



WEEKLY CROP UPDATE

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Volume 22, Issue 10

May 30, 2014

Vegetable Crops

Vegetable Crop Insects - Joanne Whalen, Extension IPM Specialist; jwhalen@udel.edu

Cucumbers

We are starting to see an increase in cucumber beetle activity in the earliest emerged fields. Fresh market cucumbers are susceptible to bacterial wilt, so treatments should be applied before beetles feed extensively on cotyledons and the first true leaves. Although pickling cucumbers have a tolerance to wilt, a treatment may still be needed for machine-harvested pickling cucumbers when 5% of plants are infested with beetles and/or plants are showing fresh feeding injury.

Melons

Continue to scout all melons for aphids, cucumber beetles, and spider mites. The threshold for mites is 20-30% infested crowns with 1-2 mites per leaf. As we anticipated, cucumber beetle activity has increased this past week. Since beetles can continue to re-infest fields as well as hide under the plastic, be sure to check carefully for beetles as well as their feeding damage. Multiple applications are often needed to achieve effective control.

Peppers

Continue to sample for corn borers and watch carefully for egg masses. Before fruit is present these young corn borer larvae can infest stems and petioles. As soon as the first flowers can be found, be sure to consider a corn borer

treatment. Depending on local corn borer trap catches, sprays should be applied on a 7 to 10-day schedule once pepper fruit is $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Be sure to check local moth catches in your area by calling the Crop Pest Hotline (302-831-8851) or visiting our website at <http://agdev.anr.udel.edu/trap/trap.php>.

Potatoes

Continue to scout fields for Colorado potato beetle (CPB), corn borers (ECB) and leafhoppers. A treatment should be considered for adults when you find 25 beetles per 50 plants and defoliation has reached the 10% level. Once larvae are detected, the threshold is 4 small larvae per plant or 1.5 large larvae per plant. As a general guideline, controls should be applied for leafhoppers if you find $\frac{1}{2}$ to one adult per sweep and/or one nymph per every 10 leaves.

Snap Beans

Continue to sample all seedling stage fields for leafhopper and thrips activity. The thrips threshold is 5-6 per leaflet and the leafhopper threshold is 5 per sweep. If both insects are present, the threshold for each should be reduced by $\frac{1}{3}$. As a general guideline, once corn borer catches reach 2 per night, fresh market and processing snap beans in the bud to pin stages should be sprayed for corn borer. Sprays will be needed at the bud and pin stages on processing beans. Once pins are present on fresh market snap beans and corn borer trap catches are above 2 per night, a 7 to 10-day schedule should be maintained for corn borer control. <http://agdev.anr.udel.edu/trap/trap.php>

<http://extension.udel.edu/ag/insect-management/insect-trapping-program/ecb-and-cew-moth-catch-thresholds-for-processing-snap-beans/>

Sweet Corn

Continue to sample seedling stage fields for cutworms and flea beetles. You should also sample whorl through pre-tassel stage corn for corn borers and corn earworms. A treatment should be applied if 15% of the plants are infested with larvae. The first silk sprays will be needed for corn earworm as soon as ear shanks are visible. Be sure to check both blacklight and pheromone trap catches since the spray schedules can quickly change. Trap catches are generally updated on Tuesday and Friday mornings (<http://agdev.anr.udel.edu/trap/trap.php> and <http://extension.udel.edu/ag/insect-management/insect-trapping-program/action-thresholds-for-silk-stage-sweet-corn/>). You can also call the Crop Pest Hotline for the most recent trap catches (302-831-8851).

Pythium Damping-Off in Transplanted Watermelon - *Kate Everts, Vegetable Pathologist, University of Delaware and University of Maryland; keverts@umd.edu*

Pythium damping-off of watermelon transplants in the field has been observed this week. In general this disease is less common now that our watermelons are grown from transplants instead of direct seeding to the field. However, it still occurs. Symptoms appear as water soaking or girdled appearance at the soil line. Roots appear stubby and often pinched and discolored. There are different species of Pythium that cause damping-off, and these different species have different temperature optima. Recent cool nights and rain may have contributed to the problem.

