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 tar spot of sweet corn, draft animal power for small farms, and provide an update on vegetable pricing at the Clearspring Auction. Included are lots of information about educational opportunities presented online (August 15, 16 and 17) and at the Pinney Purdue Agricultural Center (August 24). 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.

This growing season has been very interesting so far. First, we had a very dry period in June, and now we are receiving a lot of rain. All the moisture creates ideal conditions for disease, especially now that fruiting vegetables are ripening. Consult Dan Egel egel@purdue.edu, the Purdue Plant and Pest and Diagnostic Lab (PPDL). You will find more information on registered products and preharvest intervals in the Midwest Vegetable Production Guide.

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!

Tar Spot of Sweet Corn

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

This disease is a relatively new disease to Indiana. So far, it has mostly affected field corn. However, tar spot was recently observed on sweet corn. This article will discuss the symptoms, biology and management of tar spot of sweet corn.

Tar spot causes dark, mostly circular lesions on the leaves, stalks and husks of field and sweet corn (Figure 1). Each of these lesions is capable of producing thousands of spores. Tar spot is favored by relatively cool temperatures (60-70 F), 75% or more relative humidity and over 7 hours of leaf wetness. Because of the optimum temperatures, the disease is often found in northwest Indiana. The fungal pathogen, *Phyllachora maydis*, may survive on infested corn residue. This should be a factor in favor of most sweet corn growers since most fields are conventionally tilled instead of low or no-till, which are common in field corn.

Figure 1. Tar spot of field corn (Photo by Darcy Telenko).

There are no field corn hybrids that are resistant to tar spot, but growers have found that some hybrids are less susceptible to tar spot than others. Unfortunately, no information about the host resistance of sweet corn hybrids exists. Nevertheless, growers may learn which sweet corn hybrids to avoid with time.

Fungicides offer a possible management option. However, little research has been done on tar spot of sweet corn and fungicides. Therefore, I will rely on field corn information.

When to spray—again, I am relying on field corn information from Darcy Telenko, Purdue University. Dr. Telenko has found that effective fungicide applications are made between tassel emergence (VT) and blister stage (R2). Usually, only a single application is necessary. So, for most Indiana sweet corn growers, it is too late to make an effective fungicide application. In addition, since most growers are in the midst of harvest, the Restricted Entry Interval (REI) and Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) will make many fungicide applications unworkable. However, sweet corn growers who have late crops may want to consider fungicide applications.

The following is a list of fungicides that I have put together that are labeled for both sweet corn and tar spot. In addition, I have only listed products with good or very good ratings from the crop protection management bulletin CPN-2011-W (cropprotectionnetwork.org).

- Trivapro 2.21 SE®; FRAC group 7, 11, 3; Rate 13.7 fl oz/A; 12 hour REI, 14 day PHI.
- Lucento®; FRAC group 3, 7; Rate 3-5.5 fl. oz./A; 12 hour REI, 30 day PHI.
- Veltyma®; FRAC group 3, 11; Rate 7-10 fl. oz./A; 12 hour REI, 30 day PHI.
- Revytek®; FRAC group 3, 7 11; Rate 8-15 fl oz/A; 12 hour REI, 21 day PHI.
- Delaro 325 SC®; FRAC group 3, 11; Rate 8 fl oz/A; 12 hour REI, 0 day PHI.
- Delaro Complete®; FRAC group 3, 7, 11; Rate 8 fl oz/A; 12 hour REI, 0 day PHI.
- Miravis Neo®; FRAC group 3, 7, 11; Rate 13.7 fl oz/A; 12 hour REI, 14-day PHI.

If it is too late to apply fungicides this year, what measures should one take?

- Avoid highly susceptible sweet corn hybrids. Since we don't have much information about sweet corn hybrids, growers will have to avoid hybrids that have given them problems in the past.
- Next year, consider fungicides. For fungicides to be effective, they would have to be applied between tassel emergence and blister stage.
- Manage irrigation. Avoid overhead irrigation in situations where tar spot might be a problem.
- Rotate to other crops when possible.
- Manage residue. It is not clear how important residue is in tar spot survival between seasons. But it is a safe bet that conventional tillage is less likely to harbor tar spot between seasons.
- Scout for tar spot now and send in possible samples for an official diagnosis. This way, you will know where the disease may show up next year.

