



Tuesday, July 12, 2022

### OMAFRA Vegetable Team:

Travis Cranmer, Guelph  
519-835-3382  
travis.cranmer@ontario.ca

Dennis Van Dyk, Guelph  
519-766-5337  
dennis.vandyk@ontario.ca

Elaine Roddy, Ridgeway  
519-401-5890  
elaine.rodby@ontario.ca

Amanda Tracey, Ridgeway  
519-350-7134

## 3 Secrets of Irrigation Water Taking Permits Revealed

**Rebecca Shortt, Engineer, Water Quantity • Food Safety and Environment Division, OMAFRA**



#1 So the first one is not really a secret: **If you irrigate, from any water source in Ontario, you need a Permit To Take Water (PTTW) from the Ministry of Environment Conservation and Parks (MECP).**

*What if it's a pond on the farm property, not connected to anything?*

YES, you still need a PTTW

*What if it's just a sand point well?*

YES, you still need a PTTW

*What if we take water from a municipal drain or roadside ditch?*

YES, you still need a PTTW

All water sources require a PTTW: ponds, lakes, Great Lakes, streams, creeks, ditches, wetlands, springs and wells. Whether your water source is large or small, you need a PTTW.

The only exception is for irrigation takings of less than 50,000L per day. That's approximately ½ acre with 1 inch of water. So if you have a very small irrigated area, stay below the 50,000L limit every day, keep good water volume records and don't impact your neighbours or the natural environment, then you don't need a PTTW.

### #2 A PTTW is the best way to protect your interests in using that water supply.

To get a PTTW you need to prove that your water taking will not impact neighbours or the natural environment. For most water sources, you will need to hire a professional water consultant to do a study of your water taking and its impacts.

Irrigating without a PTTW can result in fines, charges and having your equipment (pumps) confiscated in the middle of the growing season.

Having a PTTW means your water taking is legal and recognized by the MECP as a legitimate water user.

### "In This Issue"

- ◆ 3 Secrets of Irrigation Water Taking Permits Revealed
- ◆ UP-Cycle Insecticide label expanded via Minor Use Program to help manage Tarnished Plant Bug on Field Lettuce
- ◆ EXIREL insecticide label expanded via Minor Use Program to help manage thrips on Crop Group 5-13 (Brassica Head and Stem Vegetables) and Carrot Weevil on Celery
- ◆ CENTURION and SELECT Herbicide labels expanded via Minor Use Program to help manage labelled weeds in Celery, Celeriac, and Napa Cabbage
- ◆ Fontelis label expanded via Minor Use Program for suppression of Sclerotinia White Mold on Crop Group 1B (Root Vegetables)
- ◆ VCR – Vegetable Crop Report – July 7th, 2022

## 3 Secrets of Irrigation Water Taking Permits Revealed...con't

Most PTTW expire in 5 or 10 years. **Make sure you renew you PTTWs before they expire!** Renewing a PTTW is much easier and less costly than applying for a new PTTW.

**#3 A PTTW for agricultural irrigation does not have an application fee.** However, there are generally costs to hire a consultant to study your water taking and write a report showing that your water taking doesn't impact neighbours or the natural environment.

Start your PTTW application process well in advance of the growing season. Apply now (2022) for the PTTWs for the water sources you'll be using in 2023. Getting a PTTW is a time-consuming process, typically many months. A consultant's study will typically take a few months and the application approval process also takes a few months.

**#BONUS The Ministry of Environment staff at this number 1-800-461-6290 are knowledgeable and helpful** (or [enviropemissions@ontario.ca](mailto:enviropemissions@ontario.ca)). This is the new Client Services and Permissions Branch and I'm pleased to report that I've had great service.

MECP PTTW information can be found here <https://www.ontario.ca/page/permits-take-water>

A list of potential consultants can be found here <http://omafra.gov.on.ca/english/engineer/consultants.htm>

MECP staff people offer a pre-application consultation which is highly recommended.

## UP-Cyde Insecticide label expanded via Minor Use Program to help manage Tarnished Plant Bug on Field Lettuce

**Josh Mosiondz, Minor Use Coordinator, OMAFRA**



The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) recently announced the approval of a minor use label expansion registration for UP-Cyde® Insecticide for tarnished plant bug on field lettuce. UP-Cyde® Insecticide was already labeled for management of insects on a wide range of crops in Canada. This minor use proposal was submitted by the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec as a result of minor use priorities established by growers and extension personnel.

