In This Issue

From the Editor's Desk

(Petrus Langenhoven, plangenh@purdue.edu, (765) 496-7955)

Welcome to the *Vegetable Crops Hotline* (VCH), Purdue Extension's exclusive newsletter for people in the business of growing vegetables.

In this issue, we highlight disease management. More specifically, the application of fungicides during dry weather, selection of fungicides to avoid resistance, and fusarium wilt management in watermelon. Included are lots of information about educational opportunities at the Southwest Purdue Agricultural Center (June 28), the Throckmorton/Meigs Purdue Agricultural Center (July 20), and the Purdue Student Farm (July 27). We have saved a place just for you. Register now to reserve your spot. Registration links are available in this issue and on the EVENTS tab of the Vegetable Crops Hotline Newsletter webpage.

Are you interested to learn more about Soil Health?

Purdue Extension is part of a North Central Region Soil Health Nexus team dedicated to increasing access to research-based soil health knowledge. Their website is packed with information. There is a white paper on the connection between Soil Health and Water Quality, and it includes a Soil Health Nexus Matrix Decision Tool and a Soil Health Toolbox. The latest post on their blog (April 19, 2023) shares a recording of a presentation about the 'Top 10 Impacts of Cover Crops for Soil Health. If you want to know more about soil health at Purdue, contact Walt Sell (wsell@purdue.edu) and Bryan Overstreet (boverstr@purdue.edu).

Prairie Strip Vegetation

Now here is an idea for all growers to consider. I have always wanted to include prairie strips at the Purdue Student Farm and found these great resources I would like to share with you. The STRIPS project is based at Iowa State University. Since 2003, a team of farmers, researchers, and Extension educators have established native plantings in crop fields to retain soil and prevent runoff. But we do know that there are also positive effects for pollinators and insect predators. The STRIPS project mainly focused on including prairie strips in row crop production. Unfortunately, I could not locate resources about research that was done specifically for vegetable farms. In fact, this is good news. Like they say in the Robots animated movie, "See a need, fill a need". Don't hesitate to get in touch with me (plangenh@purdue.edu) if you have ideas about including prairie strips on vegetable farms.

A SARE news release summarizes some of the findings in an article Prairie Strips as a Farmland Conservation Practice. This news release includes an interesting video of Wisconsin farmer Dan Stoffel who grows soybeans, alfalfa, and oats. In the video, he talks about his experiences with planting prairie strips and how it helped them control problematic water flow in some regions of the farm.

Below are more resources to consider.

Tallgrass Prairie Center
https://www.tallgrassprairiecenter.org/

A step-by-step visual guide to prairie strips implementation
https://www.flickr.com/photos/151012306@N08/albums/72157670883037538

Prairie Strips: Small Changes, Big Impacts

https://scse.d.umn.edu/sites/scse.d.umn.edu/files/prairie_strips_bulletin_-_schulte-moore.pdf

Video – Prairie Strips – Bringing Back the Edges – Practical Farmers of Iowa https://youtu.be/NSCxiIQ7mI8

Website links

Frequently we include links to websites or publications that are available online. If you can't access these resources or can't see the web address, don't hesitate to contact your local Extension office or us to request a hard copy of the information.

Remember that all previous articles published in the VCH newsletter are available on the VCH website vegcropshotline.org.

We would like to hear from you

ANR Educators and Growers, reach out to us if you are experiencing a vegetable production-related issue you think other growers need to know of. Remember, we have a great Horticulture Team that can assist you. A complete list is available HERE.

Send us pictures of success stories, activities, or issues in your county or on your farm. Please include a description and provide the name of the person that needs to get credit for the picture. These pictures could be used in future *Vegetable Crops Hotline Newsletter* articles. Submit your stories HERE.

Do not hesitate to contact me, Petrus Langenhoven, at plangenh@purdue.edu if you have any questions or suggestions to improve the newsletter.

Enjoy reading this issue!

