

# VEGETABLE CROPS HOTLINE

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

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## From The Editor's Desk

(Petrus Langenhoven, [plangenh@purdue.edu](mailto: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.

This issue includes our regular insect and weed spotlight articles, an update on the Clearspring Produce Auction, a weather outlook update, and take a look at the impact of root-knot nematode on commercial cucurbit crops.

Details about the upcoming September 4 Irrigation Workshop for Small-Scale Vegetable Producers are now available. The Mechanical Weed Control Field Day is the following week, September 11, at Meigs. Read more about these events in this newsletter. Reserve your spot now!

## Save The Date



Diversified Farming and Food Systems

PURDUE UNIVERSITY Extension

**2025**

**INDIANA  
SMALL FARM  
CONFERENCE**

**March 4-5**  
*Hendricks County Fairgrounds • Danville, Indiana*

## Website Links

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

## Midwest Vegetable Production Guide

This annually revised guide summarizes currently suggested fertility, cultural, and pest management techniques and tools for commercial vegetable growers. It is a collaboration of land-grant universities from eight states. It provides information on vegetable production that is valid for the current year in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and Ohio. The audience for the *Midwest Vegetable Production Guide* is commercial growers.

The searchable [online guide](#) is available at [mwveguide.org](http://mwveguide.org). There is no charge for accessing the guide, and any updates will be available immediately. Therefore, access the online guide to get the most up-to-date version of the *Midwest Vegetable Production Guide* [mwveguide.org/guide](http://mwveguide.org/guide). You can also download a free copy of the guide from your computer or purchase a hard copy for \$12 from Stephen Meyers at [slmeyers@purdue.edu](mailto:slmeyers@purdue.edu).

Do not hesitate to contact me at [plangenh@purdue.edu](mailto:plangenh@purdue.edu) if you have any questions or suggestions for improving the newsletter. Let me know if there are specific topics you would like to see more of in the newsletter. Also, let us know if things are not working for you. We want to improve the newsletter, and your input is valuable.

We hope you enjoy the newsletter. Happy reading!

## Battling Root-knot Nematodes In Commercial Cucurbit Crops

(Cesar Escalante, [escalac@purdue.edu](mailto:escalac@purdue.edu))

Root-knot nematode (RKN, *Meloidogyne* spp.) is a major problem in cucurbits such as watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, pumpkin, and squash. The reason RKN is problematic lies in their ability to persist for long periods in the soil and their wide host range, which includes more than 2,000 plant species, including crops and weeds. RKN infestations are favored by sandy and well-drained soils. Nematodes can disperse through contaminated water, soil, and infected plants.

Early infection of RKN can result in stunted and chlorotic plants. When nematodes are present in light sandy soils and temperatures are relatively high (above 80°F), plants start wilting (Figure 1). This is due to gall formation in the roots (Figure 2). Galls are formed by the enlarged nematode female bodies with egg masses. When soils are dry and temperatures are high, plants don't uptake enough water due to the obstruction caused by galling. Plants severely affected by RKN can

have reduced yields or die. Occasionally, RKN can form wilt disease complexes with other bacterial and fungal pathogens.



Figure 1. Wilting in a cantaloupe field due to infection with root-knot nematode (Photo by Cesar Escalante).



Figure 2. Root-knot nematode galls on watermelon roots (Courtesy of Dan Egel; originally published in the Southwest Purdue Ag Program website, Vegetable Disease Photos).

Due to the large host range, RKN is difficult to control by crop rotation; however, non-host crops such as grasses (e.g., grain crops or sweet corn) can be used in crop rotation programs for more than three years. This practice can help slow the population growth of nematodes in the soil. The use of certain cover crops has also been suggested. I recommend asking your seed provider for information about cultivars that may present resistance or tolerance to RKN. In some cases, resistant rootstocks have been used to graft cucurbits; however, grafting can represent an extra layer of labor before planting, especially for commercial cucurbit fields.

In the past, the use of fumigants such as methyl bromide showed high efficiency for nematode management; however, these products have been removed from the market due to environmental concerns. Other alternatives for RKN management through pesticides include products such as K-PAM HL (5.8L), Nimitz (4EC), Telone C-17 (L), Telone II (9.85L), VAPAM HL (4.25L), Velum Prime (4.16SC), and Vydate L (2WSL). The appropriate use of these products is described in the [2024 Midwest Vegetable Guide](#) and their respective labels.

I also want to mention a new nematicide called Salibro that was recently launched last year. Its active ingredient is Fluazaindolizine, and it is labeled for use on cucurbits in many states, including Indiana. Conversations with extension specialists and growers suggest it helps manage RKN in cucurbit crops. This product should not be applied by overhead chemigation or aerial spray. Instead, it should be applied directly in the root zone or under the plant's canopy. I recommend reading the label carefully before using this product, as several application restrictions are listed.

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments or if you'd like to discuss effective practices for managing RKN.

**Note:**

The use of brand names of specific commercial products herein is solely for educational purposes and does not imply my personal endorsement.

