

# VEGETABLE CROPS HOTLINE

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



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## Welcome to a New Year of the 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 2021 growing season. The first issue of the year is sent to all who subscribed to VCH via US-mail in 2020 as well as new subscribers for 2021. To continue receiving future copies through US-mail, renew your *Hotline* subscription using the form attached to this issue. The year that your subscription is paid through is on the bottom right hand side of your envelope.

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.

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 2021.

## Welcome Dr. Lei Zhang



Dr. Lei Zhang is an Assistant Professor of Plant Nematology at Purdue University since fall of 2020, with a joint appointment between Department of Botany & Plant Pathology and Department of Entomology. Dr. Zhang received his PhD in Molecular Plant Sciences at Washington State University (WSU) in 2012 and then conducted postdoctoral research on plant-parasitic nematodes at North Carolina State University and WSU.

Dr. Zhang's research program at Purdue focuses on studying plant-parasitic nematodes causing serious yield losses in vegetables, fruits and soybean in Indiana. In particular, root-knot nematodes are problematic for watermelon and cantaloupe production in Indiana. By collaborating with Drs. Dan Egel and Wenjing Guan at Southwest Purdue Agricultural Center, the team will conduct field surveys to determine distributions and impacts of nematodes on melon

productions. Dr. Zhang also works on developing and testing biological control agents of nematodes. Dr. Zhang looks forward to working with growers in Indiana in the near future.

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## The Midwest Vegetable Production Guide for Commercial Growers 2021 (ID-56)

(Dan Egel, [egel@purdue.edu](mailto:egel@purdue.edu), (812) 886-0198)

We would like to remind readers about the 2021 version of the *Midwest Vegetable Production Guide* (ID-56). The new guide has been produced; however, the usual printed versions will not be for sale since we will have no in-person meetings at which to sell them. To find out how to access the on-line guide, or to print your own guide, read on.

Search the guide on-line: The *Midwest Vegetable Production Guide* is searchable and on-line. That is, you can point your browser to [mwveguide.org](http://mwveguide.org) and then click on the icons to search for your crop and pest. Once you have completed a search, you can download the search, save it and even print it off if you want. If you have questions about the details of such searches, contact me.

Print the guide from your computer: If you are already at [mwveguide.org](http://mwveguide.org), go to the menu that runs across the top of the page above the photo icons. The second menu item to the right is [production guide](#). Or point your browser to [mwveguide.org/guide](http://mwveguide.org/guide). If you scroll down, you will see where you can click on 'Download the Whole Guide'. If you continue to scroll down, you will see where you can click on and download individual tables or sections. Regardless of what you decide to download, you can staple it together or put it in a 3-ring binder and place it on your desk or in your truck.

Print on demand: Go to [www.thebookpatch/bookstore](http://www.thebookpatch/bookstore). Then click on bookstore and search for vegetable. Or click [here](#). For \$15.20 plus shipping, you can purchase a spirally bound copy.

I am sorry that meetings and publications are so complicated this year. Rather than get frustrated, just call me at (812) 886-0198 or email me at [egel@purdue.edu](mailto:egel@purdue.edu). I will help you navigate the on-line version or help you get your own printed copy.

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## Root Rot of Snap Bean

(Dan Egel, [egel@purdue.edu](mailto:egel@purdue.edu), (812) 886-0198)

Root rot of snap bean can be a devastating disease in Indiana. Often, the first symptom observed is the collapse

and wilt of the plant (Figure 1). The roots of such plants may be discolored and rotten (Figure 2). Lower areas of the field and fields which are not well drained are more likely to be affected than well drained areas. Beans planted relatively early in the season are more likely to be affected than later planted beans or second crop beans.



Figure 1: These snap beans have wilted and collapsed due to root rot.



Figure 2: Root rot of snap bean can be characterized by necrotic lesions on the lower stem and roots.

