

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

Sweet Corn

Thursday was our last trapping day of the 2022 season. Many thanks to Dick Monaco for faithfully checking traps this season and to USDA-NIFA's CPPM program for partially funding this effort. Thanks also to Morgan Malone for uploading data to our website: <https://agdev.anr.udel.edu/trap/trap.php>.

Moth trap counts have gradually decreased across most locations, although this could be an artifact of the surrounding crop condition around most of our traps. Trap counts are as follows:

Trap Location	BLT - CEW	Pheromone CEW
	3 nights total catch	
Dover	6	53
Harrington	1	7
Milford	3	59
Rising Sun	8	93
Wyoming	4	18
Bridgeville	1	14
Concord	4	44
Georgetown	---	9
Greenwood	1	5
Laurel	4	33
Seaford	1	---

Cole Crops

We finally have picked up a single cabbage looper in cabbage plots in Dover. Otherwise, the

main cole crop pests currently active are imported cabbage worm (goodbye my garden kale), diamondback moth, harlequin bug, and aphids. Several worm materials (Torac, diamides) have good efficacy on aphids, and pyrethroids have good efficacy on imported cabbageworm and stink bug, but not diamondback moth. Interestingly, in some of our plots, parasitic wasps have destroyed a lot of diamondback moth caterpillars. Remember to rotate among modes of action, especially if diamondback moth is in the mix.

Pumpkins

With pumpkin harvest upon us, pay attention to the lifting pumpkins carefully or using a pair of work gloves. A note came in earlier this week of substantial numbers of widow spiders seeking refuge under pumpkins in New Jersey. I occasionally run into this in my watermelon plots at Carvel and my home pumpkin patch. Widow spiders are going to hide near the ground spot or if there is a cavity located there from the end of the blossom.

Sprouting Broccoli, Gai Lan and Sprouting Cauliflower - Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu

There has been an increase in consumer interest in sprouting broccoli (also known as baby broccoli), Gai Lan (Chinese broccoli), Gai Lan x broccoli crosses (broccolini), and sprouting cauliflower (caulilini, Asian sprouting cauliflower). In all these crops the stalk and flowering head are eaten. Sprouting broccoli looks like a small broccoli with thinner stalks, Gai Lan has a thick stem and a small sprouting

head, broccolini has a long tender stem and smaller buds, and sprouting cauliflower has green stems and a loose cream-colored head.

Crop culture is similar to broccoli but with closer spacings. There are spring adapted, spring-summer adapted, fall adapted, and overwintering types. Nutrient requirements are similar to high density broccoli and the insect profile is also similar to broccoli. We are unsure of disease profiles in our area at this time.

Crops are cut and bunched just before or after the first flowers are seen but before the heads open. They should be cooled immediately to below 40 F and kept under high humidity. They may also be top-iced.

We have a trial at our Georgetown research farm to look at the potential for processing (freezing) these sprouting types.



G Johnson, University of Delaware
2022 Specialty Broccoli Trial at Georgetown.



G Johnson, University of Delaware
Mini broccoli.



G Johnson, University of Delaware
Sweet Stems sprouting broccoli.



G Johnson, University of Delaware
Gai Lan in the field.



G Johnson, University of Delaware
A big-stemmed variety of Gai Lan.



G Johnson, University of Delaware
Chinese broccoli ready for freezing trial.



G Johnson, University of Delaware
A thin-stemmed variety of Chinese broccoli.



Caulilini

Photo from

<https://www.naturesproduce.com/meet-caulilini-a-new-vegetable-which-isnt-actually-that-new/>

Growing Baby Ginger -Shem Elias, UD Masters Student and Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu

Are you wondering if you can successfully grow ginger in the Mid Atlantic? Yes you can.



Ginger in high tunnels in Georgetown and Newark; Baby ginger being weighed at harvest.

Scientific name - *Zingiber officinale* Roscoe

Family - Zingiberaceae

Plant type: Rhizomatous (produces an edible rhizome)

Height: 2 - 4 feet when shaded, 1.5 - 2.5 when not shaded.

Sunlight - Partial shade

Temperature: Warm to Hot (78 - 95 F)

Humidity: > 58 %

General Information

Ginger is a warm season crop which natively grows and flourishes in tropical and sub-tropical rainforests. Ginger grows vigorously in warm and humid conditions. It is very sensitive to cold temperatures and is killed by frost. In temperate regions, it can be grown during the 6-month warm season window which spans from mid/end of spring to early/mid fall. Ginger can also be grown in a warm greenhouse and grows well in the greenhouse in the hot summer months

Varieties

Successful cultivars grown in the US include Yellow Ginger, Chinese Ginger, Indian Ginger

Cultivation Time

Ginger requires a cultivation time of 8-12 months for mature ginger and half that time for immature/baby ginger. Based on the short warm season window prevalent in the mid-Atlantic region of the US, it allows for baby ginger production rather than mature ginger production.

