

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, (765) 496-7955)

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

This is our last issue for 2024. I cannot believe that the growing season has gone by that fast. So far this year, the *Vegetable Crops Hotline* web page has had 174,162 views and 124,515 active users. Engagement with our audience in Indiana reached 16,615 views and 12,180 active users. Our Indiana stakeholders also downloaded 639 newsletter articles. We hope to include more exciting newsletter features in 2025.

This issue includes our featured article on 'Policies Before Problems: Setting Expectations in your Family Business' by Dr. Maria Marshall. We also look at 'Contingency Planning for Cash Flow Shortfalls' and investigate useful monitoring and climatology tools. Several conference announcements appear in this issue. I have also included a list of fall/winter conferences compiled by the Great Lakes Vegetable Working Group members. We also examine the management of Wirestem, a disease of cole crops, and announce a new strawberry chat podcast episode.

Save The Date



HORT INDIANA 2025
CONFERENCE & EXPO
EDUCATION • TRADE SHOW • POSTER SESSION • SOCIAL & NETWORKING EVENT

Save the date! **January 14-15, 2025**

Multiple Education Tracks • CCA, PARP, and CCH Credits Available

Event Location: Hendricks County Fairgrounds
1900 E Main St, Danville, IN 46122

www.IndianaHortConference.org

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Horticulture and Landscape Architecture



Diversified Farming and Food Systems

2025

INDIANA SMALL FARM CONFERENCE

March 4-5
Hendricks County Fairgrounds • Danville, Indiana

PURDUE UNIVERSITY Extension

Website Links

We frequently 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*. A PDF version can be downloaded at mwveguide.org/guide.



2025 Midwest Vegetable Production Guide

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Featuring management strategies for diseases, weeds, and insects, as well as insights into production, this comprehensive guide can be utilized by commercial vegetable growers of all scales.

.....

If you want to order several copies (11 per box) of the **2025 guide**, please contact Stephen Meyers at slmeyers@purdue.edu. A limited number of hard copies will be printed.

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, and enjoy a little downtime during the winter.

Policies before Problems: Setting Expectations in Your Family Business

(Maria Marshall, mimarsha@purdue.edu)

Families can create policies without realizing it. A decision made about who can come into the business and when they can come into the business can develop into an expectation of how things will be done from then on, which then becomes a policy. In other words, it is an implicit policy and, as such, becomes an expectation of how things will be done. One of the Purdue Institute for Family Business's [Question of the Month](#) results shows that 89% of family businesses *did not* have clearly laid out

family policies. Only 39% had policies that guided decisions inside the business, yet *only* 11% had a policy that guided decisions about the relationship between the family and the business. A key to family business sustainability is understanding how the family and the business interact and how that dynamic affects members (family, employees, suppliers, and customers) in each system.

Policies are a way of setting expectations. A family unit *and* business are stronger and more sustainable when family members go through the process of setting policies. These policies can range from the timing and business conditions under which a family member can enter the business, who and how many family members are on the board, the need for prenuptial agreements, to choosing the next business leaders. The process of thinking through these tough decisions not only helps a family navigate difficult conversations but, if done properly, enables the family members to navigate other future crises. An important outcome of setting policies for the family business is that these guidelines are set in place before they become rules based on a present situation. For example, no couple wants to hear at the time of their engagement that they need to sign a prenuptial agreement in case they get a divorce. Not only will the family business member be caught by surprise, but they will also be upset with whoever brings it up. Not to mention that the prospective spouse will likely be unhappy as well. They will both have lingering resentments that will last long into the marriage and will affect not only the family but also the family business. However, if the policy is that family business members are required to have a prenuptial agreement and this policy has been in place and members of the family have always known about it since they were teenagers and they understand why, then a prenuptial agreement is no longer a statement about that particular family member or prospective spouse. The prenuptial agreement has no bearing on the marriage or is not a statement of dislike of the spouse by family members, then it is no longer a matter of "now that you are getting married, ask Dan to sign a prenup".

