn State Senior Extension Associate in Horticulture, suggest growers use integrated pest management (IPM) methods of monitoring using baits and traps suggested at <http://extension.psu.edu/ipm/agriculture/fruits/spotted-wing-drosophila>. Control methods are crop specific. Recommendations can be found in newsletter articles appearing in Penn State's "Fruit Times Newsletter" (<http://extension.psu.edu/fruit-times>) and "Vegetable and Small Fruit Gazette" (<http://extension.psu.edu/vegetable-fruit/newsletter>), and will be incorporated into other print and online guides.

It is not expected that the current level of infestation will require a special treatment(s) against SWD, although if needed, effective tools are available for the control of this pest. Regardless of the crop, control of this pest will be dependent controlling the flies before they lay eggs and sanitation of infested or left over fruit on the crop. Insecticides labeled for use on specific crops may list fruit flies as pests they control, but generally these will mean fruit flies of another family such as apple maggot, cherry fruit flies and blueberry maggot. Many of the currently registered insecticides labeled for these other fruit flies should also control SWD, but care must be taken to stay within the pre-harvest limitations of the pesticide used.

For more information on SWD, visit <http://extension.psu.edu/ipm/agriculture/fruits/spotted-wing-drosophila> or <http://sites.google.com/site/spottedwingdrosophila/>. Growers can also contact their local horticultural extension agent or entomologist for further information.

The Pennsylvania IPM program is a collaboration between the Pennsylvania State University and the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture aimed at promoting integrated pest management in both agricultural and urban situations.

For more information, contact the Pennsylvania IPM Program at (814) 865-2839, or Web site at <http://paipm.cas.psu.edu> to access the program's blog, Twitter and Facebook pages.

Spotted Wing Drosophila in the Northeast

PEST ALERT

Since its discovery in the Pacific Northwest in 2008, this tiny vinegar fly (*Drosophila suzukii*) has established outposts in nearly every fruit and berry-growing region of North America. Unlike most vinegar flies, this one attacks undamaged fruit.

This fact sheet's superb photos show distinguishing ID features, what damage looks like, and easy-to-make traps. Text describes scouting and control tactics. The fact sheet was created by entomologists and extension educators at Michigan State University. Download the [fact sheet on spotted wing drosophila](#) (PDF).

Summer 2011 updates

New Jersey

The first spotted wing drosophila were detected in blueberry fields in New Jersey during the week of July 7. Rutgers Fruit IPM Coordinator [Dean Polk](#) is monitoring the pest and provides weekly updates via email list: [subscribe or find archived material from Rutgers Plant and Pest Advisories](#).

Pennsylvania

Spotted wing drosophila has also arrived in Pennsylvania, and the state's IPM program provides updates and recommendations:

[New Fruit Pest Found in Pennsylvania](#)
[Spotted Wing Drosophila updates](#)

More information

[Oregon State's Spotted Wing Drosophila website](#) provides links to many more resources around the country.

(Reprinted from: [Northeast IPM Insights](#), August 12, 2011)





FREE

Agricultural Plastic Container Recycling

Only non-refillable plastic containers from 1 gallon to 55 gallon barrels made from high-density polyethylene (HDPE) embossed with recycling symbol #2 on the bottom are acceptable. Larger containers, such as 250 gal. totes are accepted but must have all metal removed and cut into 2' x 2' strips. 5 gal. buckets must have metal handle removed. Multi-gallon containers must have caps and booklet removed. All containers **MUST** be clean, empty and pressure rinsed or triple rinsed and dry. Any container that is not clean will be returned to the owner.

Collection will be in June and October. Pick up dates to be announced.

PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED

You must call and advise us of the approximate amount of containers you will have for recycling. Collection dates and locations are based on the anticipated amount collected. Large plastic bags to store clean containers are available for free.

Contact Information

Genesee Co. SWCD, Elizabeth Bentley-Huber
(585) 343-2362
or
Monroe Co. SWCD, Tucker Kautz
(585) 473-2120 Ext.#108



Recycling is good
for everyone!

*Coordinated by Genesee County Soil
& Water Conservation District
Agricultural Environmental
Management Committee (AEM)
in conjunction with
USAg Recycling, Inc. & Ag Container
Recycling Council (ACRC)*

DSL CONTINUES TO BE THE MOST COMMON INTERNET ACCESS METHOD ON THE FARM

August 5, 2011. United States total farm production expenditures were \$289.0 billion in 2010, up from the \$287.4 billion in 2009 according to the Farm Production Expenditures 2010 summary released August 2, 2011 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). This is in contrast to a fall of 6.4 percent for 2009 Total Expenditures when compared to 2008 Total Expenditures. Total expenditures for 2009 remain unchanged from a year ago.

Expense items showing increases from the previous year were: Tractors & Self Propelled Machinery, up 17.2 percent, Rent, up 14.6 percent, Other Farm Machinery, up 6.4 percent, Seeds & Plants, up 5.2 percent, Fertilizer, Lime, and Soil Conditioners, up 4.5 percent, Fuels, up 4.0 percent, Taxes, up 3.8 percent, Farm Supplies & Repairs, up 2.6 percent, and Feed, up 0.9 percent.