The following is provided as an abbreviated, general outline only. Users should be making insect management decisions within a robust integrated insect management program and should consult the complete label before using UP-Cyde® Insecticide

Crop(s)	Target	Rate (mL product/ha)	Application Information	PHI (days)
Field Lettuce	Control of Tarnished Plant Bug	200	Apply in 100 to 500 L/ha of water when damage or insects are first observed. Apply up to 4 applications at 7- to 14-day interval.	14

Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones and vegetative filter strips specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE. TOXIC to bees. Bees may be exposed through direct spray, spray drift, and residues on leaves, pollen and nectar in flowering crops and weeds. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. Avoid applications when bees are foraging in the treatment area in ground cover containing blooming weeds. To further minimize exposure to pollinators, refer to the complete guidance "Protecting Pollinators during Pesticide Spraying – Best Management Practices" on Canada.ca ([www.canada.ca/pollinators](http://www.canada.ca/pollinators)). Follow crop specific directions for application timing. Toxic to certain beneficial insects.

Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial insects in habitats next to the application site such as hedgerows and woodland. To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay. Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast. To reduce risk to aquatic organisms from runoff, a vegetative filter strip of at least 10 metres wide between the field edge and adjacent, downhill aquatic habitats must be observed, as specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

## UP-Cyde Insecticide label expanded via Minor Use Program to help manage Tarnished Plant Bug on Field Lettuce...con't

Follow all other precautions, restrictions, and directions for use on the UP-Cyde® Insecticide label carefully.

For a copy of the new minor use label contact Travis Cranmer, Vegetable Crops Specialist, OMAFRA, Guelph (519) 835-3382, your regional supply outlet, or visit the PMRA label site <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/registrant-titulaire/tools-outils/label-etiq-eng.php>

*Note: This article is not intended to be an endorsement or recommendation for this particular product, but rather a notice of registration activity*

## EXIREL insecticide label expanded via Minor Use Program to help manage thrips on Crop Group 5-13 (Brassica Head and Stem Vegetables) and Carrot Weevil on Celery

**Josh Mosiondz, Minor Use Coordinator, OMAFRA**



The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) recently announced the approval of a minor use label expansion registration for EXIREL® Insecticide for suppression of thrips on Crop Group 5-13 (brassica head and stem vegetables), and control of carrot weevil on celery. EXIREL® Insecticide was already labeled for management of insects on a wide range of crops in Canada. This minor use proposal was submitted by the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec as a result of minor use priorities established by growers and extension personnel.

The following is provided as an abbreviated, general outline only. Users should be making insect management decisions within a robust integrated insect management program and should consult the complete label before using EXIREL® Insecticide.

Crop(s)	Target	Rate (mL product / ha)	Application Information	PHI (days)
CG 5-13 (Brassica Head and Stem Vegetables)	Suppression of Thrips	1000 – 1500	For pests with a range of application rates, use the high rate under heavy pest pressure. Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Do not apply more than once every 5 days. Do not exceed a total of 4.5 litres EXIREL® insecticide per ha per season. Do not make a foliar application of EXIREL® insecticide for a minimum of 60 days following an in-furrow or soil application or planting of seed or seed pieces treated with any Group 28 insecticide.	1
Celery	Control of Carrot Weevil	1000 – 1500	For pests with a range of application rates, use the high rate under heavy pest pressure. Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Do not apply more than once every 5 days. Do not exceed a total of 450 g of cyantraniliprole per ha per season. Do not make a foliar application of EXIREL™ insecticide for a minimum of 60 days following an in-furrow or soil application or planting of seed or seed pieces treated with any Group 28 insecticide.	1



## EXIREL insecticide label expanded via Minor Use Program to help manage thrips on Crop Group 5-13 (Brassica Head and Stem Vegetables) and Carrot Weevil on Celery...con't

Toxic to non-target terrestrial plants. Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Toxic to certain beneficial arthropods (which may include predatory and parasitic insects, spiders, and mites). Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial arthropods in habitats next to the application site such as hedgerows and woodland. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply this product to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Apply early in the morning or late in the evening when bees are not active. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay. Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast. Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body. As this product is not resistered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, DO NOT use to control aquatic pests. DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. DO NOT allow effluent or runoff from greenhouses containing this product to enter lakes, streams, ponds or other waters. To further minimize exposure to pollinators, refer to the complete guidance "Protecting Pollinators during Pesticide Spraying – Best Management Practices" on the Health Canada website ([www.canada.ca/pollinators](http://www.canada.ca/pollinators))

Follow all other precautions, restrictions, and directions for use on the EXIREL® Insecticide label carefully.

