

WEEKLY CROP UPDATE



UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION

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Vegetable Crops

Vegetable Crop Insect Scouting - David Owens, Extension Entomologist, owensd@udel.edu

Insecticide Update

UPL now is marketing a new liquid 30SC formulation of Assail: <https://www.cdms.net/ldat/ldIFS000.pdf>. Pay attention to the label as the rates are a bit different from the granular 30 SG formulation.

Sweet Corn

Scout sweet corn that is near 7 days to preharvest for aphid outbreaks. One was reported earlier this week, aphids had covered the undersides of leaves and ears, leading to excessive honeydew deposition on the ears. Frequent pyrethroid applications flare up aphids by removing natural enemies from fields. Unfortunately, our best earworm protection sprays all contain pyrethroids. Our best aphid materials are Assail and Sivanto Prime. Assail's lower rates may be used up to 1 day before harvest, while the higher rates and Sivanto Prime both have a 7 day PHI.

Earworm counts are moderate for this time of year but still increasing at many locations. Keep in mind that traps next to silking sweet corn may catch many more moths than our closest trap would indicate, and sometimes there can be quite a bit of within field variation with exact moth catch. With cooler temperatures this week, we shouldn't need to have tighter spray intervals on account of weather. Earworm counts from Thursday are as follows:

Trap Location	BLT - CEW	Pheromone CEW
	3 nights total catch	
Dover	3	91
Harrington	1	78
Milford	8	108
Rising Sun	4	131
Wyoming	2	46
Bridgeville	1	29
Concord	1	48
Georgetown	1	77
Greenwood	3	23
Laurel	7	71
Seaford	0	---
Lewes	---	91

Cucurbits

Scout for beet armyworm and corn earworm in watermelon. These two potential rind feeding worms are completely or partially resistant to pyrethroids.

Cucurbit fields previously treated with pyrethroids and not Assail earlier this year may be at risk for high aphid populations. If you see large aphid populations, look for beneficial insect activity. We had heavy aphid pressure in our mite trial this year and dropped a spray trial on top of the aphids. Numerous lady beetle, syrphid maggot and lacewing larvae were present. In 1 week's time, natural enemies completely annihilated the aphids in my untreated check plot.

Cole Crops

Cross striped cabbageworms and cabbage webworm have both made an appearance in Georgetown cole crop plots. Generally,

thresholds are pretty high for worm pests, but some states advise a much lower threshold for cross striped worms: 5% infested plants. This is because their eggs are laid in masses and the caterpillars are voracious. Curiously, cabbage loopers have not been observed yet. This is a species of interest because Torac is less effective on looper. Hot and relatively dry weather recently has resulted in an increase in diamondback moth activity. Remember to use treatment windows to manage DBM, rotating two modes of action within a 1 month period and rotating among two different modes of action during the next month. Last year, beet armyworm was the most common worm pest in our late cabbage trial; we are picking up low numbers of beet armyworm in other crops. Beet armyworm are resistant to pyrethroids.

Pepper

Continue scouting for beet armyworm activity. Caterpillars are being observed in other crops.

Sulfur, Calcium and Boron for Cole Crops-

Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu

Apart from recommended NPK fertility programs, growers of cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale, and collards need to pay attention to sulfur, calcium, and boron in their cole crop fertility programs.

In vegetable crops, sulfur removal is generally in the 10-20 lb/A range. Mustard family crops (cole crops, mustards, turnips and radishes) remove between 30 and 40 lbs/A of sulfur.

Most of the sulfur in the upper part of the soil is held in organic matter. Upon mineralization, sulfur is found in the soil as the sulfate ion (SO_4^{2-}) which has two negative charges. The sulfate ion is subject to leaching, especially in sandy textured soils (loamy sands, sandy loams). It does accumulate in the subsoil but may not be available for shallow rooted vegetables.

Sulfur can be added by using sulfate containing fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate, potassium sulfate, and K-mag (sulfate of potassium and magnesium). It is also a component of gypsum (calcium sulfate). In liquid solutions, ammonium

thiosulfate is often used as the sulfur source. Sulfur is also found in manures and composts. For example, broiler litter has about 12-15 lbs of sulfur per ton.

