

# VEGETABLE CROPS HOTLINE

A newsletter for commercial vegetable growers prepared by the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service



Issue: 638  
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## Welcome to a New Year of Vegetable Crops Hotline

(Wenjing Guan, [guan40@purdue.edu](mailto:guan40@purdue.edu), (812) 886-0198)

Welcome to a new year of the *Vegetable Crops Hotline* (VCH), Purdue Extension's newsletter for people in the business of growing vegetables. As usual, we will have fifteen issues throughout the 2018 growing season. The first issue of the year is sent to all who subscribed to VCH via US-mail in 2017 as well as new subscribers for 2018. To continue receiving future copies through US-mail, renew your *Hotline* subscription using the forms attached to this issue. Note that we provide an up-to three years' subscription of VCH with a reduced price.

If you receive the issue through email, you will continue to receive the newsletters on the issue dates. In addition, you will receive emails if there are articles or announcements that need your immediate attention. These articles will be posted under *Hot Topics* and be included in the next issue. All the previous articles published in VCH are available on the website, and you will find additional articles under *Veggie Extras*.

Frequently we include links to websites or publications available on-line. If you aren't able to access these resources, please contact us or a local Extension office to request a hard copy of the information.

We hope you enjoy the newsletter, and have a happy and productive season in 2018.

## Using Driftwatch/Fieldwatch to Help Dicamba Applicators Locate Sensitive Crops

(Valerie Clingerman, [clingerman@purdue.edu](mailto:clingerman@purdue.edu))

On January 1, products containing >6.5% dicamba and an agriculture use label are now restricted use pesticides. In order to purchase these herbicides, buyers must carry a private or commercial pesticide applicator license. While dicamba herbicides have been on the market for over 50 years to control broadleaf weeds, the recent development of dicamba resistant soybeans has given soybean producers a new post-emergent option for the management of herbicide resistant weeds. The new soybeans are XtendiMax<sup>®</sup> soybeans and FeXapan<sup>®</sup>, XtendiMax<sup>®</sup>, or Engenia<sup>®</sup> herbicides, all dicamba-based products can be sprayed on them. Those producers who plan to apply any of the three soybean dicamba products MUST attend a training before any of these products are applied. This is a requirement mandated by the EPA approved label. These trainings cover basic drift reduction techniques, as well as label requirements. One requirement is before application of a soybean dicamba product; producers must visit Driftwatch/Fieldwatch, our states specialty crop registration site, and look for nearby sensitive crops. The Driftwatch/Fieldwatch site may be found at [www.driftwatch.org](http://www.driftwatch.org).

As a produce grower, registration of your fields on Driftwatch is a step you can take to reduce the risk of accidental dicamba drift onto your crops. Historically, registration of sensitive crops on DriftWatch has been very low in Southwestern Indiana. This is a free tool, and all growers spraying dicamba products in soybean must look at this site prior to any application. If you have not registered your sensitive crops, this could potentially increase your risk of damage. Registering crops is easy. When you register, you will create a username/password then be able to outline your fields on a map and label them by crop (vegetables, tomatoes, pumpkins or melons, etc). If you do not have an email enter [no.email@driftwatch.org](mailto:no.email@driftwatch.org) and if you do not have a computer or internet but would like to register your fields call 765-413-5797. Once your fields are registered, you can also purchase DriftWatch signs to post in your fields. Dicamba applicators can then visit the FieldWatch Map to identify sensitive crops near their application site.

For more information on the new dicamba labels visit

If you have any questions feel free to contact me at the Purdue Extension-Knox County Office at (812) 882-3509.

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## Top Performing Watermelon Varieties in the 2017 Indiana Watermelon Variety Trial

(Wenjing Guan, [guan40@purdue.edu](mailto:guan40@purdue.edu), (812) 886-0198)

Seedless watermelon variety trials have been conducted at the Southwest Purdue Agricultural Center in Vincennes, IN for more than 20 years. In 2017, we evaluated the performance of 37 standard size seedless watermelon varieties and 4 mini watermelon varieties. This article introduces the top performing varieties in our trial in 2017.