Alternating Fungicides to Avoid Fungicide Resistance

(Dan Egel, egel@purdue.edu, (812) 886-0198)

There are a number of factors that go into scheduling foliar fungicide applications. For example, choosing a product with your crop and suspected disease on the label is a must. You will want to select a product with good efficacy. It is important to choose a product with a Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) and Re-Entry Interval (REI) interval that fits your harvest schedule and fieldwork. It is also important to select foliar fungicides in such a way as to avoid fungicide resistance.

Fungicide resistance is when a fungicide does not work as well as it had in the past because the fungi which cause disease have adapted to the fungicide. Fungicide resistance is also known as fungicide insensitivity because the target disease-causing fungi are not sensitive to fungicide any longer.

If a foliar fungicide is used repeatedly to control a specific disease, it is possible that the fungi which cause the disease would adapt by mutation so that the fungicide would not inhibit the fungi anymore.

Fungicides all have a FRAC code (FRAC=Fungicide Resistance Action Committee). The FRAC code indicates the mode of action-how the fungicide works to inhibit the fungi. Most systemic fungicides, products that move within a plant, have a FRAC number. Most systemic fungicides are relatively likely to become fungicide resistant since they only have a single mode of action, represented by the single number. For example, Quadris® has the FRAC code 11. To avoid causing fungicide resistance, after the application of Quadris® to manage early blight of tomato, one would choose a fungicide with a FRAC code other than 11. Since Cabrio® also has a FRAC code of 11, one would avoid choosing this product because Cabrio® has the same mode of action as Quadris®. One could choose Inspire Super® which has two active ingredients and FRAC codes of 3 and 9. After the application of Inspire Super®, one would want to avoid products with FRAC codes of 3 and/or 9. It would be OK to return to Quardis® after the application of Inspire Super®.

Some fungicides do not move in the plant. They work instead by covering the outside of the plant with fungicide. These products work by inhibiting the fungi they contact on the surface of the plant. Thus, these products are called contact products as opposed to systemic products that move within a plant.

Many contact products have FRAC codes of M since these fungicides have multiple sites of action. Contact products with FRAC codes of M are very unlikely to cause fungicide resistance since they have multiple sites of action. For example, chlorothalonil products are listed as a FRAC M05. Fungicides with chlorothalonil as an active ingredient have been available since the 1960s and no evidence of fungicide resistance linked to this fungicide have been observed. Therefore, chlorothalonil products such as Agronil®, Bravo®, Echo® or Equus® can be used repeatedly without alternation. Or chlorothalonil products can be used in alternation with systemic products.

Another contact fungicide that may be used without alternation are those with the active ingredient mancozeb such as Dithane®, Mancozeb® and Penncozeb®. These products have the FRAC code M03 and may be used repeatedly.

Products with copper compounds as an active ingredient such as copper hydroxide or copper sulfate usually have FRAC codes of M01. However, strains of the bacterium that

cause bacterial spot of tomato in Indiana may have resistance to copper. In general, copper products are usually better for bacterial diseases than fungal diseases.

Most fungicide labels have information about fungicide resistance. Some labels will specify that the product may be used 2 or 3 times before alternating with another FRAC code. My recommendation is to alternate to a different FRAC code after each application, but of course you may follow the instructions on the label.

Please feel free to contact me about selecting fungicides to avoid fungicide resistance.

Dry Weather and Fungicide Applications

(Dan Egel, egel@purdue.edu, (812) 886-0198)

As I write this, scattered showers are moving through much of southern Indiana. It is unclear yet how much moisture these showers will produce for any given area. What is clear is that May and June have been unusually dry for most of Indiana. How will this dry spell affect overall disease pressure for the 2023 season?

First, most foliar diseases require leaf wetness in order for the disease to occur. Some exceptions are listed later. For this reason, I recommend a fungicide spray schedule of 7-14 days for most purposes. More frequent fungicide applications should occur during wet weather when conditions are most conducive to foliar diseases. When the weather is dry, applications can be spread out to 14 days or so. Cantaloupe and watermelon growers have the guesswork taken out of fungicide scheduling by the Purdue program **MELCAST**.