**Selected References:**

Egel et al. 2022. Diseases of cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squash, and watermelons. W. H. Elmer et al. (eds.), Handbook of vegetable and herb diseases, Handbook of plant disease management.

[https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-35512-8\\_33-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-35512-8_33-1)

Egel et al. 2024. Nematodes. Phillips et al. (eds), Midwest vegetable guide 2024. [mwvegguide.org/guide](http://mwvegguide.org/guide)

Thies. 2017. Root-knot nematodes. Keinath et al. (eds), Compendium of cucurbit diseases and pests. APS Press. St. Paul, MN, USA.

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## Weed Spotlight: Common Ragweed

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

**Common names:** Common ragweed, annual ragweed, hogweed, hay-fever weed, Roman wormweed, and bitterweed.

**Latin name:** *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.

"*Ambrosia*" is from Greek mythology and refers to the food or drink of the gods, often associated with granting immortality. Meanwhile, "*artemisiifolia*" indicates that the foliage of common ragweed looks like the foliage of plants from the *Artemisia* genus, such as wormwood.

**Family:** Asteraceae (the sunflower family)

### General Description and Life Cycle

Common ragweed is a summer annual found across Indiana and the Midwest. It reproduces by seeds and has an upright growth habit with a central leader and many branches. Globally common ragweed populations have been confirmed resistant to WSSA herbicide Groups 2, 5, 9, and 14. Populations resistant to glyphosate (the active ingredient in Roundup) have been documented across the United States, and there are reports of atrazine-resistant populations in the United States and Canada.

### Identification

Seedlings emerge with two thick, round cotyledons (seed leaves) (Figure 1). True leaves initially appear in pairs on opposite sides of the stem but eventually become alternate and staggered along the stem. Common ragweed leaves have a deeply cut and fine, almost fern-like, texture (Figures 2 and 3). Plants contain both male and female flowers. Male flowers appear on flower stalks (racemes) at the end of the stems, while female flowers are nestled into the leaf axils at the top of the plant (Figure 4). Seeds are small and appear in crown-shaped fruit approximately 3 mm long. The fruit largely resembles a scaled-down

version of giant ragweed fruit (Figure 5).



Figure 1. Common ragweed seed leaves (cotyledons) (Photo by S.L. Meyers).



Figures 3. Common ragweed leaves appear fern-like (Photos by S.L. Meyers).



Figures 2. Common ragweed leaves appear fern-like (Photos by S.L. Meyers).

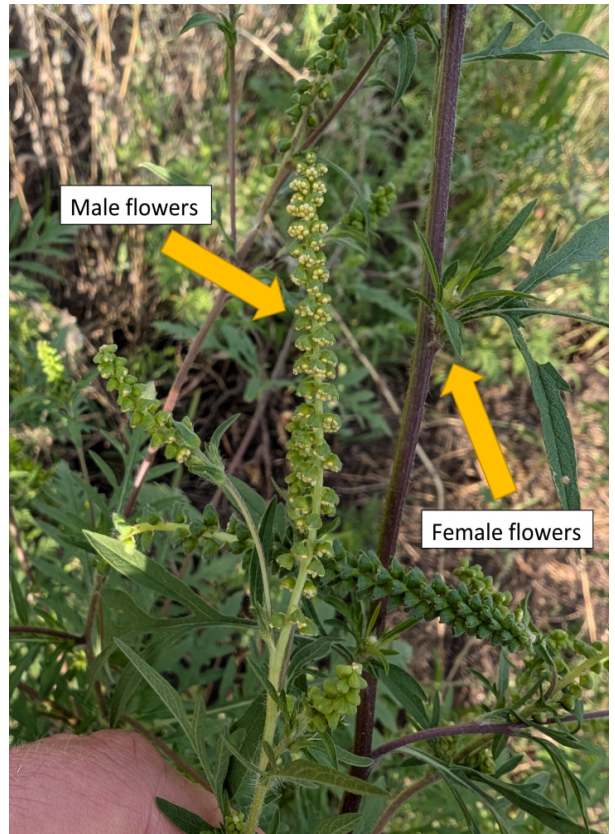


Figure 4. Male flowers appear on racemes at the top of the plant and female flowers appear in axils on upper branches (Photo by S.L. Meyers).



Figure 5. Common ragweed fruits and one giant ragweed fruit for comparison (Photo by S.L. Meyers).

### Interesting facts

Pollen from common ragweed is carried in the wind and is a major contributor to hay fever in the late summer and early fall. Because common ragweed flowers are not showy, hay fever symptoms are often incorrectly blamed on goldenrod, which flowers at the same time and has highly visible, bright yellow flowers. Some allergy medicine companies have used this misunderstanding to market their products (Figure 6).