Cultivation Requirements and Preparations

During mid-winter, seedlings should be raised indoors (warm greenhouse or growth room), from healthy, disease-free mother rhizomes for two months to initiate seedling sprouting and tillering. Planting materials are commonly sourced from companies in Florida or Hawaii. We have been sourcing organic ginger from South America at reasonable prices. It can be sprouted in trays or 4" pots in standard growing media. In this sprouting period, it should be watered no more than every other day to avoid excess wetness. Fertilize once a month after 50% sprouting is noticed with a 20-20-20 or similar soluble fertilizer

Ginger prefers well drained sandy loam soil, rich in organic matter, pH 5.5 - 7, though ginger is adapted to a wide range of soils. Ginger grows in similar conditions as tomatoes and peppers.

Ginger is a heavy feeder and thrives in soils with high levels of organic matter. Prior to transplant add compost at 6-8 tons per acre and incorporate into the soil. In heavier soils, construct raised beds to promote drainage. In

sandier soils, plant in furrows and leave room to ridge up around plants during growth

Transplanting should be early during late spring by Late April/Early May for tunnels or late May for open fields; the tunnels warm up faster thus are capable of sustaining ginger growth and development. Plant in rows, or beds with enough walking space (3 ft wide alley). Beds can be 3 - 6 feet wide, and rows 1.5 feet wide in a group of 3 rows followed by an alley; layout can be modified depending on the amount of area available. We have also planted in the field in double rows on black plastic mulch. Standard spacing is 10 in x 10 in. Transplant during the coolest part of the day (early morning/Late evenings

Management and Maintenance

Ginger maintenance practices

1. Irrigation - for best yields maintain at 60-80 percent field capacity
2. Weeding - keep weed free by hand weeding, no herbicides are labelled for ginger
3. Fertilization - add lime, P and K prior to planting. Fertilize with 40 lbs./a equivalent of nitrogen monthly
4. Pest and disease control - thrips are a common problem in the greenhouse and may also need to be controlled in high tunnels. No other major insect or disease has been found to date in our production.
5. Earthing up - ridge up soil around the base of plants starting 30 days after planting
6. Shading - ginger will benefit from shading with 30% shade cloth over tunnels.

Earthing up (ridging up the soil to cover the root collar) maximizes rhizome quality by maintaining the reddish/yellowish color in the rhizomes. If not properly covered the rhizomes develop a strong greenish coloration which has less marketable aesthetic value.

Light frequent irrigations are necessary during establishment and moisture should be maintained at 60-80% of field capacity thereafter.

Ginger requires fertile/nutrient rich soils with good aeration/drainage (loose soils) to allow

easy water and air infiltration, rhizome expansion and continuous tillering. Frequent cultivation during daily/weekly maintenance can improve highly compacted soils to promote ginger growth.

Common Insect Pests and Diseases

Thrips, weevils, mites, aphids, soft scales, beetles; bacterial wilt, fusarium wilt, soft rot, storage rot, dry rot and leaf spot are found in ginger producing regions. These are not problematic in areas which have not grown ginger before.

Integrated Pest Management

Start with clean fields free from weeds or previous crops residue to limit potential habitats for destructive insect pests and disease vectors. Wide spaced alleys creates room for air circulation preventing moisture build up which could promote diseases.

Ginger shares several major insect and mite pests and diseases with tomatoes and sweet peppers, Follow the rotation plan for Solanaceae crops.

Harvesting

Plants should be ready for harvest 4-5 months after transplanting in tunnels (*i.e.* August - September) or 5 - 6 months after transplanting in the field (*i.e.* September - October) depending on prevailing temperatures and other cultural practices.

Harvesting should be scheduled on the cool day of the week, or if need be, during early mornings on hot days. Uproot the entire plants by loosening up soil using a shovel, then grab the leaves to uproot the whole plant steadily. Place uprooted plants in a shaded area away from direct sunlight. Separate the pseudostems and roots from the immature/baby rhizomes by cutting with a hand pruner. The harvested baby ginger will be dominated by yellowish/pinkish color. Wash them and prior to marketing, storage or consumption.

Greenhouse and Hydroponic Production

We have successfully grown ginger in the greenhouse in deep trays and hydroponically

Investment Returns and Marketing

A return of 1:10 (initial weight to final yield) during the 4-6 months cultivation cycle is standard, < than 10 is sub-optimal and above 15 is supra-optimal. Yield varies depending on soils nutrition, irrigation, spacing, planting date, and type of propagation material used.