Fungicide applications for tar spot will not be necessary every year. Wet weather will make fungicide applications more likely to be effective. Follow the tar spot epidemic here. More information about tar spot of field corn from Dr. Darcy Telenko's lab can be found here.

Draft Animal Power on Small Farms

(Moriah Tzivia Bilenky, mbilenky@purdue.edu)

In late June 2023, I had the pleasure of attending the 29th annual Horse Progress Days (HPD) in Shipshewana IN. The intention of HPD is to showcase the latest innovations in the draft horse industry. The event also included educational seminars and clinics. The mission of the organization is to encourage and promote draft animal power, showcase the latest draft animal-powered equipment, and demonstrate that draft animal power is a viable option for small farms.

The weekend started with an optional tour prior to the event. Attendees were bused to local farms and equipment fabricators. Attendees toured a 30-acre horse-powered wholesale vegetable farm (Figure 1), a produce co-op, two local dairies; a raw milk Jersey dairy with a herd share program, and a Holstein dairy with retailed products and its own processing facility for flavored milk. Another stop was a manufacturing company that specializes in power forecarts (a forecart with engine-to-power equipment such as balers and sprayers).

Figure 1. Team of Belgians cultivating squash with an I and J straddle row cultivator at a 30-acre diversified vegetable farm in Northern Indiana (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

The main event is two days filled with draft animal equipment demonstrations, seminars, and presentations on farming and homesteading. Equipment for the vegetable farm is one of the highlights. All morning every kind of equipment for vegetable production, from tillage to planting and plastic lifting, is demonstrated using anywhere from heavy teams to draft ponies and single horses (Figures 2-11).

Figure 2. Horse-drawn single gang disc demoed at Horse Progress Days in Shipshewana, IN (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

3. The Shipshe cultimulcher by Shipshe Farm Supply demoed at Horse Progress Days in Shipshewana, IN (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

Figure 4. Ground-driven manure spreader by EZ Spreader LLC. demoed at Horse Progress Days in Shipshewana, IN (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

Figure 5. Horse-drawn plastic layer demonstration at Horse Progress Days in Shipshewana, IN (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

Although HPD is a regional event, it rotates between IL, IN, OH, PA, and MI, and it brings visitors from around the world. Many international guests are hosted by local farmers. During the event, guests gave short introductions of what they do and why they came to HPD.

I had the pleasure of meeting up with a woman from Normandy, France. She provides draft animal-powered land preparation and management services to farmers, vineyard owners, and government clients. Think custom farming, but on smaller acreages and with horses! All her clients are looking for a power option that is low impact for working highly erodible soils or woodlots.

Figure 6. I and J roller crimper demoed at Horse Progress Days in Shipshewana, IN (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

7. Mascot three gang reel mower. Demoed at Horse Progress Days in Shipshewana, IN (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

Figure 8. Horse-drawn plastic mulch layer by EZ Trail Manufacturing (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

Draft animal power can be a regenerative power option for small farms, and there is an international community of people committed to it as a way of life. In addition to HPD, the Draft Animal Power Network is a non-profit aimed at supporting the use of draft animal power through connection to resources with the goal of preserving and advancing the use of draft animals in the working landscape.

Figure 9. Pull-type low tunnel maker by Buckeye Tractor Co (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

Figure 10. Horse-drawn sprayer demoed at Horse Progress Days in Shipshewana, IN (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

Figure 11. Team of draft ponies pulling I and J straddle row cultivator at Horse Progress Days in Shipshewana, IN (Photo by Moriah Bilenky).

If you are interested in discussing the use of draft power on your farm, please reach out to mbilenky@purdue.edu. I am working to gauge interest in programming geared toward animal traction and sustainable vegetable production.

Bacterial Canker of Tomato

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

Bacterial canker has been observed in late season tomato crops. This article will serve as a review of this important disease.

The symptoms of bacterial canker vary considerably. In most cases, the edges of the leaves may turn yellow and/or brown. That is, the margins of the leaves may become chlorotic and/or necrotic (Figure 1). This symptom, which is sometimes known as ‘firing’, may be more common in a field situation than in a greenhouse. Tomato plants may wilt as a result of bacterial canker. The inside of the stem of affected plants may be discolored brown (Figure 2). The fruit may have bird’s-eye spots- this symptoms is more common in field outbreaks (Figure 3). In the greenhouse adventitious root development may be observed on the stems of affected plants. That is, the stems may develop a

'bumpy' appearance where extra roots are starting to develop. However, this symptom may also develop from stresses other than bacterial canker .