### *Standard size seedless watermelons*

**Red Amber.** This is a new variety. It had the highest yield among 37 varieties in 2017. Rind pattern of the variety is a medium green background with a medium dark crimson stripe. Average fruit weight in our trial was 16 lb. Red Amber had relatively firmer flesh compared with other varieties.

**9651 and 9601.** Both 9651 and 9601 are sugar baby type watermelons that have solid green rinds. Fruit shape is round to oval. Both varieties had a high yield in 2017, especially 9651. Average fruit size of 9651 was 16 lb and 9601 was 15 lb.

**Warrior.** It had consistently high yields in 2016 and 2017 variety trials, and it is a relatively early maturing variety in both years. Average fruit size of warrior was 16 lb. Warrior has crimson rind pattern.

**Road trip and Joy Rind.** Both varieties had high yields in 2017 variety trial. But their yields were relatively low in 2016, when a moderate Fusarium wilt disease pressure existed. Average fruit weight of Road trip was 15 lb and Joy Rind was 16 lb. Both varieties have light green crimson strip rind pattern. Road trip had a high sugar content in 2016 variety trial.

**Kingman.** It had a high yield in 2017 but moderate yield in 2016. Average fruit weight of Kingman was 15.5 lb. Kingman had a uniform fruit size with more than 60% fruit in 45 count category (13.6-17.5 lb).

**Bottle Rocket.** It had a high yield in 2017 variety trial. Average fruit weight was 16 lb. It had crimson rind pattern but with a darker color compared to other Seminis varieties.

**Embassy.** It had a high yield in 2017 variety trial. Average fruit weight was 16 lb. It had dark green crimson rind pattern. Embassy also had a relatively high yield in 2016.

**Exclamation.** It had relatively high yields in both 2016 and 2017 variety trials. Average fruit weight was 16 lb, with more than 30% fruit in 36 and 30 count categories (fruit weight larger than 17.6 lb). Exclamation was a relatively early maturing variety.

### *Personal (mini) size watermelons*

**Extazy.** Four personal size watermelon varieties were tested in

each of 2016 and 2017. Consistently, Extazy had the highest yield in both years. However, Extazy had about 10-20% fruit above 10 lb, which may prevent it from being marketed as personal (mini) size watermelons.

Detailed information about how we conducted the trial and the results can be downloaded from <https://ag.purdue.edu/arge/swpap/Pages/SWPAPPDFPresentstions.aspx>

We are currently accepting variety entries for the 2018 watermelon variety trial. If you are interested in entering varieties into the trial, please contact Wenjing Guan ([guan40@purdue.edu](mailto:guan40@purdue.edu), (812) 886-0198). Watermelon growers and company representatives are very welcome to visit the trial during the production season by making an appointment with Wenjing Guan.



Watermelon variety evaluation at the Southwest Purdue Ag Center.

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## Is it Economically Sound to Grow Grafted Tomatoes?

(Wenjing Guan, [guan40@purdue.edu](mailto:guan40@purdue.edu), (812) 886-0198)

Awareness of tomato grafting has increased tremendously in the past years. Some growers fall in love with this technology and apply it to every tomato they grow. While others find this technology is not cost effective.

The growers who have successfully adapted this technology are often small-scale, high tunnel or greenhouse growers who have mastered the grafting technique. They graft tomatoes by themselves and often can achieve a high survival rate. In this case, the added cost for grafted plants is mainly the cost of rootstock seeds, which is roughly 30-50 cents per plant. A small amount of yield increase could easily compensate for the added cost. This is particularly true for tomatoes grown in high tunnels that often sell at a higher price. In situations that farmers buy grafted plants, the cost ranges from \$1 to \$3 per plant. Farmers would expect a high percentage of yield increase to compensate for the cost.

In our on-farm trials, we observed yield increase of grafted tomatoes ranged from 0-100%. From an economic standpoint, if yield increase reached 100%, the extra cost for grafted plants is almost neglectable. While there is no reason to use grafted plants

if they did not increase yield.

