

(Craftsbury) T

Little disease pressure is the upside of low rainfall. Low weed pressure is another benefit. Picking early ripening winter squash, spaghetti and acorns. Main squash crops and pumpkins are looking nice, actually had to trim Delicata vines as they wouldn't stop setting fruit. Onion crop looks excellent; early Bridgers are in and getting shipped, Walla Wallas same deal. Storage and red onions are holding up and still bulbing out, look great. After 3 years of using white plastic mulch I can now unequivocally say it does work for reducing or eliminating bottom rot on the Walla Walls. We tried silver, but it was way too bright for workers to weed. Onions are one of those tempting crops that promise good profits but require high maintenance with spray program,

(Newburyport MA) Good weather, good crops, good sales, but OH THE WEEDS! So busy with harvesting and sales we just can't get to the weeds.

UPDATE FROM THE UVM PLANT DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC

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Allium-Continue to see damage from onion leek moth. One suspected larvae was tunneling around a garlic bulb. <http://web.entomology.cornell.edu/shelton/leek-moth/description.html>
Seeing all the usual suspects on onion crops including: Botrytis, Alternaria and thrips. Cornell is going to offer an Allium school in Vermont and New York (Albany area) sometime in September in the late afternoon and will discuss all things onion, including latest findings on leek moth. Date and location has not been selected yet. We will send out the info when we get it.

Brassicas-Continue to see damage from black rot in kale, Brussels sprouts, etc. Look for V-shaped yellow lesion on leaf edges.

http://vegetablemndonline.ppath.cornell.edu/factsheets/Crucifers_BR.htm

Leaf spots (many fungi) are picking up on fall plantings. Be sure to remove any earlier plantings to get rid of any extra inoculum.

Cucurbits-Downy mildew in Massachusetts. This fungus-like organism blows in on storm fronts and wipes out crops (melon, squash, pumpkin, cukes) quickly. If you have lost your late cucumber planting in the past, it is likely this disease. Look for yellow spots on upper leaf surface, somewhat angular, with dirty-looking spores on undersides.

<https://ag.umass.edu/fact-sheets/cucurbits-downy-mildew>. You can track progress of the disease here <http://cdm.ipmpipe.org/scripts/map.php>. Till under old plantings and keep leaf tissue protected with fungicides. For latest fungicide recommendations go to:

<https://nevegetable.org/crops/disease-control-7>. Watch for plectosporium on pumpkins, summer squash, zucchini and gourds. <https://ag.umass.edu/fact-sheets/cucurbits-plectosporium>

White flecking should be obvious on stems and they become very brittle. Scab may be on the increase due to rains on summer squash, melons, watermelon and pumpkins. Look for small sunken holes in fruit with greenish sporulation on fruits. See:

<http://ag.umass.edu/fact-sheets/cucurbits-scab>. Control by rotation and fungicides before fruiting.

Solanaceae- Early blight and Septoria are prevalent on lower tomato leaves. Keep up fertility to help the plant late blight on tomato in Monkton and Bristol.

Early blight and hopper burn common on early potatoes. Black cankers caused by Fusarium spp. diagnosed on wilting peppers. Also, just diagnosed the first case of bacterial canker in pepper in the state. This very serious disease also attacks tomato and can quickly wipe out a high tunnel.

http://vegetablemndonline.ppath.cornell.edu/factsheets/Tomato_Bacterial.htm