Figure 1. Bacterial canker may cause leaf margins to become necrotic and chlorotic.

Figure 2. Bacterial canker may cause the stem of tomato plants to be discolored.

Figure 3. Bacterial canker of tomato sometimes will result in fruit symptoms such as shown here.

The bacterium which causes bacterial canker of tomato may survive in seed, crop debris, volunteer tomatoes and equipment such as wooden stakes. The pathogen may spread from plant to plant by splashing. This is most likely during transplant production in the greenhouse. Once infected, tomato plants may continue to develop symptoms, which may give the appearance of spread in the field. Bacterial canker may be observed in the field or high tunnel/greenhouse situation.

The most important factor in managing bacterial canker of tomato is to avoid seed contaminated with the pathogen or transplants that have symptoms. Heat treatment of seed to reduce contamination is possible; see the **Midwest Vegetable Production Guide for Commercial Growers 2021**. Use only new or sterilized planting stakes, transplant trays and other planting equipment. The use of copper and mancozeb products for management of bacterial canker of tomato is more effective in greenhouse transplant production than in the field.

It is important to manage greenhouse transplants carefully.

1. Treat seedlings in the greenhouse starting at about the first true leaf stage and at 5 to 7-day intervals. Use a combination of copper and mancozeb. Streptomycin products such as Firewall® or Harbour® may be used starting at the 2-leaf stage. Do not apply streptomycin products in the field.

    1. Peroxide products such as Oxidate® may be used in addition to the ones mentioned above. Be careful with mixing the Oxidate® with other products. For example, if you mix copper and Oxidate®, mix Oxidate® at 0.33%. If you apply Oxidate® alone, use 1.0%. Oxidate® has no residue. Therefore, it is best to apply this product frequently. Do not substitute Oxidate® for copper or any other product.
    2. I have thoughts on how to apply products by hand. I favor a backpack sprayer rather than a garden sprayer. See this video about the use of backpack vs garden sprayers.
2. If you grow different varieties, separate them in the greenhouse so that there is no splash between varieties. If you have different lot numbers of the same variety, also separate these.
3. Scout the plants for symptoms.

The severity of bacterial canker depends in part on when the plant is affected. If transplants are infected, the disease is likely to be quite severe. If the disease affected plants after first fruit, then the disease may not be severe until late in the season. It is important to either avoid bacterial canker in your operations or delay the disease as much as possible.

Plectosporium Blight of Pumpkin

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

Recently, I have observed several pumpkin vines and fruit with Plectosporium blight. When I receive phone calls about Plectosporium blight, the caller often has trouble describing the disease. Indeed, the disease is difficult to describe. Therefore, I will include several photos with this article.

Lesions of Plectosporium blight are most often observed on the stems of affected plants. The lesions are small and irregularly shaped. The lesions often coalesce to form a scabby area (Figure 1). When the handle of the pumpkin is affected, the marketability of the pumpkin is affected. In severe cases, the pumpkin itself may have lesions of Plectosporium blight. Lesions on the leaves are often on the midrib and major veins and may be diamond shaped as on the stem. When lesions occur on the leaf surface, the lesions are small and speck like. Plectosporium blight lesions on fruit may be confused with bacterial spot or edema (Figure 2). Edema is a non-infectious disorder caused by too much moisture, bacterial spot is caused by a bacterium and Plectosporium blight is caused by a fungus.

Figure 1. Lesions of Plectosporium blight on a pumpkin handle.

Figure 2. A comparison between symptoms of edema (left), bacterial spot (middle) and Plectosporium blight (right) on pumpkin.

Cucumbers and melon are generally considered to be resistant to Plectosporium blight. I have never observed the disease on watermelon in Indiana.

The biology and epidemiology of Plectosporium blight is not well understood. It is thought that the fungus survives in the soil and/or in crop debris for 3 years. Cool, wet weather is thought to favor disease development; however, the disease has become established in Florida during warm weather. Conidia are easily splashed from lesions with rain or irrigation water. *P. cucumerina* may be associated with a range of hosts which may influence the survival of the pathogen between cucurbit crops.