Calcium deficiency is most commonly seen as tipburn of cauliflower, cabbage, and Brussels sprouts. This problem can cause severe economic losses. Tipburn is a breakdown of plant tissue inside the head of cabbage, individual sprouts in Brussels sprouts, and on the inner wrapper leaves of cauliflower. It is a physiological disorder which is associated with an inadequate supply of calcium in the affected leaves, causing a collapse of the tissue and death of the cells. Calcium deficiency may occur where the soil calcium is low or where there is an imbalance of nutrients in the soil along with certain weather and soil nutrient conditions, such as high humidity, low soil moisture, high potash or high nitrogen, all of which can reduce calcium availability. Secondary rot caused by bacteria can follow tipburn and heads of cauliflower can be severely affected.

Some cabbage and cauliflower cultivars are relatively free of tipburn problems. Check with your seed supplier for tipburn resistant varieties and choose tipburn resistant varieties where possible. Manage liming so that soil pH is above 6.0 and calcium levels are optimal. Avoid using only ammonium forms of nitrogen, and ensure an adequate and even supply of water. Adjust planting date so that head maturation occurs during cooler temperatures. In general, calcium foliar sprays have not been shown to be effective for controlling tipburn incidence.

Cole crops have a high boron requirement. Symptoms of boron deficiency vary with the cole crop. Cabbage heads may simply be small and yellow. Most cole crops develop cracked and corky stems, petioles and midribs. The stems of broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower can be hollow and are sometimes discolored. Cauliflower curds become brown and leaves may roll and curl. It is important to note that cole crops are also sensitive to boron toxicity if boron is over-applied. Toxicity symptoms appear as scorching on the margins of older leaves.

It is recommended in broccoli and kale to apply 1.5-3 pounds of boron (B) per acre in mixed

fertilizer prior to planting. In Brussels sprouts, cabbage, collards and cauliflower, boron and molybdenum are recommended. Apply 1.5-3 pounds of boron (B) per acre and 0.2 pound molybdenum (Mo) applied as 0.5 pound sodium molybdate per acre with broadcast fertilizer. Boron may also be applied as a foliar treatment to cole crops if soil applications were not made. The recommended rate is 0.2-0.3 lb/acre of actual boron (1.0 to 1.5 lbs of Solubor 20.5%) in sufficient water (30 or more gallons) for coverage. Apply foliar boron prior to heading of cole crops.



DB Langston, University of Georgia, bugwood.org UGA5077026
Severe tipburn in cabbage.

Fruit Cracking in Tomato- *Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu*

Heavy rain during tomato fruit ripening often results in increased fruit cracking in field tomatoes causing extensive losses of marketable fruit.

Cracks in the skin of tomato fruit that expose the internal fruit tissue can appear in several forms.



G Johnson
Radial cracks start at the stem end and extend lengthwise down the fruit. Deep radial cracks render fruit unmarketable and increase the likelihood of fruit rot. In cherry tomatoes the split can go the length of the fruit.



G Johnson
Concentric cracks circle the tomato around the shoulder of the fruit.



G Johnson

Irregular cracks can also appear starting at the fruit shoulder.



G Johnson

In severe cases you can see multiple types of cracking on the same fruit.

Tomato cracking occurs when the skin of the fruit does not expand at the same rate as the fruit interior. Cracking is most common after heavy rain events, but can also occur with irregular irrigation.

Fruit cracking is most prevalent when there is a rapid uptake of water into fruit during ripening when the fruit is accumulating solids. The combined pressure of accumulated water and solutes can split fruits in tomato varieties with low skin elasticity. In addition, during heavy rain events, water can enter the fruit at the stem scar or through minute cracks in the skin shoulder, again causing extra pressure and larger cracks.

Elevated fruit temperatures, often caused by loss of leaf cover, can increase the susceptibility of fruit to cracking as can exposure to high light levels. High humidity around fruit can also increase cracking.

Varieties that are most susceptible to cracking have low skin elasticity during ripening and skin/underlying skin tissue that is thin. Larger fruits tend to be most susceptible; however, many cherry tomatoes are also prone to cracking.

Management of tomato skin cracking starts with selecting crack resistant varieties. Maintain even soil moisture to avoid sudden influx of water into



G Johnson

Rain checking appears as small cracks arranged concentrically across the shoulders of fruits

the fruit (but do not over-irrigate). Maintain good fruit cover to keep fruits from overheating and manage fruit load by not over-pruning.