It is important to have policies and guidelines for decisions that are thought out and written down. Creating policies and guidelines for the family business is hard and time-consuming. It is up to the family to decide if the policy will be made within the family system or the business system. To be able to create policies, a family should have fostered an environment where family members feel heard and encouraged to speak and listen respectfully to one another. It is usually easier to start the process with a simple or agreed upon policy and slowly move on to more contentious policies that may require more research and discussion. Policies are also not written in stone. They can be adapted as time passes and the family and business change. It is hard work, but every family business should have a family business handbook.

Recommended Reading: Aronoff et al. (2011). *Developing family business policies*. A Family Business Publication.

Contingency Planning for Cash Flow Shortfalls

(Michael Langemeier, mlangeme@purdue.edu)

Introduction

A contingency plan is a course of action to help a business determine how to respond to possible future events. Contingency plans are often referred to as “Plan B”. One of the most common contingency plans used by small businesses relates to how to respond to the departure or absence of key personnel. Contingency plans related to how to respond to changes in projected cash flows are also important. This article discusses cash flow contingency plans and describes how to use scenarios when building these plans.

Sources and Uses of Funds

In addition to providing a mechanism for reporting how a farm’s performance during an accounting period was influenced by major funding activities, sources and uses of funds statements are useful when developing contingency plans. Specifically, this statement can be used to examine whether a farm has sufficient cash flow from the farm to repay debt and purchase assets. An example of a sources and uses of funds statement using historical data is illustrated and described in Langemeier (2020).

In the current context, we are using pro-forma sources and uses of funds statements to project net cash flows and ending cash balances. The five primary categories of sources and uses of funds statements are beginning cash balances, cash flows from operating activities, cash flows from investing activities, cash flows from financing activities, and ending cash balances. Cash flows from operating activities are computed by subtracting cash farm expenses, owner withdrawals (e.g., family living expenditures), and income and self-employment taxes from cash farm receipts. If these cash flows are positive, they can be used to repay debt, provide a down payment for machinery or land purchases, or build up cash reserves. Cash flows from investing activities are computed by subtracting capital asset purchases from capital asset sales. If a farm is planning on purchasing assets, cash flows from investing activities will be negative. In this case, cash flows from operating activities and/or cash flows from financing activities will need to help pay for the assets. Cash flows from financing activities are computed by subtracting principal payments from loans received during the year. If principal payments are higher than loan receipts, cash flows from financing activities are negative. Conversely, if principal payments are smaller than loan receipts, cash flows are positive.

When net cash flows are relatively small compared to cash receipts, it is important to think about how the farm will make its principal payments on machinery, buildings, and/or land loans. At times, net cash flows from operating activities are not large enough to fully cover principal payments. In this instance, the farm needs a contingency plan. For example, some farms hold enough working capital, in the form of cash and current assets, such as crop inventories, to cover one or two years of shortfalls.

Another strategy may be to borrow against land that is owned. Obviously, a farm would need to be careful when using this strategy. Borrowing against land that is already owned will increase principal payments in subsequent years.

Developing Scenarios

Scenario planning is a tool for ordering one’s perceptions about alternative future environments in which one’s decisions play out. The purpose of using scenarios is not to predict what is going to happen. Rather, scenarios can be used to ask “what if” questions. Scenario planning is particularly useful in an environment that is very uncertain with a range of possible outcomes. An example can be formulated using the contingency planning discussion above. If price or yield is 10 percent lower than projected, would our farm have enough net cash flow from operating activities to repay principal payments? On the positive side, if price or yield is 10 percent higher than projected, would net cash flow be high enough to replace one or more pieces of equipment?

When using scenario planning, it is important to carefully think about the number of scenarios that you would like to analyze and how many variables you will change at a time. Here are my recommendations. As far as the number of scenarios is concerned, it is difficult to effectively analyze more than three scenarios. Using the following generic scenarios often works well: worst-case scenario, most likely scenario, and optimistic scenario (e.g., best case). I have also found that changing more than one variable at a time makes it difficult to disentangle the contributions to net cash flows arising from each individual variable. Therefore, I recommend changing only one variable at a time. The variable of interest depends on an individual farm’s situation. For farms that sell on the open market, crop price is often used to formulate the scenarios. Farms with contracts that specify price may want to use yield (i.e., weather) or the loss of one or more of your key contracts or buyers as the variable of interest.