Total Fuels Expense was \$12.9 billion. Diesel, the largest sub-component, was \$8.2 billion accounting for 63.2 percent. Diesel expenditures were up 13.2 percent in 2010. Gasoline was \$2.6 billion, up 4.9 percent. LP Gas was \$1.5 billion, down 24.9 percent. Other fuels were \$0.7 billion, down 10.0 percent.

The four largest expenditures at the United States level totaled \$134.4 billion and accounted for 46.5 percent of Total Expenditures in 2010. They were Feed, 15.7 percent; Farm Services, 12.4 percent; Labor, 9.5 percent; and Rent, 9.0 percent.

In 2010, the United States Total Farm Expenditure average per farm was \$131,793 compared with \$131,137 in 2009, an increase of

0.5 percent. On average, United States farm operations spent: \$20,705 on Feed, \$16,281 on Farm Services, \$12,496 on Labor, \$11,812 on Rent, and \$11,128 on Livestock and Poultry Purchases. For 2009, United States farms spent an average of: \$20,533 on Feed, \$16,609 on Farm Services, \$13,141 on Labor, \$11,818 on Livestock and Poultry Purchases, and \$10,312 on Rent.

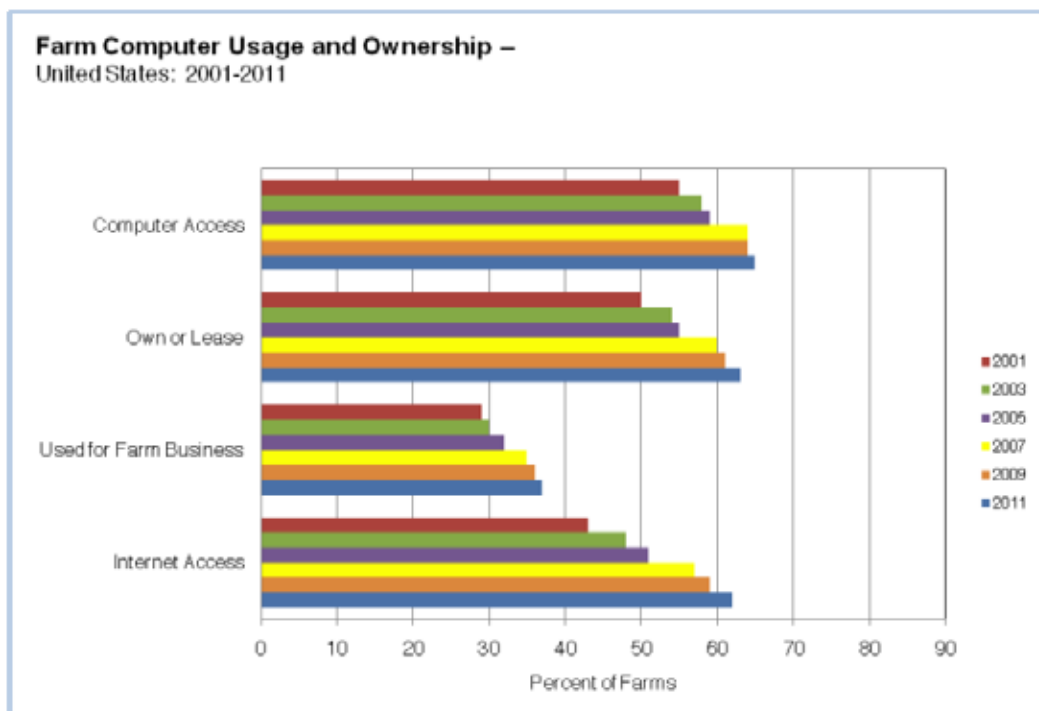
The Farm Production Expenditures summary provides the official estimates for production input costs on U.S. farms and ranches. These estimates are based on the results of the nationwide Agricultural Resource Management Survey, conducted annually by NASS. The Farm Production Expenditures 2010 summary and all NASS reports are available online at www.nass.usda.gov.

DSL CONTINUES TO BE THE MOST COMMON INTERNET ACCESS METHOD ON THE FARM

DSL was the most common method of accessing the Internet, with 38 percent of U.S. farms using it, up from 36 percent in 2009. Dialup access dropped from 23 percent in 2009 to 12 percent in 2011. Satellite and wireless were each reported as the primary Internet access methods on 15 and 20 percent of those U.S. farms with Internet access, respectively. Cable was reported as the primary access method on 11 percent of the farms, the same level as 2009.

A total of 62 percent of U.S. farms now have Internet access, compared with 59 percent in 2009. Sixty-five percent of farms have access to a computer in 2011, up 1 percentage point from 2009. The proportion of U.S. farms owning or leasing a computer in 2011, at 63 percent, was up 2 percentage points from 2009. Farms using computers for their farm business remained virtually stable at 37 percent in 2011 compared to 36 percent in 2009.

In 2011, 84 percent of U.S. farms with sales and government payments of \$250,000 or more have access to a computer, 83 percent own or lease a computer, 72 percent are using a computer for their farm business, and 82 percent have Internet access. For farms with sales and government payments between \$100,000 and \$249,999, the figures are: 68 percent have access to a computer, 68 percent own or



DSL CONTINUES TO BE THE MOST COMMON INTERNET ACCESS METHOD ON THE FARM (continued)

lease a computer, 52 percent are using a computer for their farm business, and 67 percent have Internet access. Of the farms with sales and government payments between \$10,000 and \$99,999, 63 percent reported having computer access, 62 percent own or lease a computer, 41 percent use a computer for their farm business, and 60 percent have Internet access.