There are many fungal pathogens that may be responsible for root rot of snap bean. The fungal pathogens include *Fusarium* spp., *Rhizoctonia* sp., *Macrophomina*, *Pythium* spp. (*Pythium* is actually a fungus-like organism—not a true fungus) and *Thielaviopsis* sp. These fungi may act alone or together to cause root rot. All of these fungi survive well in the soil and in crop residue. When root systems are compromised, for example in cool, poorly drained, compacted soils, these fungi may cause the symptoms shown above.

Management of root rot of snap bean is complex and difficult. Below are some suggestions that may help to alleviate symptoms.

Crop rotation—avoid planting green beans or other legumes in short rotations. Other crops to avoid are ones that may be

susceptible to the pathogens named above: beets, cabbage, melons, peas, potatoes, soybeans.

Plow under snap beans after the season and plow under cover crops before planting beans. Allow enough time for decomposition of crop residue before planting beans. Prepare soil 5 days or more in advance of planting beans to avoid problems with *Rhizoctonia* sp.

Subsoil to help to promote root growth. Growing on raised beds or ridges increases soil aeration and soil temperature.

Choose fields that are well drained, as much as possible. Tiling may help to increase drainage and thus plant growth.

Later plantings tend to have fewer root rot problems in most years. As much as possible, adjust planting depth to shallow for fields where root rot has been a problem.

Root rot severity tends to increase with increasing plant densities. Reduce plant densities: row spacings that are close tend to produce dense plant canopies which increases root rot severity.

Avoid cultivations of beans that are in fields with a history of root rot. Cultivations that are too close to the plant may interfere with root growth.

Although few cultivars are resistant to root rots in fresh beans, choose varieties that are known to have fewer problems. Ask your seed rep for help.

Fungicides-Seed treated with fungicide may help to reduce rot of the seed and young seedling. Contact products such as Thiram® and Captan® coat the seed and will help protect it from fungi that may rot the seed. Other products are systemic and work by moving into the germinating seedling. Such products include:

- the active ingredient azoxystrobin (e.g., Dynasty®) may help to manage *Rhizoctonia* root rot.
- thiabendazole (e.g., Mertect®) may help to protect the young seedling from infections including *Fusarium*
- mefenoxam (e.g., Apron Maxx®) may help to protect the young seedling from *Pythium* infections.
- fludioxanil (e.g., Maxim®) may help to prevent diseases caused by fungi in the *Diaporthe-Phomopsis* complex
- Some seed suppliers may offer seed with mixes of different fungicides and insecticides. Ask about the fungicides and insecticides and what purpose they serve. Some portions of the seed treatments may be unnecessary.

Soil applied fungicides may help to lessen the severity of root rot. Such treatments are more likely to be cost effective in fields where there has been a history of root rot.

- Products with the active ingredient mefenoxam (e.g.,

Ridomil Gold SL®), may help to manage infections caused by *Pythium*

- Products with the active ingredient azoxystrobin (e.g., Quadris®) may help to manage diseases caused by *Rhizoctonia*

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## Tough® 5EC Herbicide Now Registered in Indiana with a Section 3 Label

(Stephen Meyers, [slmeyers@purdue.edu](mailto:slmeyers@purdue.edu), (765) 496-6540)

Pyridate herbicide was once a cornerstone of broadleaf weed control in mint before its market withdrawal. Recently the use of pyridate (Tough® 5EC) was limited to emergency exemption use, also known as a Section 18 label, which had to be requested and approved annually. However, a new Tough® 5EC label was approved by the EPA on September 3, 2020 and registered in Indiana on February 5, 2021 (IND Reg. No. 2021087148).

Pyridate is a photosystem II inhibitor (Group 6) used for postemergence weed control of selected broadleaf weeds including pigweeds. It does not offer residual (preemergence) weed control. To decrease the likelihood of herbicide resistance, pyridate should not be used in conjunction with other Group 6 herbicides such as Basagran® (bentazon) and Moxy® 2E (bromoxynil).