Crop rotation should be practiced for at least 3 years to lessen the amount of inoculum in the soil. However, *P. cucumerina* may affect a range of hosts as noted above. Any cultural technique that aids ventilation and drying of leaf surfaces, such as orienting rows with the prevailing wind or manipulating plant spacing should help to lessen disease severity. Crops should be scouted for symptoms and, when appropriate, fungicides should be applied.

Plectosporium blight is said to be readily controlled by fungicides. However, anecdotal accounts report management failures with fungicides. Such failures, if confirmed, may be due to fungicide application problems, fungicide resistance or simply a lack of knowledge regarding the biology of *P. cucumerina.* This pumpkin fungicide schedule lists the systemic fungicides Cabrio®, Flint Extra® , Merivon® and Quadris®/Satori®.

Host resistance to Plectosporium blight does not exist in Cucurbita spp. However, some varieties and plant introductions vary in susceptibility.

Clearsprings Produce Auction Price Update

(Jeff Burbrink, jburbrink@purdue.edu) & *(Petrus Langenhoven, plangenh@purdue.edu, (765) 496-7955)*

The Clearspring Produce Auction is located just 2 miles south of US 20 in Clearspring Township in the Heart of the LaGrange-Elkhart Amish Settlement. It is within easy driving distance of the towns of Shipshewana, Topeka, Emma, and LaGrange.

Produce is sold 3 days a week throughout most of the growing season (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday), with a hay sale on Saturdays. Office hours are Monday and Wednesday, 1 to 4 pm, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8 am to 4 pm. An auction report can be heard by calling (260) 463-4131. Besides the produce and hay auctions, Clearspring has an equipment and supply business operating onsite for growers.

Are you curious about vegetable pricing?

In an effort to communicate more market information, we are publishing Clearspring Produce Auction volumes and prices for the past two weeks. You will be able to view volumes and pricing below:

July 27, 2023

July 28, 2023

August 3, 2023

Seasonable Temperatures Expected to Continue

(Beth Hall, hall556@purdue.edu)

6Drought and abnormally dry conditions continue to improve across most of Indiana (Figure 1). There seem to be a few counties – particularly along the western border – that have not been getting as much rain as elsewhere. Those areas are still at least abnormally dry through August 8, 2023. However, additional rain events over the past several days and over the weekend should help those few remaining areas that are on the drier side. The climate outlooks for precipitation continue to favor a relatively weak probability for above-normal rain. This seems to have been the ongoing trend for the past month and is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

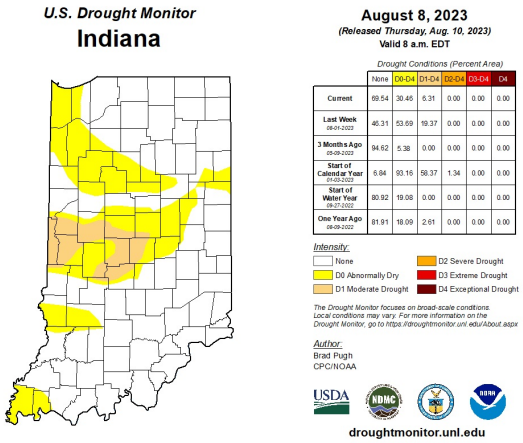


Figure 1. U.S. Drought Monitor status for Indiana based upon conditions through Tuesday, August 8, 2023.

Temperatures have been much more seasonable, lately. Most of August typically has high temperatures in the low-to-mid 80s and we can continue to expect that for this year for at least another week. After that, climate outlooks are slightly favoring above-normal temperatures but it is too soon to know how extreme this might be and for how long. With these seasonal temperatures, accumulated modified growing degree days continue to be between 50-160 units below average for the April 15 through August 9th period (Figures 2 and 3).

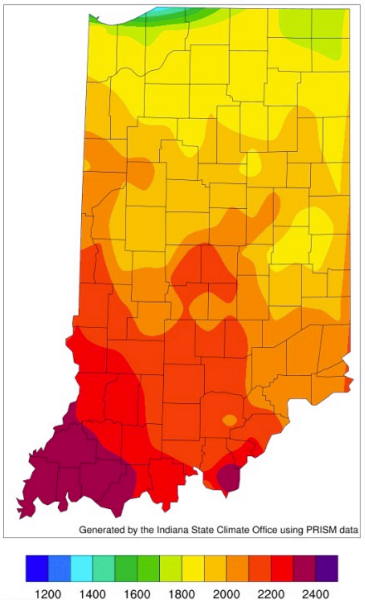


Figure 2. Modified growing degree day (50°F / 86°F) accumulation from April 15-August 9, 2023.

