



# WEEKLY CROP UPDATE

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Volume 18, Issue 25

September 3, 2010

## Vegetable Crops

**Vegetable Crop Insects** - *Joanne Whalen, Extension IPM Specialist; [jwhalen@udel.edu](mailto:jwhalen@udel.edu)*

### Cabbage

Continue to sample for cabbage looper, diamondback larvae, fall and beet armyworm and Harlequin bug. Be sure to select controls options based on the complex of insects present in the field.

### Lima Beans

Continue to scout for stinkbugs, lygus bugs, soybean loopers, beet armyworm and corn earworm. Moths can still be found laying eggs in fields. A treatment will be needed if you find one corn earworm larvae per 6 ft-of-row.

### Peppers

Corn borer, corn earworm, beet armyworm and fall armyworm are still potential problems in peppers. So be sure to select the material that will control the complex of insects present in the field. Be sure to check local moth catches in your area by calling the Crop Pest Hotline (in state: 800-345-7544; out of state: 302-831-8851) or our webpage at <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestblt.html>. We continue to see aphid populations increasing, especially in fields where pyrethroids have been used on a weekly basis. Labeled materials are only effective if applied before populations explode.

### Snap Beans

Corn borer, corn earworm, beet armyworm and soybean loopers are still potential problems in processing and fresh market fields. Sprays are needed at the bud and pin stages on processing beans for worm control. With the diversity of worm pests that may be present in fields, be sure to scout fields and select materials that will control the complex of insects present. For the most recent trap catches in your area and to help decide on the spray interval between the pin stage and harvest for ECB control in processing snap beans, you will need to call the Crop Pest Hotline (in state: 800-345-7544; out of state: 302-831-8851) or check our website <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestblt.html> and <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/thresh/snapbeanecbthresh.html>.

### Spinach

The first beet armyworms and webworms have been found in newly emerged spinach. Both webworms and beet armyworms moths are active at this time and controls need to be applied when worms are small, before they have moved deep into the hearts of the plants, and before significant webbing occurs.

### Sweet Corn

With the continued high corn earworm trap catches, be sure that a spray is applied as soon as ear shanks are visible on plants (before you see any silk). Once fields are silking, you will need to check both blacklight and pheromone trap catches for silk spray schedules since the

spray schedules can quickly change. Visit <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestbit.html> or call the Crop Pest Hotline (in state: 800-345-7544; out of state: 302-831-8851). Be sure to check all labels for days to harvest and maximum amount allowed per acre.

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### Asparagus Program Deadline Nears

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) announced on June 25 that it had certified a petition for asparagus under the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Farmers Program. U.S. asparagus producers, nationwide, must apply by September 21, 2010 for training and benefits. The TAA for Farmers Program provides technical training and cash benefits to eligible U.S. producers and fishermen of raw agricultural commodities whose crops or catch have been adversely affected by imports of like or directly competitive commodities.

After reviewing a petition submitted in April 2010 by the National Asparagus Council, FAS determined that increased imports of asparagus during January-December 2009 contributed importantly to a greater than 15 percent decline in the quantity of production in 2009, compared to the average of the three preceding marketing years. This conforms to the eligibility requirements stipulated in Subtitle C of Title I of the Trade Act of 2002 (Pub. L.107-210).

Individual asparagus producers, nationwide, interested in applying for technical training and cash benefits must complete and submit a written application to their local Farm Service Agency Service Center By September 21, 2010. Applications (form FSA 229-1) are available on the FAS Web site at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/itp/taa/taafoms.asp>. All TAA for Farmers Federal Register notices can be found on the FAS Web site at: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/info/fr/notices.asp>.

Program benefits include cash payments and free technical training designed to help producers develop and implement business adjustment plans. Producers that develop an approved initial business plan will receive up to \$4,000 as payment toward implementing the

plan or developing a long-term business adjustment plan. Producers who subsequently develop approved long-term business adjustment plans are entitled to receive an additional cash payment of up to \$8,000 to be applied toward implementing the plan. A producer may not receive more than \$12,000 or benefit from any other TAA program during the 36-month period following certification of a group petition. Travel and subsistence expenses related to attending training sessions may also be reimbursable.