If one assumes that most vegetable plantings were conducted in early May, much of Indiana vegetable production experienced dry weather for about 30 days. I predict that this will result in less overall disease for the 2023 season. While many growers will have to deal with the consequences of this abnormally dry period, it may be reassuring to know that foliar disease will probably not be as severe as in most seasons.

You may be thinking that the weather may change to rainy and change our fortunes. True. But the dry weather in the initial portion of the season can't be changed and will probably lead to lower foliar disease levels overall. Let me explain.

Foliar disease severity is measured not only by the number of lesions that occur on foliage at the beginning of the season. But also by how many spores are produced by these lesions and whether the spores go on to produce additional lesions. That is, foliar disease severity is measured by the overall spread of the disease as the season progresses. Since the beginning of the season has been dry, little disease was initiated and little disease spread has occurred. So, even if the weather turns to a normal year weather-wise, it is very probable that overall, growers will observe less foliar disease on their crops.

Maybe an analogy is in order. Foliar disease increase can be compared to an interest accruing bank account. Let's assume each rain equals a specific amount of foliar disease and is represented by a deposit in the account. Foliar disease increases in relation to the length of leaf wetness, not the amount of rain. So, longer times of leaf wetness represent larger deposits. Let's also assume that our bank account will have a definite time period, like a crop season.

Bank accounts earn interest in a similar way to the increase in the rate of foliar diseases with time. Therefore, rainy periods represent deposits in our account. The rate of disease spread represents interest in the account. Dry weather is similar to a period with no deposits in our bank account.

What we have witnessed in the first 30 days or so of the season is a lack of deposits of any significance. So, even if it starts to rain soon and deposits are made into our account, and interest begins to accrue, the amount of funds in our account will be less than in a normal year due to the lack of rain (or deposits) at the start of the season.

It is possible that the season will turn very rainy and we will end up with very serious foliar disease of our vegetables. However, this would mean that the remainder of the season is much more rainy than normal to counter our dry season beginning. If normal rains begin, I predict vegetable diseases for most growers and locations for 2023 will be less than the average year. I should mention that if one regularly uses overhead irrigation, this factor will increase the possibility of foliar diseases and negate much of this discussion.

Some foliar diseases do not require much in the way of leaf wetness and therefore are an exception to the above discussion. For example, powdery mildew of many crops requires only high humidity. Downy mildew of cucurbit crops, if it blows into Indiana this year, requires only heavy dews (last year, I observed no downy mildew of cucurbits).

Soil-borne fungi, which may cause root diseases or vascular wilts, are not affected by leaf wetness or rains in the same way as foliar diseases.

Note I am not predicting the weather. I am predicting overall vegetable disease severity for 2023.

2023 may be a year when you can end up with lower expenses for fungicides for foliar diseases. When it is dry, it may be possible to spread out foliar fungicide applications to

about 14 days. It may also be possible to use less expensive contact products in contrast with expensive systemic products. However, all growers should maintain a 7-14 day schedule of fungicides for most situations. It is also important to continue to scout fields for diseases, insects and weeds.

Fungicides for Fusarium wilt of Watermelon after Symptoms?

(Dan Egel, egel@purdue.edu, (812) 886-0198)

Fusarium wilt of watermelon is one of the most economically important diseases of watermelon in the Midwest. Fusarium wilt typically shows up in watermelon fields just after Memorial Day. This year is no different. After a brief description of the symptoms of the disease, this article will discuss the pluses and minuses of possible fungicide treatments at this time of the season. That is, this article will discuss whether one should apply fungicides for Fusarium wilt of watermelon 3-4 weeks after transplant.

