

Ver

(

(Newburyport MA) Arrowhead Farm. Cool, late start. Only harvests coming from the field are lettuces, radishes, green onions, and Asian greens. Even the cole crops and alliums are running two weeks late. We're just now starting to transplant warm weather crops to the fields. Nice bulked up transplants this spring as we moved everything up one cell size.

(Little Compton RI) Like so many rain soaked farms, we are fast running out of workable real estate to achieve our planting goals. Have no idea where 4 acres of winter squash is going. We start seeding them in plug trays today and will just have to hope the weather will turn.

Had an old farmer give me a tip we like: when your rye starts heading up and you are worried about getting it to plow under; try mowing it at 45 degrees to your plowing direction! This avoids the c
wait till the rye is 6 feet tall. We are starting some no-till and having problems getting the timing right; roll rye too early and it pops back and then lodges with the wind.

It was so chilly the last month that we see chick weed germinating in our early carrots! And that
over wintering carrots the last two years and no
is better to just start the planting mid-January under low tunnels and avoid the vernalization issues. Plus, November-seeded carrots always have chickweed and dandelion problems.

Lots of issues in the GH tomatoes: powdery mildew and Fulvia leaf mold. Nothing a little sun
t not too much of that around. Crop is two weeks behind normal.

LEEK MOTH UPDATE

Vic Izzo UVM Plant and Soil Science Dept.

Our team at UVM Vermont Entomology and Participatory Action Research Team (VEPART) is again leading a leek moth monitoring effort in Vermont. Last season, due to the extreme dry weather, leek moth pressure was significantly low in comparison to previous years. Recent scouting in onion and garlic fields have already indicated higher amounts of damage so far this season.

The leek moth typically e

Growers who opt to use chlorine as a sanitizer may find this guide from Cornell Cooperative Extension helpful: https://rvpadmin.cce.cornell.edu/uploads/doc_452.pdf. It describes how to calculate the amount of chlorine needed in your dunk tank or sink, and when to change your wash water. Caution should be exercised when you or your employees handle sanitizers. This guide will help you and your employees stay safe.

It is also important to test the water source you use for washing produce, to make sure it is potable. Testing should be done at least annually, early in the season. Request from the Vermont Department of Health Laboratories to get counts of coliform and generic E. coli. To order kits call 802-338-4736 or see <http://www.healthvermont.gov/lab/forms>. (Note, the same test can be used to monitor levels of E.coli in water after produce is washed.) Remember that water samples must be received by the lab within 30 hours of sampling or they will not be tested. For more information contact Rachel at rschattm@uvm.edu or 802-476-2003, x212.

VEGETABLE NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT UPDATE

Becky Maden, UVM Extension

Nutrient application records are now required for all farms with over 4 acres in production, or over \$2000 in annual gross income,