High tunnels and rain shelters are good tools to reduce fruit cracking by controlling plant wetness and soil moisture.

Stinkbug Damage Found in Maryland

Tomato Fields - Jerry Brust, IPM Vegetable Specialist, University of Maryland;
jbrust@umd.edu

There have been reports of stinkbug damage in tomatoes in Maryland for the last couple of weeks. Stinkbug feeding damage is called cloudy spot in tomato fruit (Fig. 1). It occurs when the adult or immature stinkbug puts its needle-like mouth part into the fruit and removes material from a large number of cells. On green fruit the damage appears as whitish areas with a black dot in the center and indistinct borders (Fig. 2) on ripe fruit the spots are golden yellow (Fig. 1). Individual spots may be 1/16 - 1/2 inch in diameter; or the spots may merge and encompass a large area of the fruit surface (Fig. 2). Peeling back the skin shows these areas as white shiny, spongy masses of tissue (Fig. 3). This damage is usually most common from mid-July until the end of the season. The Green and Brown as well as the Brown Marmorated stinkbugs are often difficult to see and usually go unnoticed as they spend much of the day deep inside tomato plants, any disturbance and the stinkbugs will drop to the ground and move under the plastic, which results in monitoring difficulties. Only a few are necessary to cause the appearance of cloudy spot on many tomato fruit. Although stinkbug damage has been observed in slightly greater than usual amounts in tomato fields this year, observations of stinkbugs have been much less numerous.

Stinkbugs are difficult pests to control. As alluded to earlier there are no good methods for monitoring these pests. Usually stinkbug damage is only a nuisance, but in some years, it has resulted in moderate losses in particular fields. Growers should examine the edges of their fields carefully for tomato fruit with cloudy spot. There are some acceptable chemical choices for

stink bug control. Pyrethroids (Warrior II, Hero EC, Tombstone and Mustang Maxx) or Venom or Scorpion can be used to reduce damage. Sprays should be directed towards the center of the plant with high pressure and a high gallonage (50-100 gal/a). If harvest has started there are neonics and pyrethroids that have very short PHIs - check your Mid-Atlantic Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations guide. It should be understood that none of the chemicals will give complete control but will reduce damage compared with no chemical usage. Organic growers can try Entrust or Azera or Pyganic for control of nymphs, but these chemicals will not control adults.



Figure 1. Stinkbug injury to tomato fruit



S Hirsh, University of Maryland

Figure 2. In the center of each cloudy spot is a tiny black dot (arrows) where stinkbug mouthparts penetrated into the tomato

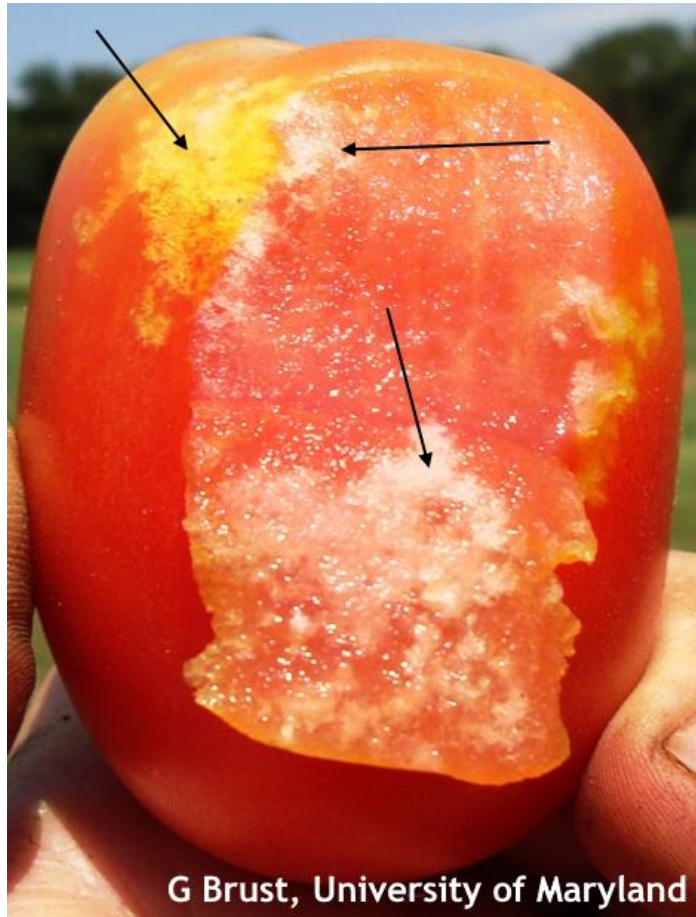


Figure 3. Stinkbug feeding causing cloudy spot (arrows) on tomato fruit with skin peeled back