Conclusions

This article discussed the use of contingency planning to project cash flow and repayment capacity. As cash flows from a farm operation become tighter, it is necessary to find other funds to help pay for asset purchases or delay asset purchases, and to repay debt. Budgeted expenses can be used along with scenarios pertaining to crop price and yield to determine how sensitive a farm is to not being able to repay debt or purchase assets. Contingency planning is an important first step in ensuring that a farm will have enough working capital to make it through low net cash flow years and that a farm will have sufficient funds, in the long run, to repay debt and replace assets in a timely manner.

Additional Reading

Langemeier, M. “Sources and Uses of Funds Statement.” Center for Commercial Agriculture, Purdue University, August 2020.

Schwartz, P. and D. Randall. “Ahead of the Curve: Anticipating Strategic Surprise.” In *Blindside: How to Anticipate Forcing Events and Wild Cards in Global Politics.* Washington D.C.:

A Chill Is In The Air – Online Tools for Monitoring and Climatology

(Beth Hall, hall1556@purdue.edu)

While our daytime highs across the state have been in the upper 70s, our nighttime lows have been in the 40s. This is a great time to start thinking about the timing of the first frost and freeze events of the season when the 7-day average 4-inch soil temperature falls before 50°F, and the viability of your home’s furnace. The [Midwestern Regional Climate Center \(MRCC\)](#) can help provide historical climatologies of the first two of those three. They keep positive thoughts for the third item!

The typical date of the first freeze event in your area can be explored using the [MRCC’s Freeze Date Tool](#) (Figure 1). This tool uses county data to illustrate the earliest, average, latest, and other climatological timing of the first fall and last spring dates of when the temperature fell below or above temperature thresholds, respectively. Users can choose temperature values ranging from 20°F to 40°F and then mouse over their county of interest to see historically when those temperature thresholds were crossed. Clicking on a county will take the user to a new screen that will show the historical dates from 1950-2023 for all temperature threshold options. Since the date of the last spring freeze and first fall freeze can often be used to define the length of the growing season, users can also select the “Growing Season Length” tab of the tool to see how the growing season length has varied for their location over the years using user-defined temperature thresholds.

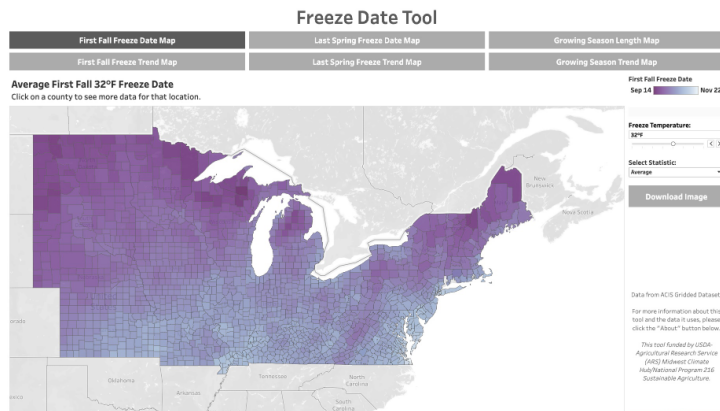


Figure 1. Screenshot of MRCC’s Freeze Date Tool main page.

Another online tool users may find interesting is the [MRCC’s Soil Temperature Climatology Tool](#). (Figure 2). Using gridded data from 1991-2020, users can identify dates when the 7-day average 4-inch soil temperature either cools below (e.g., late fall) or warms above (e.g., spring) particular temperature thresholds. Knowing the climatology of these dates can provide decision support for agriculture activities such as planting and nutrient applications as well as other soil temperature-dependent events. Users can also leverage this tool to explore the typical 4-inch soil

temperature values on a particular date. Temperature thresholds that users can select range from 30°F to 60°F.

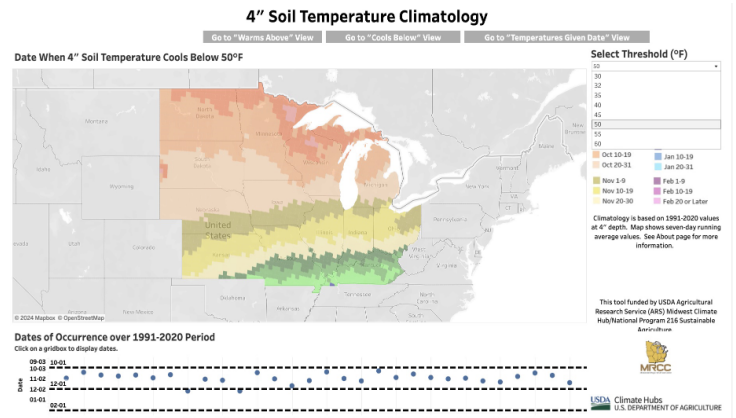


Figure 2. Screenshot of MRCC’s 4-inch Soil Temperature Climatology Tool main page.