General information about the TAA for Farmers Program can be found on the FAS Web site at [www.fas.usda.gov/itp/taa](http://www.fas.usda.gov/itp/taa) or by contacting the TAA for Farmers Program staff in the Office of Trade Programs at telephone (202) 720-0638 or (202) 690-0633, or by email at [tradeadjustment@fas.usda.gov](mailto:tradeadjustment@fas.usda.gov).

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### The Southeast Strawberry Expo to Be in Virginia Beach November 8-10, 2010

For the first time ever, the Southeast Strawberry Expo leaves its home base of North Carolina, heading this year to Virginia Beach, Virginia. The Expo offers workshops, a farm tour, a trade show, and educational sessions. Current and prospective plasticulture strawberry producers from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other states outside the Southeast will find a warm welcome, sessions oriented towards very much toward their conditions and needs, and many opportunities for interaction with other growers. The Virginia Beach area offers lots of other attractions including the beach itself, fishing, [Colonial Williamsburg](#), and more. Bring your family and consider coming early or staying on for a real vacation.

The conference starts on Monday, November 8 with three intensive workshops, each 9 am - noon.

- Strawberry Plasticulture for Northern Growers and Higher Elevations is a very special workshop being offered by Dr. Barclay Poling of NC State University focusing on the unique needs and issues of growers in northern and higher-elevation areas.

- Strawberry Plasticulture for the Southeast is a workshop for novice and prospective growers, or those who just want a refresher, led by a team of experienced growers who offer practical advice from their many years as producers.

- Insurance, Taxes, Risk, Family, Land: Led by Ted Feitshans of NC State University and Alex White of Virginia Tech, this workshop focuses on how you can organize your farm business to minimize taxes and health and liability insurance costs, protect family and farm assets... and worry less at night.

The farm tour is always one of the highlights of the Strawberry Expo. This year's tour on Monday afternoon will visit three farms in the Pungo area of Virginia Beach: Brookdale Farm (Tom and Ann Baker), Cullipher Farm & Market (Mike Cullipher), and the Henley Farm & Market (G.W. Henley & family), seeing both production fields and farm market facilities. All three farms market direct to the public and have varied marketing programs and multiple crops. The tour will conclude at a very special site, the [Military Aviation Museum](#) where participants can tour the museum, enjoy dinner together, and hear entertaining speaker John Parker, Executive Director of the Virginia Pork Industry Board. Charter buses will take participants on the tour. The tour will maximize "seeing" and minimize "riding" as all stops and dinner are within four miles of each other.

Tuesday, November 9 offers a trade show and educational sessions 9:00 am to 5:30 pm. The general session includes a grower spotlight on the farm of David and Lisa Schacht, Columbus Ohio and a talk by Matt Lohr, Virginia Commissioner of Agriculture, who is also a family farmer raising pumpkins for direct market to consumers. Breakout session topics include

- New Recommendations for Disease Control
- Insect & Disease Management
- Weed Control
- Farming on the Urban Fringe
- Fumigation Best Management Practices
- Non-Fumigation Options
- Working with the Media
- Social Media (Facebook, etc.) for the Farm

- Understanding Your Plant Supply
- and more...

Dinner Tuesday evening is on your own. There are many excellent dining choices in Virginia Beach. A hospitality room at the hotel will be open in the evening for informal visiting and discussion.

Wednesday, November 10 is a half-day, with the tradeshow and educational sessions 8:30 am to noon. There will be a special breakfast-time opportunity for new growers to ask questions that they have developed during the first day's sessions. In the general session, the grower spotlight will be on Tracey and Shawn Harding, Southside Farms, Chocowinity, North Carolina, and educational sessions include:

- Coping with the New Fumigant Regulations (preregistration required)
- Row Cover Management
- Day Neutrals: Summer and Fall Strawberries
- Working with Chefs
- Tools for Promotion: Roundtable discussion of Promotional Ideas

In the afternoon there will be a special Focus Group Discussion on Developing Crop Insurance for Strawberries (preregistration required). Additional activities may be planned.