Now the question is under what circumstances can grafting increase yield? In general, the yield increase is more prominent in high tunnel production. If we look at the status of grafting utilization in other counties, it is clear that the use of grafted vegetables has always been associated with intensive production systems in protected environment. The intensive production often accompanies with various biotic and abiotic stresses.

However, there has been a misunderstanding that grafting can solve every problem, of course, this is not true. Although evidence indicated that grafting is effective in controlling soilborne diseases, it is important to understand grafting does not control all the soilborne diseases. Actually, tomato diseases that can be effectively controlled by grafting are limited to fusarium wilt, bacterial wilt, root-knot nematode and maybe a few more. Root-knot nematode and bacterial wilt most likely occur in warmer areas and seldom become a problem in Indiana (except root-knot nematode in high tunnels). With that said, the main benefit of tomato grafting does not always apply in our area.

In addition to disease resistance, most commercial rootstocks have strong root systems that confer higher vigor to scion cultivars as compared with their nongrafted counterparts. Because of the increased vigor, grafted tomatoes generally have a higher yield even without disease pressures. Tomato cultivar and rootstock selections play a major role in the vigor-related yield increase. Some tomato cultivars respond very well to vigorous rootstocks, while others do not. Unfortunately, there are almost endless rootstock and scion cultivar combinations. It often requires farmers to find out whether their favorable cultivar is suitable for grafting or not. I do not have experience with all the tomato cultivars, but from what I have observed, it seems that the cultivars generally have a lower yield or have difficulties in setting fruit hardly have a positive response toward grafting.

A common concern on grafted tomato plants is that they put too much energy into vegetative growth that leads to bushy plants. Some of the newer rootstocks are marketed as having a higher proportion of energy putting into the fruit (more generativity). I do not fully understand what this statement means. But from our preliminary study, we found tomatoes grafted onto the more generativity rootstocks tend to have a higher yield than traditional rootstocks. However, the grafted plants are still bushy, having a strong vegetative growth.

Excessive vegetative growth could create a high humidity micro-environment that is conducive to foliar disease development. This is particularly a concern for tomatoes grown in greenhouse and high tunnels in the early season. Major greenhouse tomato diseases such as leaf mold, gray mold, and white mold are associated with high humidity. Our study showed that grafted tomatoes could be more susceptible to leaf mold. This study also indicated that grafting significantly increase tomato yield only when leaf mold is well controlled.

There are many other things to think about when making the decision to grow grafted tomatoes, such as fertility management, pruning system, spacing, growing in soil or pot etc. If you are

interested in setting up a 'scientific' experiment to explore this by yourself, I would be more than happy to help. You can find a step-by-step guidance of grafting tomatoes in this video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Ufx66lsf88&t=1s> , as well as this extension bulletin <https://extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/HO/HO-260-W.pdf>. If you need more assistance, please contact me at [guan40@purdue.edu](mailto:guan40@purdue.edu) or (812) 886-0198.



A grafted tomato plant grown in a high tunnel

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## Indiana Grown

(Jodee Ellett, [jellett@purdue.edu](mailto:jellett@purdue.edu), (765) 494-0349)

If you have not joined this free marketing and network program for growers, buyers and food producers in Indiana, take a moment to join today! Visit [www.indianagrown.org](http://www.indianagrown.org) to submit your Member application.

Indiana Grown has received recognition and funding from the State Legislature to strengthen our local and regional food networks. Once you join, you have access to the excellent team at the Indiana State Department of Agriculture to help you make market connections and sales. Heather Tallman, the membership developer is an incredible asset to the program and serves as a major connector for growers and buyers. She talks regularly with buyers and can connect them with members who have known crops available.

Indiana Grown also offers their members events and a newsletter to help you make market connections year-round. Once you develop your online profile, you can update your information on the 'News' blog of the website. That will let people know what you are doing at your farm! It's another fantastic way to access free marketing and networking for your farm business.

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## Purdue Extension to Host Water Summit Remote Sites

(Scott Monroe, [jsmonroe@purdue.edu](mailto:jsmonroe@purdue.edu), (812) 886-0198)

On February 27-28, the Produce Safety Alliance will hold a Water Summit near Cincinnati, OH. The purpose of the summit is to bring together growers, industry, academe, and FDA to discuss the agricultural water provisions of the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) Produce Safety Rule. The summit's format is similar to PSA's previously hosted soil summits and includes presentations from FDA, as well as breakout sessions, where participants discuss various aspects of the ag water provisions. Results of breakout groups discussions will be summarized and forwarded to FDA.