The initial symptom of Fusarium wilt of watermelon that growers are likely to notice is a wilt. The disease will typically affect only one vine, leaving the remainder of the plant unaffected—at least initially. The older leaves on a symptomatic vine will be affected more than younger leaves on the same vine. If the stem is cut close to the ground, the inside stem—the vascular system—will be discolored brown.

There are several management options that growers must consider: long crop rotations, selection of cultivars with partial resistance, etc. But such options are not available at this time of year. Growers with affected crops may wonder what may be done now.

There are several fungicides that are labeled for Fusarium wilt of watermelon. I want to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using these products 3-4 weeks after transplant. Details about these products may be found in the *Midwest Vegetable Production Guide* (mwveguide.org) or in the labels. I have not discussed fumigation since this is not a management option that can be considered this time of year.

Fungicides that are labeled for Fusarium wilt of watermelon include:

Proline 480SC®-active ingredient prothioconazole (FRAC group 3); 12-hour REI; 7-day PHI–This product was one of the first fungicides to be labeled for Fusarium wilt of watermelon, based partly on data from Purdue University. Use 5.7 fl. oz. per acre. Only one soil application is allowed per year. Do not use in transplant water. Not labeled for greenhouse use. If using Proline®, it might make sense to use another product for the next application.

Miravis Prime SC®-active ingredients fludioxonil (FRAC group 12) and pydiflumetofen (FRAC group 7); 12-hour REI; 1-day PHI. Apply 11.4 fl. oz. per acre. Apply as foliar spray over top of row; direct nozzles on both sides of row as a drench; or use overhead chemigation. See label for details. Do not use in transplant water or greenhouses. Apply first application shortly after transplanting. Make the 2nd application 14-21 days later.

Velum Prime 4.16 SC®-active ingredient fluopyram (FRAC group 7); 12-hour REI; 0-day PHI. Apply 4-6.84 fl oz. per acre. Apply through drip irrigation. Allow 5 days between applications. Maximum applications 3 per year. Note that Velum Prime® is also labeled for root knot nematode, another soil borne problem.

Applications of any of these products will be most effective if applied shortly after transplant. Such applications should help to protect the root from the Fusarium fungus. After infection has taken place and symptoms have occurred, application of any fungicide will not be as effective as it would have been if applied prior to infection. After symptoms have occurred, a fungicide application will not reverse symptoms. Fungicides applied after Fusarium wilt has become obvious in some vines may help to protect vines that have not become infected yet. Fungicides may help to mitigate symptoms on vines that are in the early stages of infection.

I want to compare fungicide applications for a soil borne disease such as Fusarium wilt of watermelon to fungicide applications for foliar diseases. In both cases, fungicides are more effective if applied before infection takes place. This is true whether the fungicide is a contact or a systemic product.

Fungicide applications to manage foliar disease are applied before the disease appears or becomes too severe. In this way, the fungicide application lessens the disease-causing potential of the spores that will land on the leaf. The benefits of foliar fungicide applications extend to slowing down the progress of the disease as well. That is, the fungicide will help to slow down the number of spores that cause infection as well as the number of spores produced.

Fungicide applications for a soil-borne such as Fusarium wilt will also help to lessen the impact of the disease by slowing or stopping the infection by the pathogenic fungus. In this way, the application is like applications for foliar fungicides. However, Fusarium wilt of watermelon does not spread from plant to plant in the field. Therefore, fungicides applied to manage Fusarium wilt of watermelon will not stop the spread of the disease because the disease does not spread in a field environment. For this reason, a few fungicide applications

early in the season are all that is needed for a soilborne disease such as Fusarium wilt of watermelon. For foliar diseases, the fungicide applications should take place every 7-14 days for most of the season to slow the spread and thus the progress of the disease.

Carefully consider the possible advantages of a fungicide application for Fusarium wilt of watermelon after symptoms appear. The benefits of such an application(s) are likely much less than a fungicide application for a foliar disease.

Plug? Bare-root? What Other Options in Plasticulture Strawberry Planting?