The host hotel for the Expo is the [Wyndham Virginia Beach Oceanfront](#). The special Expo rate is only \$70/night plus tax. To make reservations, call 800-365-3032. Be sure to mention "Strawberry Expo" to get our special rate. This rate is also good for several days before and after the Expo, if you wish to extend your stay. *Be sure to make your reservation by October 7.* While the hotel may honor the rate after that date, there is no guarantee that rooms will be available. Be sure to make reservations early if you plan to come the weekend before the Expo, as another group will be competing for the space.

For more information about the hotel, travel to the Virginia Beach area, program updates, and registration, visit [www.ncstrawberry.com](http://www.ncstrawberry.com). Full registration materials will be posted at this website and will also be available by mail. Email

[info@ncstrawberry.com](mailto:info@ncstrawberry.com) or call 919-542-4037 for more information or to be added to the mailing list to receive a registration brochure by mail. Sponsor and exhibitor inquiries are welcome.

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**Brown Marmorated Stinkbug Runs Amok** -  
*Jerry Brust, IPM Vegetable Specialist, University of Maryland; [jbrust@umd.edu](mailto:jbrust@umd.edu)*

By now everyone has heard about the brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) *Halyomorpha halys* that was accidentally introduced into the United States in shipping containers arriving from Asia. The first confirmed specimen was collected in Allentown, PA in October 2001, although there is evidence that it was collected from black light traps in New Jersey as early as 2000. Since becoming established in Pennsylvania, the BMSB has spread throughout the Mid-Atlantic as far south as Virginia. It also has been found in several southern and Midwestern states.

The BMSB more than likely has a single generation per year in Maryland. Adults emerge from overwintering sites during late May through the beginning of June. They mate and lay eggs from June through August and probably into September. The eggs hatch into small black and red nymphs that go through five molts throughout July and August. Adults begin to show in mid-August. Their flights for overwintering sites start in mid-September and continue through October.

If you look at web sites that discuss BMSBs many maintain that it is just a nuisance pest and mostly to home owners, but not to commercial fruit or vegetable growers. That has all changed this year. Fruits such as apple, peach, and raspberries have been attacked in western and to a lesser degree in north central Maryland. When BMSBs feed on apple they cause cat facing as well as deformation and internal brown spotting of peaches rendering all of the fruit unmarketable for fresh market. It also has been found feeding on sweet and field corn (where there is no kernel development), tomato (where there is fruit distortion and cloudy spot), pepper (fruit distortion and cloudy spot), and to a lesser degree on okra and sunflower in central and southern Maryland (Fig. 1). The damage from

BMSB feeding is especially bad on some vegetables where it can deform the fruit more severely than other stink bug species (Fig. 1). Whether this is due to greater amounts or different types of enzymes in its saliva is not known. The BMSB also seems to more readily introduce yeast contaminants into its feeding sites that further degrade the fruit. I have found some populations of BMSB in almost every vegetable field I have looked at over the last few weeks. In most cases the pest is doing some damage, but not a great deal. The worst vegetables for damage appear to be tomato and pepper.

*In Delaware, we have found BMSB feeding on tomatoes, peppers, okra, sweet corn and field corn in New Castle County but we have not seen it or heard report of damage to vegetable crops in Kent and Sussex County. It should be noted that we have also found it in soybeans fields for the first time in New Castle County and just this week in Kent County (comments from Joanne Whalen, University of Delaware).*

I do not know if BMSB populations will continue at these extraordinarily high levels in the next couple of years. We had a “perfect storm” develop this summer for the Brown marmorated population to explode. We had a severe drought early in the summer along with extreme heat. These two factors literally dried up the usual wild plant hosts of not only BMSB but other pests as well and drove them into our fruit and vegetable fields. The dry weather appeared to be conducive to BMSB survival as their population exploded in August. We probably will not have these same conditions next year and will most likely not see these high populations again--hopefully. However, we just don't know enough to predict accurately what the situation will be in the coming years. I, like many others, will be conducting studies next year to see if we can find some consistent strategies for their control (this will include organic treatments too). This pest is something we should be watching for in our vegetable fields and taking note of, but it should not cause panic.



