



The New York Berry News

CORNELL UNIVERSITY



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October 15, 2003

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Calendar of Upcoming Events:

October 23, 2003: *Crop Insurance Workshop*, 8:30 a.m. until 3:00 p.m., Holiday Inn-Carrier Circle, 6555 Old Collamer Road South, East Syracuse, New York. The workshop is designed for agriculture industry professionals with an interest in crop insurance and risk management. For additional information please contact Bill Jordan at 518-457-0752 or by email at William.Jordan@agmkt.state.ny.us.

November 12-13, 2003: *National Blueberry Conference and Exposition*, Grand Rapids, MI. Please direct questions to MBG Marketing at 269-434-6791 or visit expo@blueberries.com for more information.

December 16-18, 2003: *New England Vegetable and Berry Conference*, Holiday Inn, Manchester, New Hampshire. Joint meeting with the New England Fruit Growers. For information please call 603-625-1000 or visit <http://www.nevbc.org/>.

November 8-11, 2003: *Southeast Strawberry Expo*, Sheraton Imperial Hotel, Research Triangle Park, NC. For more information contact the North Carolina Strawberry Association at 919-542-3687 or visit <http://www.ncstrawberry.com>.

January 21-23, 2004: *Ohio Fruit and Vegetable Conference*, Toledo SeaGate Convention Center and Radisson Hotel in Toledo, Ohio. Please visit <http://www.ohiofruit.org/> for more information.

February 9-12, 2004: *NY State Berry Growers Association Annual Meeting*, Riverside Convention Center in Rochester, N.Y. First combined show of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association (NYSVGA), the New York Horticultural Society (NYHS), the New York State Berry Growers Association and the Empire State Potato Growers. For information, contact Jeff or Lindy Kubecka at 315-687-5734.

February 23-25, 2004: *North American Strawberry Growers Association Annual Meeting*, Hilton Westshore, Tampa Bay, FL. For more information Contact Patricia E. Heuser at 814-238-3364. Email: info@nasga.org.

Odds & Ends:

- 1.** A group of growers is looking for about 1 acre of greenhouse space for winter berry production in the Orange/Ulster County area. Please contact Steven McKay at sam44@cornell.edu or fax (518) 828-3069 if you have any leads.
- 2.** A producer in Germantown, NY is looking to remove a few hundred plants each of 'Caroline' and 'Polana' raspberries. Contact Clara for more information at 518-537-6544.
- 3.** In the last edition of the *Berry Grower*, the official newsletter of the NY Berry Growers Association, it was noted that plantings of 'Darselect' were experiencing unusually high incidence of the foliar disease leaf scorch and/or leaf spot throughout the Northeast. Cabrio, Captan and Nova are labeled for leaf spot but not leaf scorch. If these fungicides are applied for leaf spot control, they should also be effective against leaf scorch. Cabrio, as the article indicated, is not labeled in NY. Quadris, which should be effective leaf scorch and leaf spot, is labeled on strawberry in NY but, unfortunately not for those diseases.

Current News & Events:

Currant Legislation

A new law has been passed in New York State which will allow NYDEC and NY Ag and Markets to develop new regulations to govern the planting of black currants in the state. The committee working on the regulations will meet again on November 10 to develop regulations. *Steve McKay has been asked to compile a list of folks who plan to grow, or who are growing black currants.* This will allow black currant fruiting zones to be established. If actual or planned plantings are not reported, the grower will run the risk of having restrictions put in their growing area. Please report your county and township to Steven McKay **before November 6** so that this data will be available to avoid having your planting prohibited. Please send information by e mail to Steven McKay at: sam44@cornell.edu, or fax (518) 828-3069, or by mail to Cornell Cooperative Extension of Columbia County, 479 Route 66, Hudson, NY 12534.

Now Available: Greenhouse Raspberry Production Guide

This guide provides detailed information about all aspects of greenhouse raspberry production for both potential and established growers. Topics discussed include greenhouse preparation, plant selection, pruning and trellising, pollinator management, pest and disease management, harvesting and handling, budgeting and marketing. The guide is 38 pages with many color photos, a glossary and a reference list. Department of Horticulture Publication 23 (2003).

Advantages of Greenhouse Production:

1. Little to no domestic competition.
2. Retail price is between \$3.00 and \$6.00 per half pint.
3. Farm labor is generally underutilized in winter.
4. Raspberries can be produced without pesticides.
5. Quality is superb.

The new guide is available on-line at: <http://www.fruit.cornell.edu/berry.html> OR, to order bound copies, send check for \$9.50 (payable to Cornell University) to: Dept. of Horticulture, Attention: Max Welcome, 134a Plant Science Bldg., Cornell University, Ithaca NY 14853-5904.