Extension will be hosting two remote sites in Indiana where attendees can participate in the water summit through distance technology. Presentations will be shown live as they are given at the main site. Additionally, attendees at the remote sites will have the same opportunities to participate in breakout groups and have results of their discussion forwarded to FDA. The remote sites will be hosted at:

Purdue Extension – Lake County  
Vanderburgh County

2293 N. Main St.  
Rd., Suite A

Crown Point, IN 46307

Purdue Extension –

13301 Darmstadt

Evansville, IN 47725

Those wishing to attend the water summit at either of the remote sites may register at by going to the SafeProduceIN website ([www.SafeProduceIN.com](http://www.SafeProduceIN.com)) and clicking on the “Get Trained” menu option.

Those having questions about the water summit or remote sites should contact Scott Monroe at (812) 886-0198 (office) or (765)-427-9910 (mobile).



**Produce Safety**  
ALLIANCE

## Water Summit February 27-28, 2018

Remote sites hosted by Safe Produce Indiana at:

Purdue Extension – Lake County  
2293 N. Main St.  
Crown Point, IN 46307

Purdue Extension – Vanderburgh County  
13301 Darmstadt Rd., Suite A  
Evansville, IN 47725

To register, go to [www.SafeProduceIN.com](http://www.SafeProduceIN.com) and click on “Get Trained”

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## 2017 Field Evaluation of Specialty Cantaloupe and Charentais Melon Varieties

(Petrus Langenhoven, [plangenh@purdue.edu](mailto:plangenh@purdue.edu), (765) 496-7955)

While Indiana remains a key player in the domestic cantaloupe market, commercial field production is limited to a few counties. The total acreage planted in Indiana peaked in 1997 at 3,600 acres with a total production of 455,000 cwt and an average income of \$16 per cwt (USDA ESMIS, 2015). Indiana cantaloupe growers have lost a significant share of the melon market since the 2011 and 2012 food borne illness outbreaks. Compared to 2011, the acreage planted and production in 2016 decreased by 900 acres (33%) and 257,000 cwt (45%), respectively. At \$23 per cwt the 2016 farm value of production was \$7,245 million, \$35,000 lower than in 1997. Increased competition from neighboring states, the higher production risk due to food safety related issues, the limited selection of melon types and technologies that can be used to increase production and product quality has led to this tremendous decrease in planted acreage over the past two decades. The decrease in acreage and market share, and the associated risk of food borne illness is a threat to the long-term sustainability of the cantaloupe industry in Indiana.

One way to increase the planted acreage, farm productivity and profit margins for Indiana melon growers is to plant a more diverse selection of melon varieties. Personalized or specialty melons have become very popular. Traditional cantaloupe

varieties produced in Indiana can weight up to 8 lb. per fruit. This variety evaluation focused on the production of cantaloupes and Charentais that yield fruit between 2 and 4 lb. For those that do not know what a Charentais is, it's a type of cantaloupe melon, *Cucumis melo* var. *cantalupensis*. It is a small variety of melon, similar in flesh to cantaloupes, but with a more fragrant smell.

#### Quick Facts about Indiana Cantaloupe

- Transplant Production: March/April
- Planting Season: April - June
- Harvest Season: June - Sept.
- Plant Population (2.5 ft. x 6 ft.): 2,904 plants per acre
- Average price per melon: \$0.70 - \$1.10

**Table 1:** Value Summary of Indiana Cantaloupe Industry

Year	Acres Planted	Yield per Acre (cwt)	Production (cwt)	Price per Unit (\$/cwt)	Value of Production (\$)	Value of Production (\$/Acre)
2013	2100	230	460,000	25.00	11,500,000	5,476
2014	1900	220	396,000	15.10	5,980,000	3,147
2015	1800	160	272,000	28.00	7,616,000	4,231
2016	1800	185	315,000	23.00	7,245,000	4,255

\*Sources:

- USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service, 2017.  
[https://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick\\_Stats/Ag\\_Overview/stateOverview.php?state=INDIANA](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/Ag_Overview/stateOverview.php?state=INDIANA), Accessed on October 23, 2017.