Raised health concerns and increased diversity of populations creates a continuous market for fresh ginger, most often consumers purchase ginger for its unique flavor and aroma. Storage of baby/immature ginger is shorter (3.5 months max) due to its high succulency compared to the matured counterparts (6 - 12 months). Baby/immature ginger is ideally refrigerated in an airtight environment (preferably inside Ziplock bags).

Yield per acre = 10 tons

Yield per square foot = 0.5 lbs.

Price of ginger depends on the use and further processing

Fresh baby ginger: The going rate for baby ginger can vary widely at farmers markets around the country – from \$7 to \$25 a pound, but even the lowest price is still higher than the price of mature ginger that sells for \$4-6 a pound

Processing

Excess fresh baby ginger has been processed by growers into pickles, sugared ginger, syrups or dried and ground into powdered forms.

Uses of Ginger

Culinary purpose for its especial flavor, aroma and pungency

Medicinal purpose to relieve nausea, inflammation, colds, arthritis, migraines and hypertension

Commercial food use for making ginger beer, ginger ale, ginger leathers, ginger candy, crystallized ginger, ginger powder, and ginger essential oils



Baby ginger at harvest before stems are removed.



Ginger plants at 4 months in s high tunnel ready for harvest.



Field production of ginger on raised beds for drainage.



Field production of ginger on plastic mulch



Ginger being grown in a high tunnel in Georgetown, DE

In the MidAtlantic area, baby ginger is being grown on a small scale in Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland. Mature ginger is being produced in Hawaii, Florida, Texas and Louisiana

Good Time to Check for Root Knot Nematode in Vegetables - Jerry Brust, IPM Vegetable Specialist, University of Maryland; jbrust@umd.edu

Each year I put this information out near the end of a growing season in the hopes that growers will take a look in their fields for root knot nematode problems as we are seeing increasing difficulties with this nematode complex over the last 4-5 years. So as this growing season winds down it is a good time to examine vegetable roots for root knot nematode (RKN) which can be

done by growers with little equipment or time needed.

Where should a grower look in a field for this pest? I would be suspicious of having RKN if my vegetables seemed to need more water than normal or wilted during the heat of the day and recovered later or plants had nutrient deficiency symptoms and the addition of fertilizers did not seem to alleviate the deficiency symptoms. Other symptoms to be suspicious of include some plants appearing stunted with either lower yields or poorer fruit quality. If these vegetable problems were noticed in spots that seemed to follow down a row, there is a chance you have RKN and you should check your vegetable roots for galls.

When you are done harvesting your tomato, watermelon, cucumber, pepper field dig—do not pull up-- your plants that are showing problems and some of the plants that border these problematic plants. If the ground is moist when you dig it makes the whole process much easier. Wash the roots with water or dip plant roots into a barrel of water and gently swish the roots around. Inspect the roots of the plants for the tell-tale symptoms of RKN, i.e., galls on the fine and larger roots of a plant (Fig. 1a) vs uninfected roots being white, smooth and thin (Fig. 1b). At other times entire roots can become swollen and appear ‘lumpy’ and rotted (Fig. 2).

Soil fumigants or nematicides can be effective in reducing RKN damage to vegetable roots, but they will not eliminate the pest from the soil and populations will still be high at the end of the season, but roots will be protected long enough for a crop to be produced. More information on fumigants and nematicides can be found in the [2022-2023 Mid-Atlantic Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations](#) guide.

There are other options that can be used to reduce RKN populations. One of these options is using certain cover crops that can decrease RKN severity and crop damage. Rapeseed (relative of canola) is one of these cover crops that is planted in late September early October in Maryland at 800,000-900,000 seeds per acre and letting it grow throughout the fall, winter and early spring and then tilling it under in mid-

March through mid-April. Rapeseed crops have a high sulfur requirement, so be sure you have adequate levels of sulfur in your soils for this cover crop. The key is getting a good solid stand of the cover crop so that weeds do not grow along with the crop as many weed species can act as hosts for RKN.

In the summer a good cover crop to use is sorghum-sudangrass that can be planted following an early season vegetable crop such as cucumber, pea or snap bean. Planting seed at 20 lbs/a in mid to late July produces enough biomass to reduce RKN populations. For best control, the sorghum-sudangrass crop should be chopped while green into smaller pieces and incorporated into the soil by mid-October. Well incorporated sorghum-sudangrass can be as effective as fumigation. Adding poultry litter or poultry litter compost into the sorghum-sudangrass biomass produces the most effective reduction in nematodes.