If you choose to use pyridate in your overall mint weed management program, please review the Section 3 label on the BelchimUSA website at:

[Tough5ECbookletlabelV200309200914forweb.{D}.pdf \(belchimusa.com\)](#)

### **Some of the key points:**

- The current version of the Section 3 label includes only three crops: field corn, chickpea, and mint. Sweet corn and popcorn are not included in this label.
- Two applications of 24 fluid oz/acre may be made per season. Do not exceed 48 oz/ treated acre per year.
- Target weeds smaller than 3" tall and/or the 4-leaf stage, and ensure good coverage.
- Apply with ground equipment only. Aerial applications are not allowed.
- Include an approved spray adjuvant.
- Do not apply within 49 days of harvest.

### **What are the differences between the new Section 3 label and the previous Section 18 labels?**

- The Section 18 had limited use to one application of 24 oz per year. The current Section 3 allows for up to two

applications of 24 oz per year.

-The Section 18 had limited use to select counties in Indiana with a maximum total allowable use area of 11,200 acres state-wide. The current Section 3 does not have these restrictions.

-With the Section 18 registration, applicators were required to have both the product label and the Section 18 label in hand. When using newly labeled Tough® 5EC, only the product label will need to be in hand.

-The effective dates for the Section 18 labels were limited to summer months and renewed annually. The Section 3 label will not require annual renewal.

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## Specialty Melon Evaluation in Southern Indiana

(Wenjing Guan, [guan40@purdue.edu](mailto:guan40@purdue.edu), (812) 886-0198) & (Petrus Langenhoven, [plangenh@purdue.edu](mailto:plangenh@purdue.edu), (765) 496-7955)

Melon is a crop with diverse fruit characteristics. They have different color, shape, rind pattern, texture, and flavor. In major food stores, cantaloupe and honeydew melons may be the only melon types sold, while the fantastic experience of melon consumption is far more than that.

This created an opportunity for selling unique melon fruit at local farmers' market and with a potentially higher price. It is not difficult to find the different melon cultivars in seed catalogs, but it is not always clear whether these unique types of melons are suitable for growing in Indiana. In this article, we will discuss our experience of growing specialty melons in southern Indian.

### 1. Canary melon

Canary type melon Brilliant and Amy were included in the evaluation. The two cultivars are both grown successfully in our trials, great quality fruit, and high marketability. Their sugar content is higher than most melon cultivars in the evaluation, flesh is firmer than typical eastern-type cantaloupe. Fruit size is similar to large eastern cantaloupe, slightly oval-shaped; smooth skin with no sutures. Brilliant is slightly larger than Amy. Fruit do not slip from the vines; external color is the indication of ripeness. In our trials, they were harvested about 10 days later than first harvest of eastern cantaloupe. If harvest the fruit before the rind turns bright golden yellow, it is not as sweet.

### 2. Honeydew melon

The most unique honeydew type melon in our evaluation is Snow Leopard. The small fruit has light green specks on a creamy white background, a great display. The plant is productive, each produces 5-6 fruit over 4-week period. The

fruit has high marketability and great sugar content.

Another unique honeydew type melon is Honey Orange. External fruit appearance is similar to a typical honeydew melon but internal fruit color is orange. Like other honeydew melons, it has high sugar content and a slightly firmer texture than eastern cantaloupe. However, we rarely found fruit with internal color as bright orange as that shown in seed catalog.

### 3. Unique cantaloupe

Cantaloupe is the most familiar melon type by consumers in the United States, while it has many variations. We evaluated two unique cantaloupe cultivars in our trials, one is Sugar Cube, another is Sheba. Sugar Cube is a personal-size cantaloupe, slightly larger than a big soft ball. Each plant produces 3-4 fruit. However, due to the small fruit size, yield of this cultivar by weight was very low. Sugar Cube has a low percentage of rotten fruit, good marketability. Another great character about Sugar Cube is the very high sugar content and soft flesh as typical eastern cantaloupe has.

Sheba is a cantaloupe melon but with green flesh. This may surprise many consumers when they cut open the fruit. Sheba has always been one of the cultivars that has the highest sugar content; the fresh, juicy, sweet taste can be a great experience. The downside of Sheba is the relatively low yield comparing to the dominate cantaloupe cultivars grown in our area.