For a copy of the new minor use label contact Travis Cranmer, Vegetable Crops Specialist, OMAFRA, Guelph (519) 835-3382, your regional supply outlet, or visit the PMRA label site <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/registrant-titulaire/tools-outils/label-etiq-eng.php>

*Note: This article is not intended to be an endorsement or recommendation for this particular product, but rather a notice of registration activity*

## CENTURION and SELECT Herbicide labels expanded via Minor Use Program to help manage labelled weeds in Celery, Celeriac, and Napa Cabbage

**Josh Mosiondz, Minor Use Coordinator, OMAFRA, Guelph**



The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) recently announced the approval of a minor use label expansion registration for CENTURION® and SELECT® Herbicides for control or suppression of labelled weeds listed Celery, Celeriac, and Napa Cabbage in Canada.

CENTURION® and SELECT® Herbicides were already labeled for management of weeds on a wide range of crops in Canada. These minor use proposals were submitted by Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Pest Management Centre (AAFC-PMC) as a result of minor use priorities established by growers and extension personnel.

The following is provided as an abbreviated, general outline only. Users should be making weed management decisions within a robust integrated weed management program and should consult the complete label before using CENTURION® and SELECT® Herbicides.

Crop(s)	Target	Rate (L product/ha)	Application Information	PHI (days)
Celery, Napa Cabbage	Suppression of Control of Labelled Weeds	0.19 – 0.38	Apply CENTURION / SELECT post-emergence of weeds and crop. Apply a maximum of one application per year using ground equipment. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 110 L/ha. Ground application only.	30
Celeriac	Suppression or Control of Labelled Weeds	0.19 – 0.38	Apply CENTURION /SELECT post- emergence of weeds and crop using ground equipment. Apply a maximum of two applications per year. If repeat application is required, allow at least 14 days between first and second application. Do not apply more than 0.38 L/ha (90 grams a.i./ha) per crop per season. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 110 L/ha. Ground application only.	30

## **CENTURION and SELECT Herbicide labels expanded via Minor Use Program to help manage labelled weeds in Celery, Celeriac, and Napa Cabbage...con't**

TOXIC to aquatic organisms and non-target terrestrial plants. Observe buffer zones specific under DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Toxic to certain beneficial insects. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial insects in habitats next to the application site such as hedgerows and woodland. To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay. Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast. Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body. This product contains aromatic petroleum distillates that are toxic to aquatic organisms. The use of this chemical may result in contamination of groundwater particularly in areas where soils are permeable (for example, sandy soil) and/or the depth to the water table is shallow.

Follow all other precautions, restrictions, and directions for use on the CENTURION® and SELECT® Herbicides labels carefully.

For a copy of the new minor use label contact Travis Cranmer, Vegetable Crops Specialist, OMAFRA, Guelph (519) 835-3382, your regional supply outlet, or visit the PMRA label site <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/registrant-titulaire/tools-outils/label-etiq-eng.php>

*Note: This article is not intended to be an endorsement or recommendation for this particular product, but rather a notice of registration activity*

## **Fontelis label expanded via Minor Use Program for suppression of Sclerotinia White Mold on Crop Group 1B (Root Vegetables)**

**Josh Mosiondz, Minor Use Coordinator, OMAFRA**

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) recently announced the approval of a minor use label expansion registration for Fontelis® Fungicide for suppression of Sclerotinia Stem Rot caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* on Crop Group 1B (Root Vegetables). Fontelis® Fungicide was already labeled for management of diseases on a wide range of crops in Canada. This minor use proposal was submitted by the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec as a result of minor use priorities established by growers and extension personnel.

The following is provided as an abbreviated, general outline only. Users should be making disease management decisions within a robust integrated disease management program and should consult the complete label before using Fontelis® Fungicide.

<b>Crop(s)</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Rate (L of product /ha)</b>	<b>Application Information</b>	<b>PHI (days)</b>
Crop Group 1B (Root Vegetables) includes: beet, garden; carrot; celeriac (celery root); horseradish; parsnip; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; turnip	Suppression of Sclerotinia Stem Rot	1.25 – 1.75	Begin applications prior to disease development and continue on a 7- to 14-day interval. Within the stated ranges, use the highest rate and the shortest interval when conditions favour high disease pressure. Make no more than 2 sequential applications of Fontelis Fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action. Maximum seasonal use rate is 4.5 L/ha.	0

TOXIC to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE. To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay. Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast. Contamination of aquatic areas as a result of runoff may be reduced by including a vegetative strip between the treated area and the edge of the water body. As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, DO NOT use to control aquatic pests. DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

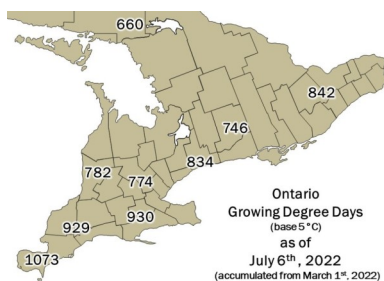
Follow all other precautions, restrictions, and directions for use on the Fontelis® Fungicide label carefully.