Figure 6. An allergy medicine with an image of goldenrod, often blamed for hay fever allergies caused by common ragweed. Source: Customer Reviews: CVS Health Allergy Relief Diphenhydramine Tablets - CVS Pharmacy

### Management

Common ragweed can be managed with control measures used for other summer annual broadleaf weeds. Many of these are covered in previous weed spotlight articles and include preplant and in-season cultivation, hoeing, or hand-removal. Inversion tillage (moldboard plowing) can bury the small seeds deep in the soil and prevent their germination, but this should be used sparingly. Fall-planted cover crops, such as cereal rye that are terminated in the spring by mowing or roller-crimping can provide suppression if enough cover crop residue is present on the soil surface. Plant-based and plastic mulches and silage

tarps are also very effective. Given the presence of resistance to numerous herbicides applied to emerged ragweed plants, herbicide-based weed management programs should include a pre-emergence, soil-applied herbicide as well. For more information on managing common ragweed in the vegetables you grow, consult the *Midwest Vegetable Production Guide* at [mwvegguide.org](http://mwvegguide.org).

### References

- Heap, I. The International Herbicide-Resistant Weed Database. Online. Wednesday, August 21, 2024. Available [www.weedscience.org](http://www.weedscience.org)
- Neal, J.C., Uva, R.H., DiTommaso, J. M., DiTommaso, A. 2023. Weeds of the Northeast. Second edition by Cornell University.

## Insect Spotlight: Lasioglossum Sweat Bees

(Robert Grosdidier, [rgrosdid@purdue.edu](mailto:rgrosdid@purdue.edu)) & (Laura Ingwell, [lingwell@purdue.edu](mailto:lingwell@purdue.edu), (765) 494-6167)

*Lasioglossum* sweat bees are common pollinators in agricultural landscapes. These bees are small black, brown, or iridescent green/blue bees that belong to the family Halictidae. They can often be mistaken for flies due to their small size and nondescript appearance compared to other bees. These bees are historically overlooked as important pollinators for crops compared to other bees, such as honeybees or bumblebees. It was originally thought that because of their small size, *Lasioglossum* sweat bees could not be as effective as these other bees at pollinating crops. However, due to their high abundance and the amount of time they spend on individual flowers, these sweat bees are just as, if not more effective, as pollinators. Further, *Lasioglossum* sweat bees exhibit buzz pollination, like bumblebees, which is necessary for successful fruit set in some crops, like those in the genus *Solanum* (tomato, eggplant, peppers). **Fun Fact: Sweat bees are one of the most common and abundant pollinators in Indiana Watermelon!**

*Lasioglossum* bees exhibit a range of social behavior, from solitary to varying levels of eusociality between species. After overwintering, females emerge from nests in the spring in search of males. Sweat bees are polyandrous, meaning the females mate with multiple males throughout the warm seasons. These females will then make new nests to rear their broods. Sweat bees are ground nesting, like bumblebees. Nests consist of brood cells for rearing larvae connected by a series of tunnels. These tunnels are important for soil aeration, which benefits crop production. Some species exhibit parasitic behavior, entering other species' nests and laying their own eggs in existing brood cells. The parasite larvae then hatch and consume the original bee larvae that is present.

Agricultural landscapes are degraded habitats for many wild bee species, including *Lasioglossum*, and many traditional agricultural practices can have negative impacts on populations of these bees. Planting monocultures of single crop species can stress populations of sweat bees because these crops lack diverse floral resources and often produce a single mass flowering event in which bees must maximize their foraging activity. Excessive tillage can also harm these sweat bees by destroying their nests. Planting a diverse array of crops and adopting reduced tillage practices can offset some of these negative impacts. You can also help support *Lasioglossum* populations by planting plots of native, flowering plant species adjacent to crop fields. These plots are often called flower strips or pollination reservoirs, and they provide supplemental foraging habitat for the sweat bees, along with many other insects. You can contact your local native plant nursery to see which plants native to your area best support native pollinating insects,

and some may offer premade seed mixes for purchase.

Be on the lookout for these wonderful little pollinators on your own farms or gardens. They are likely offering more pollination services than you realize! Check out our newest Pollination Series publication to learn more about this and other native bees in Indiana Specialty Crops POL-12.



Figure 1. Lasioglossum (subgenus Dialictus) sweat bee photographed under a microscope (Photo by Robert Grosdidier).



Figure 2. Lasioglossum sweat bee foraging on blackberry (Photo by Robert Grosdidier).

## Hot for August's End, Little Rain in Sight

(Jacob Dolinger, [jdolinge@purdue.edu](mailto:jdolinge@purdue.edu))

Pattern changes, like the one we've experienced in the middle of the month, are quite typical for August. The humidity decreases a bit, the soils dry out, and sometimes, as we've recently experienced, the

temperatures drop quite dramatically. It can be refreshing and exciting for Fall lovers to experience some crisp, cool air in mid-August.

That being said, it's always too soon to rule out more summer heat—especially when the National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center is forecasting a very likely chance of above-normal temperatures for August 27-31 (Figure 1). In fact, NWS HeatRisk, an experimental product developed by NWS, is already forecasting category 2-3, moderate-major heat-related impacts starting Monday, August 26 and continuing through at least Tuesday, August 27. This means those who are sensitive to heat should reevaluate any outdoor work until the heat subsides. And not only is the CPC forecasting above-normal temperatures in the near term, but the monthly outlook for September is leaning toward above-normal temperatures for Indiana as well.