Fruit Crops

Fruit Crop Insect Scouting - David Owens, Extension Entomologist, owensd@udel.edu

Grapes

June beetles were observed feeding on grapes in small plots at the Carvel REC earlier this week. Inspect ripe and ripening fruit visually for signs of adult activity. Carbaryl is the most effective material but has a 7-day pre harvest interval and may leave visible residues. There is a good extension webpage on them here:

<https://grapes.extension.org/green-june-beetle-damage-to-grapes/#:~:text=Green%20June%20beetles%20are>

[%20attracted,years%20but%20significant%20in%20others.](#)

Blueberry

Blueberry bushes with suspected stunt disease were observed in southern Delaware. This is a phytoplasma disease vectored by sharp nosed leafhoppers. An excellent fact sheet from Rutgers can be found here:

[https://pemaruccicenter.rutgers.edu/entomology/iSharp-nosed-Leafhopper.html#:~:text=Sharp%2Dnosed%20leafhoppers%20feed%20and,pointed%20head%20\(Figure%201\).](https://pemaruccicenter.rutgers.edu/entomology/iSharp-nosed-Leafhopper.html#:~:text=Sharp%2Dnosed%20leafhoppers%20feed%20and,pointed%20head%20(Figure%201).) We are approaching the mid-August expected flight period.

Primocane Blackberries - Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu

Originally, commercially available blackberries were floricanes types, that is, they fruit on last year's canes. Over the last decade, the University of Arkansas has released a number of primocane blackberries that are commercially viable. Primocane blackberries fruit on current season canes, allowing for blackberry production from mid-summer through frost. In subsequent years they have the potential for two-season fruiting - in early summer on overwintered canes and as a late summer and fall crop on current season primocanes - as much as 6 months of production.

What is exciting about primocane blackberries is that they offer extended production potential into the fall. They also offer flexibility in production as they can be treated as a two-season fruiting crop summer and late summer-fall (overwintered and primocane production) or single season (primocane only) production late summer-fall. Blackberries are generally well adapted to Delmarva conditions but will shut down if temperatures stay in the 90s for extended periods. Primocane blackberries will be flowering and fruiting much of the time in the cooler late summer and fall.

Some recommended Primocane Blackberries for trial on Delmarva:

Thornless

Prime-Ark Traveler
Prime-Ark Freedom

Thorny

Prime-Ark 45
Prime-Ark Horizon

Variety descriptions can be found at this site: <https://aaes.uada.edu/fruit-breeding/blackberries/>

Prime Ark Horizon is the most recent primocane release with large berries adapted to 2 season production. <https://cpb-us-e1.wpmucdn.com/wordpressua.uark.edu/dist/3/599/files/2021/01/Prime-Ark-Horizon-release-flyer.pdf>



Prime Ark Horizon blackberry

Agronomic Crops

Agronomic Crop Insect Scouting - David Owens, *Extension Entomologist*, owensd@udel.edu

Hay/Pasture Grasses

A report of armyworm activity was received earlier this week in orchardgrass. Armyworm thresholds are around 2-3/square foot. Armyworms generally can be controlled by pyrethroid application. In taller grass, increase water rates. Apply insecticides in the evening. Armyworm are most active at night. Read your insecticide labels carefully, not all pyrethroids

are labeled on pasture grass, and not all active ingredient formulations are labeled. For example, Brigade (bifenthrin) is labeled for pasture grasses but Sniper (bifenthrin) is not. Some have short PHIs, and others have longer PHIs.

Sorghum

Continue scouting for corn earworm and fall armyworm in sorghum heads. Sorghum webworm is also present in low numbers. Texas A&M's headworm threshold calculator can be found here:

<https://extensionentomology.tamu.edu/sorghum-headworm-calculator/>. Webworms are considerably smaller than the other species and thresholds are approximately twice that of earworm/armyworm. We have not yet observed sugarcane aphid activity in fields we are monitoring. Late planted sorghum that has not yet headed should be scouted carefully when it heads for earworm and aphids, as it will be susceptible to aphids longer in the season.