For crop farms, 67 percent have computer access and 41 percent use a computer for their farm business in 2011, up 2 and 1 percentage points from 2009, respectively. Internet access for crop farms has increased to 64 percent in 2011, compared with 60 percent in 2009. In 2011, a total of 63 percent of livestock farms have computer access and 61 percent have Internet access.

In 2011, 68 percent of New York farms had computer access, down from 71 percent in 2009 but up from the 67 percent in 2007, reports King Whetstone, Director of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, New York Field Office. Nationally, 65 percent had access. Sixteen states had a higher percentage of farms with computer access. Sixty-six percent of New York farms have internet access, compared with 62 percent of U.S. farms. Forty-two percent of New York farms use computers for farm business, also higher than the U.S. percent of 37. The primary method of internet access in New York was DSL with 51 percent of the total. Cable and dialup were tied at 15 percent each.

State	Farms					
	With computer access*			That own or lease computers*		
	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011
New York	67	71	68	63	68	65
US**	64	64	65	60	61	63

State	Farms					
	Using computers for farm business*			With internet access*		
	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011
New York	36	44	42	63	66	66
US**	35	36	37	57	59	62

State	Farms					
	Purchase agricultural inputs over Internet*			Conduct agricultural marketing activities over the Internet*		
	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011
New York	19	25	24	7	9	10
US**	11	13	14	10	11	12

State	Dialup*		DSL*			Cable*			
	2007	2009	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011	
New York	44	29	15	18	31	51	21	23	15
US**	47	23	12	27	36	38	7	11	11

*percent; ** excludes Alaska and Hawaii

(Sources: [Farm Computer Usage and Ownership](#) (August 2011) USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, ISSN: 1949-0887 and [NY NASS](#))

Decoded Secret Betrays Berry Weevil

Mary Woodsen, NE IPM Center

You have to look sharp to see cranberry weevils. Adults are small, and newly hatched larvae are positively tiny. They feed on blueberries as well as cranberries—and lumped together, these crops carry a \$200-plus million value each year. The weevils aren't widespread in North America. "But if you've got them," says [César Rodríguez-Saona](#), "you could take a serious hit."

Today's tactics aren't equal to the threat. In New Jersey, a major center of U.S. blueberry and cranberry production, Rutgers University's Rodríguez-Saona wants answers. [Northeastern IPM funding](#) has helped.

Beating the bushes for weevils

Scouting for weevils is labor-intensive. Growers use beating sheets on blueberries or sweep nets among cranberries. Lures and traps would save precious time, and time is money. But until Rodríguez-Saona took to the field, no cranberry weevil pheromone had been identified, let alone tested to use in a lure.

Pheromones are the chemical signals insects and other animals emit to guide, attract, alarm, or repel those of their kind. Scientists have found that attraction or aggregation pheromones ("calling all weevils!") tend to work best on lures. Lures are often combined with traps, making it easier to estimate pest populations.

Each pheromone is really a blend, rather like a perfume. Many species make use of the same basic ingredients, blending them in their own secret way. So the first step in creating a lure is to decode how an insect formulates its proprietary blends.



Pinhole-sized access holes in swelling buds mean cranberry weevils laid eggs here. Photo by Zsafia Szendrei



Buds drop as larvae feed within; they pupate inside the dry, shriveled husks. Photo by Zsafia Szendrei

In 2008 Rodríguez-Saona, along with Anne Averill at the University of Massachusetts, Zsafia Szendrei at Michigan State, and Hans Alborn at the USDA's Agricultural Research Service, identified four cranberry weevil pheromone components. Three were emitted only by males. Both males and females produced the fourth.

to weevil

In 2009, Rodríguez-Saona mixed several blends for testing. He didn't know yet which pheromone components (and in what proportions) would prove most attractive for some pests, a single-compound lure is enough. For others, a blend works better. The hope: through trial and error, to hit on a mix they can't resist.

Rodríguez-Saona's first generation lures—sticky traps baited with a range of pheromone components—were attracting cranberry weevils. The best-performing lure included the four-component pheromone blend.

Next, Rodríguez-Saona wanted to test his traps in combination with new reduced-risk pesticides such as Avaunt to see if the traps would help growers time these new, "softer" pesticides to have an impact comparable to "grower standard" sprays. So in 2010 he took his traps to four New Jersey blueberry farms.

Results? The current lure needs a bit more adjusting to better attract cranberry weevils. Even so, the research shows that Avaunt provides good cranberry weevil control—and that lures, once improved, could help growers time their spray for greatest effectiveness. Now the current Avaunt label for blueberries is being updated to include cranberry weevil.

Next on the agenda: trials of varying trap colors, designs, placement, and formulations. The goal: to create a combination so compelling it's a magnet for weevils. [Learn more about Rodríguez-Saona's project.](#)

(Reprinted from: [Northeast IPM Insights](#), August 17, 2011)

Back-saving Tools for Strawberry Growers *Molly Shaw, CCE Tioga*

Jerry and Val Carocci bought Church St Produce in Burdett as an established farm stand and berry patch a few years back. Jerry was a few years away from retiring from state corrections, so he worked at the farm nights and weekends while Val looked forward to his full time participation after “retirement.”