New OFRF Report Shows Rapid Increase in Organic Research

The total number of organic research acres in the U.S. land grant system has more than doubled between 2001 and 2003, yet it still lags far behind the proportion of U.S. farmland that is certified organic, according to a new report by the Organic Farming Research Foundation. The report, *State of the States: Organic farming systems research at land grant institutions 2001-2003*, is the second edition of a report on publicly-funded organic research and education first published in 2001. It will be officially released July 26 at a farm tour organized by Dave Vetter of the Grain Place, an organic farm and processing plant in Marquette, Nebraska. During the tour, farmers and researchers will discuss organic research at land grant universities in the Midwest.

"Fourteen states that had no organic research acres in 2001 now do," commented Jane Sooby, OFRF's Technical Program Coordinator and author of the study. "Now, farmers in 36 states can benefit from organic research plots at their land grant university. We'd like farmers in all states to be able to do that." The OFRF study found that, overall, organic research occupies only 1,160 acres (0.13%) of the 885,862 available research acres in the land grant system. A recent USDA report documents that overall, 0.3% of all U.S. farmland is certified organic. In high-value crops such as vegetables, a full 2% of U.S. acreage is certified organic. OFRF found that certified organic research acreage is only 496 acres (0.06%) of the total available research acreage. This represents a trebling of the 154 certified organic research acres that OFRF reported in 2001, a growth trend that OFRF expects will continue. The OFRF Board has set a goal that 10% of federal agricultural research funds be directed to organic research by 2006.

The five states having the strongest organic research programs in 2001 - Iowa, Ohio, Minnesota, North Carolina, and West Virginia - are joined by new programs in Washington and **New York**. South Carolina, Maryland, Florida, and New Hampshire have emerging organic research programs and are bringing research land through the transition to certified status. Michigan and California both have relatively high numbers of organic research projects being conducted, but lack a centrally coordinated organic research program. Land grants in Wisconsin, Oregon, and Pennsylvania have notably few resources for the large numbers of organic farmers in these states.

OFRF considers the effort made to certify research areas as organic to be an indicator of a land grant institution's level of commitment to organic research. "If they have certified organic research acres, they are much more likely to provide accurate information to local organic growers," said Bob Scowcroft, OFRF executive director. "They have made a long-term commitment to organic, and are held to the same standards that the farmers are." Federal organic standards require that farms be certified organic if the farm products are to be marketed as organic.

The land grant system consists of 68 land grant universities, a national network of agricultural research stations, and Cooperative Extension personnel in every U.S. county. Because the land grant system is funded with federal tax dollars, OFRF expects it to respond to the needs of all its constituents, including the growing number of organic farmers. Further information on organic research being conducted in your state is accessible by downloading the full report at <http://www.ofrf.org/publications/SoS/SoS2.overview.page.html>. Additionally, OFRF staff is available to e-mail or fax any portion of the report that is specific to your readership. Contact Jane Sooby or Bob Scowcroft at 831-426-6606 for more information.

Fall Checklist for Berries

Sonia Schloemann, University of Massachusetts Extension, Amherst, MA

[*Editor's Note:* The fall checklist was originally printed in the September issue of the Massachusetts Berry Notes. I have edited out the information/recommendations that is no longer relevant or for which their time has passed, and have added some additional material that I thought was relevant]

— Raspberry —

General: Encourage hardening off of canes in summer bearing varieties of red and black raspberries and blackberries by avoiding nitrogen fertilizers and supplemental watering at this time. Do not remove spent floricanes until later in the winter unless they are *significantly* affected by diseases, such as spur blight (see below).

Nutrition: Based on soil and tissue test results, apply non-nitrogen containing fertilizers and lime as needed. For example, Sul-Po-Mag or Epsom Salts can be applied now so that fall rains can help wash it into the root zone for the plants.

Weeds: Now is a good time to do a weed survey and map of problem areas, so that you can use this information to develop an effective management strategy. A late fall application of Casoron (dichlobenil) for pre-emergent control of broadleaf weeds next spring should be made only when temperatures are below 40 F, preferably just before rain or snow; see last months editions of the NY Berry News for more information.

Diseases: If your fall bearing raspberries are still bearing fruit, they will most likely be experiencing gray mold as a result of more frequent precipitation and longer dew retention resulting from longer nights. Although several fungicides are registered for management of gray mold, frequent harvesting and cull-harvesting are the best practices at this time of the year; thinning canes in dense plantings is also helpful. If Phytophthora root rot has been identified in a field, treat the affected area with Ridomil Gold or Alliette by the end of October. This timing is important to get the material in place in the root zone before the onset of cool wet weather (and soil) in the fall.

— Strawberry —

General: Flower bud initiation deep in the crown of the plants is happening now, determining next years yield. So, maintaining good plant health into the fall is important. In addition to last months nitrogen application, suppressing leaf diseases improves the ability of the plant to carry on photosynthesis and store starch in the crowns. Narrow the rows to about 12" and cultivate the alleys in fruiting fields and new plantings for the last time before mulching.