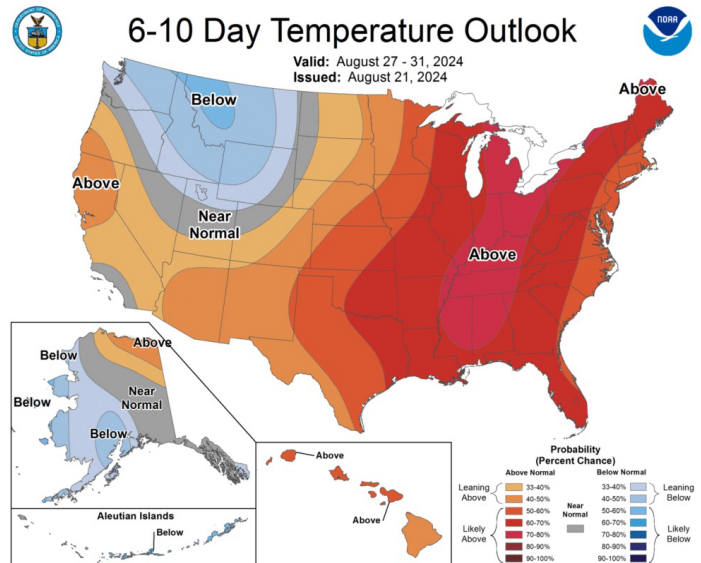


Figure 1. The National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center is forecasting with confidence above normal temperatures for the rest of the month of August for Indiana and surrounding states.

On the flip side, almost no precipitation is forecast across the Hoosier State through the end of the month (Figure 2). It appears that most of the state will receive 0.1 inches of precipitation, at best. While there are currently no drought conditions across Indiana, those with stakes in soil moisture should continue to monitor conditions heading into the drier months, especially since D0 conditions (abnormally dry) have started expanding across northern Indiana (Figure 3).

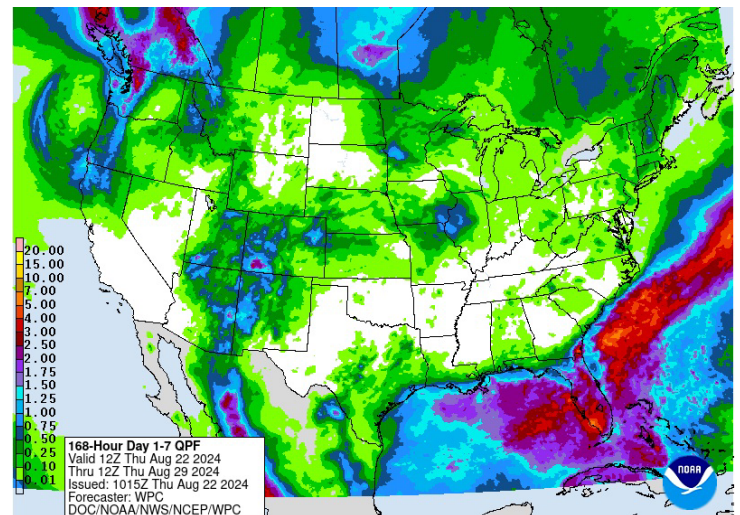
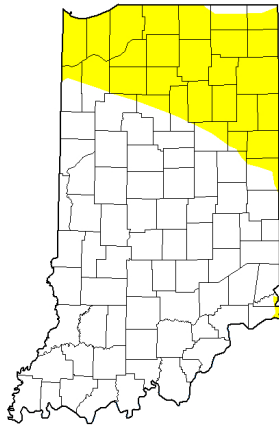


Figure 2. Pattern changes mean drier conditions for Indiana through the end of August. At best, the state will see 0.10 inches of precipitation.

**U.S. Drought Monitor  
Indiana**

**August 20, 2024**  
(Released Thursday, Aug. 22, 2024)  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	71.89	28.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 08-13-2024	92.95	7.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 05-21-2024	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2024	10.70	89.30	81.12	12.88	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-30-2023	1.38	98.62	85.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 08-20-2023	95.70	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**Intensity:**

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:  
Richard Heim  
NCEI/NOAA

USDA NDMC IOWA IRI

[droughtmonitor.unl.edu](http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

Figure 3. Abnormally dry conditions have been introduced for the northern third of Indiana.

Speaking of soils and agriculture, growing degree days remain above normal across the state. Since April 1, the entire state has been above normal, and in some places by upward of 200-250 units (Figure 4).