Aside from the few rainfall events that Indiana experienced several weeks ago, the state remains in a dry pattern. This has led to the majority of Indiana being classified as at least Abnormally Dry (D0) to being in Moderate Drought (D1), according to the U.S. Drought Monitor (Figure 3). Aside from a possible chance of rain in northern Indiana near the end of this upcoming weekend, both the 7-day precipitation forecast and the 6-to-14-day climate outlooks are favoring below-normal precipitation patterns to continue.

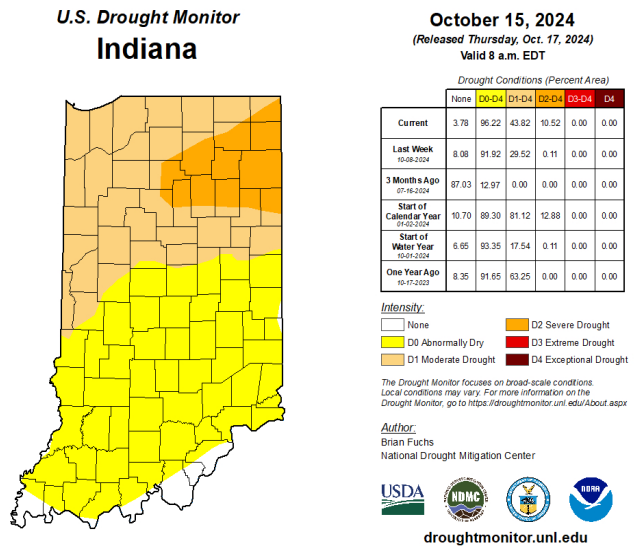


Figure 3. U.S. Drought Monitor conditions through October 15, 2024.

Safe Produce Indiana Welcomes New Team Member

(Scott Monroe, jsmonroe@purdue.edu, (812) 888-7401), (Amanda J Deering, adeering@purdue.edu) & (Tari Gary)

On October 1, the Safe Produce Indiana team welcomed Kathryn Parraga as its newest team member. Kathryn will serve as a Food Safety Research and Outreach Specialist in the Department of Food Science. She will be stationed at the Purdue Extension Food Safety Training Hub in Vincennes.



Figure 1. Katheryn Parraga, Food Safety Research and Outreach Specialist.

Katheryn received her Ph.D. and master's degree in Food Science from Louisiana State University. She also holds a bachelor's degree in Food Science and Technology from Zamorano Pan-American Agricultural School in Honduras. Prior to coming to Purdue, Katheryn served as an Extension Specialist at Virginia Tech, focusing on seafood and muscle food safety.

Katheryn will assist the Safe Produce Indiana team with food safety outreach and ongoing projects in her new position. She will also work to provide food safety training in Spanish to various audiences.

Katheryn may be contacted at (812) 888-7402 or kparraga@purdue.edu. Please join us in welcoming Katheryn Parraga to Purdue Extension.

Strawberry Chat Podcast — Farmer Interview with Brad Bapst: Plasticulture Production in Southern Ohio

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

In this episode, we travel to southern Ohio, speaking with one of the largest plasticulture strawberry growers, Mr. Brad Bapst, who shares his journey and insights on growing strawberries. We also hear from Mr. Thomas Harker, who discusses how the strawberry research conducted at the Ohio State University South Centers impacts strawberry production in the area.

You can hear this discussion and previous chats on the [Strawberry Chat Podcast](#).