For a copy of the new minor use label contact Dennis Van Dyk, Vegetable Crops Specialist, OMAFRA, Guelph (519) 766-5337, your regional supply outlet, or visit the PMRA label site <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pest/registrant-titulaire/tools-outils/label-etiq-eng.php>

*Note: This article is not intended to be an endorsement or recommendation for this particular product, but rather a notice of registration activity*

## VCR – Vegetable Crop Report – July 7th, 2022

The VCR (vegetable crop report) is a weekly update which includes crop updates, weather and growing degree summaries for various vegetable growing regions across Ontario.



**Temperature** – All regions continue to match or surpass their 10 year average GDD except for Peterborough which is falling marginally behind. Daytime temperatures are expected to run high this week in the mid- to high twenties and may feel like the 30s throughout most of Ontario. Huron county may be slightly cooler but will still see temperatures in the 20s and possibly feel like 30 some days with the humidex.

**Precipitation** – All regions have started off July receiving some rain over the past week. Sudbury has received almost a quarter of its 10 year precipitation average already. In most regions there is a chance of rain over the weekend with a risk of thunderstorms in some regions and again into the beginning of the week or midweek. Huron county however has only a small chance of rain in the middle of the week.

### Crop Updates

**Brassica** – Cauliflower harvest is underway. Rapid growth due to heat and excess moisture may lead to nutrient deficiencies, tip burn and hollow stem in broccoli over the next couple of weeks. Alternaria is active and early detection and management of Alternaria will reduce potential inoculum later in the season. Incorporate all left over plant tissue immediately after harvest to lower the amount of inoculum available to infect later plantings. Continue to scout for lepidopteran pests, aphids and thrips.

**Celery** – Plants are establishing well. Aster leafhoppers continue to be active, and the numbers caught in sticky cards are relatively high for this early in the season. Scout and rogue plants showing yellow leaves, symptoms of aster yellows. Scout for tarnished plant bugs and scratch marks along the stalk left by carrot weevils. Rogue out yellow plants in the field that show aster yellows symptoms. Leaf blights (Figure 1) such as Cercospora (early blight), Septoria (late blight) and celery leaf curl are more likely to be seen if there was rainfall over the past week.



Figure 1. Celery leaf with both Cercospora (early blight) and Septoria (late blight) lesions. Cercospora lesions are tan to yellow spots while Septoria lesions are the grey to black spots.

**Garlic** – Harvest is quickly approaching and some fields are quickly senescing if they are overly stressed. Depending on how quickly your soil dries out, avoid irrigating too close to harvest as soil stuck to the bulb will make it more difficult to achieve a clean wrapper. If black plastic has been used for weed control, cutting it open to allow the soil to dry before harvest can also help with wrapper cleaning. If leek moth counts were high last week, consider targeting the larvae that are now feeding on the crop. While you may not have seen a lot of damage while scaping this year, by targeting these larvae on the crop now you are reducing the amount of overwintering moths and the potential damage to future seasons.

**Onion** – Stemphylium has been observed in multiple fields across the province (Figure 2). If Penflufen was part of the seed treatment, do not start a Stemphylium fungicide program with a foliar group 7 fungicide. For the first application, a product containing mancozeb (group M3) may provide protection. Mancozeb products such as Manzate Pro-Stick, Dithane Rainshield, and Penncozeb 75 DF Raincoat are registered for Botrytis and Manzate Pro-Stick is registered for Botrytis and Alternaria/Purple Blotch. Avoid applying products from the same chemical group one after the other. The level of thrips is starting to climb. Past research has shown that Movento 240 SC (group 23) has some residual activity that works better against larvae when it is applied earlier in the season as the first insecticide.



Figure 2. Stemphylium lesions developing on a direct seeded onion – June 2021



## VCR – Vegetable Crop Report – July 7th, 2022...con't

**Peppers** – Peppers are progressing well with the heat and are starting to set fruit. Some much needed moisture would be a huge help to the plants right now. There seems to be more Japanese beetles flying around this year and they are migrating into pepper crops in search of food. These beetles can cause quite a bit of feeding damage on foliage, so keep an eye out for them in your crop. You can identify a Japanese beetle by their iridescent brown-green colour, a line of white dots along either side of their body and the three forked end of their antennae (Figure 3). Pheromone baited traps are available and can help bring numbers down when used properly.