**Growing Degree Day (50 F / 86 F) Departure From Average**

April 1 - August 21, 2024

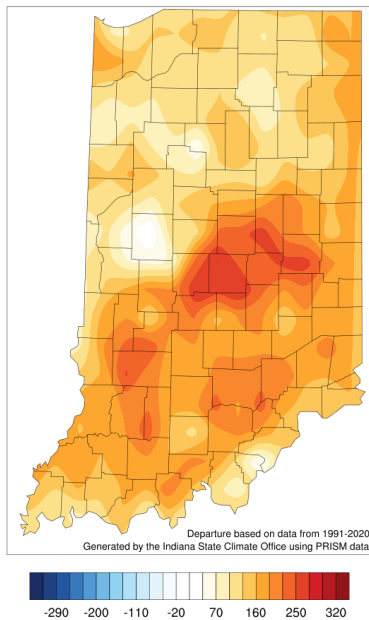


Figure 4. Growing Degree Days continue to remain above normal, even as the season comes to a close.

by calling (260) 463-4131. Besides the produce and hay auctions, Clearspring has an onsite equipment and supply business for growers.

August 6, 2024

August 8, 2024

August 13, 2024

August 15, 2024

**Corn Earworm (CEW) Trapping Updates**

(Laura Ingwell, [lingwell@purdue.edu](mailto:lingwell@purdue.edu), (765) 494-6167)

For those of you with late plantings of sweet corn or field corn that is still in the late stages of silking, do not let your guard down! We are still recording high trap catches throughout the state. Almost every reporting location (except for the Purdue Student Farm) is catching a nightly average of moths exceeding the action threshold of 10 moths per night. It is no time to skip an insecticide application, despite how alluring that may be this time in the season when we are all growing weary of long days in the field. We may even be seeing record trap catches during my time managing this monitoring network, with our research farm in Tippecanoe County capturing 1,268 over the weekend (an average of 422 per night!). Be sure you are sticking with a rotation in the application of your products. While I have not had any direct reports, some of my colleagues in other states monitoring the resistance of CEW to pyrethroids begin to see this creep into the population late in the season. As always, you can keep an eye on our trapping network by clicking [here](#). And, in case you have forgotten, below are some photos of the variation found in the caterpillars (Figure 1) and the adult moth (Figure 2).



Figure 1. Corn earworm caterpillar variation in color (Photo by John Obermeyer).

**Clearspring Fresh Produce Auction Update**

(Jeff Burbrink, [jburburink@purdue.edu](mailto:jburburink@purdue.edu))

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 three days a week (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday) throughout most of the growing season, with a hay sale on Saturdays. Office hours are Monday and Wednesday, 1 to 4 p.m., and Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. An auction report can be heard



Figure 2. Corn earworm adult, wings expanded, over corn silks (Photo by John Obermeyer).

## Irrigation Workshop for Small-Scale Vegetable Producers on Sept. 4

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

### Microirrigation Workshop

for Small-Scale Farms

**Workshop Highlights**

- Understanding Irrigation
- NRCS EQIP Programs
- Irrigation Scheduling
- Water and Soil Health
- Estimating Soil Moisture
- Automatic Irrigation Control and other topics!

**Speakers Include:**

Cara Bergschneider, NRCS State Urban Conservationist

Wenjing Guan, Purdue Extension Specialist

Scott Wagner, NRCS Agricultural Engineer



This program is limited to 50 participants. Use the QR to register. Contact Valerie Clingerman at [clingerman@purdue.edu](mailto:clingerman@purdue.edu) or 812-882-3509 for questions.



**Date:** September 4, 2024  
**Time:** 3:00-8:00 PM EST  
**Location:** Southwest Purdue Ag Center, 4369 N Purdue Rd., Vincennes, IN 47591

*This is a free event and dinner will be provided. You must register.*





This event is a partnership between Purdue Extension, NRCS, and the Indiana Urban Soil Health Program. Funding for this workshop was made possible by the Indiana State Department of Agriculture through grant A337-22-SCBG-21-003. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the ISDA. USDA and its partnering organizations are equal opportunity providers, employers and lenders.

Irrigation workshop September 4, 2024.

**Date:** September 4, 2024

**Time:** 3:00 – 8:00 PM EST

**Location:** Southwest Purdue Ag Center, 4369 N Purdue Rd, Vincennes, IN 47591

### Dinner Provided

Join us for an informative workshop designed specifically for small-scale vegetable producers. This event will be held at the Southwest Purdue Ag Center in Vincennes, IN, on September 4th, 2024, from 3:00 to 8:00 PM EST. Dinner will be provided.

## Workshop Highlights

- **Understanding Irrigation:** Learn the importance of proper irrigation management for vegetable production.
- **NRCS EQIP Programs:** Discover available programs and how to apply for them.
- **Expert Speakers:**
  - Cara Bergschneider, NRCS Urban Conservationist
  - Wenjing Guan, Purdue Extension Specialist
  - Scott Wagner, NRCS Agricultural Engineer

## Topics Covered

- Plant Response to Water
- Irrigation Scheduling
- Automatic Irrigation Control
- Estimating Soil Moisture and Soil Moisture Sensors
- Irrigation Water Quality
- Water and Soil Health

The workshop includes both indoor presentations and field tours to demonstrate the concepts discussed.