(Wenjing Guan, guan40@purdue.edu, (812) 886-0198)

The harvest season may not have ended yet; it is time to plan for the new planting. This article summarizes options for planting materials and considerations of those options for plasticulture-grown strawberries in the region.

Purchasing plug plants

Plug plants are like vegetable transplants with actively growing root systems. Plug plants are much easier to establish than bare-root plants in the plasticulture system. They are fast planting and easily survive. The drawbacks of purchasing plug plants are the high cost and a short planting window. One plug plant costs twice as much as one bare-root plant, making the plant cost for one acre of plasticulture strawberry reach $5,000.

The number of branch crowns grown in the fall is essential in determining the yield of plasticulture strawberries in the following year. To achieve adequate fall growth, ideally, growers in central to northern Indiana should target to plant by the end of Aug, and growers in southern Indiana should plant before the middle Sep. Plug plants are grown from runner tips, and runner tips are harvested in summer from colder climates in commercial production. Thus, plug plants are not commercially available until about the middle of August. Supplying the large amounts of plug plants required by field strawberry growers in a short window is one of the significant challenges in using plug plants in plasticulture strawberries in our region.

Purchasing runner tips

Because of the limited supply of plug plants in a short window and the high price, some farmers choice to purchase runner tips and grow their own plugs. This extension bulletin described the precise method of growing plug plants from runner tips. The process takes about four weeks, and a misting system is usually needed in the first few days after planting. In addition to the required misting irrigation system, greenhouse space, labor, and material cost, another barrier is that commercial runner tips are often sold in large quantities that may exceed a single grower's need. Growing your own plug plants from commercial runner tips may allow fruit growers a few days to a week earlier in planting. But the planting window is still narrow and limited by runner tips' availability and arrival date.

Harvesting runner tips from the established strawberry field

Some wonder if it is okay to produce their plug plants by harvesting runner tips from established strawberry fields. Although this approach saves costs in planting materials and could have an early start, I do not recommend so, particularly if the strawberries are grown in the open field. The runners are lying on the ground and have potentially been exposed to diseases and insect pests. Furthermore, the cultivars still in the patent period can not be propagated without a license agreement with the patent holder, even for small acreage use. This extension publication provided a comprehensive list of cultivars and their patent expiration dates.

Bare-root Plants

Bare-root plants can also be used in plasticulture production. Not only is the planting cost much lower compared to purchasing plug plants, but farmers would have a longer window to plant. Bare-root plants are typically available from the beginning of the year to June. In the plasticulture system, farmers usually order the plants in June and wait for a cool period to plant. Planting bare-root on plasticulture is a tedious job and needs to be done by experienced workers. Even then, if there was not enough water or too high temperatures after planting, significant plant loss is possible. Most farmers would choose white plastic instead of black plastic when planting bare-root plants.

Crown Plugs

Crown plugs refer to plug plants grown from bare-root plants. I am not aware of commercial supplies of crown plugs, but farmers can grow their own crown plugs if space and labor are available. Dr. C.A. Weber from Cornell University described the method of growing crown plugs in this article: Cold-stored bare-root plants were placed in 50-cell deep plug trays after trimming the roots to approximately 2 inches. The cells are filled with potting mix halfway before planting and then filled with potting mix around the roots. After watering, add additional potting mix to cover any exposed roots. The trays are watered daily and fertilized weekly. It takes about six weeks to grow crown plugs in the trays. In this period, flowering trusses and runners should be removed. Crown plugs provide farmers flexibility and the potential to plant plug plants in the middle

of summer. But the additional work required to grow crown plugs limits their wide use by commercial fruit growers.

Each option has its pros and cons. Choosing the one fit best in your system and the resources you have is the key to achieving success.

Our Hope for Rain Came True. Is it Enough?