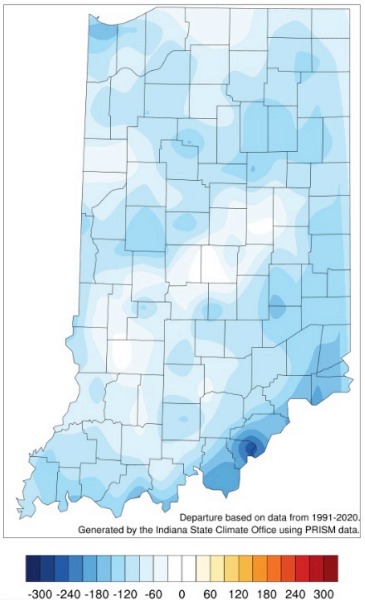
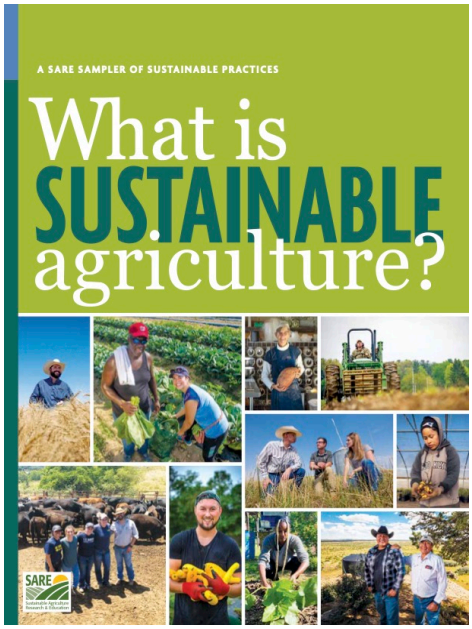


Figure 3. Modified growing degree day (50°F / 86°F) accumulation from April 15-August 9, 2023, represented as the departure from the 1991-2020 climatological average.

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE) News

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

This article has been adapted from a SARE news release published on July 27, 2023, by Sean McGovern.



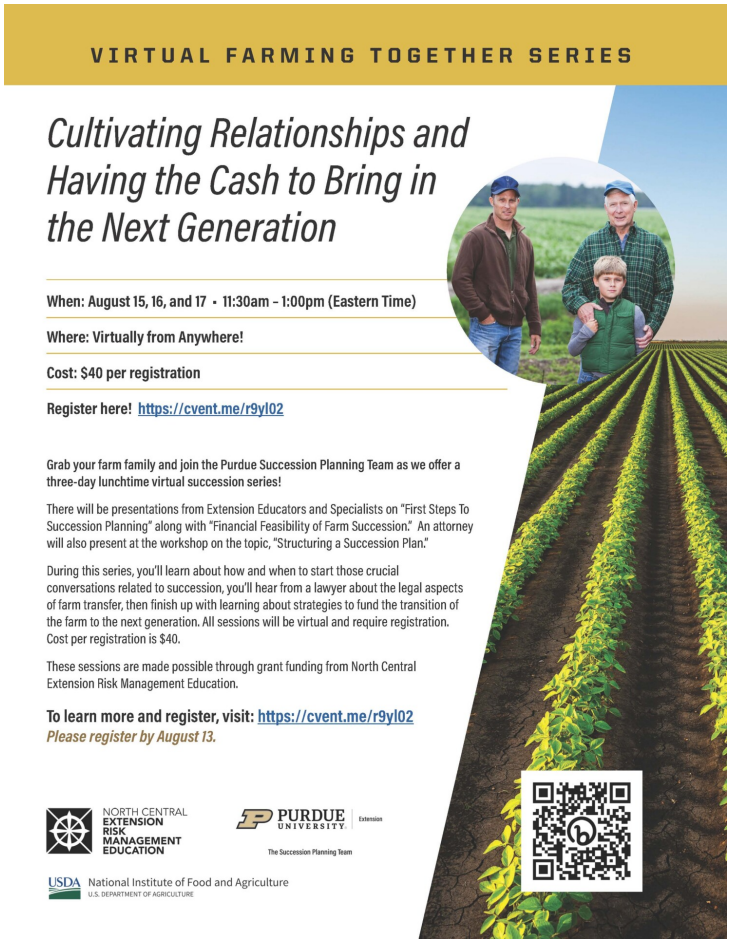
SARE's newly revised *What is Sustainable Agriculture?* publication provides a primer to practices that can help farmers and ranchers improve the sustainability of any complex, integrated production and marketing system.

