Table 5. Effect of minimum tillage and tarping on swede midge emergence, Cornell HTC Vegetable Research Farm, 2016: Treatments

Cabbage harvested Aug 10 & 17	**No Tillage** (re-growth of cabbage, SM pupae undisturbed)	**Fall Minimum Tillage** (No re-growth of cabbage, SM pupae disturbed)	**No Tillage with Tarp** (re-growth of cabbage, SM pupae undisturbed)
Fall 2015 Post-harvest (cabbage)	• Cabbage residue cut at soil line and removed. • Re-growth occurred – potential host for SM.	• Cabbage residue removed by brush hogging – Destroy SM larvae in plants. • Rototilled cabbage 4 inches – displace SM pupae deeper into soil profile and decreased SM emergence.	• Cabbage residue removed by brush hogging – Destroy SM larvae in plants. • Some re-growth of cabbage.
	Oats 100 lb/A + forage peas 50 lb/A drilled		
			• Tarps laid Nov 16
Spring 2016	• Overwintered cabbage removed by hand. • No-till bed prep with wheel hoe. • No tillage could have allowed SM pupae to remain in top 1 inch.	• No over-wintered cabbage. • No-till bed prep with wheel hoe. • Tine-weed to incorporate fertilizer and kill weeds.	• Tarps removed May 31. • No soil disturbance prior to planting
	Winter squash planted on Jun 6		