Soybean

Adult earworm moth activity has been observed in flowering double crop soybean. While this does not necessarily mean a given field will be above earworm threshold, it is an indicator to be monitoring the field carefully.

Diseases in Sorghum - Alyssa Koehler, *Extension Field Crops Pathologist*, akoehler@udel.edu

A broad range of diseases can affect sorghum. Over the course of the season, root rots, foliar pathogens, stalk rots, and head molds can all impact yield potential. One of the most common diseases in our area is Sorghum Anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum* species. Symptoms include red to tan lesions on the leaves or stems, stalk rot, or grain infection. Fungal structures resembling pincushions (acervuli with setae) can be observed within the lesion with the aid of a hand lens or other magnification (Figure 1). In susceptible lines, yield loss of up to 50% has been reported. Anthracnose is favored by warm, wet conditions. In some years with favorable weather and in sorghum on sorghum fields, I have seen disease move into panicles and grain.

Serious yield loss can be observed in these cases (Figure 2). We have had dry weather, but if we start to get some consistent rain, this is one to keep an eye on. Resistant hybrids, seed treatments, and fungicides can be used to try to manage this disease. Work from Virginia Tech has shown that fungicides (priaxor or headline) were most effective at protecting yield in diseased fields when applied at flowering. Each percent increase of anthracnose disease severity can account for 0.5-1.25 bu/ac of lost yield potential

(<https://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/abs/10.1094/PDIS-10-18-1867-RE>). Scouting is important to determine the level of disease prior to flowering. Some studies have shown that the timing of disease onset is just as or more important than final severity, especially in wet, humid years. As a field approaches flowering, if disease is absent or low, a fungicide application is often not profitable for sorghum.

After grain fill, head molds become another concern. Head molds can cause pre- and post-harvest damage, reduce yield, and some of the fungi infecting the grain may form mycotoxins that can lead to quality issues. Chemical control of head mold fungi is typically not effective, insect control may be a better target since head molds are often associated with insect damage. Keeping mature grain from getting wet also helps to reduce head mold issues, but this can be a challenge depending on environmental conditions near the time of harvest. Hybrids are available that vary in susceptibility to anthracnose and head molds. Selecting moderately resistant lines over susceptible or very susceptible lines can help to reduce yield loss and mycotoxin contamination.



A Koehler, University of Delaware

Figure 1. Sorghum Anthracnose lesion magnified to view fungal structures



A Koehler, University of Delaware

Figure 2. Sorghum head with very little grain due to Sorghum Anthracnose

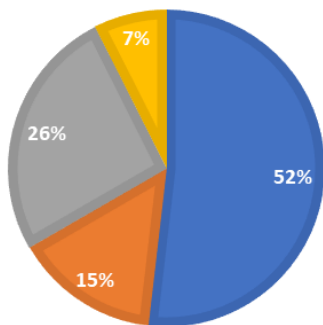
General

Survey Results: Biggest Competitor for Access to Farmland - Nate Bruce, Farm Business Management Specialist, nsbruce@udel.edu

At the University of Delaware Carvel Research and Education Center's Field Crop Tour, a survey evaluating the biggest competitors to cropland access was handed out to participants. The survey also made a brief appearance in the Weekly Crop Update several weeks back. Results are listed below in the corresponding pie chart. The survey evaluated 27 total Delaware producer participants.

What is your biggest competitor for access to farmland?

- Non-farmers purchasing land for non-farm uses such as development
- Conversion of farmland to solar farms / other uses
- Other competitive farmers
- Conservation acreage such as CRP



Of the producers surveyed, 52% felt the biggest competitor to cropland access is land being purchased by non-farmers for non-farm uses such as cropland conversion into development. This may not be surprising to many, but it is certainly visible amongst producers in the farming community when farmland that was once in production becomes developed. The response with the second highest participant response was other competitive farmers bidding for limited land resources at 26% of respondents. This can certainly be seen amongst producers in the area where rent for watermelon land is at an all-time high in addition to the next generation of producers now competing with more established operations. The third highest response to farmland competition was conversion of farmland into other uses, such as solar farms at 15%. This has been a contentious issue amongst farmers in the state for some time, particularly in Kent County as of recently. Producers felt the lowest competitor to farmland access was loss to acreage due to conservation such as CRP programs at 7%.