- Melon Production in Southwestern Indiana. Scott Monroe, Food Safety Educator, Purdue Extension

- Vegetables. 2015 Summary. USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service. February 2016

During the summer of 2017, production studies were initiated at the Meigs Horticulture Facility located at the Throckmorton Purdue Ag Center (TPAC), Lafayette. Varieties tested included three cantaloupe, four Charentais, and one Ananas x Charentais cultivar (Table 2). Conventional production practices were followed. The trial was planted on June 12, 2017. Harvesting commenced on August 7, 2017 (56 days after planting), and continued until August 28, 2017 (77 days after planting). Melons were harvested twice per week.



Figure 1: Field study at Meigs Horticulture Facility

**Table 2:** Varieties tested in a field study at the Meigs Horticulture Facility

Variety Name	Type	Days to Maturity
Lilliput	Cantaloupe	80
Inspire	Cantaloupe	65
Sugar Cube	Cantaloupe	80
French Orange	French Charentais	75
Tasty Bites	Ananas x Charentais	80
Escorial	French Charentais	72
Savor	French Charentais	78
Artemis	French Charentais	78

Variety performance was impacted by disease and insect pressure. The main diseases were bacterial wilt (transferred by cucumber beetles) and powdery mildew. Bacterial wilt affected about 27% of all the plants in this study. Some varieties had plant casualties of up to 50% (French Orange, Escorial) of the original population. Least affected by bacterial wilt was Lilliput (14%). Most varieties had plant casualties of between 19% and 22%. Powdery mildew affected most varieties except Lilliput and Sugar Cubes. Savor was the most affected by powdery mildew and as a result produced a much lower yield. A low incidence of powdery mildew was observed on all other varieties (3% to 10%).

Lilliput, Inspire, Sugar Cubes, and Tasty Bites produced the highest number of fruit per acre. However, Lilliput, Inspire, Sugar Cubes, Tasty Bites, Escorial and Artemis produced the best yields (Table 3). All varieties met the fruit size criteria set out at the onset of the study.

Lilliput and Sugar Cubes produced the smallest perfectly round fruit followed by French Orange, Savor and Artemis (Table 4). Lilliput and Sugar Cubes also had the smallest seed cavity. Escorial produced fruit with the highest total soluble solids content (14.1 °Brix) followed by Artemis (13.9 °Brix). Most varieties produced fruit with a total soluble solids content higher than 12 °Brix, except Inspire (10.6 °Brix). Fruit of French Orange, Escorial, Savor and Artemis tend to crack at the blossom end. However, the worst effected variety was Savor (soft and thin-skinned variety).

**Table 3:** Yield data

Variety Name	Fruit per plant	Fruit Weight (lb)	Fruit Number per Acre	Weight (lb) per acre
Lilliput	5.1	2.2	14,668	34,150
Inspire	4.9	3.1	14,288	43,030
Sugar Cube	6.3	2.2	18,307	43,345
French Orange	4.0	2.6	11,580	30,113

Tasty Bites	5.5	2.9	16,084	45,424
Escorial	3.8	3.3	11,098	35,664
Savor	1.6	2.6	4,680	12,467
Artemis	4.3	2.6	12,581	34,322

**Table 4:** Fruit quality

Variety Name	Fruit		Seed Cavity		Total Soluble Solids (°Brix)
	Fruit Length (inches)	Fruit Width (inches)	Length (inches)	Width (inches)	
Lilliput	4.9	4.9	2.9	2.3	13.3
Inspire	5.9	5.4	3.9	2.4	10.6
Sugar Cube	5.1	4.8	3.1	2.1	13.3
French Orange	5.1	5.0	3.3	2.3	13.4
Tasty Bites	5.8	5.1	3.6	2.4	12.4
Escorial	5.6	5.6	3.5	2.5	14.1
Savor	5.1	5.3	3.3	2.4	12.6
Artemis	5.3	5.2	3.5	2.3	13.9

In conclusion, varieties with none to very little defects and production issues include Lilliput and Sugar Cubes. Escorial and Artemis produced very sweet fruit, but had issues with fruit cracking. Adjusting production practices might help to minimize fruit cracking in these two varieties. From initial results, these four varieties seem to have the most potential.