Webinar Series on Financial Tools for Leafy Green Growers

(Ariana Torres, torres2@purdue.edu), (Juliano Marques, marquesj@purdue.edu) & (Jean Pierre Zavala Varela, jzavalav@purdue.edu)

The growth of local food movements offers small farmers economic opportunities to access attractive, high-value markets for sustainably and locally grown leafy greens. Still, farmers face a myriad of decisions regarding what markets to sell into and which technologies to invest in. Access to costs and financial information can hinder farmers' ability to set the right prices and secure profit margins—an issue that, coupled with increasing input and technology costs, has impacted controlled environment operations in the country.

As consumers demand greater transparency regarding how and where leafy greens are produced, producers commonly invest in biological control technologies and use sustainability labels to convey sustainable farming practices. However, these technologies tend to incur additional costs and risks.

Our team at Purdue Horticulture Business, led by Dr. Ariana Torres, has developed an online tool, **HortCalculator**, to provide crop- and farm-specific financial analyses to help farmers monitor profit and expenses, plan proper financial management of investments, and judge the risk reduction of an integrated pest management technology compared to its benefits.

HortCalculator will help leafy green growers in several ways:

1. Increase recordkeeping with a TurboTax-like Q&A format
2. Increase financial knowledge (via guidebook, workshops, and webinars) by mastering profitability, sensitivity, breakeven, BCR, and ROI analyses
3. Increase informed decision-making towards leafy greens investments
4. Assess the economic feasibility of adopting integrated pest management strategies
5. Increase market access for LGs through the setting of profitable pricing strategies based on breakeven analyses

Join Us!

Join us for a series of webinars designed especially for growers cultivating (or considering) leafy greens in high tunnels. These webinars will guide participants using our online tool (**HortCalculator**), designed to evaluate the economic impact of adopting integrated pest management strategies. Join the mailing list to access upcoming webinars and workshops by signing up using the link below:

Link: <https://bit.ly/PurdueHortCalculator>

Topics Covered:

- Easy recordkeeping tools for growing leafy greens in high tunnels
- Using an enterprise budget to understand profitability and track performance
- Financial ratios to help your decision-making for high tunnels and other growing technologies
- What beginning farmers need to start growing leafy

- greens: an economic analysis
- o The return on investing in biological controls for leafy greens in high tunnels
- o Using the **HortCalculator**, a tool to assess your farm’s financial resilience
- o Making sense of financial ratios from **HortCalculator**
- o Investing in high tunnels using the **HortCalculator** tool
- o Using the **HortCalculator** tool for an urban farm to sell local leafy greens

The webinars include videos on financial concepts and Q&A sessions with specialists to demonstrate how to use the financial tool.

Registration

Access to webinar videos and participation in the Q&A sessions is free. If you are interested in participating in this project, join the mailing list to access upcoming webinars by signing up using the link below or scanning the QR code in the attached flyer.

https://purdue.ca1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_3xhjgHu7XtfjKTQ

Download the flyer [HERE](#)



Figure 1. HortCalculator webinar series flyer

Funding

This event and the material are based upon work supported by USDA/NIFA under Award Number 2023-70027-40444.

Seed Your Future Horticulture Internship Study

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

Internships are a key part of training our students to be successful. With that in mind, Seed Your Future and NC State University have teamed up to help more students complete internships and help employers offer internships. The information will be used to create the following resources:

- o Best Practices Guide for Creating and Managing Horticultural Internships (for employers)
- o Best Practices Guide for Faculty and Departments to Manage Horticultural Internship Programs
- o Hints and Guidelines for Landing The Dream Horticultural Internship (for students)

So, what are we asking you to do?

Employers in the horticulture industry, please complete the [Employer Survey](#).

Participation will require no more than 5 to 10 minutes!

The important fine print

There are minimal risks associated with your participation in this study. Participation is voluntary, and you can withdraw from the survey at any time without penalty. There is no compensation for completing the survey.

This study has been approved by the North Carolina State University Institutional Review Board (IRB2022- 27396). If you have any questions, contact John Dole, jmdole@ncsu.edu, (919) 515-3131.

Thanks for considering this opportunity to help our students and the horticulture industry!

Please [Click Here](#) to reach the Internship Survey home page or click the individual survey links above.

Homesteading Conference Will Feature Hands-on Workshops For Experts and Beginners

(Amy Rumschlag, amyjohnson@purdue.edu)



Purdue University Extension’s 2024 Rooted & Resilient Homesteading Conference will take place on November 1 and 2 in Kendallville, IN, at the Community Learning Center. Attendees will gain practical skills and knowledge needed to build a thriving, self-sufficient homestead.