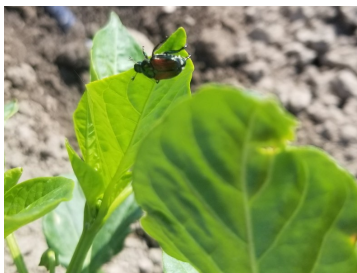


Figure 3. Adult Japanese beetle on pepper plant

**Tomatoes** – Tomato crops are progressing nicely and early plantings already have 4 or more sets. There was some pollution damage seen, especially in Kent county, just over a week ago, but the plants are pulling through. This time of year it is important to continue with your general fungicide program to keep anthracnose and early blight at bay. It is also good to keep an eye out for signs of late blight in your crop. There have been years where late blight was seen as early as the beginning of July.

Another pest to scout for at this time of year is stink bug. Stink bugs are thought to migrate into tomatoes as wheat is harvested. Look for adults (Figure 4) and nymphs (Figure 5) that like to hide deep in the plant canopy. Another way to scout for stink bugs is to look for the damage they cause like dimples (Figure 6) and light-coloured, snowflake patterns (Figure 7) on the fruit. Once stink bugs are found in your crop, you should follow a weekly spray program to keep numbers as low as possible. This is a very difficult pest to scout for and control. If you think you have a stink bug problem, please reach out to [amanda.tracey@ontario.ca](mailto:amanda.tracey@ontario.ca) for information and guidance.



Figure 4. Adult stink bugs on tomato leaves



Figure 5. Stink bug nymph on tomato fruit

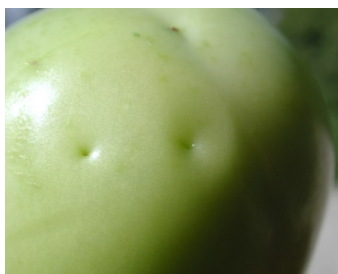


Figure 6. Stink bug dimple damage on Tomato Fruit



Figure 7. Light-coloured, snowflake patterned stink bug damage on tomato fruit

### Pest Degree Day Forecasting

\*NOTE: Data as of July 6, 2022

County	Carrot Rust Fly	Onion Maggot	Carrot Weevil	Aster Leafhopper	Tarnished Plant Bug	Cabbage Maggot	Seedcorn Maggot	European Corn Borer
THRESHOLD	329-395, 1399-1711	210-700, 1025-1515	138-156, 455+	128+	40+	314-398, 847-960, 1446-1604	200-350, 600-750, 1000-1150	See legend below
Essex*	1277	1174	886	722	512	977	1174	648
Chatham-Kent*	1120	1022	753	601	385	839	1022	534
Norfolk**	1119	1023	753	594	370	840	1023	523
Huron***	959	866	608	459	254	689	866	391
Wellington**	953	862	607	459	258	688	862	396
Simcoe County***	962	870	618	469	271	699	870	405
Durham***	1022	926	662	509	293	746	926	439
Peterborough	926	834	580	437	233	660	834	371
Kemptville***	1035	936	674	526	310	755	936	457
Sudbury***	807	732	520	391	208	589	732	333

\*- Bivoltine region for ECB. First Peak Catch: 300-350 DD, Second Peak Catch 1050-1100 DD

\*\*-. Overlap region for ECB. First Peak Catch: 300-350 DD Second Peak Catch 650-700 DD, Third Peak Catch 1050-1100 DD

\*\*\*-Univoltine region for ECB. Peak Catch 650-700 DD

# VCR – Vegetable Crop Report – July 7th, 2022...con't

Use these thresholds as a guide, always confirm insect activity with actual field scouting and trap counts.

Select a region below for the latest weather, crop and pest degree day information:

Essex County(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#essex>)

Chatham-Kent County(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#chatham-kent>)

Norfolk County(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#norfolk>)

Huron County(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#Huron>)

Wellington County(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#wellington>)

Simcoe County(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#simcoe>)

Durham County(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#durham>)

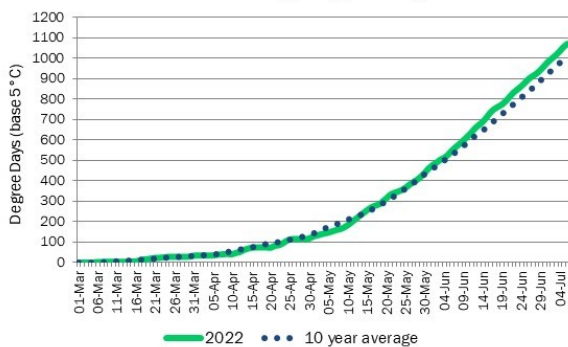
Peterborough(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#peterborough>)