Whichever way you cut it, growing strawberries involves hand labor. But before too long, the Caroccis invested in a couple of pieces of equipment that cut the hand work way down.

The Reigi weeder, which goes for about \$3,900, is used for weeding strawberries during the planting year and for uncovering the plants from the straw mulch in the spring. The single row version of the machine has two rotating (PTO-driven) heads that spin against the ground and are pulled in and out around plants by a person riding on the Reigi weeder. A different dethatcher head is used for straw removal.

“We figure for just over an acre of strawberries it used take two people roughly forty-fifty hours to uncover the berries in the spring,” Jerry says. “Now with the Reigi weeder, we can uncover the fields with one person driving the tractor (no one riding on the weeder) in three to four hours. Sometimes we do it with one person riding the Reigi to make sure it is working properly... It has saved a lot of muscle and back aches.”



Their other favorite piece of equipment is a small mulcher, the Wic Strawberry Mulcher, purchased for \$4130 thru Bechards in Champlain, NY. It takes one bale at a time and shreds it, dropping it over the row.

“It used to take two people sixty to seventy hours to cover the berries with straw. Now we think we are down to twenty-five to thirty hours and the labor involved is not as strenuous as the old way--saves a lot of aches, pains and time. We have also managed to make this a one person job if there is something else that needs to be done at the same time.”



Jerry also says that they use less straw than they used to because it is distributed so evenly, and straw is dropped just on the berry row, not in the aisle. Then come spring, that nice thick mat of straw is kicked into the aisle by the Reigi weeder, and their customers appreciate the soft surface on which to kneel.

Even with cold NY winters (strawberries start getting winter injury when crowns reach approximately 17 degrees F) some growers don't mulch their strawberry fields because of the cost and labor—both in putting on the straw and removing it in a timely manner in the spring. In my visits to strawberry growers in the southern tier, there is a huge variation in the vigor of strawberry plants from farm to farm. The berries at Church St Produce are top notch, and while many factors go into growing great strawberries, I think the good mulch and good fertilization set the Carocci's fields apart. They make the mulching happen with these two key pieces of equipment.

August Berry Barometer – Cathy Heidenreich, Cornell University

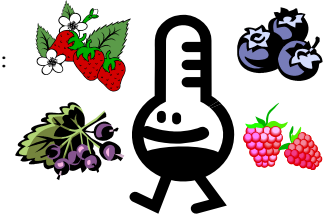
ALL BERRY CROPS:

Leaf Analysis – Still time to get this done if you move on it now! For forms and instructions go to: <http://www.dairyone.com/AgroOne/>.

Fertilization – The window for fertilizing new transplants is closed for the season. Nothing further with the exception of late season N applications for strawberries.

Weeds – Hand-weeding or spot applications to control weeds in new plantings through the end of this month. Gear up for fall applications by surveying plantings and recording weed species of concern.

Diseases and Insects – Stay the course- the end is in sight! Make applications promptly when environmental conditions are conducive to disease development/build-up or economic thresholds are exceeded for insect pests. Options for control of both may be found in the berry pest management guidelines (<http://ipmguidelines.org/BerryCrops/>).



STRAWBERRIES:

Established plantings:

Diseases – Recent humid weather has been great for Powdery development. Frequent (but sporadic) rains may promote development of leaf diseases (leaf spot, leaf scorch, and leaf blight) in new and renovated plantings. Protectant fungicide applications made to newly expanding leaves may be of some benefit in plantings with a history of leaf spot disease.

Insects – Potato Leaf Hoppers: young plants are most seriously affected by injury resulting in short petioles and small distorted leaves. Look for very active adults and nymphs by brushing foliage. Watch for leaf yellowing starting at the leaf margin and progressing toward the mid-vein.

Weeds - Spot treatments, cultivation, hand-weeding for now followed by Dacthal, Sinbar, or Devrinol for winter annuals next month. September is also the time for thistle control using Stinger.

Straw Mulch – Be sure to secure sufficient straw to cover your planting. A general rule of thumb is 2-3 tons/acre, more if you are in a colder area with little snow cover or have plants on raised beds (4-5 tons/A). Be sure straw is glyphosate residue and weed-seed free!

New plantings:

Plant establishment – Continue to direct runner plants from aisles back into planting row area. Remove blossoms as they open to encourage good plant establishment and growth. Cultivate in mid-August then apply Dacthal (12 lb./A) for weed control.

BLUEBERRIES:

Established plantings:

Soil pH – If your pH is still above 5.0 remember to schedule a late fall sulfur application (200 lb./A). The prilled form of sulfur takes a little longer to break down in the soil than the powdered formulation but tends to be more user-friendly to work with.

Weeds – Hand-weeding and spot treatments.

Diseases – If anthracnose is a concern an application during harvest of Cabrio, Pristine, or Switch may be indicated. All three products have a 0 DTH and 12 hour REI.

Insects – Japanese beetle may be a concern.

New plantings:

Soil pH – Same recommendations as for established plantings.

