Vermont Vegetable and Berry News August 24, 2010 Compiled by Vern Grubinger, University of Vermont Extension (802) 257-7967 x303 - Oh, just one thing, them scare eye balloons kind a shred if the Reaper is applying dispersant close by. So as always, professionals only; kids don't try this at home! Biggest and best garlic crop I have ever pulled from the ground was 2010. Demand is very good so if it continues, I should be sold out pretty quick and can finally get to some fall trout fishin.

(Little Compton RI) The drought in Southern New England continues! It is an added burden to an already busy day when you are short handed. But there are always lessons to be learned even in the

This symptom can also indicate Phytophthora root rot, so when you find a plant with a wilting cane (or two), dig up the plant and check the roots for brick red discoloration in the core of the roots, or the presence of a crown borer larvae in the crown. Rogue out infested crowns; eliminate wild bramble near the planting, since they can harbor more of this pest (as well as viruses).

PLANT WINTER COVER CROPS SOONER RATHER THAN LATER (adapted from UMass Extension)

Establishing small grain winter cover crops like rye, oat or wheat after vegetables are harvested is a good way to reduce soil erosion and runoff during the late fall and winter. These cover crops are also known to take up available nitrogen that remains in the soil as nitrate after the harvest of crops. The nitrate may come from unused fertilizer, or it may be released from decomposing manures or compost. er, and

subsequent crops as the covers are broken down by microbes. Research at UMass and elsewhere indicates that crops like rye and oats do a better job of capturing nitrate and preventing leaching when