Kemptville(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#kemptville>)

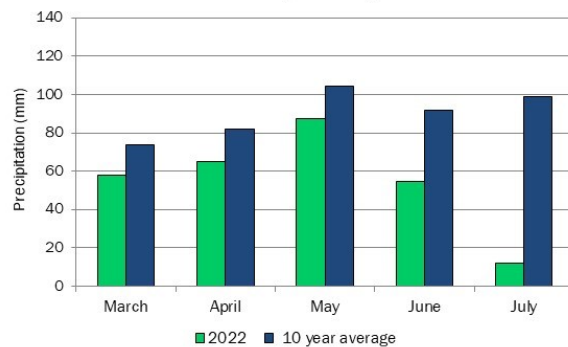
Sudbury(<https://onvegetables.com/2022/07/07/vcr2022-10/#sudbury>)

## Essex County

Essex Growing Degree Days

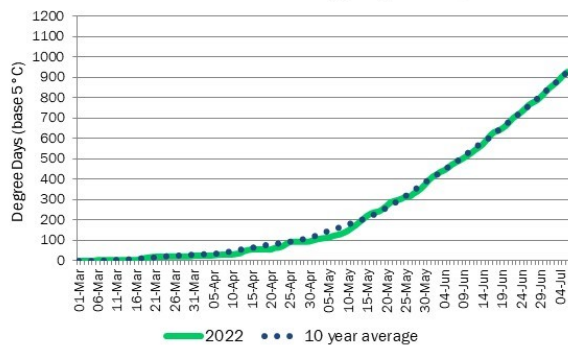


Essex Total Precipitation per Month

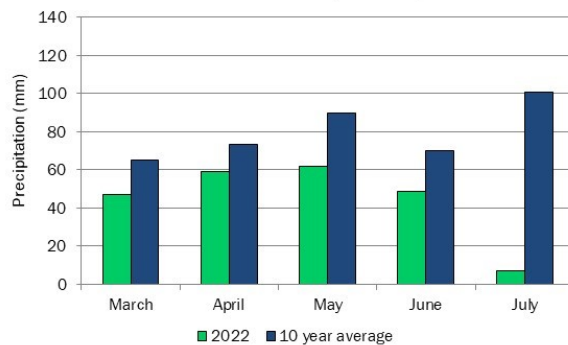


## Chatham-kent County

Chatham-Kent Growing Degree Days

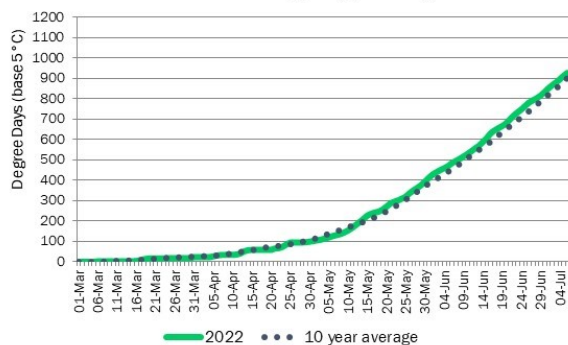


Chatham-Kent Total Precipitation per Month

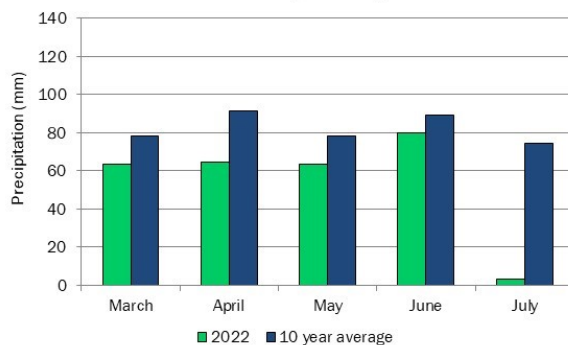


## Norfolk County

Norfolk Growing Degree Days



Norfolk Total Precipitation per Month

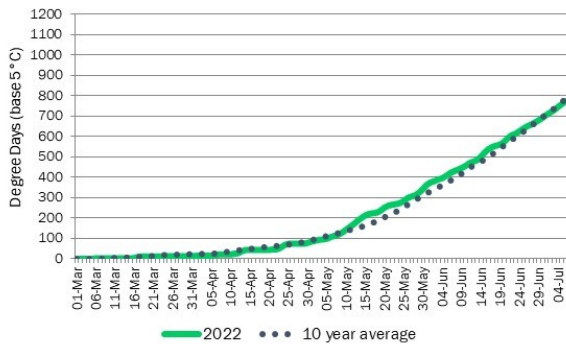




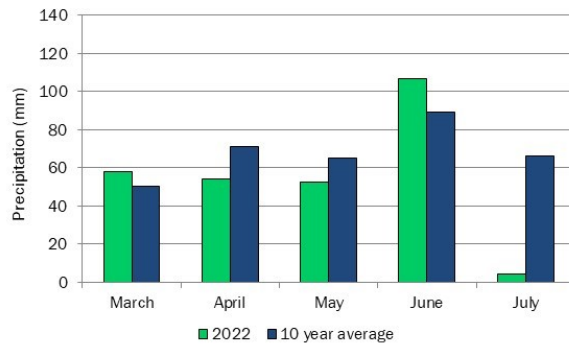
# VCR – Vegetable Crop Report – July 7th, 2022...con't