- Soil Health: Healthy soil provides a strong foundation for the vitality of any crop or forage. Cover crops, conservation tillage and effective compost and pasture management can help producers improve soil quality.
- Biological Diversity: Crop rotation and integrated crop and livestock systems are proven approaches for managing water quality, cycling nutrients and interrupting the life cycles of pests.
- Health and Wellbeing of People: Safe and humane working conditions and fair compensation for producers and farmworkers are essential components of a sustainable production system.
- Ecological Pest Management: Understanding insect, weed and disease pests can help producers improve control through scouting, reduced applications, biodiversity and other tools.
- … and more!

Download or order your free print copy of *What is Sustainable Agriculture?* at www.sare.org/what-is-sustainable-agriculture or by calling (301) 779–1007.

Virtual Succession Planning Workshop Series

(Maria Marshall, mimarsha@purdue.edu) & *(Renee Wiatt, reneewiatt@purdue.edu)*



Grab your farm family and join the Purdue Succession Planning Team as we offer a three-day lunchtime virtual succession series!

There will be presentations from Extension Educators and Specialists on "First Steps To Succession Planning" along with "Financial Feasibility of Farm Succession." An attorney will also present at the workshop on the topic "Structuring a Succession Plan."

During this series, you'll learn about how and when to start those crucial conversations related to succession, and you'll hear from a lawyer about the legal aspects of farm transfer, then finish up with learning about strategies to fund the transition of the farm to the next generation. All sessions will be virtual and require registration.

These sessions are made possible through grant funding from North Central Extension Risk Management Education.

When: August 15, 16, and 17 from 11:30 am – 1:00 pm (Eastern Time)

Where: Virtually from Anywhere!

Cost: $40 per registration

Register here! https://cvent.me/r9yl02

Vegetable Twilight Meeting at Pinney Purdue Ag Center on August 24th

(Liz Maynard, emaynard@purdue.edu, (219) 548-3674)

(Photo by Liz Maynard)

Pumpkins, peppers, sweet corn, compost, tomatoes, and more will be discussed at the August 24th Vegetable Twilight Meeting at Pinney Purdue Ag Center, 5 to 8 p.m. Central Time. Vegetable farmers, market gardeners, urban farmers, and home gardeners are invited to tour trials and hear from researchers and educators about weed management in pumpkins; key tips for pepper production; no-till sweet corn; compost and its interaction with soil micro-organisms, plant disease, and plant nutrition; managing spider mites in high tunnels/hoophouses; and managing diseases of pumpkins and tomatoes. There will be sweet corn tasting after the program. Pinney Purdue Ag Center is located at 11402 S. County Line Rd., Wanatah, Indiana.

Register at tinyurl.com/Twilight2023. For more information please get in touch with Nikky Witkowski at (219) 465-3555 or nikky@purdue.edu. Please register by Monday, August 21, 2023.

(Photo by Liz Maynard)

PURDUE UNIVERSITY | Extension

URBAN SOIL HEALTH

Pinney Purdue
Vegetable Twilight Meeting

Tour trials, hear from researchers and educators about compost, pumpkins, tomatoes, peppers, sweet corn, spider mites in high tunnels, and more! *Network over dinner and taste testing of local sweet corn.*

Thursday, August 24, 2023
5-8 p.m. CT, 6-9 p.m. ET
Pinney Purdue Ag Center: 11402 S County Line Rd, Wanatah, IN

Register by August 21, 2023
tinyurl.com/Twilight2023

For more information contact Nikky Witkowski (219) 465-3555

This work was supported by the Purdue University College of Agriculture AgSEED program.

Brought to you by Purdue Extension, Purdue Dept. of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, and Indiana Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts Urban Soil Health

If you require reasonable accommodations, email nikky@purdue.edu two weeks in advance of the program.