The hands-on conference will bring together local experts and passionate homesteaders, who will lead workshops on topics such as poultry processing, water bath and pressure canning, sourdough bread, natural dyes, manure management, tree felling, small and large ruminant management, soil health, gardening, farm finances, veteran's panel, small engine basic maintenance, poultry care, berry production, and much more!

Seasoned and beginning homesteaders are encouraged to attend. On Saturday, there will also be workshops for youth featuring ice cream and butter making, natural dyes, archery, and other exciting topics!

The regular admission price of \$100 for both days (discount for single-day registrations) ends on October 13. Late registration fees will be in effect starting on October 14.

Download the flyer [HERE](#)

More details about registration information and ticket prices can be found on the [Conference Website](#): <https://bit.ly/rootedconference2024>

The Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity institution.



Figure 1. Wirestem symptoms on the lower stem of a brassica plant. Notice the brown coloration on the lower stem (Photo by Jeff Burbrink).

Management of Wirestem of Cole Crops

(Cesar Escalante, escalac@purdue.edu) & (Jeff Burbrink, jburbrink@purdue.edu)

Pathogen and symptoms

Wirestem is a disease of cole crops (e.g., broccoli, cauliflower, and cabbage) caused by the soilborne fungus *Rhizoctonia solani*. This summer, cole growers from the state's northern region reported that their crops were affected by poorly developed root systems. Upon examination, the plants showed brown stems (figure 1) and narrow roots with constrictions about one inch below the soil surface. Above ground, the plants exhibited yellowing symptoms (figure 2) and occasional death. Samples from these fields were sent to the PPDL and confirmed positive for *Rhizoctonia*. Additional symptoms of this disease in the field include wilting, purple leaves, and stunted growth. When the soil is heavily infected with *Rhizoctonia*, dark brown and oval lesions can develop on leaves in direct contact with the soil.



Figure 2. Yellowing and purple symptoms on a brassica plant. These symptoms are typically caused by *Rhizoctonia* infection (Photo by Jeff Burbrink).

Management

Rhizoctonia can survive in the soil for long periods using structures called sclerotia, making disease management complex.

However, we recommend several measures that growers should consider before and during planting:

1. **Site selection:** Avoid planting in fields with poor water filtration. Wet and warm soils, especially during summer, create a suitable environment for this disease.
2. **Crop rotation:** Implement rotation with non-cole crops to reduce disease incidence.
3. **Transplant quality:** Use certified, fungicide-treated seeds and inspect seedlings to ensure they are disease-free before transplanting.
4. **Scouting and removal:** Regularly scout fields and greenhouses, removing any infected plants or seedling trays completely to prevent pathogen buildup. Early disease detection is crucial for effective curative treatments.

If you suspect your plants are infected with this or any other disease, contact your local extension educator or Purdue vegetable pathologist, Cesar Escalante (escalac@purdue.edu). You can also send samples to Cesar Escalante or directly to the PPDL. Accurate disease diagnosis ensures appropriate action to reduce disease progression and prevent yield loss.

Conventional fungicide applications can be made with Blocker 4F® (PCNB) and Endura® (WG). Organic pesticide products based on *Streptomyces*, *Trichoderma*, *Bacillus*, and other compounds are also used to manage wirestem in cole crops; however, growers should ensure the product is labeled for the specific crop grown.

Additional resources

Egel et al. 2024. Cole crops and brassica leafy greens – Diseases. Phillips et al. (eds), Midwest Vegetable Guide. <https://mwveguide.org/guide>.

Purdue Plant and Pest Diagnostic Lab. Submit a sample. <https://ag.purdue.edu/department/btnt/ppdl/submit-samples/submit-sample.html>.

Seaman. (ed). 2016. Production guide for organic cole crops. New York State Integrated Pest Management Program. <http://hdl.handle.net/1813/42893>.

Fall and Winter Conferences

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

Our colleagues at the Great Lakes Vegetable Working Group have compiled a list of some of the most important conferences and other meetings in the Midwestern region and elsewhere in the U.S.