## Huron County

Huron County Growing Degree Days

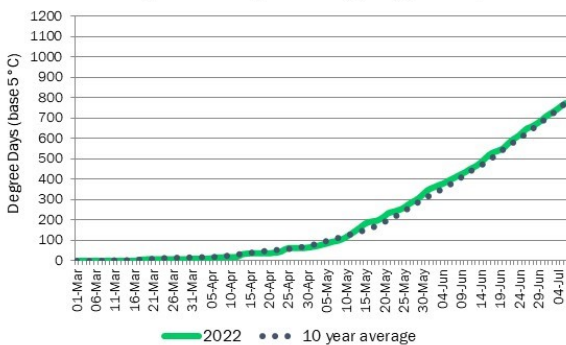


Huron County Total Precipitation per Month

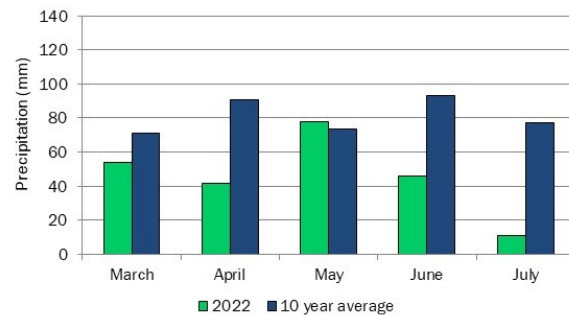


## Wellington County

Wellington County Growing Degree Days

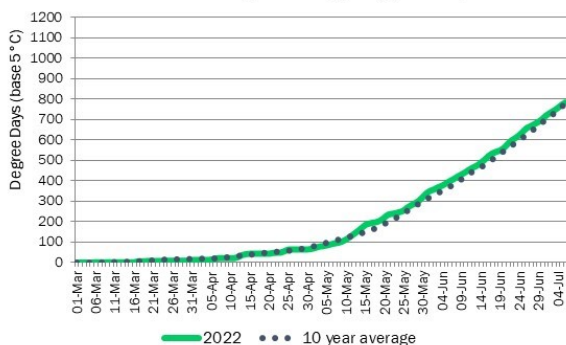


Wellington County Total Precipitation per Month

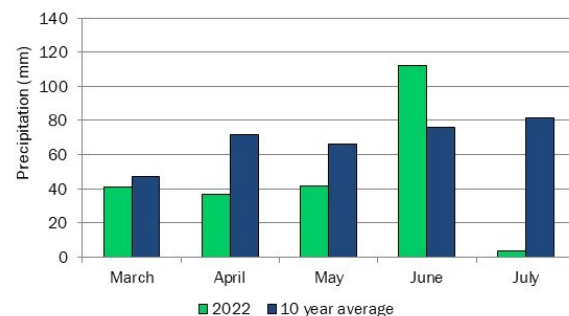


## Simcoe County

Simcoe County Growing Degree days

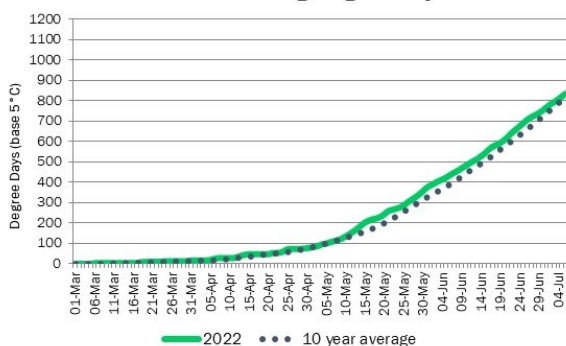


Simcoe County Total Precipitation per Month

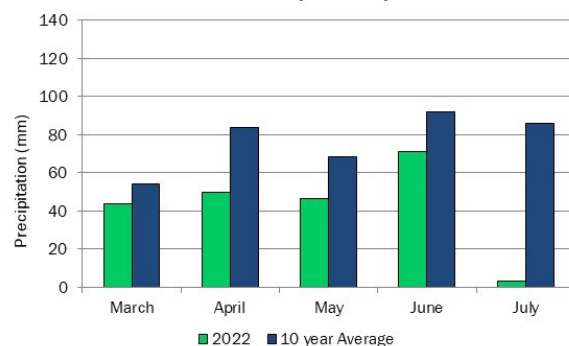


## Durham County

Durham Growing Degree Days



