

Vegetable Pest Alert

July 14, 2023

Flooding resources

Agricultural lands in central and northwestern Connecticut have flooded. Please share estimated losses through an [online reporting tool](#). This data will be shared with USDA Farm Service Agency and UConn Extension. By filling out this information it will assist these entities in determining if a disaster declaration can be obtained. Your farm name and contact information is not required, but if you would like to be contacted, please share that.

If you have not done so, please also contact your local Farm Service Agency county office to report your damages as well as your insurance agent to report impacts for covered crops. USDA disaster assistance information can be found on [farmers.gov](#), including USDA resources specifically for producers impacted by flooding. For FSA programs eligibility, producers should contact their local [USDA Service Center](#).

UConn Extension is part of the Produce Safety Alliance, and there are [guidelines for flooded farms](#). We also recommend reviewing our [farm worker training video series](#) as the principles will help guide farm recovery after a flood.

University of Vermont Extension has a factsheet on [FAQs about handling flooded produce](#).

Should I apply fungicides to my vegetable crops before the rain or after the rain?

It is usually best to apply a fungicide before it rains because rain causes leaf surfaces to be wet, a requirement for most foliar diseases, and rain may splash spores from leaf to leaf and from plant to plant. Fungicides, properly applied, may help to prevent or slow the initiation of disease and the spread of disease which commonly occurs during or shortly after a rain.

Should I reapply pesticides after a rainfall?

The decision to reapply a pesticide hinges on its rainfastness, which refers to its ability to remain effective even after rainfall. While product labels may indicate the time required before precipitation, rainfastness can vary based on factors such as the intensity, duration, and timing of the rain, as well as the formulation and chemistry of the pesticide.

Pesticides are available in various formulations, such as dusts, wettable powders, granules, and emulsifiable concentrates. Each formulation exhibits different levels of rainfastness, with dusts being the most prone to wash-off during precipitation, while emulsifiable concentrates generally offer better rainfastness. Systemic fungicides that are absorbed by the foliage tend to outperform contact fungicides during rainy weather.

General recommendation for contact pesticides is that less than one inch of rainfall may not warrant re-application. Between 1 and 2 inches of rain - you may want to cut the interval in half. Greater than 2 inches of rainfall may warrant a full reapplication to protect the plant, even if the last application was within a few days. Please check the label. Label is the law.

Continue to be on the lookout for the following pests that were covered in [the previous pest alerts \(2023\)](#):

- Powdery mildew of cucurbits
- Downy mildew of cucurbits
 - Preventative materials effective against CDM:
 - Chlorothalonil
 - Mancozeb
 - Copper (less effective than chlorothalonil or mancozeb but OMRI-listed options available and also effective against bacterial diseases)
 - Effective CDM-targeted materials include:
 - Orondis
 - Omega
 - Ranman
 - Zampro
 - Zing! or Gavel
 - Ariston, Curzate, Tanos
 - Previcur Flex
 - Not recommended: Presidio, Revus, and Forum are currently *not* recommended due to pathogen resistance.
- Brassica caterpillar pests: Imported cabbageworm, diamond back moth
- Alternaria leaf spots and black rot of brassica crops
- Leaf mold of tomato
- Gummy stem blight/black rot of cucurbits
- Bacterial wilt of cucurbits
- Squash vine borers: report from 1 farm in Berlin for this week: 12 moths/week. 5/week is the threshold for susceptible cucurbits like summer squash.
- European corn borers and fall army worm: reports from 1 farm for this week. NY strain-2, IA-0 and Hybrid-0, and 14% infestation from FAW in the field at a farm in Berlin; 3 NY ECB at a farm in Shelton, none of other ECBs.
- Corn earworm: 0.66 moths/night in Berlin (= 5-day spray schedule), and 1/night in Shelton (= 4-day spray schedule)
- Potato leafhopper
- Colorado potato beetles
- Striped cucumber beetles



Vegetable IPM Field Workshop

August 8, 2023 Rain date August 9

10am – 2:30pm

UConn Plant Science Research and Education Facility

59 Agronomy Road, Storrs CT

Join UConn Extension Faculty at the Plant Science Research Farm to learn about important vegetable pests and management options.

