

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



Cabbage harvested Aug 10 & 17	<p style="text-align: center;">No Tillage (re-growth of cabbage, SM pupae undisturbed)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fall Minimum Tillage (No re-growth of cabbage, SM pupae disturbed)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No Tillage with Tarp (re-growth of cabbage, SM pupae undisturbed)</p>
<p>Fall 2015 Post-harvest (cabbage)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabbage residue cut at soil line and removed. • Re-growth occurred – potential host for SM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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			
<p>Spring 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No over-wintered cabbage. • No-till bed prep with wheel hoe. • Tine-weed to incorporate fertilizer and kill weeds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarps laid Nov 16 • Tarps removed May 31. • No soil disturbance prior to planting
Winter squash planted on Jun 6			