Weeds – Hand-weeding and spot treatments.

Wildlife – Watch for deer browse on new plants. Take immediate steps to deter feeding.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES:

Established plantings:

Diseases – If weather is wet - keep ripening fall fruit protected from gray mold.

Insects – Insects of concern include Sap beetles, and Japanese beetle. Potato leaf hopper may also be a problem on raspberries, causing leaf yellowing from margin to mid-vein similar to that seen in strawberries.

Weather Reports

NEW YORK CROP WEATHER SERVICE NOTES

Week ending July 24th: An oppressively hot and humid air mass, heat wave moved into the region from the Midwestern states during the middle of the week with temperatures soaring into the mid and upper 90's on Thursday and Friday. The heat was exacerbated by dew points that were in the mid 70's much of Thursday and between 60 and 70 for much of the week. A wind shift to the northwest with a frontal passage on Friday morning provided some temporary relief from the excessive humidity and enabled temperatures to drop into the low 70's and upper 60's Friday night but by Saturday morning dew points were back to near 70 with highs in the 90's. Interesting note: The New York Independent System operator reported a peak power usage of 33450 megawatts between 1600 and 1700 on Friday which was only about 500 megawatts below the all time records set on August 1st and 2nd of 2006 and the highest consumption since then topping the maximum for 2010 which was set on July 6st.

Week ending July 31th: A cold front exited south of the region on July 24th and became stationary south of Long Island and through the Mid-Atlantic states. Waves of low pressure traveled along the front south of our region on July 25th and July 26th. The waves of low pressure in combination with an upper level disturbance helped produce showers and thunderstorms on the afternoons of July 25th and 26th. Temperatures were a little above normal on July 24th but after the passage of the cold front, it cooled to around normal. Up to a quarter inch of rain fell across the central and southern New York on July 25th, while a half inch or more of rain fell in many areas of New York on July 26th. Over one inch of rain fell across western New York through the Catskills, western Mohawk Valley, southern Adirondacks, Schoharie Valley and the rest of eastern and southern New York. Slightly above normal temperatures returned by July 27th and 28th ahead of a warm front. A warm front tracked through the region on July 29th with more showers and thunderstorms. The heaviest rain fell in northern and western New York with over one inch in the southern Adirondacks and western Mohawk Valley to the Lake George, Saratoga region. Dry weather with above normal temperatures returned on July 30th.

Week ending August 7th: It was a warm and humid week across New York with several weak cold frontal passages yielding isolated to scattered showers and thunderstorms. High pressure was over the northeast Sunday as a cold front approached from the eastern Great Lakes Region and the St. Lawrence River Valley for Monday. Another weak cold front moved through Tuesday morning with high pressure briefly building in the afternoon into Wednesday morning. A warm front stalled over western New York and central Pennsylvania during the mid week with the most widespread showers impacting portions of the Finger Lakes Region and southern New York. Low pressure dipped south of the region on Thursday with high pressure ridging back in from the Great Lakes Region to close the work week. An upper level disturbance brought scattered showers and thunderstorms across most of the state on Saturday. Rainfall was generally near normal, except for a few locations in the Finger Lakes Region and the lower to Mid Hudson Valley that had convection and received one to two inches, which was above normal. Portions of western and northern New York had below normal precipitation. Temperatures were above normal in the muggy air mass.

Week ending August 14th: A series of low pressure systems moved across the region during the week with seasonable temperatures much of the time. The week started very warm but with the passage of frontal boundary Monday a more seasonable air mass was ushered in. The passage of a cold front Wednesday night brought a noticeably less humid and cooler air mass to the region. High pressure moved eastward across the region late in the week and dominated the weather into the weekend. Temperatures dropped into the 50's and 40's Thursday night across most of the area for the coolest night since mid July. A complex low pressure system evolved and approached the region returning humid and wet weather over the weekend.