Presentation topics include:

- UConn Plant Diagnostic Lab updates
- Powdery mildew and downy mildew management
- Alternaria survey results and fungicide sensitivity evaluation
- Biodegradable plastic mulch: impacts on crops and soil
- Allium insect pests
- Evaluation of a push and pull system for diamondback moth management
- Remote sensing of potato leafhopper damage and drone demonstration



-
- There is no cost to attend this workshop but **registration by July 31 is required**. Seating is limited - reserve your spot today!
 - Complimentary lunch and refreshments will be offered
 - Register online (preferred) at this link: <https://forms.gle/2pAd28Jg6tRkewzS6> or call 860-486-0572 to register by phone.
 - 2.5 pesticide recertification credits approved in PA and 1A categories.
 - Questions can be e-mailed to ana.legrand@uconn.edu or leave a message at 860-486-0572.
 - If you require an accommodation to participate in this event, please contact organizer at above e-mail or phone number by July 31, 2023.

This material is based upon work supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, through the Crop Protection & Pest Management



National Institute of Food and Agriculture
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Program. UConn complies with all applicable federal and state laws regarding non-discrimination, equal opportunity, affirmative action, and providing reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities. Contact: Office of Institutional Equity; (860) 486-2943; equity@uconn.edu; <http://www.equity.uconn.edu>.

CT Dept of Ag grant deadlines for FY 23-24

CT Dept of Ag has come out with this helpful image to help us remember when grant deadlines are coming up this next season. Most of them that apply to you farmers will take place in the cooler months, except for the Organic Certification Cost Share which opens in August and closes in October. If you want more information about any of these grants, check the Dept of Ag website here: <https://portal.ct.gov/DOAG/Commissioner/Commissioner/Agency-Grants-and-Loans>. Some of them already have webinars from previous years that can help you navigate if the grant program is right for you.



DoAG Grants FY 23 & 24

CTGrown.gov/grants



Program Name	Anticipated Application Period	Eligible Applicants	Contact
<i>Farm Viability Grant</i>	March 31 - May 12, 2023	Municipalities, Regional Councils of Gov't, and Agricultural Nonprofits	Alison.Grabarz@ct.gov (860) 993-5275
<i>Organic Certification Cost Share Program</i>	August 1 - October 3, 2023	Certified Organic producers, handlers or both.	Alison.Grabarz@ct.gov (860) 993-5275
<i>Farmland Restoration Grant</i>	October - December 2023	Owners and tenants/lessees/permittees, with owner(s) approval, of CT farmland	Eileen.Periverzov@ct.gov
<i>Dairy Grants on behalf of CT Milk Promotion Board</i>	September 2023 February 2024 July 2024 February 2025	CT dairy farmers who pay into check-off dollars	Allison.Hughes@ct.gov (860) 500-8918
<i>Farm Transition Grant</i>	November 1, 2023 - January 10, 2024	CT farmers and agriculture cooperatives	Alison.Grabarz@ct.gov (860) 993-5275
<i>Specialty Crop Block Grant</i>	January-March 2024	Universities or colleges, municipalities, ag non profits, State agencies, and councils of gov'ts	Rebecca.Eddy@ct.gov (860) 573-0323

This report is prepared by Shuresh Ghimire, UConn Extension. All photos in this publication are credited to Shuresh Ghimire unless otherwise noted.

The information in this document is for educational purposes only. The recommendations contained are based on the best available knowledge at the time of publication. Any reference to commercial products, trade or brand names is for information only, and no endorsement or approval is intended. UConn Extension does not guarantee or warrant the standard of any product referenced or imply approval of the product to the exclusion of others which also may be available. The University of Connecticut, UConn Extension, College of Agriculture, Health and Natural Resources is an equal opportunity program provider.