Figure 1. Tomato roots with (a) and without galls (b) from root knot nematode infection



Figure 2. Lumpy rotted roots of a cucumber plant caused by RKN infection

Fruit Crops

Alternate Bearing in Fruits -Gordon Johnson,
Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist;
gcjohn@udel.edu

Biennial or alternate bearing refers to the tendency of perennial fruits to put on a heavy crop one year and then little or no fruit the second year. This is most common in tree fruits such as apples.

Next year's flowers are initiated this year. If there are too many fruits on the plant in the current season, most of the energy goes to fruit development and less to flower initiation for next year. As a result, a fruit tree often produces a small number of flowers and fruits the year after a heavy crop.

Alternate year bearing is often variety related, so choose varieties that do not have alternate bearing habits when possible.

The main tool that we use to prevent alternate bearing is fruit thinning. Apples are commonly chemically thinned during bloom. If the chemical thinning was incomplete, hand thinning may be required if fruit loads are too high. In peaches,

fruit thinning starts with dormant pruning to remove fruiting wood in vigorous varieties. This is followed by mechanical blossom thinning and the hand thinning to reach the optimal fruit load.

Hand thinning of apples should be done within six weeks of full bloom. Leave the largest apple in a cluster unless it is damaged. After thinning, apples should be spaced about 8 to 10 inches apart on the branches. Pears, apricots, and peaches may also need to be thinned. Fruit should be spaced 6 to 8 inches apart on the branches. Plums and cherries will generally thin themselves.



G Johnson, University of Delaware
Fruits such as apples are prone to alternate bearing. A heavy crop as seen above may lead to a light crop the next year.

Agronomic Crops

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

Soybean

Continue scouting double crop soybeans for stink bug activity. At R6, pods with full seed, the threshold starts to increase from 5 to 7 bugs per 15 sweeps. Many second generation stink bugs are molting to adults now and beginning to move in the landscape. For this reason, their populations can increase in double crops. Also make mental notes of fields in which you see a large amount of flagged petioles which can be indicative of a *Dectes* infestation. Fields with the greatest number of *Dectes* stem borer should be prioritized for as timely a harvest as possible.

Alfalfa

A report came in earlier this week of significant defoliation from alfalfa webworm. An insecticide may be warranted if 25% of terminals are infested and alfalfa will not be cut in the next two weeks. Otherwise, early harvest is a great option. Scout alfalfa for defoliation.

Sorghum

I consider most of our late sorghum fields to be worm safe by this point. However, they are not sugarcane aphid safe. We scouted a field earlier this week with some concerning levels of sugarcane aphid. Threshold through the soft dough stage is 30% infested plants with localized areas of honeydew present. Insecticide options include Sivanto Prime (3-7 fl oz), Transform (0.75 to 1.5 oz), and Sefina (6 fl oz).

Preparing for 2023 Small Grains Disease

Management - Alyssa Koehler, Extension Field Crops Pathologist; akoehler@udel.edu

September is well under way and small grain planting is only a few weeks away. Fungal disease pressure in small grains was moderate in 2022. It is hard to predict what in-season disease pressure will look like for 2023, but there are a few management decisions that can be considered prior to planting:

Planting Date: While we do not typically observe Hessian flies, planting after the Hessian fly-free day (Oct 3 - New Castle County; Oct 8 - Kent County; Oct 10 - Sussex County) is still a good reference point to reduce issues with viruses spread by aphids, like Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYDV). Due to the sporadic nature of BYDV infection, it is difficult to quantify yield loss, but studies have indicated around 0.5% loss of yield for each 1% increase in infection. Fall infections are more damaging to yield potential than spring infections. If you are planting before the Hessian fly-free day, make sure to select a variety with tolerance to BYDV and follow IPM practices for aphid management. Early planting can also allow fungal pathogens more time to infect and overwinter. Seed treatments can be helpful for controlling soilborne seedling pathogens like *Pythium*, *Rhizoctonia*, and *Fusarium*.

Site Conditions: Small grains planted into corn stubble are at higher risk for Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) because the fungus (*Fusarium graminearum*) is able to infect both corn and the small grain crop. The FHB pathogen can overwinter in corn fodder left in the field allowing for more rapid development and spread of spores under favorable spring conditions. When possible, planting small grains behind soybeans reduces the amount of overwintering inoculum and risk of FHB the following spring. The logistics of timing soybeans that are ready for early harvest is a challenge, but could be worth planning for, especially with crops like malting barley. In cases where corn rotation is the only option, plowing under corn stubble or minimizing fodder at the soil surface before planting can help to reduce the amount of fungal tissue overwintering, but it will still be important to monitor spring weather conditions. If spring conditions are wet and humid during flowering, a fungicide application will likely be needed. The Fusarium Risk Tool wheatcab.psu.edu can aid in-season fungicide decisions.