Weather Data for Week Ending Sunday, July 24, 2011

Station	Temperature (°F)				Growing Degree Days			Precipitation			
					Base 50° ^{1/}			(Inches) ^{1/}			
	High	Low	Avg	Dep. from Norm	Week	Season	Dep. from Norm	Week	Dep. from Norm	Season	Dep. from Norm
<u>Hudson Valley</u>											
Albany	99	63	81	+9	221	1664	+356	0.23	-0.47	15.36	+2.88
Glens Falls	99	57	79	+10	207	1431	+296	0.27	-0.42	14.58	+2.58
Poughkeepsie	102	62	83	+11	230	1748	+381	0.03	-0.87	16.55	+1.82
<u>Mohawk Valley</u>											
Boonville	91	61	73	+7	165	1070	+192	0.31	-0.58	22.56	+5.83
<u>Champlain Valley</u>											
Plattsburgh	98	58	79	+9	206	1317	+153	0.20	-0.50	17.89	+6.87
<u>St. Lawrence Valley</u>											
Canton	92	59	75	+7	179	1324	+303	0.66	-0.11	17.40	+5.73
Massena	95	58	78	+9	195	1435	+346	0.33	-0.37	14.07	+3.34
<u>Great Lakes</u>											
Buffalo	95	72	82	+11	224	1529	+287	0.85	+0.15	19.18	+7.29
Wales	94	63	79	+12	203	1264	+270	0.15	-0.62	16.16	+1.87
Niagara Falls	95	70	82	+12	227	1477	+222	0.90	+0.27	15.07	+3.40
Rochester	98	66	81	+12	222	1549	+333	0.48	-0.13	12.48	+2.09
Watertown	91	59	77	+8	187	1336	+316	0.43	+0.01	14.22	+4.88
<u>Central Lakes</u>											
Dansville	102	67	84	+14	239	1741	+530	0.08	-0.55	11.79	-0.14
Geneva	99	64	81	+11	218	1509	+318	0.32	-0.31	12.58	+0.68
Honeoye	98	61	79	+7	205	1444	+206	0.91	+0.34	15.10	+3.43
Ithaca	98	63	80	+11	208	1405	+328	1.14	+0.37	17.61	+4.93
Penn Yan	101	65	82	+12	228	1607	+416	0.17	-0.46	11.17	-0.73
Syracuse	101	65	83	+12	230	1770	+543	0.48	-0.36	17.80	+4.41
Warsaw	93	65	78	+12	198	1223	+299	0.18	-0.53	17.93	+4.13
<u>Western Plateau</u>											
Hornell Almond Dam	100	61	80	+13	210	1315	+312	0.05	-0.63	16.83	+4.92
Elmira	104	59	82	+13	224	1522	+376	0.03	-0.70	13.93	+1.61
Franklinville	97	59	78	+13	195	1224	+399	0.04	-0.73	19.89	+6.00
Jamestown	98	62	79	+13	205	1367	+433	0.37	-0.49	19.78	+4.35
<u>Eastern Plateau</u>											
Binghamton	95	65	80	+11	209	1446	+335	0.93	+0.16	20.41	+7.59
Cobleskill	93	59	77	+9	188	1291	+263	0.31	-0.46	17.94	+4.06
Morrisville	96	61	78	+10	195	1263	+287	0.97	+0.20	16.71	+3.05
Norwich	97	55	77	+9	192	1324	+295	0.17	-0.58	22.11	+8.20
Oneonta	95	56	77	+10	189	1310	+361	0.18	-0.68	21.22	+6.16
<u>Coastal</u>											
Bridgehamton	98	65	79	+8	204	1545	+342	0.03	-0.60	13.86	+0.18
New York	104	73	86	+10	257	2010	+295	0.00	-0.93	13.69	-0.65

^{1/} Season accumulations are for April 1st to date. Weekly accumulations are through 7:00 AM Sunday Morning. Data courtesy NY NASS.

Weather Data for Week Ending Sunday, July 31, 2011

Station	Temperature (°F)				Growing Degree Days			Precipitation				
					Base 50° ^{1/}			(Inches) ^{1/}				
	High	Low	Avg	Dep. from Norm	Week	Season	Dep. from Norm	Week	Dep. from Norm	Season	Dep. from Norm	
<u>Hudson Valley</u>												
Albany	87	60	74	+3	169	1833	+371	1.69	+0.97	17.05	+3.85	
Glens Falls	86	54	70	0	142	1573	+298	1.02	+0.30	15.60	+2.88	
Poughkeepsie	90	60	75	+3	177	1925	+397	1.11	+0.27	17.66	+2.09	
<u>Mohawk Valley</u>												
Boonville	80	53	65	-2	109	1179	+186	1.26	+0.35	23.82	+6.18	
<u>Champlain Valley</u>												
Plattsburgh	83	53	69	-2	132	1449	+145	0.50	-0.28	18.39	+6.59	
<u>St. Lawrence Valley</u>												
Canton	83	55	69	-1	131	1455	+302	1.53	+0.72	18.93	+6.45	
Massena	88	53	71	+2	146	1581	+356	0.63	-0.13	14.70	+3.21	
<u>Great Lakes</u>												
Buffalo	85	62	75	+5	179	1708	+317	0.84	+0.09	20.02	+7.38	
Wales	83	55	70	+3	143	1407	+287	0.76	-0.03	16.92	+1.84	
Niagara Falls	86	59	75	+4	174	1651	+249	1.32	+0.65	16.39	+4.05	
Rochester	86	60	73	+3	164	1713	+355	1.17	+0.52	13.65	+2.61	
Watertown	83	57	71	+3	147	1483	+330	0.87	+0.38	15.09	+5.26	
<u>Central Lakes</u>												
Dansville	89	57	75	+5	174	1915	+559	0.77	+0.14	12.56	+0.00	
Geneva	84	60	72	+2	158	1667	+329	0.40	-0.23	12.98	+0.45	
Honeoye	84	55	71	-2	145	1595	+204	0.44	-0.19	15.54	+3.24	
Ithaca	85	56	71	+2	146	1551	+341	0.75	-0.01	18.36	+4.92	
Penn Yan	87	62	74	+4	170	1777	+439	0.40	-0.23	11.57	-0.96	
Syracuse	87	61	74	+4	172	1942	+569	1.27	+0.45	19.07	+4.86	
Warsaw	82	56	69	+3	137	1360	+317	0.76	-0.01	18.69	+4.12	
<u>Western Plateau</u>												
Hornell Almond Dam	86	53	70	+3	141	1456	+327	0.47	-0.15	17.30	+4.77	
Elmira	89	52	73	+4	163	1685	+399	0.56	-0.14	14.49	+1.47	
Franklinville	85	51	69	+5	138	1362	+428	2.05	+1.25	21.94	+7.25	
Jamestown	89	51	72	+6	156	1523	+470	0.91	+0.00	20.69	+4.35	
<u>Eastern Plateau</u>												
Binghamton	85	58	71	+2	149	1595	+347	0.21	-0.56	20.62	+7.03	
Cobleskill	85	56	70	+3	143	1434	+280	0.88	+0.12	18.82	+4.18	
Morrisville	84	56	70	+3	145	1405	+304	0.77	+0.00	17.42	+2.99	
Norwich	87	55	70	+2	138	1462	+305	1.22	+0.52	23.33	+8.72	
Oneonta	86	51	69	+3	137	1447	+378	2.26	+1.42	23.48	+7.58	
<u>Coastal</u>												
Bridgehamton	89	62	74	+2	167	1712	+352	0.87	+0.17	14.73	+0.35	
New York	92	68	80	+3	209	2219	+315	2.20	+1.29	15.89	+0.64	