Weeds: Weed management in the early fall is limited to cultivation and hand weeding/hoeing. The only herbicide you should consider using is Poast for controlling grasses. Poast will only work on relatively small grasses. Big clumps of crabgrass will have to be pulled by hand. However, quackgrass can be knocked down by cultivation or mowing and then treated with Poast when new growth is less than 6" high. One note of caution; Poast which is used with a crop oil surfactant, can injure strawberry foliage in cold weather. I would recommend its use as a spot treatment at this time of year rather than a broadcast treatment of the whole field. Weed management later in the fall can include applications of preemergent materials such as Devrinol and Sinbar. For more information on fall weed management, see last months editions of the NY Berry News.

Diseases: Apply Ridomil Gold or Alliette in areas where red stele has been identified. It is best to apply these materials when the soil is beginning to cool but before heavy fall rains begin. Clean up severe infections of leaf spot and powdery mildew. Healthy leaves are important at this time of year to supply the plant with the energy to produce flower buds for next year's crop and to store energy in the roots for the first flush of growth next spring.

— Blueberry —

General: Blueberry plants should be encouraged to harden off for the winter. This means NO nitrogen fertilizer at this time. Flag bushes that show premature reddening of leaves compared to others of the same variety. This can be an indicator of infection with virus or other pathogens. If you haven't done it already, make some notes on observations from this year that might be helpful in coming years (e.g., variety performance, sections of the field that did well or poorly, how well some practices worked, or didn't, etc.). Relying on memory isn't always accurate enough. Nothing can replace a detailed field history when trying to diagnose problems.

Nutrition: Hold off on any nitrogen fertilizers. Based on leaf tissue tests and soil tests, sulfur, lime, and some fertilizers can be added now. Apply these before fall rains begin and also before adding any supplemental mulch to the plants.

Weeds: As with other small fruit crops, now is a good time to do a weed survey and map the weed problems in your planting. This information will be very useful in tailoring your weed management plan so that is effective and not wasteful. A late fall application of Casoron (dichlobenil) for preemergent control of broadleaf weeds next spring should be made only when temperatures are below 40 F, preferably just before rain or snow; see last months editions of the NY Berry News for more information.

Diseases: Weak plants can easily be detected this time of year because they tend to turn red earlier than healthy bushes. Upon finding weakened bushes, try to determine the reason for weakness. Is the root system damaged? If so, is it likely from a disease infection or root damage by voles or grubs? If the roots are healthy, could a crown borer (Dogwood borer) be the culprit? Or is stunt disease the cause? Or Scorch? Accurate diagnosis is the first step in resolving the problem and avoiding spread. Enlist the help of specialists if you have trouble determining the cause of problems.

Berry Crops for Fall Planting

Lori Bushway, Senior Extension Associate Berry Crops, Department of Horticulture, Cornell University, Ithaca

Spring is often the preferred planting season for many berry crops. Plants installed in March, April and May benefit from generous rains and the long growing season that stretches ahead. But spring can be a busy time of year, snow and soil saturation can limit access to fields. Furthermore, the sudden onset of hot, dry weather that typically displaces an often too-short spring can injure new plantings. Given this, fall planting might be considered for some berry crops.

Fall-set plants are in place and have the advantage of late fall and early spring for growth and establishment. During the period from mid-August to mid-October, moderate and relatively stable air temperatures prevail and soil temperatures and moisture levels are usually in a range that promotes rapid root development. The roots of many berry plants are capable of growing even when soil temperatures cool to 45 F, consequently the prospects for successful plant establishment are quite high throughout the fall season. But if the fall planting season is extended into November and December root growth may be poor and planting failures can occur.

Ribes species are the best candidates for fall planting. Currants and gooseberries are hardy and begin growth very early in the spring. Currants and gooseberries are heavy feeders. To give plants a healthy start, work manure into the soil before planting.

Container grown blueberries plants can also be planted with success in early fall. Fall planting should occur between late September and early October. Establishment of blueberry plants is particularly successful when there is a slow cooling off in the fall. When fall weather is severe or erratic frost heaving can dislodge plants from the ground. The danger of frost heaving can be significantly minimized by applying mulch under the bushes to prevent freeze thawing of the soil.

Only fresh-dug and plug strawberry plants are recommended for planting outside the spring season. Dormant crowns dug in late winter will have little success if they held for fall planting as they will have respired away essential carbohydrate reserves in storage. Strawberry plug plants are set at a high density in late summer after the day length begins to decrease and little runnering occurs. Plants produce large crowns during the fall, they fruit in the spring and are removed after harvest similar to annual practices in California, Florida and North Carolina. Generally, plants are set

into raised beds covered with black plastic and supplied with drip irrigation.

In the Pacific Northwest growers have planted raspberry root pieces in the fall but there is little evidence that raspberry plantings installed in the fall in the Northeast climate will thrive.

Spur Blight of Raspberry

Bill Turechek, Dept. of Plant Pathology, NYSAES, Cornell University, Geneva, NY

It is difficult to walk through any raspberry planting this year without noticing the widespread occurrence of spur blight (Figure A). The disease is a common disease of red raspberry and its management is generally considered a spring chore. Because the disease was prevalent in so many fields this year, a review of the disease and its management options, including some new fungicide choices, will help to alleviate any concerns.