Variety: Variety selection is a key aspect of integrated disease management. In the case of wheat, varieties may have varying levels of resistance to powdery mildew, leaf rust, stripe rust, Fusarium head blight, and other diseases. When deciding what varieties to plant, consider what diseases have been an issue in the past,

and when possible, select resistant varieties to reduce the risk of disease development. Fusarium head blight remains the most concerning disease in our area. While complete resistance is not available, there are FHB resistance genes available in many wheat lines that provide partial resistance. Lines with partial resistance typically have reduced disease severity and lower levels of mycotoxin (DON) accumulation in the grain. The University of Maryland conducts an inoculated misted nursery trial to test varieties for FHB/DON. In these trials, the fungal pathogen is added to the field prior to flowering and plants are misted daily to create the perfect environment for disease development. Wheat plants in this field are under a “worst case scenario” for disease, so FHB index and DON levels tend to be much higher than would be seen in a natural field setting, but this allows for separation of varieties to see which have the lowest levels of disease and DON content. 2022 results can be found at <https://cpb-us-e1.wpmucdn.com/blog.umd.edu/dist/a/434/files/2022/07/2022-wheat-and-barley-disease-ratings.pdf>

Stands and Nutrition: High plant populations tend to create favorable environments for disease issues due to reduced airflow and increased canopy humidity. High levels of fertilizer promote lush, rapid growth that can favor disease; keeping fertility balanced reduces the chance of disease development.

2022 Cover Crop Survey - Jarrod O. Miller, Extension Agronomist, jarrod@udel.edu and James Adkins, Irrigation Engineer, adkins@udel.edu

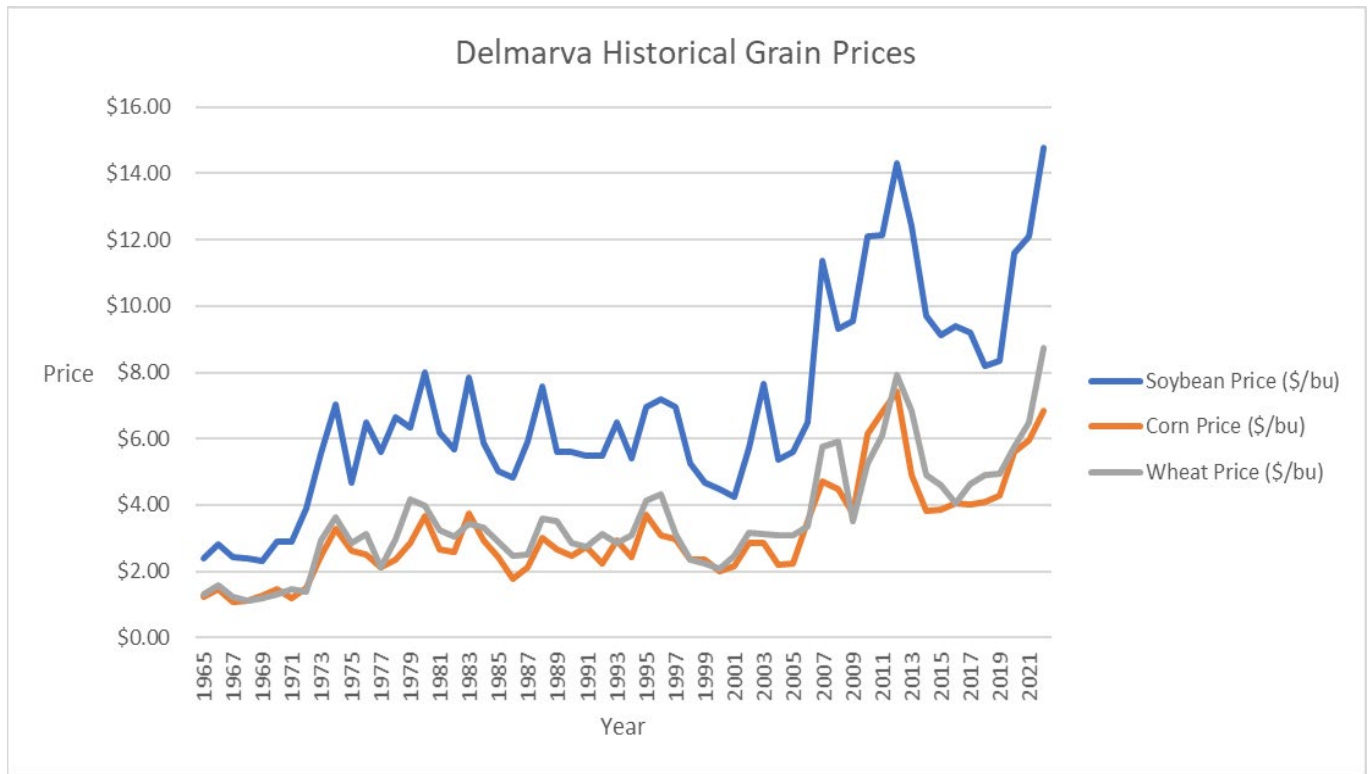
Please take this 5-question survey on your current practices and let us know your research interests in cover crops.