The disease can be managed by planting on raised beds, and using transplants that are beyond the first true leaf stage. If possible, reduce irrigation to allow the soil to dry somewhat. Mefenoxam metalaxyl and Uniform, which contains mefenoxam and azoxystrobin, are labeled for Pythium damping-off. Remember

that the total amount of mefenoxam that can be applied in a season is limited (see label for details). In addition Previcur Flex also can be applied as a directed spray to the lower stem and soil, or applied through the drip irrigation. For organic growers, Double Nickel and Soilgard are biological fungicides that have OMRI labels.

Sweet Corn Vigor and Stand Issues - *Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu and Emmalea Ernest, Associate Scientist - Vegetable Crops; emmalea@udel.edu*

Each year we see sweet corn fields with stand and plant vigor issues, especially in early planted fields. There can be many causes for stand loss and weak seedlings: surface compaction and crusting, birds, soil insects, cold soils that delay emergence, soil diseases affecting seeds or seedlings, wet soils, fertilizer injury, deep planting, and herbicide injury are just a few examples.

When checking sweet corn fields with vigor and stand problems, it is important to dig up seeds and affected plants and examine the seed remnants, roots, and mesocotyl (stem that pushes the seed leaf to emerge above the ground). Corn seedling survival and early vigor is directly tied to a healthy seed kernel and mesocotyl from planting through the six leaf stage. Any damage to the seed or mesocotyl during this period can lead to stunted or weak seedlings, and in severe cases, seedling death. This is because the corn seedling depends on the seed for food to grow for several weeks after emergence until sufficient leaf area has been produced and nodal roots have become established. The seed kernel provides the means for early roots to grow and these food reserves are also mobilized and transported through the mesocotyl to grow the first stalk and leaf tissue. The mesocotyl also serves to transport water and mineral nutrients from the seedling roots.

Sweet corn is more susceptible stand loss and poor vigor problems than field corn because the seed has less food reserves. Shrunken types (supersweet and sugary enhanced varieties) have even less stored food than “normal” types and

therefore are more susceptible to stand problems.

I have looked at sweet corn fields with stand loss and vigor problems (uneven growth) over the years. Often, when digging up the seedlings and examining the seed remnants and mesocotyls, the kernels will be disintegrated and there will be darkening at the mesocotyl attachment. This means that the seeds deteriorated prematurely and the full content of the food reserves in the seed were not available for seedling development leading to the stand and vigor issues.

Premature seed deterioration and/or poor vigor seedlings can be due to diseases that cause seed rots, seedling blights and/or root rots. Fungal disease organisms such as Pythium, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia, Aspergillus, and Penicillium are common in soils and many can even be carried on seeds. Fungicide seed treatments are critical to control these diseases. Problems occur where seed treatments are not adequate, where disease organisms are at very high levels, or where soil conditions are too cold and seeds remain in the soil for extended periods before germination and emergence. The risk of seedling infection increases as germination and emergence is extended and protecting seed treatments dissipate.

Cold stress and cold soils are common stress factors leading to poor stands. Often growers are pushing the limits and are planting sweet corn very early. In 2014 we have had a cool spring which further stressed early sweet corn. While field corn will start to germinate at 50°F, many types of sweet corn need much warmer soils. This is especially true of supersweets and other shrunken types which perform best at higher soil temperatures (above 60°F). When soil temperatures are below 55°F, germination is greatly extended. Food nutrients are mobilized in the seed but are not being utilized rapidly by the plant. The seed then becomes a perfect food source for many soil microorganisms. On a positive note, many of the newer sweet corn varieties have much more cold tolerance and emerge more rapidly in cold soils.

Soil insects can cause seed deterioration by feeding on seed contents and causing entrance wounds for disease organisms. Seed corn

maggots and wireworms can feed on the seed directly causing stand losses. Grubs feed on seedling roots causing stunting. Wireworms and certain grubs will also feed on the mesocotyl causing seedlings to collapse. Sweet corn that takes more than 10 days to emerge is at great risk of injury due to insects as seed treatments dissipate. In fields with heavy infestations of soil insects seed treatments may not be adequate. Addition of manures or other organic matter sources just prior to planting, no-till plantings into killed cover crops, or planting into high residue can lead to heavy seed corn maggot populations that overwhelm seed treatments.