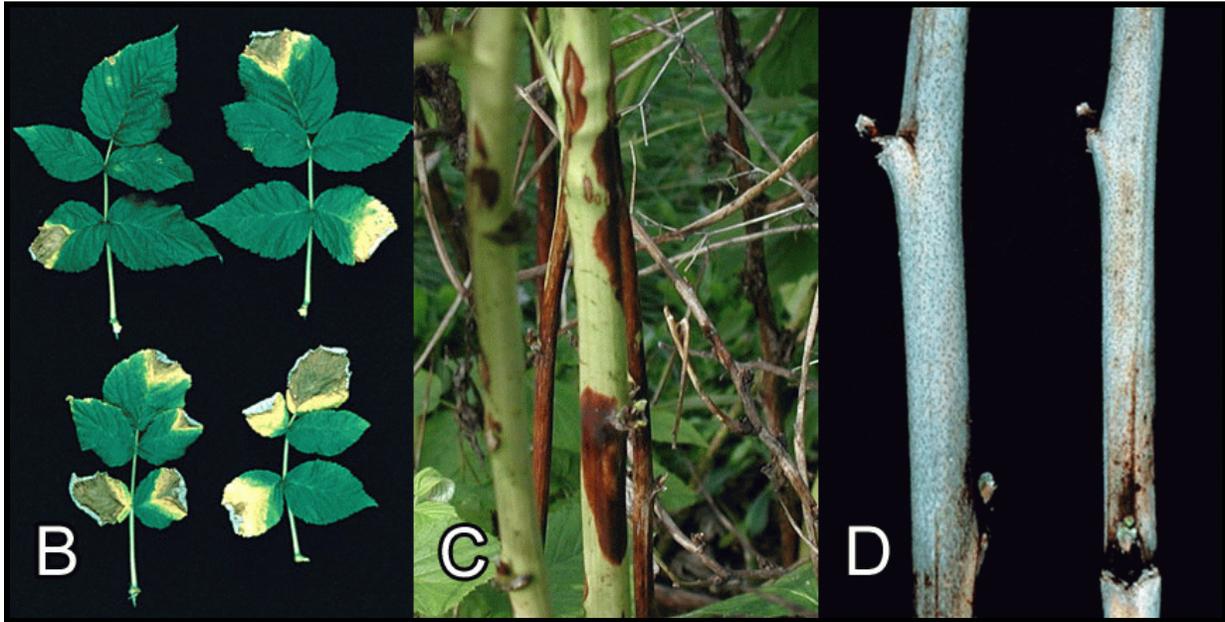
Spur blight is caused by the fungus *Didymella applanata* and it is specific to raspberries (*Rubus* spp.), although red raspberry appear to be the most susceptible. Infection begins at the margins of the oldest leaves on primocanes. The fungus progresses towards the midvein and, in so doing, produces a brown V-shaped lesion with a broad yellow margin (Figure B). By mid-June and July, the fungus will have traveled through the leaf and petiole and invaded the cane. On the cane, symptoms are centered around individual buds and appears as a dark purple to chestnut brown blotches by mid-summer (Figure C); the infected leaves drop soon after. Symptoms are first noticeable at nodes towards the bottom of the cane in early summer and progress

to nodes located higher up on the cane as the season progresses, usually only the lower third to half of the primocane is affected. The axillary buds are generally not killed, but may be smaller and are prone to winter injury and stunted growth the following spring (Figure A (inset)).

Spur blight lesions become difficult to detect late in the fall once the primocanes mature and develop their bark. In the winter, affected canes develop a silver or gray appearance around the lesions, and small black pimple-like structure (pycnidia) pepper the affected region (Figure D). Buds at affected nodes may fail to grow in the spring or produce apparently healthy lateral shoots that develop fewer blossoms in spring.

There are several options available to growers to help minimize the incidence and/or the impact of spur blight. The first is pruning. Growers should narrow rows so that the overall width does not exceed 12 to 15 inches. This will open up the canopy, allowing good air circulation to facilitate the rapid drying of leaf surfaces as well as allowing better penetration of fungicides used to protect leaf surfaces during the season. Along with pruning, controlling weeds and removing cane suckers should provide similar benefits as pruning. Pruning is the method to remove diseased canes; these serve as the source of new infections next season. Severely diseased canes should be pruned in the fall, when symptoms are evident, removed from the planting and burned. For fall-bearing varieties, disease pressure is greatly reduced when all overwintering canes are removed and burned.

Growers also can reduce spur blight by selecting varieties that are less susceptible to the disease. However, I do not believe that this disease, at least in New York, is problematic to the point where growers need to select varieties based on the susceptibility to spur blight. Nonetheless, the varieties Royalty, Titan, Canby, Skeena, Willamette, Reville, and Sentry are particularly susceptible to the disease; Boyne, Brandywine, Killarny, Latham, and Newburgh are less susceptible. The fall bearing variety Heritage is also susceptible.