## Upcoming Events

### 2018 Indiana Small Farm Conference

**Date:** March 1-3

**Location:** Hendricks County Fairgrounds, Danville, Indiana

The 2018 conference in Danville, Indiana begins with a series of daylong workshops on March 1. Topics include on-farm fresh produce food safety, regenerative farming with livestock and agroforestry, farm viability and financial management, and a four season farm tour. Breakout sessions on March 2-3 will cover topics ranging from vegetable and livestock production to farm management and marketing. Participants will have an opportunity to network with Extension educators, expert speakers, other farmers and vendors. The complete [list of speakers](#) will continue to be updated as presenters become finalized. The [Small Farm Trade Show](#) takes place on March 2-3 where more than 50

vendors will showcase their products and services. [The Small Farm Poster Session](#) on March 3 will feature research and programs on local foods, diversified agriculture, and small farm production and education.

Detailed information about 2018 Indiana Small Farm Conference is available

at <https://www.purdue.edu/dffs/smallfarms/home/small-farm-conference-2018/>

### Michiana Vegetable, Fruit & Flower Growers Meeting

**Date:** March 8, 8:30 am to 3:30 pm

**Location:** Elkhart County 4-H Fairgrounds. 17746 County Rd 34, Goshen, IN

Commercial vegetable, fruit and flower growers are invited to gain valuable knowledge from experts at the Michiana Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Growers' meeting in Goshen, IN on March 8. The program will include educational sessions, lunch and a trade show. Topics will include disease and insect updates, greenhouse production, grape and bramble production and vegetable production.

#### Industry Trade Show

We will be having an industry trade show. So, please take time to visit with the vendors. Booth space is available and includes an 8 ft. table and lunch. No covering will be provided. We also have a new options this year for you to send your literature and materials to be shared with the attendees. If you are interested in these options, please contact, Jeff Burbrink at 574-533-0554 for availability.

#### For more information, please contact:

**Elkhart County**  
Jeff Burbrink  
Phone: 574-533-0554  
E-mail: [jburbrink@purdue.edu](mailto:jburbrink@purdue.edu)

**Kosciusko County**  
Kelly Heckaman  
Phone: 574-372-2340  
E-mail: [kheckaman@purdue.edu](mailto:kheckaman@purdue.edu)

**LaGrange County**  
Steve Engleking  
Phone: 260-499-6334  
E-mail: [sengleking@purdue.edu](mailto:sengleking@purdue.edu)

**Marshall County**  
Bob Yoder  
Phone: 574-935-8545  
E-mail: [ryoder@purdue.edu](mailto:ryoder@purdue.edu)

**Whitley County**  
John Woodmansee  
Phone: 260-244-7615  
E-mail: [jwoodman@purdue.edu](mailto:jwoodman@purdue.edu)

**Southwest Michigan**  
Ron Goldy  
Phone: 269-944-1477 ext. 207  
E-mail: [goldy@anr.msu.edu](mailto:goldy@anr.msu.edu)  
Jeremy Jubenville  
Phone: 269-384-8010  
E-mail: [jubenvi3@anr.msu.edu](mailto:jubenvi3@anr.msu.edu)

#### New This Year!

We will have a small fruit session in the afternoon with a field trip to a local farm for a demonstration on pruning brambles and discussion on other small fruits. We are working on providing transportation but may also have to carpool to the site.



If you require auxiliary aids and services due to a disability or have a special food need, please contact us by March 1st prior to the event at 574-533-0554.