Stand issues are often related to the inherent poor vigor of sweet corn. Work with seed suppliers to obtain their best lots for early plantings with the largest seed sizes. Obtain varieties that perform better under cold stress. The University of Delaware has several years of data on fresh market and processing sweet corn varieties that were planted early under colder conditions to assess varieties for cold tolerance. Results can be found at <http://extension.udel.edu/ag/vegetable-fruit-resources/vegetable-small-fruits-program/variety-trial-results/>. The following fresh market varieties had good emergence in our mid-April planted trials: Celestial, Mattapoisette, Silver Duchess, Frosty (*white kernels*) and Obsession, Temptation, Temptation II, BSS0977, Xtra-Tender 274A, and Xtra-Tender 2171 (*bicolor kernels*).

Potato Disease Advisory #3 - May 30, 2014
- Nathan Kleczewski, Extension Specialist - Plant Pathology; nkleczew@udel.edu

Date	DSV	Total DSV	Accumulated P-Days	Recommended Spray Interval
5/12-5/21	19	19	81	5-days
5/21-5/23	2	21	100	10-days
5/23-5/30	16	37	157	5-days

Location: Leipsic, Kent Count, Delaware
Green row: May 12, 2013

Late Blight

The threshold of 18 DSVs has been exceeded. Protective fungicides are recommended. Thirty seven (37) DSVs have accumulated so far for any potatoes that established green row (approximately 50% emergence) prior to and since May 12.

Any suspect samples can be sent to the UD Plant Diagnostic Lab or dropped off at your local extension office. See the 2014 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations-Delaware for recommended fungicides: <http://extension.udel.edu/ag/vegetable-fruit-resources/commercial-vegetable-production-recommendations/>.

The website USABlight tracks tomato and potato late blight across the nation and can be found here: <http://usablight.org/>. Information on scouting, symptomology, and management can also be found on this website.

Early Blight

One-hundred fifty seven (157) P-days have accumulated. No fungicides for early blight control are recommended. Commercial fungicide recommendations can be found in the 2014 Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations-Delaware: <http://extension.udel.edu/ag/vegetable-fruit-resources/commercial-vegetable-production-recommendations/>

Fruit Crops

High Temperatures and Strawberries - Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu

The start of strawberry harvest was much later in 2014 than in previous years. As we move into June, the question is, how will fruiting be affected? The good news is that we have only had one day where temperatures went above 86° F. This means that flowers that have set recently should still produce berries of good size in June and we can expect continued flowering until we get several hot days in a row. When daytime high temperatures reach a certain critical level (high 80s), strawberry reproductive

development will be affected. Flowering will be reduced or will stop altogether and berry size will be reduced. The fact that we have gone through May with little heat stress means that June harvests should be extended.

Agronomic Crops

Agronomic Crop Insects - Joanne Whalen, Extension IPM Specialist; jwhalen@udel.edu

Alfalfa

Continue to sample for potato leafhoppers on a weekly basis. We can find both adults and nymphs in fields. Both life stages can damage alfalfa but the nymphs can cause damage very quickly. Once plants are yellow, yield loss has already occurred. The treatment thresholds are 20 per 100 sweeps on alfalfa 3 inches or less in height, 50 per 100 sweeps in 4-6 inch tall alfalfa and 100 per 100 sweeps in 7-11 inch tall alfalfa.

If you have planted a glandular haired variety, we do not have any local data but here is some information from Ohio State regarding treatment thresholds on these varieties:

“If the alfalfa is one of the glandular-haired, leafhopper-resistant varieties of alfalfa, the economic threshold is three leafhoppers per inch of growth (24 leafhoppers for 8” tall alfalfa, for example). However, if the resistant alfalfa is a new planting this spring, growers should use thresholds meant for regular alfalfa during the first growth from seeding. Because resistance improves as the seedling stand develops, research suggests that the threshold for a resistant variety can be increased after the first cutting.”

Field Corn

Fields planted next to barley should be scouted for armyworms moving from barley into adjacent corn fields. Control will be difficult once larvae move deep in whorls. Remember, worms must be less than 1 inch long - some labels indicate that larvae need to be even smaller - to achieve effective control. The treatment threshold for true armyworms in corn is 25% infested plants with larvae less than one-inch long.