There are limited, but some new, fungicides available for control of spur blight. The delayed-dormant application of lime sulfur is recommended widely as a means to burn out existing, overwintering lesions (this spray is not needed in fall bearing varieties that get mowed over). This spray can be very effective at reducing the incidence of disease in well-weeded and pruned plantings. Options during the season are limited. Abound 2.08F (6.2-15.4 fl oz/A) is labeled for control spur blight and, I suspect, is effective (I have seen only one report documenting its efficacy). Abound, however, has little activity against gray mold so, when applied during harvest, it should be tank-mixed with a fungicide with gray mold activity. In states other than New York, Pristine (18.5-23 oz/A), Cabrio (14 oz/A) and the new formulation Captan 80WDG (2.5 lb/A) should show efficacy as well. Cabrio should work as well or better than Abound. Pristine is a mixture of Cabrio and Endura. The benefit to using this mixture is that Endura has excellent activity towards gray mold.

To summarize, spur blight can be an important, yield-limiting disease on raspberry. In most years, however, the disease only affects the nodes/spurs on the lower portion of the cane, which tend not to occur in the cropping zone and thus do not contribute to yield. In this sense, spur blight can often be viewed as a minor disease. Yet, on varieties that produce exceptionally long canes, or in years that are exceptionally favorable for disease development, this disease can be problematic once it begins to affect laterals within the cropping zone. To prevent serious problems, growers should prune diligently and practice good weed control to reduce disease pressure, apply a delayed dormant spray of lime sulfur (for spur blight and other cane diseases), and, in problem years, apply a labeled fungicide when conditions favor infection.

Check out the NYSAES Tree Fruit and Berry Pathology web site at:

www.nysaes.cornell.edu/pp/extension/tfabp

Questions or Comments about the New York Berry News?

Send inquiries to:

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 690 W. North Street
 Geneva, NY 14456

OR Email: wwt3@cornell.edu

**WEATHER REPORTS OF TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION THROUGHOUT
NEW YORK STATE FOR WEEK ENDING SUNDAY 8:00am, SEPTEMBER 14th, 2003**

	Temperature				Growing Degree Days (Base 50)			Precipitation (Inches)				
	High	Low	Avg	DFN ¹	Days		DFN	Week	DFN	Season	DFN	
					Week	Season ²						
Hudson Valley												
Albany	80	48	65	3	107	2472	209	0.02	-0.68	20.46	2.34	
Glens Falls	80	40	62	2	83	2067	93	0.03	-0.71	20.1	2.22	
Poughkeepsie	77	49	62	-3	87	2239	-139	0.15	-0.68	27.76	6.92	
Mohawk Valley												
Utica	80	47	64	3	101	2125	66	0.06	-0.99	21.95	0.94	
Champlain Valley												
Plattsburg	80	39	62	2	84	2113	113	0.01	-0.75	14.34	-3.17	
St. Lawrence Valley												
Canton	83	38	62	3	84	2047	249	0.05	-0.86	18.41	-0.14	
Massena	82	37	62	3	87	2011	127	0.02	-0.82	16.78	-0.16	
Great Lakes												
Buffalo	82	50	68	5	129	2217	39	0.01	-0.83	14.76	-3.8	
Colden	78	49	64	4	98	1888	118	0.09	-1.03	24	2.56	
Niagara Falls	81	50	68	5	126	2185	2	0	-0.91	14.61	-3.44	
Rochester	81	47	66	4	113	2276	169	0	-0.71	14.89	-1.03	
Watertown	82	40	64	4	97	2050	215	0.03	-0.74	13.45	-1.27	
Central Lakes												
Dansville	78	48	63	-1	91	1908	-211	0.11	-0.73	25.93	8.5	
Geneva	79	49	64	2	101	2148	46	0.05	-0.72	20.22	3.01	
Honeoye	80	44	63	-2	91	2067	-133	0.08	-0.69	21.73	4.66	
Ithaca	78	45	62	2	86	1977	75	0.08	-0.76	23.14	4.58	
Penn Yan	79	48	65	3	110	2251	149	0.09	-0.68	18.91	1.7	
Syracuse	81	49	66	4	112	2347	214	0.04	-0.87	17.98	-1.54	
Warsaw	74	47	62	3	83	1722	89	0.09	-0.89	23.12	2.73	
Western Plateau												
Alfred	77	40	61	1	78	1784	55	0.19	-0.65	27.04	7.56	
Elmira	79	47	65	3	103	2113	104	0.17	-0.6	20.11	2.57	
Franklinville	77	43	61	3	75	1623	144	0.08	-0.9	27.01	6.41	
Sinclairville	78	50	64	4	96	1796	129	0.08	-1.04	25.18	2.13	
Eastern Plateau												
Binghamton	76	49	63	3	93	1984	37	0.08	-0.73	22.59	4.05	
Cobleskill	78	44	61	1	78	1969	157	0.01	-0.9	22.28	2.35	
Morrisville	77	48	62	2	82	1735	10	0.06	-0.9	27.74	7.86	
Norwich	80	45	62	3	88	1932	118	0.08	-0.83	22.32	2.56	
Oneonta	78	47	63	4	90	2111	444	0	-0.84	27.29	5.99	
Coastal												
Bridgehampton	77	46	65	-2	105	2332	93	0.39	-0.45	30.3	10.79	
New York	81	59	71	2	146	3027	50	0.26	-0.57	28.66	7.99	

