

VEGETABLE CROPS HOTLINE

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

In This Issue

- [From the Editor's Desk](#)
- [Why Are We Fighting? Succession Conflict and How to Handle It](#)
- [Strawberry Growers: Navigating the Challenges of Neopestalotiopsis Disease](#)
- [Clearspring Produce Auction Price Update](#)
- [Insect Spotlight: Long-legged flies](#)
- [Welcome Meteorological Fall, Drought Concern Grows](#)
- [2024 Midwest Mechanical Weed Control Field Day](#)

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.

The harvesting season is progressing well. As part of our evidence-based Extension programs, we have harvested many peppers and watermelons, among other crops, at the TPAC/Meigs Horticulture Facility. We also only have two VCH issues left for 2024. The summer has gone by so fast.



Figure 1. Petrus Langenhoven and Sofia Catucuamba are standing by all the peppers harvested on August 29, 2024 (Photo by Petrus Langenhoven).

This issue includes our regular insect spotlight article, an update on the Clearspring Produce Auction, a look at the weather for the

next 14 days. Our featured article takes a look at 'Succession Conflict and How to Handle It'.

Online registration for the Mechanical Weed Control Field Day has closed. However, you can still register onsite. Read more about this event in our newsletter.

Save The Date

Diversified Farming and Food Systems

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. 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* mwvguide.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.

Do not hesitate to contact me at 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!

Why Are We Fighting? Succession Conflict and How to Handle It

(Renee Wiatt, reneewiatt@purdue.edu)

Conflict is present in almost every aspect of our lives: personal, business, family, community; the list goes on and on. Inherently, conflict is not good or bad. Conflict can be the fuel for change, a learning or leadership opportunity, or can bring issues that were otherwise ignored to light. Conflict only becomes unhealthy when it prohibits progress or when it damages relationships. In succession, the fear of conflict or conflict itself can hinder progress in the process and damage relationships.

Why is there so much conflict in succession? There are several reasons why there is so much conflict in succession.

1. **Large amounts of assets:** First and foremost, the large amounts of assets that are often associated with farms make it difficult to purchase, distribute, and plan for where those assets should go (more money, more problems).
2. **Not always a fair/equitable/equal way to distribute:** To build off of #1 in our list, there is often a “fair versus equal” issue when handling assets. Off-farm or on-farm heirs/successors may be treated differently in succession (sometimes rightly so). However, this can cause friction when siblings and family members perceive that they are not receiving their fair share or someone is “getting more than me”. Both personal and farm assets can be considered in distribution to the next generation.
3. **Mixing business and family:** Whenever there are decisions to be made between the family and the business, issues are automatically more complex. Business and family entities compete for time, money, and other resources. The same applies in succession. Family relationships, as well as the upbringing of different family units, can play a role in how “fair” people feel the succession plan is. Oftentimes, the fear of damaging relationships in the family will stall succession in the business.
4. **Communicating across generations:** Generational differences, especially in farm and family businesses, can lead to miscommunication and misunderstanding. There can be many generations working together in farm and

family businesses; sometimes as many as 3-4! Each of those generations has preferred methods of communication, expectations for length of work days (along with number of work days), and how to do the tasks required for day-to-day management and operations. Differences in technological comfort between generations can also cause conflicts.

5. **Family legacy:** Family legacy means so much to members of the family, especially on farms. This legacy is often tied to a physical place on family farms. The thought of breaking land into separate parcels, dividing property and machinery, and potentially severing business operations can also cause hard feelings among family members of a farm. Because of these family ties to the business, emotions can run high, and conflict can be created.
6. **Different values and conflict-handling styles:** Just like members of a family can clash because of different values, personalities, and conflict-handling styles, the same can happen in succession and the farm business. If someone in the family is an “avoider” in terms of conflict, then succession discussion may not occur. Also, personalities can cause disruptions in communication (both in receiving and sending a message).
7. **Ambiguity in the succession plan:** When ambiguity is present in the succession plan, conflict is likely to occur. Relieving ambiguity in terms of timeline, who will control what, and the plan in general can allow the succession plan to move forward. When succession plans are stalled, then resentment and conflict are likely to ensue because people are unsure of what to expect.