At this time of year we often hear reports of sugar cane beetle adults attacking seedling stage

corn in North Carolina and a few counties on the lower eastern shore of Maryland. The damage can be confused in some cases with wireworm and/or below ground cutworm feeding, so be sure to learn about this insect and the type of damage it can cause when you are sampling corn fields. So far, I am not aware of any fields being attacked in Delaware but it does appear this insect could be expanding its range. Here is a link from North Carolina with more information on this pest (<http://www.nccrops.com/2013/05/24/sugarcan-e-beetle-showing-up-in-corn/>). Unfortunately, there are no rescue treatments to control this insect pest.

Small Grains

We are still finding pockets of armyworms, grass sawflies and cereal leaf beetles in wheat and barley that has not been treated so be sure you continue scouting for all three pests. As far as cereal leaf beetle, research from Virginia and North Carolina indicates that the greatest damage can occur between flowering and the soft dough stage.

Soybeans

Be sure to sample fields starting at emergence for bean leaf beetles and grasshoppers. As barley is harvested and soybeans are planted, these fields will be especially susceptible to attack from grasshoppers and feeding can often cause stand loss. If stand reductions are occurring from plant emergence to the second trifoliolate, a treatment should be applied. Although no precise thresholds are available, a treatment may be needed if you find one grasshopper per sweep and 30% defoliation from plant emergence through the pre-bloom stage. As a general guideline, a treatment may be needed for bean leaf beetle if you observe a 20-25% stand reduction and/or 2 beetles per plant from cotyledon to the second trifoliolate stages.

Tombstones are Best Left in the Field and Not in Your Bins - *Nathan Kleczewski, Extension Specialist - Plant Pathology; nkleczew@udel.edu*

In some of the early flowering wheat fields we are seeing VERY LOW levels of Fusarium head

blight (FHB). The worst field I have seen I estimated to about 1% incidence, meaning that 1 out of 100 heads have symptoms of FHB. However, most fields are well below this level and fall under 0.25% incidence, meaning that 2-3 heads per 1000 have symptoms. It is important that measures are taken to remove the bleached out kernels or “tombstones” even at these low levels. This is because tombstones often have very high levels of DON that can throw off a DON test at the elevator come harvest time. For example, an asymptomatic kernel that is infected with the FHB pathogen after flower may have 1-2 ppm DON; tombstones may have more than 100ppm DON. You can imagine that it may take only a couple tombstones to throw off a test, particularly if vacuum probes are used. The best thing you can do for removing tombstones is to increase the fan speed of the combine, thereby removing these kernels from the bin.

I continue to mention integrating practices to manage FHB. Harvesting is also a component of the integrated management approach. In a 2014 study conducted from 2011-2013, researchers at The Ohio State University examined the effects of integrated management practices including cultivar resistance, fungicide use, and harvesting strategy on FHB control. In terms of harvesting, treatment 1 consisted of fan speed set at 1,375 rpm and a shutter opening of 70mm, whereas treatment 2 consisted of the same fan speed but an opening of 90mm. Overall, plots harvested with the second harvester configuration (90mm shutter opening) had higher test weights than those for treatment 1. The greatest benefit of the second harvester configuration was realized when a moderately resistant cultivar was combined with a recommended fungicide around the onset of flowering. Integration of all three practices resulted in a 30-51% reduction in estimated price discount, \$127-312 per ha increase in gross cash income, and an economic benefit ranging from \$31-272 per ha depending on the severity of FHB, grain price, and cost of fungicide application. The article, published online in the journal *Plant Disease* in April, 2014, can be found here: <http://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/abs/10.1094/PDIS-01-14-0093-RE>

Fungicides for Hail Damage? - Nathan Kleczewski, *Extension Specialist - Plant Pathology*; nkleczew@udel.edu

With recent hail, some growers may be wondering about the use of certain fungicides (specifically some containing strobilurin active ingredients) for the mitigation of plant stress such as hail damage. Some people consider fungicides for hail damaged crops because it is believed that hail can either increase infection of fungal pathogens or increase plant stress and therefore disease. Furthermore it is believed that the potential physiological effects of strobilurins allow for plants to recover from hail damage and limit potential yield losses. **It is important to note that the fungi that infect field crops do not require wounds to infect and cause disease.**

Researchers from the University of Illinois conducted a two year field study using simulated hail damage (via string mowers) at the V12 stage followed by foliar fungicides containing either pyraclostrobin or azoxystrobin (both strobilurins). Overall, the study showed that the fungicides did not provide any yield benefit to hail damaged corn. A link to the study can be found here:

<http://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/abs/10.1094/PDIS-94-1-0083>.