1. Departure From Normal
2. Season accumulations are for April 1st to date

The information contained in these weekly releases are obtained from the New York Agricultural Statistics Service (<http://www.nass.usda.gov/ny/>), who in turn obtains information from reports from Cornell Cooperative Extension agents, USDA Farm Service Agency, Agricultural Weather Information Service Inc., the National Weather Service and other knowledgeable persons associated with New York agriculture. Their cooperation is greatly appreciated.

**WEATHER REPORTS OF TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION THROUGHOUT
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	Temperature				Growing Degree			Precipitation (Inches)				
	High	Low	Avg	DFN ¹	Days (Base 50)		DFN	Week	DFN	Season	DFN	
					Week	Season ²						
Hudson Valley												
Albany	83	46	67	7	122	2594	257	1.01	0.32	21.47	2.66	
Glens Falls	82	42	66	8	113	2180	147	0.57	-0.13	20.67	2.09	
Poughkeepsie	81	50	67	6	122	2361	-99	1.77	1	29.53	7.92	
Mohawk Valley												
Utica	82	44	65	6	107	2232	106	1.64	0.6	23.59	1.54	
Champlain Valley												
Plattsburg	85	45	67	9	119	2232	173	0.12	-0.58	14.46	-3.75	
St. Lawrence Valley												
Canton	84	44	65	9	107	2154	303	0.74	-0.16	19.15	-0.3	
Massena	83	42	65	9	109	2120	184	0.44	-0.38	17.22	-0.54	
Great Lakes												
Buffalo	81	46	65	4	104	2321	64	0.87	0.08	15.63	-3.72	
Colden	78	44	62	4	82	1970	140	1.19	0.08	25.19	2.64	
Niagara Falls	83	43	64	4	102	2287	26	0.59	-0.26	15.2	-3.7	
Rochester	84	46	65	5	110	2386	200	1.17	0.48	16.06	-0.55	
Watertown	86	40	66	8	114	2164	269	0.52	-0.24	13.97	-1.51	
Central Lakes												
Dansville	80	44	62	2	85	1993	-202	1.11	0.34	27.04	8.84	
Geneva	81	47	64	4	99	2247	71	0.66	-0.11	20.88	2.9	
Honeoye	82	42	63	2	93	2160	-123	0.89	0.17	22.62	4.83	
Ithaca	83	41	63	5	93	2070	103	0.4	-0.44	23.54	4.14	
Penn Yan	82	47	65	5	105	2356	180	0.37	-0.4	19.28	1.3	
Syracuse	87	50	67	7	124	2471	262	0.17	-0.74	18.15	-2.28	
Warsaw	77	45	60	4	74	1796	111	1.42	0.49	24.54	3.22	
Western Plateau												
Alfred	77	44	61	3	77	1857	71	0.99	0.15	28.03	7.71	
Elmira	81	44	64	5	96	2209	132	0.42	-0.29	20.53	2.28	
Franklinville	76	42	58	3	61	1684	159	1.18	0.27	28.19	6.68	
Sinclairville	77	43	61	4	77	1873	151	1.35	0.24	26.53	2.37	
Eastern Plateau												
Binghamton	79	47	63	5	94	2078	68	1.54	0.77	24.13	4.82	
Cobleskill	82	44	64	6	101	2070	199	0.77	-0.11	23.05	2.24	
Morrisville	78	45	62	5	87	1822	42	1.37	0.43	29.11	8.29	
Norwich	80	46	63	6	94	2026	153	1.63	0.73	23.95	3.29	
Oneonta	82	48	65	8	103	2214	497	1.39	0.55	28.68	6.54	
Coastal												
Bridgehampton	82	55	70	7	143	2475	142	1.05	0.26	31.35	11.05	
New York	83	62	74	7	167	3194	93	0.7	-0.07	29.36	7.92	

1. Departure From Normal
2. Season accumulations are for April 1st to date

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**WEATHER REPORTS OF TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION THROUGHOUT
NEW YORK STATE FOR WEEK ENDING SUNDAY 8:00am, SEPTEMBER 28th, 2003**