A local study by Wiatt, Marshall, and Langemeier (2023) found that roughly 78% of farm owners who inherited the business from a family member found the transfer to be successful (Figure 1). This is a shockingly low percentage, considering these farm owners now own the farm business. Roughly 20% of respondents found the transfer unsuccessful, and roughly 3% found the process neither successful nor unsuccessful. The most cited reason for feeling unsuccessful was that the succession process was not what farm owners expected.

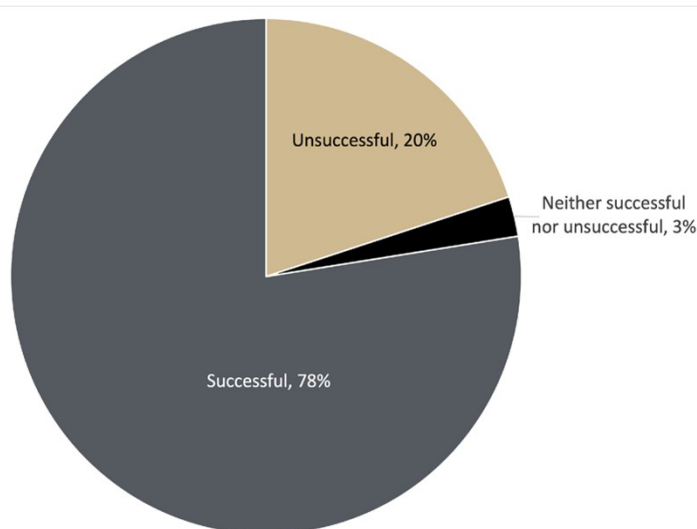


Figure 1. A local study by Wiatt, Marshall and Langemeier (2023) found that roughly 78% of farm owners who inherited the business from a family member found the transfer to be successful.

Ultimately, successful farm businesses foster a culture where:

- People in the family (and/or business) can turn to each other for help,
- People in the family (and/or business) feel that others accept and support their ideas or thoughts,
- People in the family (and/or business) are satisfied in the way that others in their family share time together, and
- People in the family (and/or business) are satisfied with the outcome when a decision must be made in favor of what is best for the family versus the business.

To avoid conflict in the succession process, emphasis should be placed on open and honest communication between all involved parties. Furthermore, early planning and frequent communication can ensure that the succession plan is in place long before it is needed.

Sources

Wiatt, R. and Marshall, M.I. (2021). The FB-BRAG: A Functioning Assessment for Family Businesses.

https://edustore.purdue.edu/item.asp?Item_Number=EC-813-W

Wiatt, R., Marshall, M.I., and Langemeier, M. (2023). North Central Region Farm Succession Survey.

Strawberry Growers: Navigating the Challenges of *Neopestalotiopsis* Disease

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

If you're expecting plug plants for your strawberry crops, you've likely heard about the emerging threat of *Neopestalotiopsis* disease. For those unfamiliar, I recommend reading Dr. Phil Brannen's article, "[Dramatic *Neopestalotiopsis* Disease in Strawberry Tips and Plug Plant Production Nurseries](#)" from the University of Georgia Extension.

Recently, I've been in discussions with a few fruit growers who ordered plants from affected nurseries to explore our options. Some nurseries hit hard by this disease are unable to fulfill orders, while others are offering farmers options: accept the plants with no performance guarantees or receive a refund within a limited time. The real dilemma for fruit growers is that everything is prepared—except the plants. Refusing the potentially affected plants now could mean a very difficult task of finding healthy replacements at this late stage.

If you do accept the plants, Dr. Brannen suggests an aggressive spray program to combat the disease. While none of us like the idea of additional sprays, this might be the necessary course of action this year.

Moreover, I strongly recommend adopting a strategic approach to planting. If you've already planted bare-root plants, avoid placing plug plants adjacent to them. To our knowledge, bare-root plants

are not affected by this issue. If we face a season conducive to disease, at least this strategy might help prevent the disease spread to healthy crops. Similarly, if you are planting multiple varieties, consider spacing them apart, as research shows that cultivars vary in their susceptibility to *Neopestalotiopsis*.