<https://forms.gle/GiWU8HyRJM2QEdeE9>

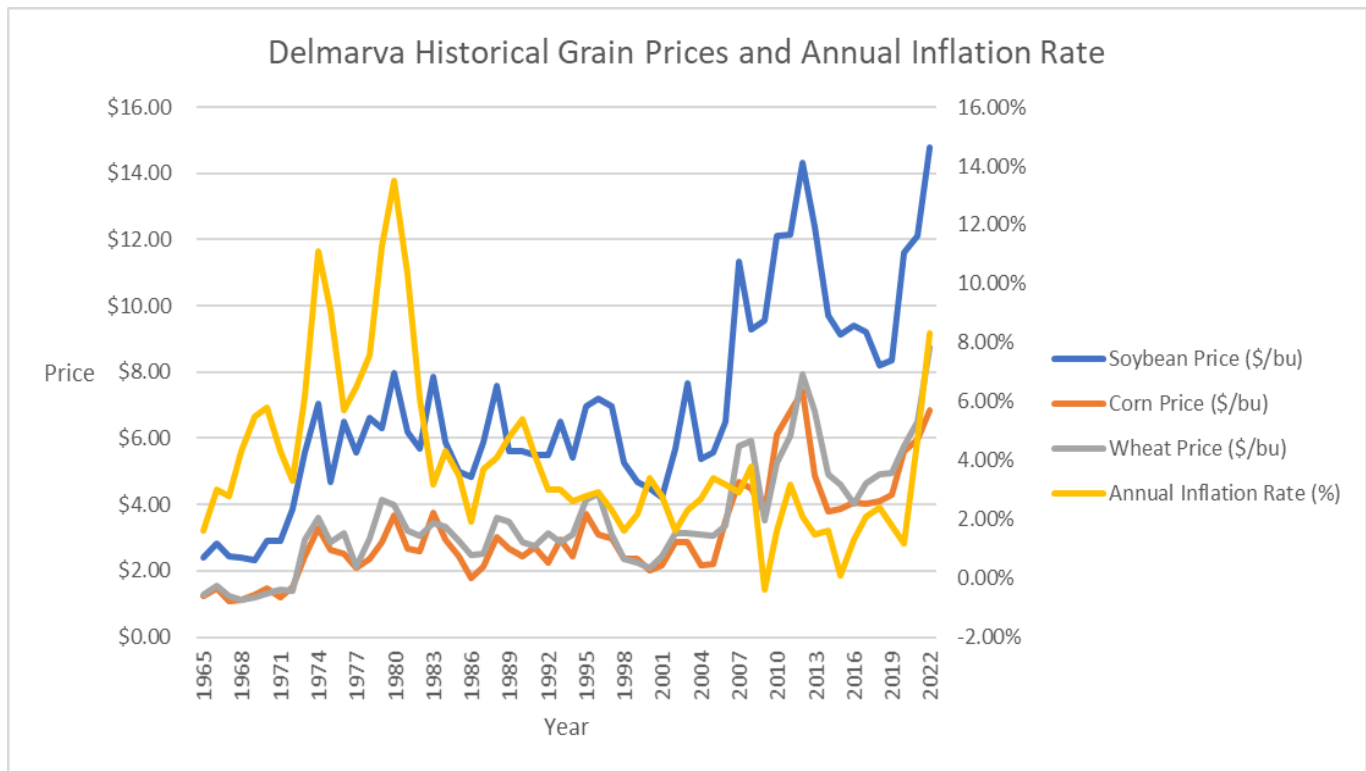
Relationship Between Commodity Grain Prices and Inflation Rate - Nate Bruce, Farm Business Management Specialist, nsbruce@udel.edu

On Tuesday, the consumer price index (CPI) or inflation rate for August was announced at 8.3%. Inflation was higher than economists expected as it only fell from 8.5% in July, despite lower crude prices. Prior to 2022, the last time the inflation rate exceeded 8.0% was in 1982. With the inflation rate remaining high, some may wonder how inflation impacts grain prices.