	Temperature				Growing Degree			Precipitation (Inches)				
	High	Low	Avg	DFN ¹	Days (Base 50)		DFN	Week	DFN	Season	DFN	
					Week	Season ²						
Hudson Valley												
Albany	79	46	64	7	98	2692	297	1.86	1.23	23.33	3.89	
Glens Falls	75	40	60	5	72	2252	174	3.82	3.12	24.49	5.21	
Poughkeepsie	77	47	62	4	87	2448	-77	2.96	2.2	32.49	10.12	
Mohawk Valley												
Utica	79	41	61	5	78	2310	131	1.45	0.49	25.04	2.03	
Champlain Valley												
Plattsburg	78	42	60	5	72	2304	199	1	0.37	15.46	-3.38	
St. Lawrence Valley												
Canton	80	38	59	5	64	2218	326	2.32	1.48	21.47	1.18	
Massena	82	36	60	5	70	2190	215	1.75	0.99	18.97	0.45	
Great Lakes												
Buffalo	72	44	61	3	78	2399	78	2.13	1.38	17.76	-2.34	
Colden	70	41	57	1	51	2021	143	1.79	0.76	26.98	3.4	
Niagara Falls	73	43	60	2	74	2361	36	2	1.22	17.2	-2.48	
Rochester	76	43	62	4	87	2473	222	1.15	0.52	17.21	-0.03	
Watertown	79	37	61	6	77	2241	299	1.88	1.18	15.85	-0.33	
Central Lakes												
Dansville	72	40	57	-2	53	2046	-211	1.98	1.24	29.02	10.08	
Geneva	76	43	60	2	69	2316	80	1.59	0.88	22.47	3.78	
Honeoye	75	36	59	-1	64	2224	-127	1.6	0.9	24.22	5.73	
Ithaca	76	40	59	3	60	2130	111	2.29	1.5	25.83	5.64	
Penn Yan	76	44	61	4	79	2435	199	1.79	1.08	21.07	2.38	
Syracuse	77	43	63	5	90	2561	289	1.92	1.07	20.07	-1.21	
Warsaw	69	39	55	1	38	1834	110	1.22	0.34	25.76	3.56	
Western Plateau												
Alfred	70	34	55	-1	39	1896	64	2.44	1.62	30.47	9.33	
Elmira	75	41	60	4	71	2280	149	1.87	1.17	22.4	3.45	
Franklinville	70	38	55	2	35	1719	157	1.42	0.51	29.61	7.19	
Sinclairville	70	40	56	2	46	1919	152	1.93	0.88	28.46	3.25	
Eastern Plateau												
Binghamton	74	41	59	3	63	2141	81	1.6	0.84	25.73	5.66	
Cobleskill	79	42	59	4	66	2136	219	2.99	2.16	26.04	4.4	
Morrisville	76	39	56	2	48	1869	46	2.08	1.17	31.19	9.46	
Norwich	76	42	58	4	60	2086	167	1.68	0.84	25.63	4.13	
Oneonta	78	46	61	7	75	2289	533	2.15	1.34	30.83	7.88	
Coastal												
Bridgehampton	79	48	67	6	119	2594	182	0.04	-0.73	31.39	10.32	
New York	81	60	71	6	145	3339	132	2.05	1.3	31.41	9.22	

1. Departure From Normal
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**WEATHER REPORTS OF TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION THROUGHOUT
NEW YORK STATE FOR WEEK ENDING SUNDAY 8:00am, OCTOBER 5th, 2003**

	Growing Degree											
	Temperature				Days (Base 50)				Precipitation (Inches)			
	High	Low	Avg	DFN ¹	Week	Season ²	DFN	Week	DFN	Season	DFN	
Hudson Valley												
Albany	67	31	49	-7	13	2705	266	0.47	-0.16	23.8	3.73	
Glens Falls	65	28	48	-6	8	2260	150	1.41	0.77	25.9	5.98	
Poughkeepsie	67	34	50	-7	14	2462	-112	1.06	0.36	33.55	10.48	
Mohawk Valley												
Utica	60	32	48	-7	7	2317	99	1.01	0.16	26.05	2.19	
Champlain Valley												
Plattsburg	63	31	49	-4	12	2316	179	1.38	0.78	16.84	-2.6	
St. Lawrence Valley												
Canton	61	32	46	-6	3	2221	299	1.22	0.45	22.69	1.63	
Massena	61	30	47	-6	3	2193	188	0.76	0.08	19.73	0.53	
Great Lakes												
Buffalo	62	31	47	-10	5	2404	33	1.71	1.01	19.47	-1.33	
Colden	62	30	45	-9	3	2024	109	1.37	0.45	28.35	3.85	
Niagara Falls	62	31	47	-10	3	2364	-11	0.63	-0.05	17.83	-2.53	
Rochester	65	31	48	-9	9	2482	180	0.37	-0.2	17.58	-0.23	
Watertown	65	28	48	-6	9	2250	272	2.16	1.52	18.01	1.19	
Central Lakes												
Dansville	64	29	45	-11	4	2050	-255	1.08	0.41	30.1	10.49	
Geneva	67	33	47	-9	10	2326	44	0.52	-0.18	22.99	3.6	
Honeoye	68	30	47	-10	9	2233	-172	0.9	0.2	25.12	5.93	
Ithaca	65	29	47	-7	10	2140	82	0.61	-0.16	26.44	5.48	
Penn Yan	68	33	48	-8	9	2444	162	0.43	-0.27	21.5	2.11	
Syracuse	65	32	50	-6	18	2579	259	0.69	-0.09	20.76	-1.3	
Warsaw	60	29	42	-11	0	1834	80	2.43	1.62	28.19	5.18	
Western Plateau												
Alfred	64	23	44	-10	4	1899	32	0.98	0.23	31.45	9.56	
Elmira	67	27	47	-8	7	2287	115	0.43	-0.23	22.83	3.22	
Franklinville	62	28	44	-9	2	1721	133	1.36	0.51	30.97	7.7	
Sinclairville	61	30	45	-9	3	1922	123	1.4	0.44	29.86	3.69	
Eastern Plateau												
Binghamton	61	29	46	-9	4	2145	47	0.76	0.06	26.49	5.72	
Cobleskill	60	33	47	-7	2	2138	187	1.06	0.31	27.1	4.71	
Morrisville	62	29	45	-9	5	1874	20	1.19	0.36	32.38	9.82	
Norwich	59	30	46	-8	3	2089	138	1.02	0.25	26.65	4.38	
Oneonta	62	30	48	-5	6	2295	509	1.1	0.33	31.93	8.21	
Coastal												
Bridgehampton	75	42	56	-3	46	2640	165	0.46	-0.28	31.85	10.04	
New York	72	42	58	-6	55	3394	100	0.47	-0.23	31.88	8.99	