(Beth Hall, hall556@purdue.edu)

After several weeks of little-to-no rain, Indiana welcomed some much-needed precipitation over the last several days. While amounts ranged from 1-to-3 inches (except for a few counties in west-northwest Indiana (Figure 1)), the state is still several inches from recovering from the deficit and relieving most impacts. The U.S. Drought Monitor this week (based upon data through the morning of Tuesday, June 13th) now has all of Indiana in some category of abnormal dryness or drought (Figure 2). The driest location is northwestern Indiana, where severe drought (D2) impacts several counties. Most of northern and some central Indiana counties are in moderate drought (D1), with southern Indiana being Abnormally Dry (D0). After the additional precipitation that fell on June 13th, along with what is forecasted (Figure 3) through next Thursday, Jun 22nd, there is a strong probability that drought will not worsen for much of the southern half of the state. Northern counties risk further drought impacts, particularly as temperatures return to normal and above-normal levels. Vegetation may show brief signs of improvement, but hydrological indicators may take longer and need more precipitation to fully recover.

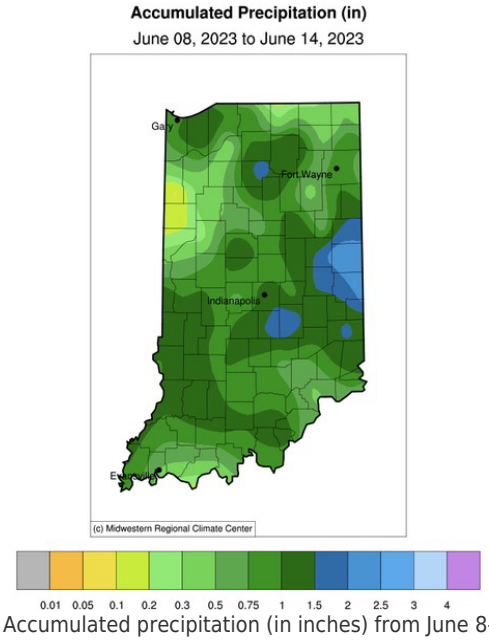

Figure 1. Accumulated precipitation (in inches) from June 8-14, 2023.

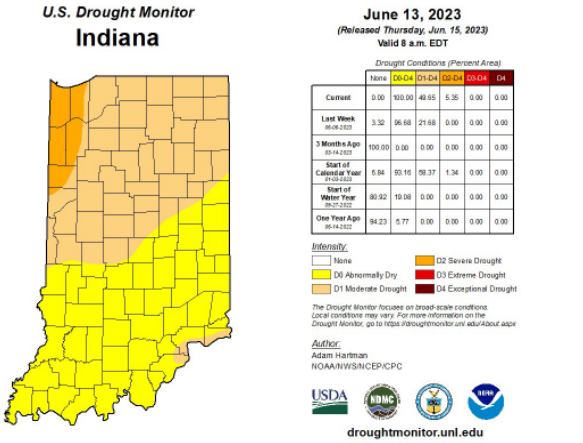

Figure 2. U.S. Drought Monitor for Indiana as of June 13, 2022. Source: https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?IN

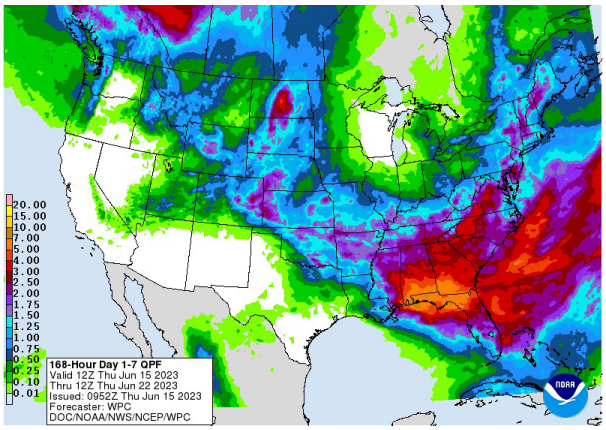

Figure 3. Forecasted precipitation amounts (inches) for June 15-22, 2023.