Below is a graph that shows historical grain prices on the Delmarva peninsula from 1965 to the current day. Increased export and import demand can be attributed to the increase in grain prices during the early 1970s. Growth in major export markets such as China and increased ethanol usage can be attributed to the grain price increase in 2006. All three major grain crops on the Delmarva peninsula are highly correlated because the same demand factors influence all three crops. In addition, similar acreage is involved in production as well.



Below is a similar graph that shows the inflation rate charted with the price of all three major Delmarva commodity crops.



When long run grain price changes occurred in the early 1970s, it was accompanied by high inflation with the rate being well above 5%. The long run price change in 2006 had no association with inflation. Historically, there is not a clear relationship between inflation and long-run commodity price changes. The recent higher grain prices are linked more to export demand than inflation, particularly because of both the Ukraine-Russia War and strong import demand from China. If either of these factors end, prices could invariably decrease, regardless of the inflation rate. A slightly positive relationship exists between commodity prices and the inflation rate, but it is not strong. There have been periods where the inflation rate was high, and commodity prices were low, as occurred in 1999. The opposite was seen during 2011 and 2012 when commodity prices reached all-time highs, and the inflation rate was low.

Announcements

A Day in the Garden Open House

Saturday, September 17 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.
Carvel Center Demonstration Garden
16483 County Seat Hwy.
Georgetown, DE 19947

Join Sussex Master Gardeners for a tour of their demonstration garden! Attend workshops, enjoy the Peter Rabbit puppet show, go on a scavenger hunt, visit a variety of small fruit and lima bean research plots, and shop the Plant & Book Sale!

Event Schedule

10:30 a.m. - Tour the Dry Shade Garden with MG John Ferrell -supported by the Hardy Plant Society/Mid-Atlantic Group

11:00 a.m. - Native Plant Education with MG Terry Plummer

11:00 a.m. - Tour of Small Fruit Demonstration Plot with UD Scientist Emmalea Ernest

11:30 a.m. - Planting an All-Season Container with MG Gainor Urian

12:00 p.m. - The Magic of Mushrooms with MG Michele Forzley

12:30 p.m. - Decorating Pumpkins with MG Mary Noel

1:00 p.m. - Decorate a pumpkin to take home

1:00 p.m. - Tour of Pole Lima Research Plot with UD Scientist Emmalea Ernest

1:00 p.m. - Tour of the Dry Shade Garden with MG John Ferrell supported by the Hardy Plant Society/Mid-Atlantic Group

Children's Schedule

10:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Painting a Mini Pumpkin

11:00 a.m. & 12:30 p.m.
Peter Rabbit Puppet Show

1:00 p.m.
Web of Life Activity with MG Maureen Larkin

Registration is suggested but not required. Register here: <https://www.pcsreg.com/garden> or by calling 302-856-7303.

Small Fruit and Pole Lima Tours

Saturday, September 17, 2022
11:00 a.m. (Fruit), 1:00 p.m. (Lima)
Carvel Research & Education Center
16483 County Seat Hwy.
Georgetown, DE 19947

Tour of Small Fruit Demonstration Plot

11:00 a.m. (meet in grove to walk to fruit demo)

See several varieties of various small fruit crops planted in spring of 2021: blueberry, red raspberry, blackberry, grape, black raspberry, hardy kiwi, elderberry, honeyberry, currant, gooseberry, and aronia. Variety selection, trellising, pruning, training and irrigation will be discussed.

Tour of Pole Lima Research Plot

1:00 p.m. (meet in grove to walk to pole lima plot)

See pole lima trial where varieties in development are being tested. Learn about pole lima pests, diseases and

response to heat stress. Discuss recommended production practices.

These tours are a part of the Master Gardener Day in the Garden Open House. Register here: <https://www.pcsreg.com/garden> or by calling 302-856-7303.

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/>.

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"

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.

Recordings & Credits Available for Recent Field Tours

Did you miss the Agronomic Crop, Vegetable Crop and Nematode field tours at the Carvel Research and Education Center? Recordings of presentations from those tours have been posted online and you can earn pesticide, nutrient management and CCA credits if you complete a short survey after viewing the presentation. Credits are only available through October 3, 2022.

Recordings are available here: <https://www.udel.edu/academics/colleges/canr/carvel/current-research/2022-field-crop-tours/>

Seeking Commercial Farmers to Trial Kiwiberry Lines

The University of New Hampshire Kiwiberry Research and Breeding Program is now 10 years old, and we have nearly 20 advanced breeding lines ready for multi-locational testing. We're looking for 25 farmers across the northeast who are interested in participating in a grant-funded project that will support participatory evaluation of these potential new varieties, starting Spring 2023.

If you are a current or aspiring kiwiberry producer, have an interest in new varieties, wish to receive more technical training, and have room for at least 12 vines, please email the project leader, Dr. Iago Hale (iago.hale@unh.edu).