^{1/} Season accumulations are for April 1st to date. Weekly accumulations are through 7:00 AM Sunday Morning. Data courtesy NY NASS.

Weather Data for Week Ending Sunday, August 7, 2011

Station	Temperature (°F)				Growing Degree Days			Precipitation			
					Base 50° ^{1/}			(Inches) ^{1/}			
	High	Low	Avg	Dep. from Norm	Week	Season	Dep. from Norm	Week	Dep. from Norm	Season	Dep. from Norm
<u>Hudson Valley</u>											
Albany	89	59	75	+4	179	2012	+398	0.73	-0.04	17.78	+3.81
Glens Falls	90	52	73	+4	162	1735	+324	0.94	+0.17	16.54	+3.05
Poughkeepsie	92	60	76	+4	180	2105	+420	1.24	+0.40	18.90	+2.49
<u>Mohawk Valley</u>											
Boonville	82	53	68	+3	128	1307	+202	0.65	-0.34	24.47	+5.84
<u>Champlain Valley</u>											
Plattsburgh	92	54	71	+3	150	1599	+158	0.08	-0.79	18.47	+5.80
<u>St. Lawrence Valley</u>											
Canton	84	51	70	+3	143	1602	+323	0.23	-0.65	19.75	+6.39
Massena	89	53	72	+5	158	1739	+382	0.00	-0.79	14.70	+2.42
<u>Great Lakes</u>											
Buffalo	86	63	76	+6	184	1892	+354	0.37	-0.49	20.39	+6.89
Wales	85	58	71	+5	150	1557	+313	0.53	-0.31	17.45	+1.53
Niagara Falls	88	60	76	+6	181	1832	+284	0.22	-0.57	16.61	+3.48
Rochester	88	59	74	+5	169	1882	+386	0.41	-0.31	14.06	+2.30
Watertown	86	54	72	+4	158	1641	+356	0.05	-0.56	15.14	+4.70
<u>Central Lakes</u>											
Dansville	92	59	75	+6	180	2095	+599	0.98	+0.30	13.54	+0.30
Geneva	89	59	73	+4	164	1831	+351	0.71	+0.06	13.69	+0.51
Honeoye	85	56	72	+1	153	1751	+213	0.81	+0.14	16.35	+3.38
Ithaca	87	54	71	+3	147	1696	+355	0.72	-0.05	18.88	+4.67
Penn Yan	90	60	74	+5	171	1948	+468	0.52	-0.13	12.09	-1.09
Syracuse	89	62	76	+7	182	2124	+610	0.96	+0.18	20.03	+5.04
Warsaw	83	57	70	+4	144	1509	+351	0.81	+0.01	19.50	+4.13
<u>Western Plateau</u>											
Hornell Almond Dam	87	54	70	+3	142	1598	+345	1.17	+0.61	18.47	+5.38
Elmira	94	56	73	+4	160	1845	+423	0.56	-0.14	15.05	+1.33
Franklinville	84	54	70	+6	142	1504	+465	1.05	+0.21	22.99	+7.46
Jamestown	89	55	72	+7	157	1660	+489	1.02	+0.09	21.39	+4.12
<u>Eastern Plateau</u>											
Binghamton	88	59	71	+3	148	1743	+362	1.59	+0.82	22.21	+7.85
Cobleskill	85	55	71	+3	147	1581	+301	0.79	+0.02	19.61	+4.20
Morrisville	88	58	71	+5	149	1554	+333	0.78	+0.01	17.90	+2.70
Norwich	88	54	70	+3	138	1600	+317	1.35	+0.65	24.68	+9.37
Oneonta	86	55	70	+5	145	1592	+406	1.19	+0.35	24.67	+7.93
<u>Coastal</u>											
Bridgehamton	88	59	75	+3	175	1887	+373	0.13	-0.58	14.86	-0.23
New York	92	68	79	+3	207	2426	+333	1.15	+0.28	17.04	+0.92

^{1/} Season accumulations are for April 1st to date. Weekly accumulations are through 7:00 AM Sunday Morning. Data courtesy NY NASS.