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Market Report for
Clearspring Produce Auction
2050 S 300 W
LaGrange, IN 46761

Phone (260) 463-4131
Fax (260) 463-4300
Market Report (260) 585-6539

7/27/2023

Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Low	Average	High
Asparugus	Lb				
Beans, Green	Peck				
Beans. Green	Lb	342		$ 2.23	$ 2.50
Beans, Yellow	Lb				
Beets, Red	Bunch				
Beets, Red	Peck				
Blackberries	Pint				
Blueberry	Lb				
Broccoli	Head				
Cabbage	Head	73		$ 2.48	$ 3.25
Cantaloupe	melon	3663		$ 1.97	$ 3.75
Carrots	bunch	381		$ 1.64	$ 2.00
Cauliflower	Head	298		$ 3.23	$ 3.50
Cherries	Qt				
Cherries, Tart	Lb				
Cherries, Sweet & Sour	Lb				
Corn, Sweet	Dozen	982		$ 5.55	$ 6.00
Cucumber	Peck	30		$ 2.33	$ 3.00
Cucumber	1/2 bu				
Dill	Bunch				
Eggplant	Peck				
Garlic	Ct	608		$ 0.67	$ 1.35
Kale	Bunch				
Kohlrabi	Ct	110		$ 0.86	
Lettuce	Head	20		$ 1.50	
Onions	Ct	4821		$ 0.47	$ 0.75
Onions, Green	Bunch				
Peaches	1/2 bu	2		$ 17.00	
Peas	Peck				
Peppers, Green	Peck				
Peppers, Green	Bushel	82		$ 10.90	$ 12.00
Peppers, Specialty/Jalapeno	Peck	14		$ 1.50	$ 3.00
Pickles	Peck				
Potatoes, Red	5 lb	277		$ 3.22	$ 5.50
Potatoes, White	5 lb				

Market Report for

Clearspring Produce Auction
2050 S 300 W
LaGrange, IN 46761

Phone (260) 463-4131
Fax (260) 463-4300
Market Report (260) 585-6539

7/27/2023

Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Low	Average	High
Radishes	Bunch				
Raspberries	Pint	2		$ 5.50	
Raspberries, Black	Pint				
Rhubarb	Lb				
Squash, Summer	Peck & 1/2 bu	2		$ 9.00	
Strawberry	Qt				
Tomatoes, Heirloom	10#				
Tomatoes	10#	846		$ 18.62	$ 24.00
Tomatoes	Peck	43		$ 12.44	$ 17.00
Tomatoes, Canner	1/2 Bushel	64		$ 15.97	$ 25.00
Tomatoes, Grape & Cherry	Pint	218		$ 3.90	$ 4.25
Tomatoes, Green	Peck	42		$ 13.74	$ 20.00
Tomatoes, Yellow	10#	5		$ 24.00	
Tomatoes, Yellow	Peck	5		$ 12.00	
Watermelon	melon	1813		$ 3.32	$ 5.75
Watermelon, Yellow Doll	melon				
Zucchini	Peck	47		$ 5.67	$ 8.00
Zucchini	1/2 bu	15		$ 15.00	$ 17.00

Market Report for

Clearspring Produce Auction
2050 S 300 W
LaGrange, IN 46761

Phone (260) 463-4131
Fax (260) 463-4300
Market Report (260) 585-6539

7/28/2023

Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Low	Average	High
Asparugus	Lb				
Beans, Green	Peck				
Beans. Green	Lb	352		$ 1.45	$ 1.75
Beans, Yellow	Lb	9		$ 1.00	
Beets, Red	Bunch				
Beets, Red	Peck	4		$ 3.00	
Blackberries	Pint	32		$ 2.00	
Blueberry	Lb				
Broccoli	Head				
Cabbage	Head				
Cantaloupe	melon	2950		$ 1.00	$ 3.25
Carrots	bunch				
Cauliflower	Head	37		$ 1.82	$ 2.25
Cherries	Qt				
Cherries, Tart	Lb				
Cherries, Sweet & Sour	Lb				
Corn, Sweet	Dozen				
Cucumber	Peck	2		$ 3.00	
Cucumber	1/2 bu				
Dill	Bunch	40		$ 20.00	
Eggplant	Peck				
Garlic	Ct				
Kale	Bunch				
Kohlrabi	Ct				
Lettuce	Head				
Onions	Ct	996		$ 0.39	$ 1.00
Onions, Green	Bunch				
Peaches	1/2 bu				
Peas	Peck				
Peppers, Green	Peck				
Peppers, Green	Bushel	2		$ 21.00	
Peppers, Specialty/Jalapeno	Peck				
Pickles	Peck				
Potatoes, Red	5 lb	30		$ 2.70	$ 3.00
Potatoes, White	5 lb				