### 4. Santa Claus/ Piel de Sapo melon

Piel de Sapo means 'frog skin' in Spanish, which describes the rough mottled rind of this melon type. This melon type also called Santa Claus melon or Christmas melon, which reflects the long shelf-life, until Christmas. This melon indeed has longer shelf-life than most cantaloupe, but we did not evaluate if the shelf-life is exceptionally long. Lambkin and King Show were included in our trials. The fruit is smaller than eastern cantaloupe but larger than Snow Leopard. They are not as sweet as honeydew type or cantaloupe melons.

### 5. Tuscan melon

Tuscan melon has the characteristically segmented skin. Three cultivars: Napoli, Da Vinci and Eastern Crush were evaluated in our trials. Napoli ripened about two weeks earlier than the other cultivars, and with a higher yield. However, fruit of Napoli may crack along skin segment in the field. This was also observed on Eastern Crush. Da Vinci seems is more tolerant to the fruit cracking.

### 6. Charentais melon

Charentais melon is a very popular melon type in Europe. We evaluated several cultivars of Charentais melon in both high tunnel and open field, but almost all of them

experienced fruit cracking at the bottom. This melon type may not be suitable for growing in our area with current production practices.

#### 7. Galia melon and Ananas melon

Both galia and ananas melons have netted skin, fruit slip from vines when they ripen. Arava (galia melon) has green, soft and juicy flesh. Although it does not stand out as a variety with high sugar content, the unique tropical aroma can be very attractive to consumers. Similar with San Juan (Ananas), which has a creamy-white, soft, and highly aromatic flesh. Both melon types can produce outstanding quality fruit, but harvesting them at peak quality stage is difficult. Fruit detaching from vines happens almost overnight. Sugar content drops significantly as fruit becomes over ripe. Galia melon and Ananas melon may be grown by melon lovers in home gardens or very small-scale commercial production, but they are not suitable for large-scale commercial production in our area.

#### 8. Korean melon

Korean melon Torpedo is the smallest melon (average fruit weight 1.1 lb) in our trial. Each plant can produce up to 10 fruit and with a long harvest window. The Korean melon has the crispiest texture that is reflected by the highest flesh firmness value. Korean melons usually have a very thin skin that may crack. But this defect was seldom observed on Torpedo. Korean melon is one of the melon types that may not be accepted by everyone, but it definitely has a role for certain consumer groups.

#### 9. Sweet-Sour melon

Lastly, I want to discuss the most unique melon cultivar in our trials, Melemon. It has a sweet-sour taste. Plant of Melemon is productive, each plant produces 2 to 3 fruit with fruit size similar to large cantaloupes. The fruit has light green to yellow external color, and with a few light nettings that show up when fruit ripen. Internal color is white. Flesh firmness of Melemon is similar to eastern cantaloupe. Melemon may not be accepted by all consumers, but surely will be loved by consumers who are looking for unusual fruit and cuisine.



This project is financially supported by the USDA, Indiana State Department of Agriculture Specialty Crop Block Grant Program: A337-19-SCBG-18-004 and USDA-NIFA-SCRI-2017-51181-26834.

## New Asparagus Varieties and Sources

(Carl Cantaluppi, [carl1954@ptd.net](mailto:carl1954@ptd.net))

Carl Cantaluppi is a retired Area Horticulture Agent, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service.

For over 30 years, asparagus growers have known about male hybrid varieties that have overtaken the yields of the open-pollinated varieties like Mary Washington. These male hybrids have out-yielded the open-pollinated varieties by 3 to 1. Growers can then start to recoup the costs of their investments earlier.

The New Jersey male hybrids have been very popular with growers since the mid-1980's with varieties such as Jersey Giant, Jersey Supreme, Jersey Knight, and others. Unfortunately, these varieties will no longer be on the market in the future, and it is safe to say that most of the "Jersey" varieties will not be available within the next 3-5 years, with the exception of Walker Deluxe.