A study at the University of Wisconsin examined different corn hybrids and fungicides for their reaction to anthracnose. During the course of the study hail naturally damaged the corn in the trial. Although the hail did reduce yields, fungicides did not improve plant health or result in improved yields. A soybean trial that was conducted at the same time and also damaged by hail showed no differences between fungicide treated plots vs. untreated controls. A write-up of these studies can be found here:

http://www.soils.wisc.edu/extension/wcmc/2010/pap/Conley_hail.pdf.

Other research looking at timing of hail damage to corn and soybean and various pesticides is being conducted by researchers at Iowa State. Preliminary results of their research from 2012 indicate that hail damage (using a special ice launcher) to soybean at R4 caused less yield loss than hail damage at R1. In corn, hail damage at

R2 caused more yield loss than hail damage at VT. This study is still underway and final results from multiple years should be published in the near future. Some of the preliminary data has been summarized and can be found here:

<http://www.extension.iastate.edu/CropNews/2013/0717sissonmueller.htm>.

Fungicides are effective at controlling fungal diseases and their benefits are realized when used in situations where fungal diseases are likely to limit crop productivity. The current studies indicate that the application of fungicides for **mitigation of hail damage** does not appear to significantly improve yields over untreated controls. If you do choose to apply a fungicide to hail damaged crops this year, it would be a good idea to leave an untreated strip in the field to allow for a comparison of treatment effectiveness at the end of the growing season

General

NRCS Funds Available to Farmers to Improve Water Quality

USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service will provide \$280,000 in assistance to Delaware farmers in the Clear Brook-Nanticoke River watershed who voluntarily make improvements to their land to improve water quality.

Funding is provided through the National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI), which helps farmers reduce the runoff of nutrients, sediment and pathogens from agricultural land that can flow into waterways. Now in its third year, NWQI expanded to include more small watersheds across the nation, and it builds on efforts to target high-impact conservation in areas such as the Chesapeake Bay.

“This targeted approach provides a way to focus and accelerate voluntary, private lands conservation investments to improve water quality to areas where they are most needed,” said Kasey Taylor, Delaware State Conservationist. “Water quality practices benefit the farmer by lowering input costs while providing cleaner water for the community and healthier habitat for fish and wildlife.”

State water quality agencies and local partners also provide assistance with conservation planning, additional cost share dollars and technical assistance for conservation, along with outreach to farmers. Through NWQI, these partnerships are growing and offering a model for collaborative work in other watersheds.

The Clear Brook-Nanticoke Watershed is located in the western region of Sussex County between Bridgeville and Seaford. Of the 24,000 acres that make up the watershed, 14,000 acres, or 60 percent, are in agricultural land. The watershed is on the State of Delaware's list of impaired watersheds due to excess nutrients. State and federal agencies have been extensively monitoring water quality in select areas of the watershed and are looking into new strategies to address agricultural related water quality issues.

Delaware has \$280,000 available in financial assistance for eligible landowners through the [Environmental Quality Incentives Program](#) for installing conservation systems that help avoid, trap and control run-off in these high-priority watersheds. These practices may include nutrient management, cover crops, conservation cropping systems, filter strips, and in some cases, edge-of-field water quality monitoring.

All eligible applications must be submitted by August 15, 2014 for funding in FY 2014 although NRCS accepts applications on a continuous basis throughout the year. Check with your local NRCS office or the [website](#) to see if you are located in a selected watershed.

For more information on NWQI, contact your local USDA Service Center. In Sussex County, call 302-856-3990, ext. 3. Additional information on all NRCS programs and services is available online at www.de.nrcs.usda.gov.

Announcements

Pest & Beneficial Insect Walks

Tour the grounds of the UDBG in Newark **OR** the Sussex County Extension Office in Georgetown to identify insects, diseases, and beneficial insects in the landscape.