Market Report for

Clearspring Produce Auction
2050 S 300 W
LaGrange, IN 46761

Phone (260) 463-4131
Fax (260) 463-4300
Market Report (260) 585-6539

7/28/2023

Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Low	Average	High
Radishes	Bunch				
Raspberries	Pint				
Raspberries, Black	Pint				
Rhubarb	Lb				
Squash, Summer	Peck & 1/2 bu				
Strawberry	Qt				
Tomatoes, Heirloom	10#				
Tomatoes	10#	150		$ 19.83	$ 28.00
Tomatoes	Peck	22		$ 15.55	$ 16.00
Tomatoes, Canner	**1/2 Bushel**	14		$ 13.43	$ 15.00
Tomatoes, Grape & Cherry	Pint	124		$ 1.86	$ 2.25
Tomatoes, Green	Peck	6		$ 11.40	$ 13.00
Tomatoes, Yellow	10#	3		$ 15.00	
Tomatoes, Yellow	Peck				
Watermelon	melon	711		$ 3.69	$ 4.50
Watermelon, Yellow Doll	melon				
Zucchini	Peck	14		$ 7.00	
Zucchini	1/2 bu	2		$ 3.00	

Market Report for

Clearspring Produce Auction
2050 S 300 W
LaGrange, IN 46761

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8/3/2023

Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Low	Average	High
Asparugus	Lb				
Beans, Green	Peck				
Beans. Green	Lb	151		$ 2.62	$ 3.50
Beans, Yellow	Lb				
Beets, Red	Bunch				
Beets, Red	Peck	25		$ 5.68	$ 7.00
Blackberries	Pint	60		$ 4.00	
Blueberry	Lb				
Broccoli	Head				
Cabbage	Head				
Cantaloupe	melon	3082		$ 2.98	$ 5.00
Carrots	bunch				
Cauliflower	Head				
Cherries	Qt				
Cherries, Tart	Lb				
Cherries, Sweet & Sour	Lb	990		$ 1.48	$ 2.00
Corn, Sweet	Dozen	547		$ 5.38	$ 6.75
Cucumber	Peck	24		$ 10.75	$ 14.00
Cucumber	1/2 bu				
Dill	Bunch				
Eggplant	Peck				
Garlic	Ct	469		$ 0.78	$ 1.50
Kale	Bunch				
Kohlrabi	Ct	69		$ 0.70	
Lettuce	Head	48		$ 1.00	
Onions	Ct	3455		$ 0.66	$ 1.20
Onions, Green	Bunch				
Peaches	1/2 bu	25		$ 25.40	$ 27.00
Peas	Peck				
Peppers, Green	Peck				
Peppers, Green	Bushel	84		$ 10.25	$ 13.00
Peppers, Specialty/Jalapeno	Peck	43		$ 5.63	$ 12.00
Pickles	Peck	5		$ 7.90	$ 13.00
Potatoes, Red	5 lb	90		$ 3.00	$ 4.25
Potatoes, White	5 lb	20		$ 3.50	

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8/3/2023

Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Low	Average	High
Radishes	Bunch				
Raspberries	Pint	2		$ 4.00	
Raspberries, Black	Pint				
Rhubarb	Lb				
Squash, Summer	Peck & 1/2 bu	4		$ 13.00	$ 15.00
Strawberry	Qt				
Tomatoes, Heirloom	10#				
Tomatoes	10#	627		$ 28.06	$ 35.00
Tomatoes	Peck	77		$ 18.22	$ 19.00
Tomatoes, Canner	1/2 Bushel	122		$ 24.98	$ 34.00
Tomatoes, Grape & Cherry	Pint	335		$ 3.69	$ 4.25
Tomatoes, Green	Peck	35		$ 11.74	$ 19.00
Tomatoes, Yellow	10#	11		$ 24.45	$ 27.00
Tomatoes, Yellow	Peck				
Watermelon	melon	2637		$ 3.56	$ 5.00
Watermelon, Yellow Doll	melon				
Zucchini	Peck	48		$ 10.32	$ 19.00
Zucchini	1/2 bu				