## Registration

This program is free but limited to 50 participants. If you are interested, please register using the [link](#). For questions about registration, contact Valerie Clingerman at [clingerman@purdue.edu](mailto:clingerman@purdue.edu) or (812) 882-3509. For sponsorship inquiries, contact Barb Joyner at [joynerb@purdue.edu](mailto:joynerb@purdue.edu) or (812) 886-0198.

## Partnership and Funding

This event is a partnership between Purdue Extension, NRCS, and the Indiana Urban Soil Health Program. Funding for this workshop was made possible by the Indiana State Department of Agriculture through grant A337-22-SCBG-21-003. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the ISDA. USDA and its partnering organizations are equal opportunity providers, employers, and lenders.

## 2024 Midwest Mechanical Weed Control Field Day

(Ashley Adair, [holmes9@purdue.edu](mailto:holmes9@purdue.edu))

The 7th Annual Midwest Mechanical Weed Control Field Day is heading to Meigs Horticulture Research Farm in Lafayette, IN, in 2024!

This amazing event consistently draws more than 150 farmers from around the Midwest to hear from experts, meet with company representatives, network with other farmers, and experience in-field equipment demonstrations of all manner of weeding tools. Whether you have products to showcase or equipment to demonstrate, this is your opportunity to get dedicated face-to-face time with a captive audience of farmers who are interested in what you have to offer. The field day is promoted to farmers throughout the US (with a focus on the Midwest) in print, digital, and social media.



**Wednesday, Sept. 11, 2024**  
**Meigs Horticulture Research Farm**  
*Lafayette, Indiana*

**Weeding Machines for Vegetables & Row Crops**

- Hear from national experts on weeding tools and techniques
- Meet farmers from all over the country
- See weeding tools of all scales: From two-wheel tractors up to 12-row camera-guided cultivators.
- Watch field demos of weeding machines and hear from company reps
- Connect with companies and suppliers at the trade show

For questions, or to collaborate, please contact Sam Oschwald Tilton at (414) 213-5337. Scan the QR code to register or visit <https://www.thelandconnection.org/event/2024-mmwcf/>



**PURDUE**  
UNIVERSITY

THE LAND  
CONNECTION



Every element of the event is crafted to maximize contact between the participants and sponsors. The morning features a dedicated Trade Show area for farmers to connect with exhibitors. Additionally, the morning includes educational events such as presentations and roundtable discussions. But, by far, the main draw is the afternoon in-field equipment demonstrations, including tools of all scales of production. The demonstrations feature everything from walk-behind tractors, autonomous weeding machines, belly-mounted vegetable tools, and 6-row camera-guided row crop cultivation tools. The demonstration plots are planted specifically for the field day so that

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crops are at the optimum stage for cultivation. Each sponsor runs their demonstration several times so that all attending farmers can see each demo, giving sponsors quality face-to-face time to show how their machines work in the field and to connect with farmers.

The Midwest Mechanical Weed Control Field Day is a partnership between Sam Oschwald Tilton, Purdue University, and The Land Connection (TLC). The Land Connection is a 501 (c)(3) non-profit based in Champaign, IL. TLC offers training, resources, and support to farmers, food businesses, and eaters so that together, we can realize a more just, equitable, and sustainable food system that we know is possible. All sponsorship funds are used for the organization and execution of the Midwest Mechanical Weed Control Field Day.

Visit the [event registration website](#) to see videos, press coverage, and sponsor testimonials from the previous six years of the field day.

Registration is \$75.

Thank you for being an integral part of sustainable agriculture,

Crystal Siltman and Jesse Schaffer, Farmer Training Coordinators, The Land Connection

Sam Oschwald Tilton, MMWCFD Event Founder and Organizer, Glacial Drift Enterprises

Website: <https://www.thelandconnection.org/event/2024-mmwcf/>

[Sponsorship Packet](#)  
[Flyer](#)

Vegetable Crops Hotline © Purdue University - [vegcropshotline.org](http://vegcropshotline.org)

Editor: Petrus Langenhoven | Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, 625 Agriculture Mall Dr., West Lafayette, IN 47907 | (765) 496-7955





**Market Report for**

Clearspring Produce Auction

2050 S 300 W

LaGrange, IN 46761

\* Phone (260) 463-4131

\* Fax (260) 463-4362

\* Market Report (260) 463-4131

Order Buyers:

David Schrock & Richard Yoder

Date of Report:	6-Aug	2024
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Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Price	
			Average	High
Asters	pot	8	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
Beans, Green	lb	1063	\$ 0.83	\$ 3.50
Beets, Red	peck	23	\$ 6.22	\$ 14.00
Blackberries	Pint	1578	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.75
Cabbage	head	312	\$ 1.59	\$ 3.00
Cantaloupe	unit	3271	\$ 1.86	\$ 3.75
Carrots	bunch	224	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Cauliflower	head	83	\$ 2.36	\$ 3.50
Corn, Sweet	dozen	349	\$ 5.90	\$ 7.50
Cucumber	1/2 bu	56	\$ 13.23	\$ 15.00
Cucumber	peck	30	\$ 5.53	\$ 12.00
Egg Plant	peck	69	\$ 4.04	\$ 11.00
Flower, stems	bunch	250	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.65
Flowers, cut	bunch	270	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.50
Garlic	head	600	\$ 0.99	\$ 2.00
Kolrabi	ct	122	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.00
Mums	pot	16	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.50
Onions, green	count	2875	\$ 0.77	\$ 1.40
Peaches	1/2 bu	90	\$ 20.02	\$ 26.00
Pepper, Specialty	peck	84	\$ 7.68	\$ 22.50
Peppers	bu	45	\$ 12.53	\$ 17.00
Peppers	peck	18	\$ 6.50	\$ 12.00
Perennials	pots	25	\$ 12.32	\$ 17.00
Pickles	misc	25	\$ 2.54	\$ 16.00
Potato, Red	5#	213	\$ 4.41	\$ 6.50
Potato, White	5 lb	9	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Succulents	various	88	\$ 1.03	\$ 3.00
Summer Squash	peck	64	\$ 1.50	\$ 6.00
Tomato, Canner	1/2 bushel	205	\$ 12.24	\$ 20.00
Tomato, Cherry/Grape	pt	1578	\$ 1.90	\$ 2.75
Tomato, Green	peck	15	\$ 10.20	\$ 16.00

Tomato, heirloom		10#	2	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00
Tomato, Red		10#	814	\$ 18.02	\$ 27.00
Tomato, Red		peck	15	\$ 7.47	\$ 8.00
Watermelon		ct	1816	\$ 4.36	\$ 6.75
Watermelon, Yellow Doll		ct	248	\$ 2.34	\$ 3.75
Zucchini		peck	51	\$ 9.59	\$ 12.00



**Market Report for**

Clearspring Produce Auction

2050 S 300 W

LaGrange, IN 46761

\* Phone (260) 463-4131

\* Fax (260) 463-4362

\* Market Report (260) 463-4131

Order Buyers:

David Schrock & Richard Yoder

Date of Report:	8-Aug	2024
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Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Price	
			Average	High
Asters	pot	8	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
Beans, Green	lb	365	\$ 1.36	\$ 2.50
Beans, Halfrunner	1/2 bu	3	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00
Beets, Red	peck	18	\$ 8.00	\$ 15.00
Blueberries	lb	980	\$ 1.30	\$ 2.00
Cabbage	head	268	\$ 0.75	\$ 2.75
Cantaloupe	unit	1776	\$ 2.97	\$ 3.50
Carrots	bunch	185	\$ 2.78	\$ 3.50
Cauliflower	head	124	\$ 1.91	\$ 2.50
Corn, Sweet	dozen	559	\$ 4.54	\$ 7.00
Cucumber	1/2 bu	19	\$ 13.79	\$ 16.00
Cucumber	peck	10	\$ 11.20	\$ 14.00
Egg Plant	peck	29	\$ 4.34	\$ 15.00
Flower, stems	bunch	24	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.80
Garlic	head	250	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.50
Kolrabi	ct	352	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.70
Mums	pot	42	\$ 5.76	\$ 6.00
Onions, green	count	1874	\$ 0.78	\$ 2.00
Peaches	1/2 bu	22	\$ 35.64	\$ 36.00
Pepper, Specialty	peck	95	\$ 6.69	\$ 20.00
Peppers	bu	52	\$ 12.62	\$ 13.00
Peppers	peck	3	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
Perennials	pots	6	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
Pickles	misc	2	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00
Potato, Red	5#	158	\$ 3.28	\$ 8.00
Potato, White	5 lb	49	\$ 2.91	\$ 3.50
Raspberry, Black and Red	pt	4	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
Tomato, Canner	1/2 bu	115	\$ 13.03	\$ 17.00
Tomato, Cherry/Grape	pt	709	\$ 2.33	\$ 4.00
Tomato, Green	peck	12	\$ 13.83	\$ 16.00
Tomato, Red	10#	549	\$ 16.59	\$ 26.00

Tomato, Red		peck	9	\$ 10.56	\$ 12.00
Tomato, Yellow		peck	3	\$ 19.00	\$ 19.00
Watermelon		ct	1954	\$ 2.90	\$ 6.25
Watermelon, Yellow Doll		ct	200	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50
Zucchini		peck	8	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00



**Market Report for**

Clearspring Produce Auction

2050 S 300 W

LaGrange, IN 46761

\* Phone (260) 463-4131

\* Fax (260) 463-4362

\* Market Report (260) 463-4131

Order Buyers:

David Schrock & Richard Yoder

Date of Report:	13-Aug	2024
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Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Price	
			Average	High
Apples	1/2 bu	12	\$ 10.25	\$ 11.00
Asters	pot	20	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
Beans, Green	lb	529	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.50
Beans, Yellow and Purple	lb	51	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
Beets, Red	peck	27	\$ 10.19	\$ 13.00
Blackberries	Pint	73	\$ 2.53	\$ 3.00
Cabbage	head	261	\$ 1.23	\$ 2.50
Cantaloupe	unit	855	\$ 3.71	\$ 5.50
Carrots	bunch	160	\$ 4.25	\$ 4.25
Corn, Indian	bunch	225	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00
Corn, Sweet	dozen	303	\$ 3.12	\$ 6.50
Cucumber	1/2 bu	18	\$ 19.83	\$ 21.00
Cucumber	peck	16	\$ 11.75	\$ 14.00
Egg Plant	peck	38	\$ 6.42	\$ 8.00
Flower, stems	bunch	250	\$ 0.81	\$ 1.25
Flowers, cut	bunch	67	\$ 2.71	\$ 3.50
Garlic	head	780	\$ 0.38	\$ 1.50
Kolrabi	ct	224	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.85
Mums	pot	330	\$ 4.69	\$ 6.00
Onions, green	count	3430	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.25
Peaches	1/2 bu	44	\$ 28.89	\$ 39.00
Pears	1/2 bu	18	\$ 21.50	\$ 22.00
Pepper, Specialty	peck	119	\$ 7.35	\$ 15.00
Peppers	bu	9	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00
Peppers	peck	2	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Perennials	pots	8	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
Pickles	misc	5	\$ 12.80	\$ 14.00
Potato, Red	5#	226	\$ 4.29	\$ 8.00
Potato, White	5 lb	52	\$ 4.15	\$ 5.00
Pumpkins, White & Ornamental	ct	90	\$ 2.25	\$ 2.25
Raspberry, Black and Red	pt	6	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00

Sqaush, Winter		unit	461	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.00
Succulents		various	88	\$ 1.32	\$ 4.50
Tomato, Canner		1/2 bu	159	\$ 14.75	\$ 19.00
Tomato, Cherry/Grape		pt	1200	\$ 1.66	\$ 2.00
Tomato, Green		peck	16	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00
Tomato, Red		10#	576	\$ 17.71	\$ 28.00
Tomato, Red		peck	22	\$ 13.00	\$ 22.00
Watermelon		ct	2710	\$ 2.80	\$ 5.25
Watermelon, Yellow Doll		ct	40	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50
Zucchini		1/2 bu	3	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
Zucchini		peck	12	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00



**Market Report for**

Clearspring Produce Auction

2050 S 300 W

LaGrange, IN 46761

\* Phone (260) 463-4131

\* Fax (260) 463-4362

\* Market Report (260) 463-4131

Order Buyers:

David Schrock & Richard Yoder

Date of Report:	15-Aug	2024
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Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Price	
			Average	High
Asters	pot	56	\$ 7.77	\$ 10.00
Beans, Green	lb	364	\$ 2.60	\$ 3.50
Beets, Red	peck	11	\$ 9.36	\$ 12.00
Blackberries	Pint	63	\$ 3.55	\$ 4.50
Broccoli	head	33	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50
Cabbage	head	267	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.00
Cantaloupe	unit	625	\$ 4.39	\$ 5.50
Carrots	bunch	160	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50
Corn, Indian	bunch	225	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.75
Corn, Sweet	dozen	568	\$ 5.30	\$ 7.00
Cucumber	1/2 bu	10	21,60	\$ 26.00
Cucumber	peck	7	\$ 13.00	\$ 17.00
Egg Plant	peck	10	\$ 8.82	\$ 13.00
Flower, stems	bunch	164	\$ 0.76	\$ 1.00
Flowers, cut	bunch	14	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50
Garlic	head	625	\$ 0.93	\$ 1.50
Kolrabi	ct	514	\$ 0.81	\$ 1.00
Mums	pot	296	\$ 4.47	\$ 5.50
Onions, green	count	3075	\$ 0.40	\$ 1.00
Pepper, Specialty	peck	77	\$ 7.31	\$ 20.00
Peppers	bu	40	\$ 13.30	\$ 18.00
Perennials	pots	10	\$ 22.60	\$ 23.00
Pickles	misc	2	\$ 11.00	\$ 11.00
Potato, Red	5#	142	\$ 3.35	\$ 7.50
Potato, White	5 lb	41	\$ 2.91	\$ 4.00
Pumpkins, Face	ct	30	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
Raspberry, Black and Red	pt	6	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Squash, Ornamental/Mixed	ct	240	\$ 2.58	\$ 3.00
Squash, Winter	unit	471	\$ 1.62	\$ 2.50
Succulents	various	72	\$ 1.37	\$ 3.50
Summer Squash	peck	2	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00

Tomato, Canner		1/2 bu	93	\$ 18.67	\$ 30.00
Tomato, Cherry/Grape		pt	533	\$ 2.39	\$ 7.00
Tomato, Green		peck	26	\$ 5.00	\$ 7.00
Tomato, Red		10#	313	\$ 24.85	\$ 30.00
Tomato, Red		peck	30	\$ 9.77	\$ 12.00
Watermelon		ct	2016	\$ 2.47	\$ 5.00
Watermelon, Orange Crisp		ct	111	\$ 4.28	\$ 5.25
Watermelon, Yellow Doll		ct	25	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.75
Zucchini		1/2 bu	2	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00
Zucchini		peck	12	\$ 16.00	\$ 19.00