Mid-Atlantic Crop Management School

November 15 – 17, 2022

Princess Royale in Ocean City, MD

Registration is now open for the Mid-Atlantic Crop Management School, which will be held in-person at the Princess Royale in Ocean City, MD from November 15 – 17, 2022. The school offers a 2 ½ day format with a variety of breakout sessions. Emphasis is placed on new and advanced information with group discussion and interaction encouraged. Individuals needing training in soil and water, nutrient management, crop management, and pest management can create their own schedule by choosing from 5 program options offered each hour.

New this year for CCAs: we are offering specialty CCA certification credits in sustainability and precision agriculture. Specialty credits count toward recertification for the associated specialty certification or can be applied toward your overall CCA recertification credit requirements (for individuals not holding a specialty certification). We also anticipate offering state nutrient management credits for DE, MD, PA, VA, and WV and state pesticide credits for DE, MD, NJ, PA, VA, and WV.

Online registration will close at 11:59 p.m. EST on Monday, November 7, 2022. Registration Fees are \$325 by October 15, and \$375 from October 16 through November 7. We look forward to seeing you there.

Registration and program details are online at:
<https://go.umd.edu/crop22registration>

Observe, Engage, Share: Farm Stress Management Workshop

Friday, September 23, 2022 12:00-1:00 p.m.
Online via Zoom

Whether you are a farmer, family member, or service provider, you may be engaging with farmers who are under stress. This session will teach you the signs of stress, how to communicate with someone under stress, and the resources available in your community.

University of Maryland Extension's Family and Consumer Sciences Program educates and provides unbiased, research-based knowledge every Maryland resident needs to be healthy and economically successful.

Register Today!

https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJcpdO2opjotGNfdwkdWyfV_eQ-GE0uwGIkl9

For special accommodations, please contact Ryan Salsman by 9/19 at rsalsman@umd.edu or 240-623-6731

Poultry Farm Management Workshop

Tuesday, Sep 27, 2022 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.
MDA Animal Diagnostic Labs, 27722 Nanticoke Rd.,
Salisbury, MD, 21801

The University of Maryland Extension has created a one-day workshop for new and existing poultry farmers on Delmarva focusing on poultry farm management. With today's environment, it is important to learn about the many aspects of poultry farm management.

The topics that will be addressed are:

- Farm Management
- Windbreaks/Vegetative Environmental Buffers
- Best Management Practices
- Nutrient Management
- Mortality
- Inspections

- Manure Handling
- Biosecurity
- Litter Management

We will also share all the information in a memory stick to take back to the farm for future reference. Certificate of completion will be awarded to each participant. Registration is \$25. Farm Credit will provide a light breakfast and lunch.

Maryland and Delaware Nutrient Management Credits will be available.

Register on or before September 23rd at:

<https://poultry-farm-mgmt-new-growers.eventbrite.com> or by calling Sheila Oscar at 410-742-1178 or email at soscar@umd.edu

This workshop is open to all. If you need special assistance, including dietary needs, please register two weeks before the date.

For more information, call or email Jon Moyle, jmoyle@umd.edu, 410-742-1178, or Jenny Rhodes, jrhodes@umd.edu, 410-758-0166.

Maryland Grazing School

September 29-30, 2022 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Rocklands Farm 14531 Montevideo Rd Poolesville,
MD 20837

Designed with producer interests in mind, this 2-day grazing school will offer a more in-depth education on pasture and grazing management. Come learn everything you need to know to better manage grazing on your farm!

Topics include:

Forage identification and selection
Assessing and monitoring pasture health
Methods for measuring forage yield
Principles of pasture management
Pasture allocation (grazer's math)
Fencing and watering options
Strategies to extend the grazing season
Managing for soil health and fertility
Matching forage quality with animal needs
Designing a rotational grazing system

Additional details and registration online at:

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/maryland-grazing-school-tickets-396348989497>

Maryland Advanced Grazing Workshop with Ranching for Profit

October 20-21, 2022 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

University of Maryland - Western Maryland Research
& Education Center 18330 Keedysville Road
Keedysville, MD 21756

This advanced grazing workshop will dive deeper into the principles behind farm economics and increasing farm profitability.

This advanced grazing workshop is designed for producers looking to transform their operation into a profitable business with less work and stress. Workshop attendees will dive deeper into the principles behind farm economics and increasing farm profitability, giving you the tools and insights you need to improve your business.

Additional details and registration online at:

<https://www.eventbrite.com/e/maryland-advanced-grazing-workshop-with-ranching-for-profit-tickets-396351346547>

Weather Summary

Updated weather maps are not available this week.

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

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