Climate outlooks continue to favor near-normal precipitation across much of the state, with northwestern Indiana showing weak probabilities favoring below-normal amounts over the next 2 weeks. Above-normal temperatures are also favored, which will increase evapotranspiration rates and continue to cause a water balance deficit. While this is relatively normal this time of year, we are still trying to recover from the lack of precipitation prior to this past week, so some timely, above-normal precipitation would be preferred.

Speaking of temperatures, most of Indiana has had slightly below normal (1-4 degrees) temperatures over the past several weeks which have been nice and helped minimize some moisture loss. We should start seeing those temperatures return to more seasonal, if not above-normal values, so keep an eye on water resources and soil moisture when possible. The Indiana State Climate Office manages a mesonet (network of high-quality weather stations; https://ag.purdue.edu/indiana-state-climate/purdue-mesonet/purdue-mesonet-data-hub/) across the state that includes soil moisture and soil temperature sensors at 2-inch, 4-inch, 8-inch, and 20-inch depths. Monitoring those values could

be a useful indicator for irrigation and other watering management planning.

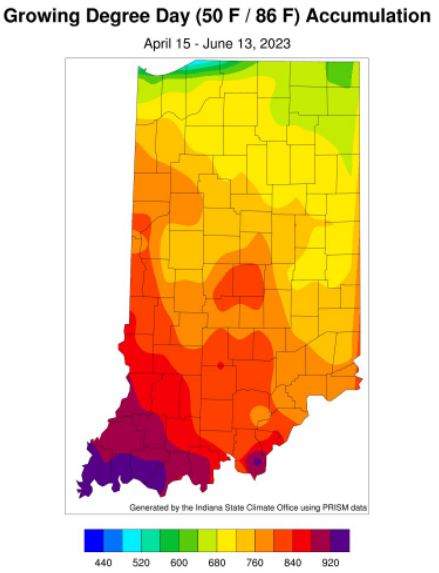

Figure 4. Modified growing degree day (50°F / 86°F) accumulation from April 15-June 13, 2023.

Figures 4 and 5 show the latest modified accumulated growing degree-day maps and departure from the average, respectively. These maps represent accumulations since April 15th and indicate most of Indiana is slightly behind the climatological average for this time of year.

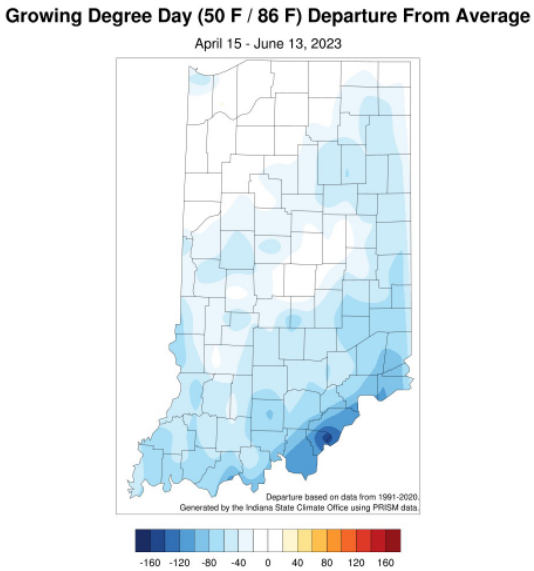

Figure 5. Modified growing degree day (50°F / 86°F) accumulation from April 15-June 13, 2023, represented as the departure from the 1991-2020 climatological average.

Southwest Purdue Agricultural Center Field Day Registration Open

(Wenjing Guan, guan40@purdue.edu, (812) 886-0198)

High Tunnel and Urban Farming Research and Demonstration will be highlighted at the field day. Researchers will discuss:

- High tunnel tomato and cucumber diseases (Dan Egel, Purdue)
- High tunnel cucumber two-spotted spider mites and management (Leslie Aviles and Laura Ingwell, Purdue)
- High tunnel tomato production and benefits of using companion plants (Samantha Willden, Laura Ingwell and Wenjing Guan, Purdue)
- Drip irrigation and water effects on tomatoes (Emerson Luna, Dean Haseman and Wenjing Guan, Purdue)
- Tomato quality and taste test of different cultivars (Dean Haseman and Wenjing Guan, Purdue)
- Cover crop mix demonstration (Casey Kennett, Urban Soil Health Specialist)

The project funding sources include North Central SARE – Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education, Specialty Crop Research Initiative, Indiana Specialty Crop Block Grant and Urban Soil Health.