Announcements

2022 Beginning Farmer Training Program

The Delaware Beginning Farmer Program is for new and beginning farmers working in small-scale vegetable and/or fruit production. Through hands-on training, demonstrations, workshops, field trips and farm tours, as well as self-study, growers will learn and grow with Delaware Cooperative Extension, and other invited agriculture industry professionals.

Although not limited to the following topics, this training will explore the fundamentals of soil fertility and health, basic crop production, integrated pest management, and business planning and development. This training will also provide an excellent networking opportunity.

Sessions are covered by one affordable registration fee of \$75. Sessions are held at Fischer Greenhouse on the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources' campus in Newark, unless otherwise noted.

Wednesday, September 14, 6-8 pm, Course Orientation, Soil Health

Wednesday, September 28, 6-8 pm, Variety Selection

Saturday, October 1, 9-11 am, Hands- On Planting, Setting up an Indoor Seed Starter Unit

Wednesday, October 12, 6-8 pm, Small Farm Business Planning

Saturday, October 15, 9-11 am, Field Trip to Against the Grain Farm at William Penn Farm

Wednesday, October 26, 6-8 pm, Weed Identification and Management, Small Scale Irrigation

Wednesday, November 2, 6-8 pm, Integrated Pest Management: Insect and Disease Pests

Saturday, November 12, 9-11 am, Field Trip to Worrlow Hall Labs, UD Fresh to You

Wednesday, November 16, 6-8 pm, Delaware Beginning Farmer Resource Panel with DDA, NRCS, Farm Bureau and others

Register online at: <https://www.pcsreg.com/2022-beginning-farmer-training-program>

National AgrAbility Training Webinars

Each webinar begins at 2:00 p.m. EDT on the given Thursday. For session descriptions and more information, visit <http://www.agrability.org/ntw-encore/>.

August 18: "Vision Solutions for Farmers"

September 1: "Working with Capstone Students to Augment AgrAbility Services"

September 15: "Managing Stress on the Farm"

September 29: "Making Lemonade When Outreach Events Hand You LEMONS!"

October 13: "Build Resilience into Your Farm: Let Nature do the Heavy Lifting"

October 27: "Low Stress Marketing for Farmers"

A question & answer period is scheduled for each presentation.

To participate in any of these free webinars, [click here to access the online registration form](#). Please pass on this invitation to others you believe may be interested. Contact AgrAbility at 800-825-4264, visit www.agrability.org/ntw-encore, or email agrability@agrability.org if you have questions.

Nematode Field Day

Thursday, August 18, 2022 3:00-6:00 p.m.
University of Delaware
Carvel Research & Education Center
16483 County Seat Hwy, Georgetown, DE

Covered topics will include soybean cyst nematode seed treatments and resistance genes, updates on lima bean resistance breeding for root knot nematodes, RKN in cucurbits, summary of nematode survey results conducted in recent years, and management strategies. Demonstrations will be set up for digging SCN root samples, collecting and sending soil

samples, and viewing examples of root knot nematodes in vegetable crops.

Pesticide credits will be available for both Delaware and Maryland.

Registration information can be found at udel.edu/009690. A boxed dinner will be included for those registered by August 12.

Please contact Alyssa Koehler akoehler@udel.edu with any questions.

Soil Health Field Day

Tuesday, August 16, 2022 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
Baxter Farms, 23073 Zoar Rd, Georgetown, DE

The Delaware Soil Health Partnership will hold an in-person soil health field day on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at 9 a.m.

Rick Clark, a fifth-generation farmer from Williamsport, Ind., will discuss farming green and his experience with organic no-till on nearly 7,000 acres. University of Delaware Extension agents will provide the latest research updates while Jay Baxter, owner of Baxter Farms, will discuss experiences in the field.

The field day will be held at Baxter Farms, 23073 Zoar Rd, Georgetown, DE 19947 in Georgetown, Del. Lunch will be provided. Nutrient management credits are pending, and preregistration is required.

For more information or to register go to <https://www.sussexconservation.org/events/field-day.html>.