A few years ago, we tested 22 varieties for susceptibility to *Neopestalotiopsis*. Our findings revealed that *Florida Brilliance*, *Florida Sensation*, *Camino Real*, and *Florida Radiance* were among the most susceptible. Day-neutral cultivars *Albion*, *San Andreas*, and, to a lesser extent, *Evie 2* also showed significant susceptibility. However, several short-day cultivars, including *AC Valley Sunset*, *Darselect*, *Earliglow*, *Flavorfest*, *Galletta*, *Honeoye*, *Jewel*, and *Sonata*, remained asymptomatic during our trials. You can find more details on this trial in the publication "[Strawberry Cultivar Susceptibility to *Neopestalotiopsis* Leaf Spot in Indiana.](#)"

Dr. Dan Egel, now retired from Purdue University, has also conducted fungicide trials for managing this disease. His research found that Captan 80 WDG[®], Thiram SC[®], Tilt[®], and Switch 62.5 WG[®] provided significantly better control than other treatments. Interestingly, the disease levels in treatments with Abound[®] and Pristine[®] were not different from the untreated control. So, do not use these fungicides. Organic options like Badge X2[®], Serenade Opti[®], and SilMatrix[®] performed better than Pristine[®] and Abound[®] but were not as effective as Captan 80 WDG[®], Thiram SC[®], Tilt[®], and Switch 62.5 WG[®]. For more information, refer to his article, "[Evaluation of Fungicides for the Management of *Neopestalotiopsis* Leaf Spot 2021](#)".

Note that this article discusses the foliar portion of this disease. For example, the fungicides and cultivars discussed here are mentioned in relation to the foliar portion of the disease. There is also a dieback disease that may be caused by *Neopestalotiopsis*. Plants that show such symptoms should be sent to the PPDL on Purdue campus. More information about both phases of the disease can be found in the link below.

*Dr. Dan Egel has provided a presentation titled 'A Midwestern Perspective on a New Strawberry Disease Caused by *Neopestalotiopsis* spp.'* that summarizes these findings. We hope this information proves helpful during this challenging time.

Clearspring Produce Auction Price Update

(Jeff Burbrink, jburbrink@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, and 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 by calling (260) 463-4131. Besides the produce and hay auctions, Clearspring has an onsite equipment

and supply business for growers.

August 20, 2024

August 22, 2024

August 27, 2024

August 29, 2024



Figure 1. Tomatoes, potatoes, Ornamental corn, green beans, and eggplant at the produce auction (Photo by Jeff Burbrink).



Figure 2. Ornamental squash at the produce auction (Photo by Jeff Burbrink).



Figure 3. Ornamental corn at the produce auction (Photo by Jeff Burbrink).



Figure 4. Cauliflower at the produce auction (Photo by Jeff Burbrink).

Insect Spotlight: Long-legged flies

(Laura Ingwell, lingwell@purdue.edu, (765) 494-6167)

This year, we really want to familiarize our readers with beneficial flies! After learning about syrphids, blow flies, and predatory gall midges, we are going to end the season on long-legged flies (Figures 1 and 2)). Unlike the other species we have discussed this year, the family of long-legged flies (Dolichopodidae) contain numerous species which are predators in the larval and adult stages. While this family of flies is understudied, enough evidence has been collected to conclude that they are predators that contribute to pest management in many of our agricultural systems. They feed on soft-bodied pests like aphids, mites, springtails, leafhoppers, whiteflies, beetle larvae, and more! As mentioned, there are several species present in our agricultural landscapes. The most recognizable feature of these small flies (1-9mm), besides their long legs relative to their body size, is that many are metallic in color, including green, blue, or gold.



Figure 1. Front view of a long-legged fly (Photo by John Obermeyer).



Figure 2. Top view of a long-legged fly. Notice the iridescent coloring (Photo by John Obermeyer).

Like all other flies (Order Diptera meaning two-wings), long-legged flies undergo complete metamorphosis (egg-larva-pupa-adult). Adults can be found throughout the day flying around your crops, sometimes briefly resting on a leaf, but are easily disturbed and move a short distance. Often, you can see them in flight with their captured prey! The adults lay eggs in the soil where they hatch, and the larva feed on soil-dwelling invertebrates. They remain in the soil while they pupate, and when the adult emerges, they take to the sky. Adults feed by cutting a small hole in the body cavity of their prey and then ingesting the liquified contents of the body cavity.