1. Departure From Normal

2. Season accumulations are for April 1st to date

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**WEATHER REPORTS OF TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION THROUGHOUT
NEW YORK STATE FOR WEEK ENDING SUNDAY 8:00am, OCTOBER 12th, 2003**

	Temperature				Growing Degree			Precipitation (Inches)				
	High	Low	Avg	DFN ¹	Days (Base 50)		DFN	Week	DFN	Season	DFN	
					Week	Season ²						
Hudson Valley												
Albany	78	33	55	3	45	2750	280	0	-0.63	23.8	3.1	
Glens Falls	78	28	51	2	30	2290	159	0.01	-0.62	25.91	5.36	
Poughkeepsie	74	33	53	0	33	2495	-114	0	-0.68	33.55	9.8	
Mohawk Valley												
Utica	76	31	54	4	48	2365	118	0.13	-0.63	26.18	1.56	
Champlain Valley												
Plattsburg	75	29	51	2	27	2343	184	0.04	-0.52	16.88	-3.12	
St. Lawrence Valley												
Canton	78	31	53	5	41	2262	320	0.01	-0.73	22.7	0.9	
Massena	75	29	51	3	31	2224	200	0.02	-0.61	19.75	-0.08	
Great Lakes												
Buffalo	79	34	56	3	57	2461	54	0	-0.66	19.47	-1.99	
Colden	76	31	53	3	41	2065	125	0.04	-0.8	28.39	3.05	
Niagara Falls	78	31	56	3	56	2420	7	0	-0.63	17.83	-3.16	
Rochester	79	32	55	2	54	2536	198	0	-0.56	17.58	-0.79	
Watertown	77	29	53	3	38	2288	285	0.02	-0.6	18.03	0.59	
Central Lakes												
Dansville	77	30	53	-1	39	2089	-252	0.05	-0.57	30.15	9.92	
Geneva	78	33	54	3	47	2373	59	0	-0.64	22.99	2.96	
Honeoye	80	30	54	-1	41	2274	-170	0	-0.63	25.12	5.3	
Ithaca	79	30	53	2	37	2177	91	0	-0.77	26.44	4.71	
Penn Yan	78	34	57	5	59	2503	189	0.02	-0.62	21.52	1.49	
Syracuse	78	33	55	2	48	2627	271	0.03	-0.7	20.79	-2	
Warsaw	77	31	53	4	49	1883	109	0.04	-0.73	28.23	4.45	
Western Plateau												
Alfred	77	24	51	1	33	1932	40	0.04	-0.66	31.49	8.9	
Elmira	78	30	53	3	40	2327	125	0.03	-0.6	22.86	2.62	
Franklinville	77	28	51	2	30	1751	144	0.04	-0.8	31.01	6.9	
Sinclairville	76	31	53	3	41	1963	141	0	-0.91	29.86	2.78	
Eastern Plateau												
Binghamton	74	29	53	3	45	2190	67	0	-0.63	26.49	5.09	
Cobleskill	79	30	53	3	39	2177	202	0.01	-0.69	27.11	4.02	
Morrisville	77	32	51	2	36	1910	35	0	-0.77	32.38	9.05	
Norwich	78	31	52	2	31	2120	147	0.02	-0.7	26.67	3.68	
Oneonta	78	31	53	3	38	2333	526	0.09	-0.68	32.02	7.53	
Coastal												
Bridgehampton	76	32	56	-1	48	2688	165	0.05	-0.65	31.9	9.39	
New York	78	48	62	3	85	3479	116	0	-0.64	31.88	8.35	

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