Convivencia y Conversación: Tools for reducing stress and fostering emotional well-being among Latino farmworkers

Monday, August 29 3:00-4:00 p.m. ET
Online

From picking vegetables to de-tasseling corn and tending livestock, Latinos comprise the majority of the agricultural workforce in the United States. Oftentimes, as the invisible bodies that produce food enjoyed across the world, Latino farmworkers are isolated physically, culturally, and socially. These workers face many stressors in addition to those

common in agriculture like long hours, the weather, or time pressures, including: separation from family, limited social and tangible support systems, adjustment to a new culture, communication in a different language, immigration legal concerns, and discrimination

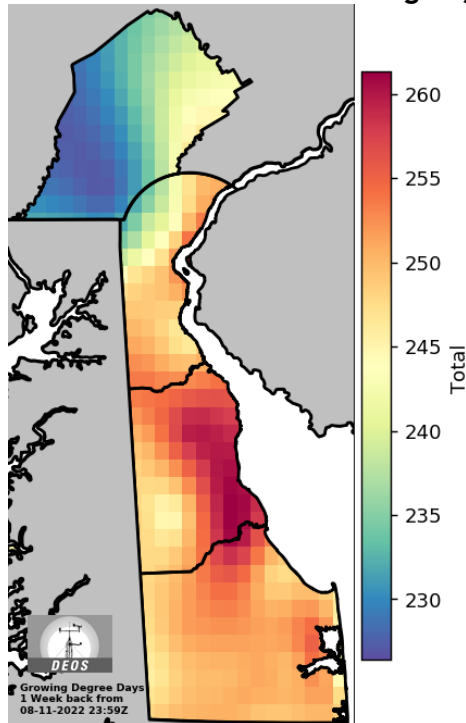
During this webinar, we will discuss common stressors among farmworkers and cultural aspects of coping and resilience, including *convivencia* and *conversación*. We will also highlight the Bienvenido (Welcome) program that is working to meet farmworkers where they are at and move toward enhancing emotional well-being, promoting effective communication, reducing mental health stigma, and promoting help-seeking.

Speaker: Dr. Athena Ramos is an associate professor in the Department of Health Promotion at the University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) in Omaha, Nebraska, and is affiliated with the Central States Center for Agricultural Safety and Health (CS-CASH) and the Center for Reducing Health Disparities.

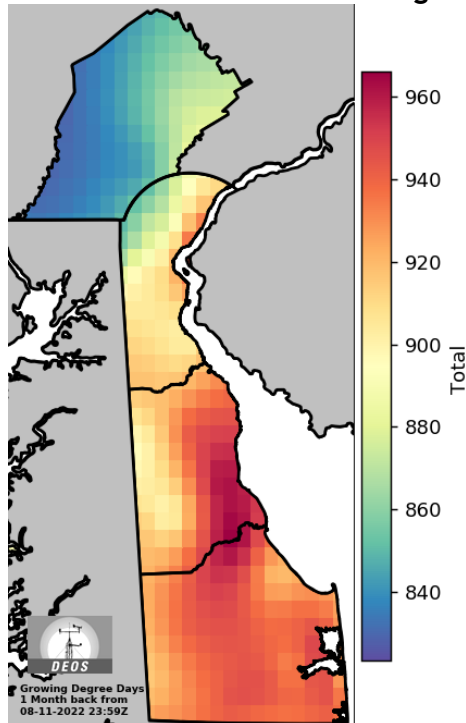
To participate in this free webinar, [click here to access the online registration form](#) by Thursday, August 25. Instructions for accessing the session will be sent to registrants by Friday, August 26. Please pass on this invitation to others you believe may be interested. Contact AgrAbility at 800-825-4264 or email agrability@agrability.org if you have questions.