To promote the establishment and colonization of long-legged flies on your farm, provide shaded and moist areas. The adults prefer to lay eggs in moist soils and decaying organic matter. Keep your eyes out for these small, flashy predatory flies as we wrap up harvesting for the season. They are not harmful to humans and quite cute, in my opinion.

Welcome Meteorological Fall, Drought Concern Grows

(Austin Pearson, pearsona@purdue.edu, (765) 675-1177)

As September begins, we officially welcome meteorological fall. While the autumnal equinox isn't until September 22, the past few mornings have already brought a crisp, fall-like feel to the air. Around town, fall decorations are starting to appear, and a few maple trees are showing early hints of color. My wife, however, is eagerly waiting for me to make the dreaded trip to the attic to fetch our own decorations. This weekend, many of us may see temperatures that don't rise above the 60s, a refreshing change from the 90°F+ heat we endured just last week. Despite these cooler temperatures, dry conditions have set in across the state and look to continue.

August brought slightly below-average temperatures to Indiana, with a preliminary statewide average of 73.1°F, which was 1.2°F below normal. Temperature swings were notable throughout the month. At the Indianapolis International Airport, highs exceeded 90°F on seven days, compared to the historical average of just over three days above 90°F for the period (1931-2024). Interestingly, the airport also recorded a slightly higher-than-average number of days with highs below 80°F.

Precipitation levels were below normal for most of Indiana, with a preliminary statewide average of 2.81 inches, which was 1.48 inches below the norm. The largest deficits were seen in northeastern and southern Indiana, with rainfall totals up to 2 inches below normal (Figure 1). Central Indiana fared better, with precipitation totals closer to the average. Notably, WASHINGTON 1.5 NW in Daviess County reported just 0.87 inches of rain, an astonishing 2.25 inches below normal for the month. In contrast, CAMPBELLSBURG 8.4 NNE in Washington County recorded the highest rainfall in the state, with a total of 7.15 inches.

Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from Mean
August 1, 2024 to August 31, 2024

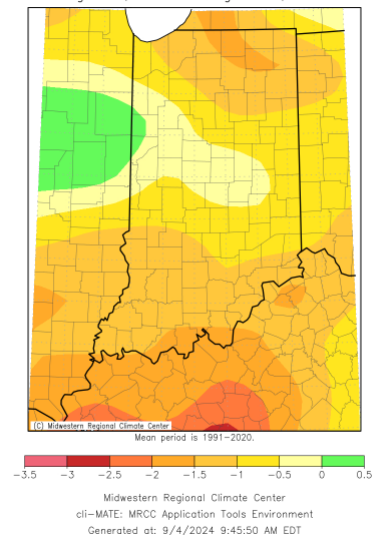


Figure 1. August 2024 accumulated precipitation represented as the departure from the 1991-2020 climatological average.

This week's drought monitor indicates widespread abnormally dry (D0) conditions, with some areas experiencing moderate drought (Figure 2). Currently, 18.14% of Indiana is in moderate drought (D1), while 90.01% of the state falls under either the D1 or D0 category. Rapid dry-down of crops, declining streamflows, and dormant lawns and pastures are becoming common sights in the

affected regions. Several counties in southern Indiana are beginning to implement local burn bans (Figure 3).

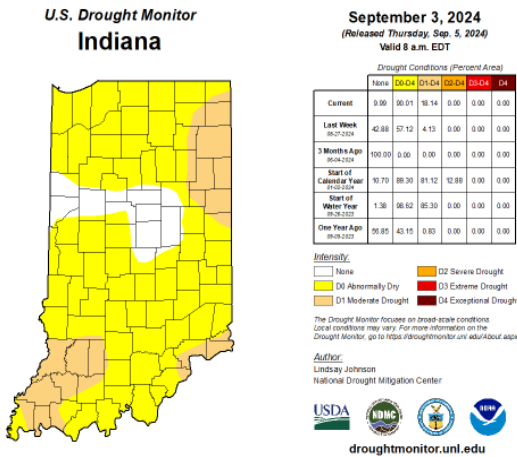


Figure 2. September 5, 2024, release of the US Drought Monitor.