Instructors: Nancy Gregory, Brian Kunkel, Carrie Murphy, and Tracy Wootten

Cost: \$15

Wednesday, June 18, 2014 4:00 – 6:00 p.m.
Sussex County Extension Office
16483 County Seat Highway, Georgetown, DE

Credits: 2 Pest., 1 CNP

Register with Tracy Wootten, (302) 856-7303 or wootten@udel.edu

Wednesday, June 25, 2014 4:00 – 6:00 p.m.
UD Botanic Gardens
531 S College Avenue, Newark, DE
(meet outside Fischer Greenhouse)

Credits: 2 Pest., 1 CNP

Register with Carrie Murphy, (302) 831-2506, cjmurphy@udel.edu

Small Fruit Educational Meeting and Tour

Thursday, July 10, 2014 5:00-8:00 p.m.
University of Delaware
Carvel Research & Education Center
16483 County Seat Highway
Georgetown, DE 19947

This meeting will highlight our extension IPM program addressing Spotted Wing Drosophila monitoring and management in small fruits as well as ongoing variety testing and other research with blueberries, blackberries and grapes.

- Tour the blueberry variety trial, mulch and soil amendment experiments.
- See and sample berries from the blueberry variety trial.
- Tour the primocane fruiting blackberry trial and sample berries from the trial.
- Tour the wine and table grape trial.

Dinner will be provided.

Please pre-register before July 3 by contacting Karen Adams at (302) 856-7303 or adams@udel.edu.

Pea Twilight Meeting

Thursday, June 12, 2014 6:00-8:00 p.m.
Carvel Research and Education Center
16483 County Seat Highway
Georgetown, DE 19947

Meeting will include a tour of the late pea variety trial and preliminary results from the early pea trial. Extension Specialists will present updated management information and will be on hand to answer questions.

There will be refreshments following the tour.

Please call Karen Adams at (302)856-7303 or adams@udel.edu by Monday, June 9 if you plan to attend.

UD Summer Pasture Walk

Wednesday, June 4, 2014 6:30-9:00 p.m.
University of Delaware
Webb Farm
508 S. Chapel St.
Newark, DE

Come and learn about pasture management and renovation practices used on the University of Delaware's Webb Farm. Hear about soil sampling techniques and how to properly submit your soil sample. Get help with plant and weed identification and weed control advice. Particulars on Bermudagrass establishment, management and soil fertility will also be covered. Natural Resource Conservation Service will also share information on relevant cost share programs. Experts will be on hand to answer specific questions.

The meeting is free and everyone interested in attending is welcome. If you have special needs in accessing this program, please call the office two weeks in advance.

AGENDA

Welcome and Introductions

15 minutes

Dan Severson, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension

Tour of Pastures and Pasture Management, Pasture Renovation Techniques at Webb Farm

30 minutes

Larry Armstrong, University of Delaware Webb Farm Manager

Soil Fertility, Plant ID, Bermudagrass Establishment

30 Minutes

Dr. Richard Taylor, University of Delaware Extension Agronomy Specialist

Weed ID and Weed Control in Pastures

30 minutes

Quintin Johnson, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension

Soil Sampling Techniques and How to Properly Submit Your Sample

30 minutes

Karen Gartley, University of Delaware Plant and Soil Science Research Manager

Overview of NRCS Programs

15 minutes

Marianne Hardesty, New Castle County NRCS District Conservationist

Credits: DE Nutrient Management and Pesticide credits will be offered.

To register or request more information, please call our office at (302)831-2507. Please call to register by May 30.

Weather Summary

Carvel Research and Education Center Georgetown, DE

Week of May 22 to May 28, 2014

Readings Taken from Midnight to Midnight

Rainfall:

0.06 inch: May 22

0.15 inch: May 27

Air Temperature:

Highs ranged from 88°F on May 27 to 73°F on May 24.

Lows ranged from 67°F on May 27 to 51°F on May 25.

Soil Temperature:

70.3°F average

Additional Delaware weather data is available at
http://www.deos.udel.edu/monthly_retrieval.html
and
<http://www.rec.udel.edu/TopLevel/Weather.htm>

***Weekly Crop Update is compiled and edited by
Emmalea Ernest, Associate Scientist - Vegetable
Crops***

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