New male hybrid varieties for commercial growers will include Walker Deluxe, Atlas, Greenox, Sequoia, Porthos, and Purple Passion, along with Guelph Eclipse, Guelph Equinox and Guelph Millennium. The Guelph varieties are from the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. They produce longer spears than the NJ types that retain tight spear tips that are tender. They also tolerate hot summer temperatures and can withstand cold winter temperatures. Greenox, Sequoia, and Porthos were released from Rutgers University and Vilmorin Seed Co. Walker Deluxe is from Walker Plants and performed the best in the first year of my asparagus variety trial in PA (see table below). Atlas is not a male hybrid but is dioecious, having both male and female plants. It produces tall spears with tight spear tips under warm temperatures but do not tolerate cold winter temperatures like the NJ and University of Guelph types.

#### Asparagus Cultivar Trial - Selinsgrove, PA 2020

Cultivar	Lbs./A greater than 3/8 inches in diameter	Lbs./A less than 3/8 inches in diameter	Number of spears per plant	Total yield per acre in pounds
Walker Deluxe	250ab <sup>1</sup>	344a	3.7a	594a
Guelph Millennium	113 b	119 b	1.4 b	232 b
Guelph Eclipse	380a	119 b	2.3 b	499ab

<sup>1</sup>Yield expressions with the same letter within columns are not statistically significant, Duncan's Multiple Range Test, 5% level.

One-year-old crowns were planted on April 19, 2019. Eight harvests were taken throughout a three week period in 2020. First harvest occurred on April 16. Harvest did not resume until May 1 due to frosts. Last harvest occurred on May 8 when the majority of spear diameters started to become less than 3/8 inches in diameter.

#### A List of Asparagus One-Year-Old Crown Sources and Variety Availability

Scott Walker  
Walker Plants  
105 Porchtown Rd.  
Pittsgrove, NJ 08318  
(856) 358-2548  
[www.walkerplants.com](http://www.walkerplants.com)  
Walker Deluxe, Atlas

Tim Nourse  
Nourse Farms, Inc.  
41 River Rd.  
South Deerfield, MA 01373

(413) 665-2658

[www.noursefarms.com](http://www.noursefarms.com)

Guelph Millennium, Jersey Supreme, Jersey Knight, Purple Passion

David Daisy  
Daisy Farms  
28355 Michigan 152  
Dowagiac, MI 49047  
(269) 782-6321

[www.daisyfarms.net](http://www.daisyfarms.net)

Porthos, Greenox, Sequoia, Guelph Millennium, Guelph Eclipse, N.J. Hybrids

Richter Farms, LLC  
Rt. 2  
90487-60th St.  
Decatur, MI 49045  
(269) 782-5350  
New Jersey Hybrids

Indiana Berry and Plant Co.  
2811 Michigan Road  
Plymouth, IN 46563  
(800) 295-2226

[www.indianaberry.com](http://www.indianaberry.com)

Guelph Millennium, Jersey Knight, Purple Passion

John Bakker  
Michigan Asparagus Research, Inc.  
12800 Escanaba Drive, Ste. A  
DeWitt, MI 48820  
Hart office: (231)-873-2740

[www.foxseeds.com](http://www.foxseeds.com)

Seed of Guelph Millennium, Guelph Equinox, Guelph Eclipse

This source list is intended only as a convenient reference for growers. Inclusion in the list does not imply endorsement, nor does exclusion imply that the plants or seed of a particular source are inferior. The list does not pretend to be exhaustive, and undoubtedly there are other suitable sources of crowns and seed.

For a complete guide to asparagus production, management, and marketing, order my publication, "Asparagus Production From A to Z" by contacting Carl Cantaluppi at [carl1954@ptd.net](mailto:carl1954@ptd.net)

"Asparagus Production From A to Z" is a comprehensive 68-page bulletin written by Carl Cantaluppi, Retired Area Horticulture Agent, North Carolina Cooperative Extension. It has been revised to include trial results of new varieties conducted in North Carolina and Pennsylvania. These new varieties include Walker Deluxe, Guelph Millennium, and Guelph Eclipse.