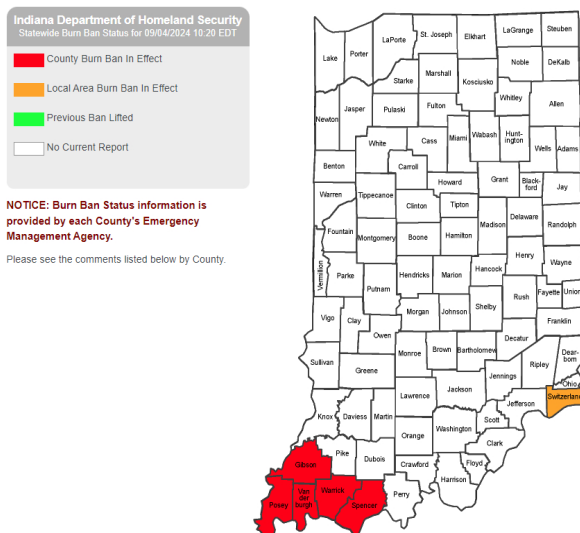


Figure 3. Indiana Department of Homeland Security Statewide Burn Ban Status Map.

Looking ahead, the Climate Prediction Center's outlook for September 9-13 suggests that cooler temperatures and below-normal precipitation are likely to continue (Figure 4). However, the 8-14-day outlook shows elevated chances for above-normal temperatures and continued below-normal precipitation (Figure 5). It seems drought conditions may persist through much of September.

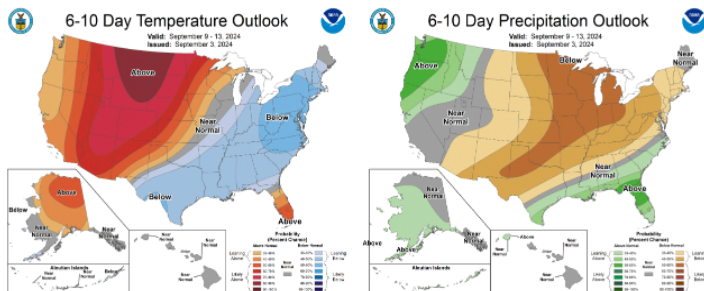


Figure 4. The Climate Prediction Center's 6-10 Day Temperature and Precipitation Outlook, valid September 9-13, 2024.

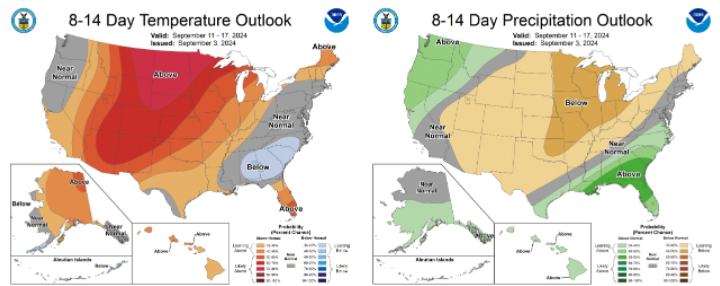


Figure 5. The Climate Prediction Center's 8-14 Day Temperature and Precipitation Outlook, valid September 11-17, 2024.

2024 Midwest Mechanical Weed Control Field Day

(Ashley Adair, holmes9@purdue.edu)

ON-SITE REGISTRATION AVAILABLE (Lunch not guaranteed with on-site registration)

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 Oeschwald Tillon at (414) 213-5337. Scan the QR code to register or visit <https://www.thelandconnection.org/events/2024-mmwcd/>



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 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 Oswald 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.

It is the policy of the Purdue University that all persons have equal opportunity and access to its educational programs, services, activities, and facilities without regard to race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin or ancestry, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation, disability or status as a veteran. Purdue is an Affirmative Action Institution. This material may be available in alternative formats. 1-888-EXT-INFO Disclaimer: Reference to products in this publication is not intended to be an endorsement to the exclusion of others which may have similar uses. Any person using products listed in this publication assumes full responsibility for their use in accordance with current directions of the manufacturer.