**PURDUE UNIVERSITY**  
**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY** Extension  
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### Michiana Vegetable, Fruit & Flower Growers Meeting



**Thursday**  
**March 8, 2018**  
**9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.**  
Menomonee & Showalter Rooms  
**Elkhart County**  
**Community Center**  
**Elkhart County 4-H**  
**Fairgrounds**  
**17746 County Rd 34**  
**Goshen, IN**  
Sponsored by:

**PURDUE LOCAL FACES**  
EXTENSION COUNTESS CONNECTIONS  
**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY** Extension



# Southwest Indiana Melon & Vegetable Growers Association Meeting

**Date:** March 9

**Location:** French Lick Resort & Casino. 8670 W. State Rd. 56  
French Lick, IN 47432

## SOUTHWEST INDIANA MELON & VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETING



### WHEN

Friday, March 9th, 2018  
Registration at 8:30 am EST  
Lunch included with registration

### WHERE

French Lick Resort & Casino  
8670 W. State Rd. 56  
French Lick, IN 47432

Annual Membership Fee \$15  
Vendor Space Available for \$300

HELD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE  
ILLIANA WATERMELON  
ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION  
ON MARCH 10TH & 11TH.

### TOPICS INCLUDE:

- MANAGEMENT OF ANTHRACNOSE OF WATERMELON
- FOOD SAFETY UPDATE
- MIGRANT LABOR HOUSING
- POLLINATOR SAFETY
- 2018 MANDATORY DICAMBA TRAINING
- TANK MIXING PESTICIDES

PARP CREDIT AVAILABLE. ALSO CCH HOURS, AND CATEGORY 1 AND RT POINTS

For more information or to RSVP, contact the Southwest Purdue Ag Center at 812-886-0198 or [joynerb@purdue.edu](mailto:joynerb@purdue.edu).



Please pre-register for this event by March 9th.

Credits will be available for those folks in attendance who hold a Private Pesticide Applicator Certification. Anyone wishing to receive PARP credit will pay a \$10 charge and should bring their license. Commercial Pesticide CCH's in category 1, 3a, and RT can also be earned by participants that attend this program.

Pre-registration before March 9, by calling the Floyd County Purdue Extension Office at (812) 948-5470 or by contacting Gina Anderson, ANR Extension Educator in Floyd County, by email at [gmanders@purdue.edu](mailto:gmanders@purdue.edu).

PURDUE  
EXTENSION

## Starlight Vegetable Grower's Meeting 2018

### Events

5:30 PM - 6:00 PM

#### Registration and Dinner

6:20 PM - 7:10 PM

#### "Bacteria Canker on Tomatoes"

Dan Egel, Ph.D.  
Purdue University Plant Pathologist

7:10 PM - 7:50 PM

#### "Produce Food Safety Update"

Scott Monroe, M.S.  
Purdue University Food Safety Educator

7:50 PM - 8:40 PM

#### "Dicamba"

Richard Beckort, M.S.  
Purdue Extension Agriculture Educator

8:40 PM - 9:00 PM - Checkout

#### Open to anyone interested in growing vegetables.

\$10 per person program fee  
PARP credit is an additional \$10

**\*\* Please bring your Private Applicator Card \*\***

Register with the Floyd County Extension Office,  
(812) 948-5470.



Thursday  
March 15, 2018  
6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Joe Huber's Family Farm  
& Restaurant  
Barnyard Bash II

If inclement weather  
prevents this event, it will be  
rescheduled for March 22<sup>nd</sup>.

## 2018 Starlight Vegetable Growers Meeting in Borden/Starlight, IN

**Date:** March 15

**Location:** Barnyard Bash II building at the Joe Huber Family Farm and Restaurant (2421 Engle Rd., Borden, IN 47106)

This annual educational program will begin with registration from 5:30 pm to 6:00 pm, followed by dinner and the program presented by Purdue Extension specialist and educators. The program is for anyone with an interest in producing quality vegetables. The program fee for this event is \$10 per person.

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## Greenhouse Tomato Short Course

**Date:** March 6 and 7

**Location:** Eagle Ridge Conference Center, Raymond, Mississippi

For more information and online registration -  
<http://greenhousetomatosc.com>

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Editor: Wenjing Guan | Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, 625 Agriculture Mall Dr., West Lafayette, IN 47907 |  
(812) 886-0198