The regional publication covers the planting, growing,

harvesting, and marketing of asparagus, including a budget with costs and expected income per acre, for the serious commercial asparagus grower. The bulletin includes 25 color photos of insects, diseases, and planting techniques to aid the grower. The author is an asparagus expert with over 30 years of applied research experience, working with asparagus in the northeast, midwest and southeast U.S., with variety trial information being reported in those areas.

Other interesting topics in the bulletin include:

- A detailed study of asparagus varieties
- Results of a ten-year replicated variety trial in NC
- Results of a new variety trial conducted in PA
- White asparagus production using opaque covers
- Handling, grading, and storage
- Harvesting and marketing methods
- Estimating spear growth of asparagus as affected by temperature
- Yield increases as influenced by judicious fungicide applications

The bulletin is bound with a plastic spiral binder with a clear plastic front and hard plastic green back cover. It sells for \$25.00 and includes shipping and handling. To order a copy, send a check or money order in U.S. dollars for \$25.00, payable to Carl Cantaluppi and mail to:

Carl Cantaluppi  
1222 Grangers Rd.  
Selinsgrove, PA 17870  
E-Mail: [carl1954@ptd.net](mailto:carl1954@ptd.net)

## Midwest Vegetable Trial Reports Update

(Liz Maynard, [emaynard@purdue.edu](mailto:emaynard@purdue.edu), (219) 548-3674) & (Wenjing Guan, [guan40@purdue.edu](mailto:guan40@purdue.edu), (812) 886-0198)

**Midwest Vegetable Trial Reports** provide yield and quality data based on field test results under different cropping conditions. Reports based on projects in 2020 include variety trial results for asparagus, peppers – bell, specialty, and chile, cantaloupe, pickling cucumber, summer squash, and seedless watermelon. Cultural practice trials include no-till sweet corn and pumpkin after winter rye, nitrogen rates for pepper and tomato, and the use of low tunnels and grafting for watermelon production. New this year, presentations highlighting several of the variety trial reports are available on the Purdue Extension YouTube channel in the Midwest Vegetable Variety Trial Reports [playlist](#). Please check the websites for the variety and production information from multiple universities.

## Southwest Indiana Melon and Vegetable Growers Annual Meeting

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

This meeting will take place virtually on Mar. 21, 2021 9:00 am-noon EST.

### Southwest Melon and Vegetable Growers Spring Meeting-Virtual

**March 12**  
**9 a.m. - 12 p.m.**

- 9:00 Fruit set in Vine Crops-Gordon Johnson, University of Delaware
- 9:25 Effects of using low tunnel and grafted plants for plant establishment under low temperature stress-Wenjing Guan, Purdue University
- 9:40 Updates in fertility management of watermelon production-Wenjing Guan, Purdue University
- 9:55 Managing Anthracnose and Gummy Stem Blight on Watermelon with Fungicides in 2021-Anthony Keinath; Clemson University. PARP
- 10:20 Having your cake and eating it too: watermelon pest management-Ashley Leach, Jacob Pecenka; Purdue University. PARP
- 10:40 Weed Management update-Steve Meyers, Jeanine Arana; Purdue University. PARP
- 11:00 Pesticides in Storage-Fred Whitford, Purdue University. PARP
- 11:55 adjourn

#### To Register:

To receive PARP/CCH Credit you must register at this site:

\_\_\_\_\_TBA\_\_\_\_\_

Cost: \$15.00

If you would like to participate in the program and do not have a need for PARP credit, register at this link: [tinyurl.com/SWINMelonVegMtg](https://tinyurl.com/SWINMelonVegMtg)

No charge

If you have registration questions please contact Purdue Extension-Knox County by calling 812-882-3509 or email [clingerman@purdue.edu](mailto:clingerman@purdue.edu)



## 2021 Southeastern Indiana Vegetable Growers Meeting

(Gina Anderson, [gmanders@purdue.edu](mailto:gmanders@purdue.edu), (812) 948-5470)

For over 40 years, vegetable growers from across Southern Indiana and Northern Kentucky have attended this event each winter to learn about the latest information regarding the production of fresh vegetables. Growers (including home gardeners) wishing to spend a few hours learning about the latest information in the field of vegetable crop production are encouraged to attend.