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 Oswald Tilton, MMWCFD Event Founder and Organizer,
Glacial Drift Enterprises

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

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

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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:	20-Aug	2024
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Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Price	
			Average	High
Apples	1/2 bu	72	\$ 9.96	\$ 14.00
Asters	pot	63	\$ 8.98	\$ 12.50
Beans, Green	lb	318	\$ 2.39	\$ 3.00
Beans, yellow	lb	25	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Beets, Red	peck	15	\$ 8.40	\$ 10.00
Blackberries	Pint	71	\$ 2.07	\$ 3.00
Broccoli	head	74	\$ 2.18	\$ 2.25
Cabbage	head	346	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.75
Cantaloupe	unit	1101	\$ 2.61	\$ 4.75
Carrots	bunch	224	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Corn, Indian	bunch	225	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50
Corn, Sweet	dozen	191	\$ 3.52	\$ 5.75
Cucumber	1/2 bu	17	\$ 18.35	\$ 19.00
Cucumber	peck	27	\$ 15.56	\$ 18.00
Eggplant	peck	85	\$ 2.58	\$ 7.00
Flower, stems	bunch	425	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.10
Flowers, cut	bunch	157	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.50
Garlic	head	745	\$ 0.85	\$ 1.75
Houseplants	4 inch	3	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
Kolrabi	ct	680	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.70
Mums	pot	539	\$ 6.25	\$ 10.00
Mums, Urns	ct	3	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00
Onions, green	count	2213	\$ 0.61	\$ 2.00
Peaches	1/2 bu	32	\$ 26.13	\$ 32.50
Pears	peck	2	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
Pepper, Specialty	peck	67	\$ 6.35	\$ 20.00
Peppers	bu	27	\$ 12.15	\$ 14.00
Peppers	peck	5	\$ 9.20	\$ 14.00
Perennials	pots	18	\$ 20.50	\$ 20.50
Pickles	misc	2	\$ 18.00	\$ 18.00
Potato, Red	5#	162	\$ 3.46	\$ 7.00

Potato, White		5 lb	15	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.75
Pumpkin, Pie		ct	88	\$ 2.05	\$ 7.00
Pumpkin, TINY		CT	80	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00
Pumpkins, Face		ct	18	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
Raspberry, Black and Red		pt	18	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50
Squash, Ornamental/Mixed		ct	280	\$ 4.93	\$ 5.00
Squash, Winter		ct	995	\$ 1.38	\$ 2.50
Succulents		various	72	\$ 0.93	\$ 4.00
Tomato, Canner		1/2 bu	194	\$ 8.27	\$ 11.00
Tomato, Cherry/Grape		pt	876	\$ 1.31	\$ 2.25
Tomato, Green		peck	39	\$ 3.77	\$ 10.00
Tomato, Red		10#	503	\$ 15.19	\$ 26.00
Tomato, Red		peck	33	\$ 8.27	\$ 22.00
Tomato, Yellow		10#	3	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Watermelon		ct	1447	\$ 2.30	\$ 4.00
Watermelon, Yellow Doll		ct	26	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50
Zucchini		1/2 bu	7	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00
Zucchini		peck	11	\$ 13.45	\$ 16.00



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:	22-Aug	2024
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Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Price	
			Average	High
Apples	1/2 bu	81	\$ 12.71	\$ 20.00
Asters	pot	63	\$ 9.14	\$ 12.00
Beans, Green	lb	330	\$ 2.38	\$ 2.75
Beans, yellow	lb	7	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50
Beets, Red	peck	12	\$ 5.50	\$ 10.00
Blackberries	Pint	44	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.25
Broccoli	head	104	\$ 1.81	\$ 2.00
Cabbage	head	319	\$ 0.99	\$ 3.00
Cantaloupe	unit	644	\$ 3.58	\$ 5.00
Carrots	bunch	139	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.25
Corn, Indian	bunch	225	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Corn, Sweet	dozen	391	\$ 2.72	\$ 4.00
Cucumber	peck	19	\$ 16.21	\$ 18.00
Eggplant	peck	10	\$ 8.70	\$ 14.00
Flower, stems	bunch	62	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.95
Flowers, cut	bunch	90	\$ 2.64	\$ 3.50
Garlic	head	770	\$ 0.64	\$ 1.50
Gizmos	ct	160	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.25
Kolrabi	ct	268	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.50
Lettuce	head	96	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.75
Mums	pot	622	\$ 5.61	\$ 6.00
Mums, Urns	ct	45	\$ 11.42	\$ 19.00
Onions	ct	2405	\$ 0.71	\$ 1.50
Peaches	1/2 bu	30	\$ 21.67	\$ 33.00
Pears	peck	5	\$ 8.20	\$ 10.00
Pepper, Specialty	peck	53	\$ 9.39	\$ 20.00
Peppers	bu	27	\$ 17.74	\$ 23.00
Peppers	peck	11	\$ 6.82	\$ 17.00
Perennials	pots	16	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00
Potato, Red	5#	71	\$ 3.95	\$ 7.00
Potato, White	5 lb	61	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.50