Additional projects that will be highlighted at the field day include:

Two-year Plasticulture Strawberry Research Update (Jeanine Arana, Steve Meyers and Wenjing Guan, Purdue)
Purdue Horticulture Crops Weed Science Lab members will discuss their research and findings from a USDA Specialty Crop Block Grant-funded plasticulture strawberry project. Topics include variety selection, black versus white plastic mulch, and chemical and non-chemical weed management methods.

Organic Sweet Potato Weed Management (Emmanuel Cooper and Steve Meyers, Purdue)
Members of the Purdue Horticulture Crops Weed Science Lab will discuss their research and findings from a multi-state USDA-funded organic sweet potato project. We seek to manage weeds by exploring distinct cultural practices and methods of production like in-row spacing, weed-free period, cover cropping, and weed-suppressive traits.

Soil Health and Pepper Production (Petrus Langenhoven and Nathan Shoaf, Purdue)
What is the impact of soil management practices on soil health? Does increasing soil health mean reduced input, and does pepper variety performance differ according to soil health status? During this presentation, we will discuss the progress and results of an ongoing 4-year USDA-funded grant, Soil to Market, that was designed to help answer some of these questions.

Effects of Alternative Cover Crops on Pest and

Beneficial Insects in Watermelon Production (Zeus Mateos Fierro and Ian Kaplan, Purdue)
This trial investigates the benefits of alternative flowering cover crops to boost wild pollinators and natural enemies to improve yield and reduce pest density in watermelon. We are also exploring the reduction in pesticide use through threshold-based recommendations to control watermelon pests.

Don't miss the opportunity to talk with researchers about various fruit and vegetable production issues and hear about the current projects conducted at SWPAC. The field day is free and open to the public.

Date: June 28, 2023, 8:30 – 1:00 ET (lunch included)
Address: 4669 N. Purdue Road Vincennes, IN 47591
Register: purdue.ag/SWPAC_register

The field day has two tracks, Horticultural Crop Production track and Agronomic Crop Production track. Please select the Horticultural Crop Production track at registration if you are interested in hearing the above topics.

Purdue Fruit and Vegetable Field Day – Register Now!

(Petrus Langenhoven, plangenh@purdue.edu, (765) 496-7955)

We are happy to announce that Purdue Extension is presenting its annual Fruit and Vegetable Field Day on July 20, 2023, at the Throckmorton/Meigs Horticulture Farm, Lafayette, IN.

Registration is now open. To register your spot, visit https://cvent.me/5zevYD

A complete schedule of demonstrations is now available on the Vegetable Crops Hotline webpage. Look under the EVENTS tab.

Contact Lori Jolly-Brown at ljollybr@purdue.edu or Petrus Langenhoven at plangenh@purdue.edu if you have any questions.

Small Farm Education Field Day – Register Now!

(Petrus Langenhoven, plangenh@purdue.edu, (765) 496-7955)

The Purdue Small Farm Education Field Day is presented on July 27, 2023, at the Purdue Student Farm in West Lafayette, IN.

Registration for the field day is now open. To reserve your spot, visit https://cvent.me/ewWN3b.

Students register for free! Please contact Lori Jolly-Brown to receive the discount code for student registration.

Visit the Purdue Student Farm webpage https://www.purdue.edu/hla/sites/studentfarm/events/ for more information.

Contact Lori Jolly-Brown at ljollybr@purdue.edu or Petrus Langenhoven at plangenh@purdue.edu if you have any questions.

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