This year, the Southeastern Indiana Vegetable Growers

Meeting will be held on Thursday, March 11, 2021, **virtually**. This is an annual educational program with presentations beginning at 6:00 pm. The program is for anyone with an interest in producing quality fruits or vegetables. Please pre-register for this event by noon on March 10th.

Credits will be available for those who hold a Private Pesticide Applicator Certification. To receive credit, you must fill out a registration form and have it into the Floyd County Extension Office with the \$10 PARP fee by noon on March 10<sup>th</sup> and attend the whole meeting. CCHs will also be given for Category 1 and RT license holders.

Participants are asked to pre-register by noon on March 10<sup>th</sup> by calling the Purdue Extension Floyd County 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 University Cooperative Extension Service is an equal access/equal opportunity institution.



## 2021 Southeastern Indiana Vegetable Growers Meeting



Thursday  
March 11th, 2021  
6:00p.m.-9:00p.m.

### Virtual Program

This program is free and open to anyone interested in growing vegetables.

Registration is needed by Noon on March 10th.

To register please call the Purdue Extension Office of Floyd County at 812-948-5470 or email Gina Anderson at [gmanders@purdue.edu](mailto:gmanders@purdue.edu)

If you need PARP credit, the cost is \$10 and there is a form to fill out.

PARP Credit and CCH credit for Category 1 and RT will be available.

### Schedule

6:00p.m.-7:00p.m.

**Weed update and glyphosate weed control and controversy**

Steve Meyers

Purdue University-Assistant Professor, Weed Science

7:00p.m.-8:00p.m.

**Ecosystem Services and Big Solar: Can Solar Farms Benefit Indiana Growers?**

Rob Davis

Fresh Energy

8:00p.m.-9:00p.m.

**Drift Watch 2020-PARP Regulatory Topic**

Purdue Extension Educators



Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service is an equal access/equal opportunity institution.

## Questionnaire for Nut Growers / Buyers

This questionnaire is part of a study led by Indiana University and the Indiana State Department of Agriculture to learn from Indiana's nut growers and nut buyers to support value chains around nuts grown in Indiana.

It takes a quick 7 minutes.

[Indiana Nut Buyers Questionnaire \(qualtrics.com\)](https://qualtrics.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

# 2021 Vegetable Crops Hotline Subscription Form

The *Vegetable Crops Hotline* newsletter provides the commercial vegetable grower with timely information about disease, insect and weed pests, fertility practices, post-harvest problems, pesticide label changes, meetings and much more. Each year, the *Hotline* is published 12 times during the growing season (April - September) with additional issues in February, March and October.

In addition to the regularly scheduled issues of the *Hotline*, subscribers will be emailed articles published between issues about pressing matters. Growers may also use this form to sign-up for Veggie Texts. These texts, which will be of 160 characters or less, will deliver critical information to mobile phone numbers or email addresses.

**To subscribe, please fill in your name and address below, and send this form and a check for \$15.00 made payable to Purdue University to:**

Vegetable Crops Hotline Subscription  
Southwest Purdue Ag Program  
4369 North Purdue Road  
Vincennes, IN 47591

\*\*\*\*\* (Please complete the following) \*\*\*\*\*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ (home) and/or \_\_\_\_\_ (work)

\_\_\_\_ **Yes, I would like to receive Veggie Texts.** Please provide your cell phone number and provider or an email address:

Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Carrier: (eg: Verizon, AT&T) \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

If you would like to receive free email notification when a new issue of the ***Vegetable Crops Hotline*** is published online, please give us your email address E-Mail address:

\_\_\_\_\_ or by sending an email to: [yeh-join@lists.purdue.edu](mailto:yeh-join@lists.purdue.edu) You will receive an automated response requesting confirmation of the request. Replying to that message adds you to the list.