Pumpkin, Pie		ct	430	\$ 1.64	\$ 2.25
Pumpkin, TINY		CT	800	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.50
Pumpkins, Face		ct	192	\$ 4.39	\$ 5.25
Pumpkins, Giant		ct	12	\$ 7.00	\$ 11.00
Raspberry, Black and Red		pt	22	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Squash, Ornamental/Mixed		ct	2006	\$ 3.02	\$ 5.00
Squash, Winter		ct	2148	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.75
Succulents		various	104	\$ 1.02	\$ 5.50
Tomato, Canner		1/2 bu	95	\$ 16.54	\$ 26.00
Tomato, Cherry/Grape		pt	473	\$ 1.80	\$ 2.50
Tomato, Green		peck	9	\$ 8.78	\$ 12.00
Tomato, Red		10#	338	\$ 20.72	\$ 30.00
Tomato, Red		peck	45	\$ 11.18	\$ 12.00
Tomato, Yellow		peck	4	\$ 13.00	\$ 13.00
Watermelon		ct	899	\$ 3.46	\$ 5.00
Zucchini		peck	11	\$ 15.55	\$ 19.00



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:	27-Aug	2024
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Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Price	
			Average	High
Apples	1/2 bu	115	\$ 8.48	\$ 16.00
Asters	pot	73	\$ 8.68	\$ 12.00
Beans, Green	lb	190	\$ 2.82	\$ 3.00
Beets, Red	peck	28	\$ 4.11	\$ 7.00
Blackberries	Pint	40	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00
Broccoli	head	192	\$ 2.06	\$ 3.00
Cabbage	head	396	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.25
Cantaloupe	unit	546	\$ 3.42	\$ 5.00
Carrots	bunch	256	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Corn, Sweet	dozen	184	\$ 4.40	\$ 4.50
Cucumber	peck	25	\$ 20.20	\$ 21.00
Eggplant	peck	30	\$ 4.07	\$ 8.00
Flower, stems	bunch	424	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.40
Flowers, cut	bunch	150	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.75
Garlic	head	1150	\$ 0.50	\$ 2.00
Gizmos	ct	300	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.20
Gourds, Winged	ct	180	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.90
Kolrabi	ct	124	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.65
Lettuce	head	96	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50
Mums	pot	865	\$ 4.55	\$ 5.75
Mums, Urns	ct	428	\$ 7.62	\$ 25.00
Onions	ct	2360	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.50
Peaches	1/2 bu	28	\$ 12.29	\$ 17.00
Pears	peck	7	\$ 7.57	\$ 9.00
Pepper, Specialty	peck	42	\$ 6.71	\$ 11.00
Peppers	bu	40	\$ 11.49	\$ 13.00
Peppers	peck	27	\$ 8.48	\$ 16.00
Perennials	pots	8	\$ 17.00	\$ 17.00
Pickles	misc	2	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Potato, Red	5#	123	\$ 3.87	\$ 5.50
Potato, White	5 lb	36	\$ 4.33	\$ 4.50

Pumpkin, Pie		ct	1431	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.30
Pumpkin, TINY		CT	5895	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.50
Pumpkins, Face		ct	419	\$ 3.52	\$ 6.00
Pumpkins, Giant		ct	7	\$ 15.71	\$ 20.00
Pumpkins, White & Ornamental		ct	701	\$ 0.90	\$ 2.75
Raspberry, Black and Red		pt	20	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.75
Squash, Ornamental/Mixed		ct	5403	\$ 1.91	\$ 4.00
Squash, Winter		ct	23	\$ 1.37	\$ 3.75
Straw		mini bales	180	\$ 2.69	\$ 2.75
Succulents		various	68	\$ 1.48	\$ 6.00
Tomato, Canner		1/2 bu	241	\$ 8.83	\$ 16.00
Tomato, Cherry/Grape		pt	425	\$ 1.60	\$ 4.50
Tomato, Green		peck	12	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.00
Tomato, Red		10#	698	\$ 15.11	\$ 24.00
Tomato, Red		peck	64	\$ 5.58	\$ 12.00
Watermelon		ct	1507	\$ 2.79	\$ 4.50
Zucchini		1/2 bu	6	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00
Zucchini		peck	22	\$ 16.45	\$ 20.00