Weather Summary

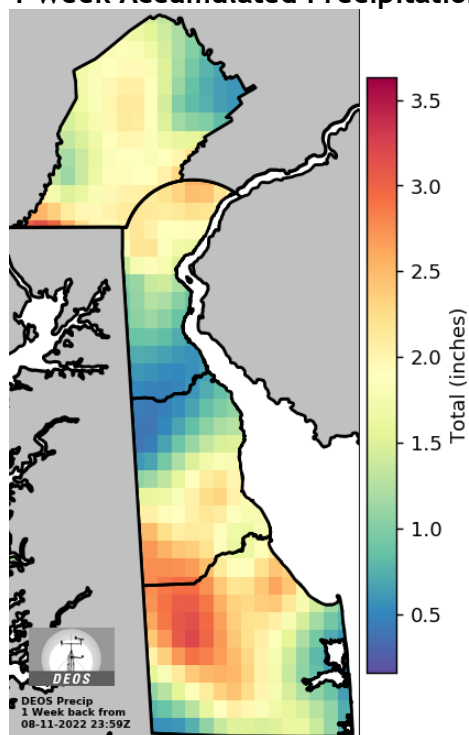
1 Week Accumulated Growing Degree Days



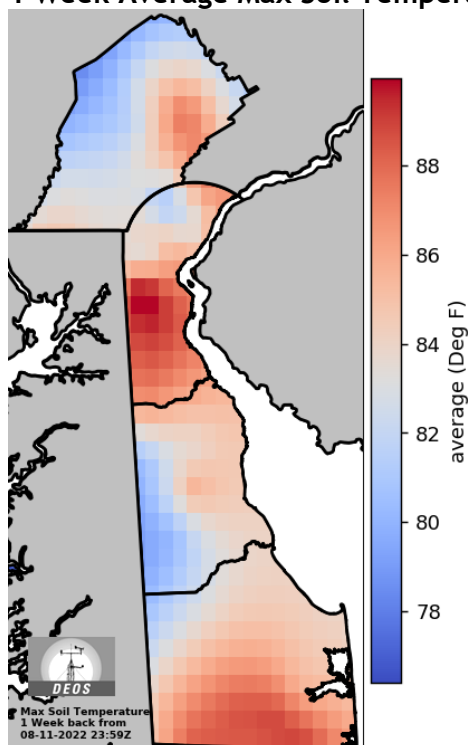
1 Month Accumulated Growing Degree Days



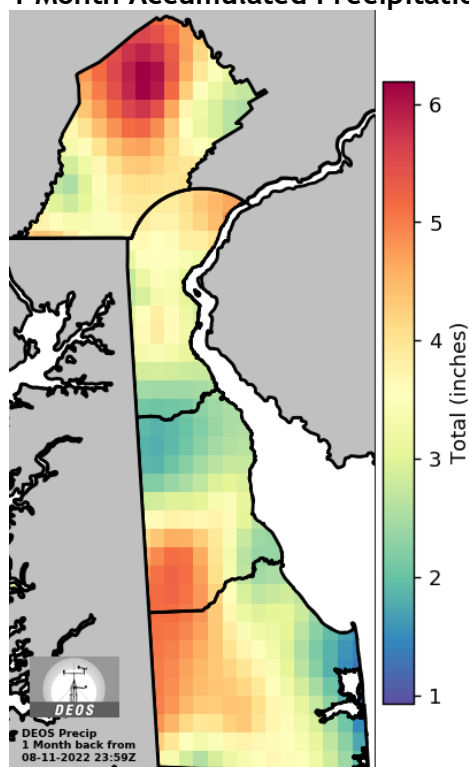
1 Week Accumulated Precipitation



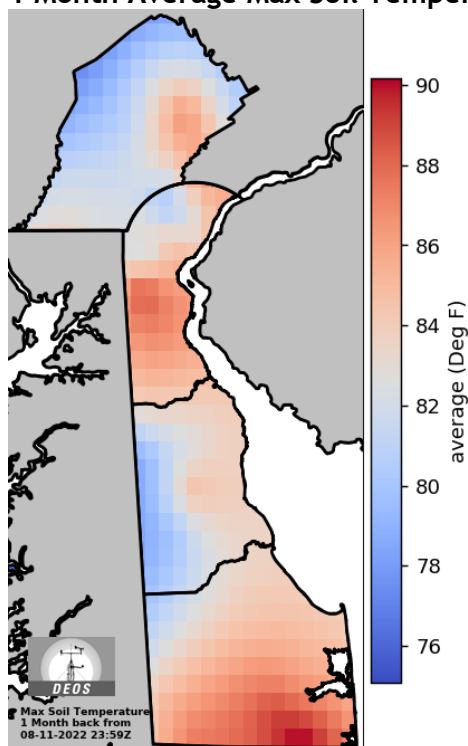
1 Week Average Max Soil Temperature



1 Month Accumulated Precipitation



1 Month Average Max Soil Temperature



These weather maps are generated from DEOS weather station data and are part of a new Ag Weather website that is under development. Your feedback is welcome!

Thanks!! Emmalea (emmalea@udel.edu)

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

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