Weather Data for Week Ending Sunday, August 14, 2011

Station	Temperature (°F)				Growing Degree Days			Precipitation			
					Base 50° ^{1/}			(Inches) ^{1/}			
	High	Low	Avg	Dep. from Norm	Week	Season	Dep. from Norm	Week	Dep. from Norm	Season	Dep. from Norm
<u>Hudson Valley</u>											
Albany	88	54	72	+2	155	2167	+408	0.30	-0.47	18.08	+3.34
Glens Falls	84	50	70	+2	143	1878	+337	0.78	-0.06	17.32	+2.99
Poughkeepsie	88	54	73	+2	164	2269	+432	1.41	+0.57	20.31	+3.06
<u>Mohawk Valley</u>											
Boonville	79	51	65	-1	105	1412	+201	1.51	+0.45	25.98	+6.29
<u>Champlain Valley</u>											
Plattsburgh	83	55	70	+3	143	1742	+172	1.54	+0.60	20.01	+6.40
<u>St. Lawrence Valley</u>											
Canton	82	55	68	+2	129	1731	+332	1.85	+0.93	21.60	+7.32
Massena	86	52	71	+4	146	1885	+404	1.88	+1.04	16.58	+3.46
<u>Great Lakes</u>											
Buffalo	84	57	71	+2	149	2041	+363	1.43	+0.49	21.82	+7.38
Wales	82	52	67	+0	122	1679	+317	1.10	+0.21	18.55	+1.74
Niagara Falls	83	54	70	+1	144	1976	+289	0.56	-0.30	17.17	+3.18
Rochester	84	54	70	+2	143	2025	+398	2.03	+1.26	16.09	+3.56
Watertown	85	56	70	+3	144	1785	+375	3.26	+2.55	18.40	+7.25
<u>Central Lakes</u>											
Dansville	87	53	71	+3	149	2244	+612	1.85	+1.15	15.39	+1.45
Geneva	83	56	70	+0	140	1971	+354	1.85	+1.15	15.54	+1.66
Honeoye	82	51	68	-3	127	1878	+197	3.62	+2.92	19.97	+6.30
Ithaca	83	48	68	+0	127	1825	+359	0.72	-0.05	19.29	+4.31
Penn Yan	84	54	70	+2	144	2092	+475	0.35	-0.35	12.44	-1.44
Syracuse	85	59	73	+4	161	2285	+636	2.43	+1.66	22.46	+6.70
Warsaw	83	51	66	+1	117	1626	+359	0.79	-0.05	20.29	+4.08
<u>Western Plateau</u>											
Hornell Almond Dam	83	47	67	+1	123	1721	+350	0.78	+0.22	19.25	+5.60
Elmira	85	49	70	+2	140	1985	+432	0.65	-0.01	15.70	+1.32
Franklinville	83	49	66	+2	115	1619	+478	0.92	+0.04	23.91	+7.50
Jamestown	85	52	69	+3	132	1792	+509	1.00	+0.02	22.39	+4.14
<u>Eastern Plateau</u>											
Binghamton	80	52	68	+0	127	1870	+361	3.32	+2.60	25.53	+10.45
Cobleskill	83	51	68	+2	131	1712	+312	0.23	-0.54	19.84	+3.66
Morrisville	83	52	68	+2	127	1681	+345	0.95	+0.18	18.85	+2.88
Norwich	84	50	68	+2	129	1729	+326	0.42	-0.32	24.81	+8.76
Oneonta	87	50	68	+3	130	1722	+425	0.78	-0.06	25.45	+7.87
<u>Coastal</u>											
Bridgehamton	88	53	74	+3	168	2055	+387	1.04	0.27	15.90	+0.04
New York	90	67	78	+3	198	2624	+349	5.31	+4.47	22.35	+5.39

^{1/} Season accumulations are for April 1st to date. Weekly accumulations are through 7:00 AM Sunday Morning. Data courtesy NY NASS.



Department of Horticulture-Geneva Campus
 NYSAES Cornell University
 630 West North Street
 Geneva, NY 14456

Phone: 315-787-2367
 Fax: 315-787-2389
 E-mail: mcm4@cornell.edu

WE'RE ON THE WEB:

[HTTP://WWW.FRUIT.CORNELL.EDU/
 NYBN/](http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/NYBN/)

New York Berry News is a monthly commercial berry production newsletter provided by Cornell Berry Team members.

Questions or comments about the New York Berry News?

Ms. Cathy Heidenreich

Cornell University Dept. of Horticulture – Geneva Campus

630 W. North Street, Geneva, NY 14456

315-787-2367

mcm4@cornell.edu

Editor's Note: We are happy to have you reprint from the NY Berry News. Please cite the source when reprinting. In addition, we request you send a courtesy [e-mail](#) indicating the NYBN volume, issue, and title, and reference citation for the reprint. Thank you.

August Berry Barometer *(continued from page 21)*

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES: (continued)

New plantings:

Plant establishment – Keep weeds at bay with spot treatments and hand weeding.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES:

New and Established plantings

Diseases – Continue to watch for leaf diseases such as white pine blister rust (yellow-orange powdery spots), powdery mildew (white powdery spots), or leaf spots (black necrotic spots) on leaves. Be sure to check both upper and lower leaf surfaces.

Insects – Postharvest insects of concern include Japanese beetles, and Two-spotted spider mites.