Market Report for

Clearspring Produce Auction

2050 S 300 W

LaGrange, IN 46761

* Phone (260) 463-4131

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Order Buyers:

David Schrock & Richard Yoder

Date of Report:	27-Aug	2024
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Description of Product	Unit	Units Sold	Price	
			Average	High
Apples	1/2 bu	87	\$ 8.37	\$ 16.00
Asters	pot	94	\$ 9.21	\$ 12.00
Beans, Green	lb	237	\$ 2.06	\$ 2.50
Beans, yellow	lb	18	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Beets, Red	peck	18	\$ 5.33	\$ 9.00
Broccoli	head	124	\$ 1.78	\$ 2.00
Cabbage	head	475	\$ 0.69	\$ 1.00
Cantaloupe	unit	157	\$ 4.82	\$ 6.25
Carrots	bunch	237	\$ 1.29	\$ 1.50
Cauliflower	head	25	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00
Corn, Broom	ct	13	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.45
Corn, Indian	bunch	84	\$ 3.25	\$ 3.50
Corn, Sweet	dozen	384	\$ 4.96	\$ 6.75
Cucumber	peck	30	\$ 10.53	\$ 16.00
Eggplant	peck	80	\$ 1.92	\$ 6.00
Flower, stems	bunch	42	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.30
Flowers, cut	bunch	171	\$ 1.71	\$ 3.25
Garlic	head	520	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.50
Gizmos	ct	475	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.05
Gourds, Winged	ct	900	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.70
Grapes	bunch	1	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.25
Kolrabi	ct	174	\$ 0.94	\$ 1.00
Lettuce	head	104	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.75
Mums	pot	866	\$ 4.32	\$ 5.00
Mums, Urns	ct	300	\$ 8.36	\$ 20.00
Onions	ct	2121	\$ 0.58	\$ 1.20
Pepper, Specialty	peck	63	\$ 7.95	\$ 15.00
Peppers	bu	60	\$ 11.38	\$ 14.00
Peppers	peck	10	\$ 4.50	\$ 5.00
Perennials	pots	8	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00
Plum	lbs	60	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00

Potato, Red		5#	83	\$ 3.14	\$ 4.25
Potato, White		5 lb	31	\$ 2.71	\$ 2.75
Pumpkin, Pie		ct	1340	\$ 1.55	\$ 3.50
Pumpkin, TINY		CT	2239	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.50
Pumpkins, Face		ct	2216	\$ 2.48	\$ 6.00
Pumpkins, Giant		ct	8	\$ 17.50	\$ 40.00
Pumpkins, White & Ornamental		ct	845	\$ 2.21	\$ 7.50
Raspberry, Black and Red		pt	19	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50
Squash, Ornamental/Mixed		ct	3312	\$ 2.12	\$ 3.25
Squash, Winter		ct	2822	\$ 1.36	\$ 4.25
Straw		mini bales	135	\$ 2.75	\$ 2.75
Succulents		various	83	\$ 1.31	\$ 6.00
Summer Squash		peck	5	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Tomato, Canner		1/2 bu	143	\$ 8.68	\$ 13.00
Tomato, Cherry/Grape		pt	465	\$ 1.51	\$ 8.00
Tomato, Green		peck	5	\$ 5.80	\$ 7.00
Tomato, Red		10#	617	\$ 12.29	\$ 20.00
Tomato, Red		peck	29	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Tomato, Yellow		peck	5	\$ 9.10	\$ 10.00
Watermelon		ct	1545	\$ 1.57	\$ 3.50
Zucchini		1/2 bu	2	\$ 14.50	\$ 14.50
Zucchini		peck	24	\$ 8.48	\$ 13.00