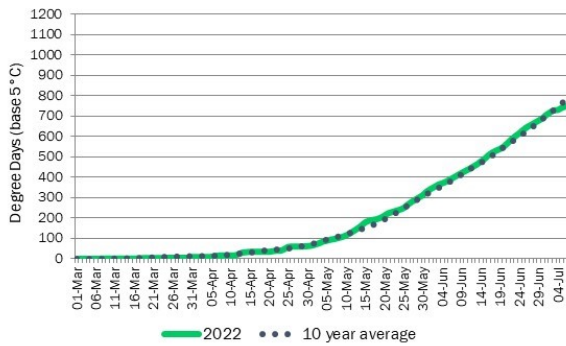
Durham Total Precipitation per Month



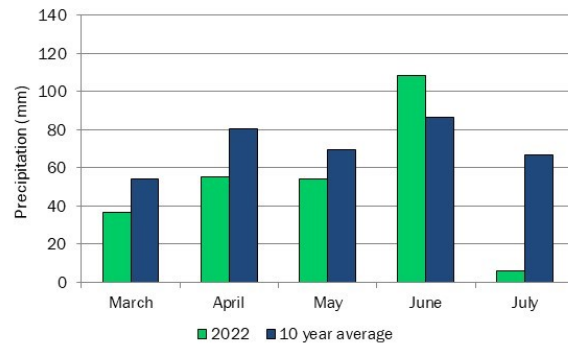
# VCR – Vegetable Crop Report – July 7th, 2022...con't

## Peterborough

Peterborough Growing Degree Days

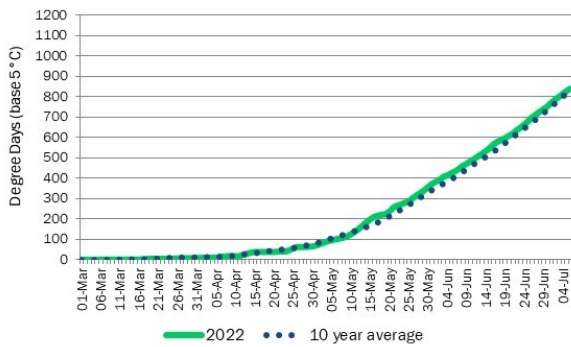


Peterborough Total Precipitation per Month

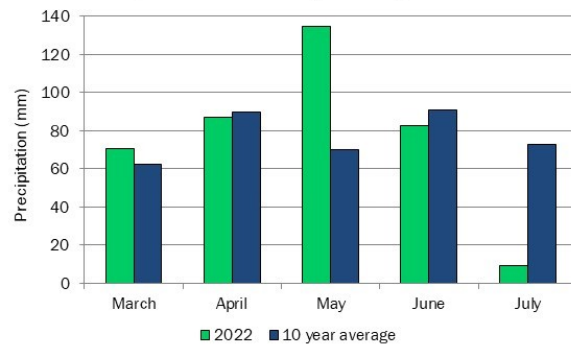


## Kemptville

Kemptville Growing Degree Days

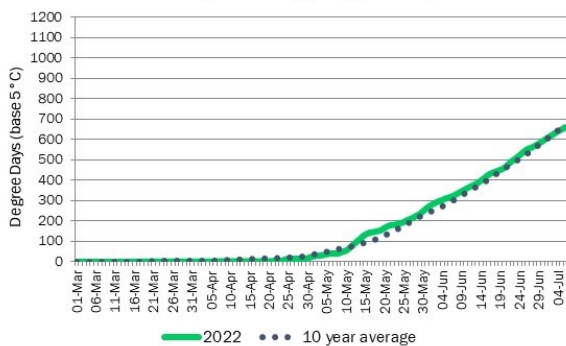


Kemptville Total Precipitation per Month



## Sudbury

Sudbury Growing Degree Days



Sudbury Total Precipitation per Month