Download the file [HERE](#)

2024-2025 Winter Conferences

Date	Title	Location	Website
1/14-15/2025	Indiana Horticulture Conference	Danville, IN	Link
1/17/2025	IWA Melon Grower Meeting	French Lick, IN	Link
1/20-21/2025	OPGMA Ohio Produce Network Meeting	Columbus, OH	Link
1/21, 23, 28, 30/2025	South Dakota Virtual Vegetable Short Course	Virtual, SD	
1/23-1/25/2025	Organic Association of Kentucky (OAK) annual conference	Frankfort, KY	Link
1/23-24/2025	Organic Vegetable Producers Conference	Virtual, WI	Link
1/26-28/2025	Growing Wisconsin Conference	Wisconsin Dells, WI	Link
1/28-30/2025	Mid-Atlantic Fruit and Vegetable Conference	Hershey, PA	Link
1/29-30/2025	Michigan Winter Potato Conference	Grand Rapids, MI	Link
1/29-31/2025	From Food to Flowers: Everything Local 2025	Springfield, IL	Link
1/31-2/1/2025	Organic Vegetable Producers Conference	Madison, WI	Link
1/5-7/2025	Kentucky Fruit and Vegetable Conference	Lexington, KY	Link
1/6-10/2025	Northeastern Weed Science Society	Annapolis, MD	Link
1/8-9/2025	44th Long Island Annual Agricultural Forum	Riverhead, NY	
1/9-10/2025	Potato Expo 2025	Orlando, FL	Link
1/9-10/2025	MN Fruit & Vegetable Growers	Apple Valley, MN	Link
1/9-10/2025	Mid-OH Growers Meeting	Mt. Hope, OH	Link
1/9-11/2025	Practical Farmers of Iowa	Des Moines, IA	Link
1/9-11/2025	Great Plains Growers Conference	St. Joseph, MO	Link
1/9-11/2025	Southeast Regional Fruit and Vegetable Conference	Savannah, GA	Link
10/28-29/2024	FEED Summit	Milwaukee, WI	Link
11/1-2/2024	Emerging Farmers Conference	Minneapolis, MN	Link
11/2-4/2024	Carolina Farm Stewardship Association Sustainable Ag Conference	Durham, NC	Link

Date	Title	Location	Website
11/8-9/2024	South Dakota Local Foods Conference	Rapids City, SD	Link
12/17-19/2024	New England Fruit and Vegetable	Manchester, NH	Link
12/4-5/2024	Minnesota Farmers Market Association Conference	virtual/free, MN	Link
12/9-12/2024	Great Lakes EXPO	Grand Rapids, MI	Link
2/11-12/2025	Iowa Specialty Crop Growers Conference	Ankeny, IA	Link
2/13-15/2025	OEFFA Sustainable Food & Farm Conference	Newark, OH	Link
2/15-19/2025	International Fruit Tree Association	Rochester, NY	Link
2/19-20/2025	Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Convention	Niagara Falls, ON	Link
2/19/2025	Stateline Fruit and Vegetable Growers Conference	Rockford, IL	Link
2/20-22/2025	Marbleseed Organic Farming Conference	LaCrosse, WI	Link
2/24-27/2025	Weed Science Society of America Conference	Vancouver, BC	Link
2/3-6/2025	NARBA & NASGA	Kona, HI	Link
2/4-6/2025	Grower Education Conference and Industry Show	Stevens Point, WI	Link
2/4-6/2025	New Jersey Ag Convention	Atlantic City, NJ	Link
2/4-7/2025	CiderCon	Chicago, IL	Link
2/5-7/2025	PASA Sustainable Agriculture Conference	Lancaster, PA	Link
2/5-2/6/2025	Southwest Michigan Horticulture Days TENTATIVE	Benton Harbor, MI	
2/6-10/2024	NAFDMA International Agritourism Association Conference	Lexington, KY	Link
2/8/2025	Sustainable Farming Association	St. Joseph, MN	Link
3/10-12/2025	InTents: National Farmers Market Conference	San Diego, CA	Link
3/3-6/2025	International IPM Symposium	San Diego, CA	Link
3/4-5/2025	Indiana Small Farm Conference	Danville, IN	Link
3/5/2025	Ontario Tomato Day	Chatham, ON	Link
3/6-7/2025	Ohio Farmers Market Conference	OH	Link

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