Figure 1. Brown marmorated stink bug nymph (upper) and adult (lower)





G. Brust



G. Brust



G. Brust

Figure 2. Damage to various vegetables by Brown marmorated stink bug

**Cucurbit Downy Mildew Update** - Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist; [bobmul@udel.edu](mailto:bobmul@udel.edu)

The weather has not been favorable for continued infection and spread. The risk map at <http://cdm.ipmpipe.org> indicates our area as low risk at the present time. If Hurricane Earl

should produce some much needed rain, risk of infection would increase.

**Lima Bean Fungicide Update** - Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist; [bobmul@udel.edu](mailto:bobmul@udel.edu)

I was disappointed to learn that our 24c special local needs label for Phostrol fungicide for downy mildew has expired. This means that it is not registered for use on lima beans in Delaware. NuFarm Americas is pursuing labeling of Phostrol for legume vegetables, including limas, so by next season we may not need the 24c label to use this product. The active ingredients in Phostrol are mono- and di-potassium salts of phosphorous acid, this is one of several fungicides that we call phosphonate fungicides. These same ingredients are found in Prophyte and K-phite which have labels for use on beans for downy mildew. I have tested Phostrol and a product that was never marketed here called Fungi-phite -- both are excellent for downy mildew control. I would feel very safe to say the other labeled products with these same active ingredients should perform as well. I have Prophyte in my trial this year so I will be able to say for sure, if the test is successful.

**Agronomic Crops**

**Agronomic Crop Insects** - Joanne Whalen, Extension IPM Specialist; [jwhalen@udel.edu](mailto:jwhalen@udel.edu)

**Alfalfa**

Continue to sample fields on a weekly basis for defoliators including earworm, webworms and all armyworm species. Economic levels of defoliators continue to be found causing damage.

**Soybeans**

As of this date, economic levels of recently hatched corn earworm larvae have been reported in soybean fields in all 3 Delaware counties. Although Monday's moth catch showed a slight decrease due to the cooler temperatures over the weekend, these new larvae are a result of the high trap catches over the previous 7 day

period. With the recent return of warmer weather, fields will still need to be scouted for corn earworm larvae, especially double crop soybeans. *When selecting an insecticide, be sure to check all labels for the days from last application to harvest as well as other restrictions.*

There are also a number of defoliators still present in full season soybeans including bean leaf beetles, grasshoppers, and isolated areas of green cloverworms. The pest complex varies from field to field. The threshold should be reduced if a mixed population is present. As a reminder, both bean leaf beetles and grasshoppers can also feed on pods.

As of yesterday, we have documented the presence of brown marmorated stink bugs (BMSB) in a soybean field near Harrington, DE. This would be the first occurrence in Kent County. We did find it for the first time earlier in the season on soybeans in New Castle County. Although this stinkbug has caused significant damage to fruit and vegetable crops throughout the Mid-Atlantic region, little is known about the damage it causes in soybeans, as well as what the treatment threshold would be. The following links provide good information on the biology and identification of this stinkbug species:  
[http://www.usapple.org/industry/treetac/stinkbug\\_factsheet121903.pdf](http://www.usapple.org/industry/treetac/stinkbug_factsheet121903.pdf);  
<http://njaes.rutgers.edu/stinkbug/>

#### Soybean Loopers in Soybeans

We starting to hear reports of “loopers” in some fields and at least in one case the defoliation was significant. As indicated in past newsletters, soybeans loopers are a migratory pest and in the states to our south resistance to pyrethroids has been documented. We also have cabbage loopers (also a migratory insect pest) present in some fields which are generally controlled by pyrethroids. Identification can be difficult because although there is a “black footed” phase of the soybean looper there is also a “green phase” that can be confused with cabbage loopers. One characteristic that might help is the presence of microspines on soybean loopers that are not present on cabbage loopers; however, you will need high magnification to see the microspines.

The following is information from Ames Herbert in Virginia’s recent Ag Pest Advisory that provides information about what is happening with soybean loopers in Virginia:

“Looper infestations over most of the state- Soybean loopers are now being reported in soybean fields across much of the eastern side of the state. In past years they were mostly confined to southeastern counties. This infestation has broken all the records in terms of intensity (as many as 100+/15 sweeps in some fields) and geography (now being reported from Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck counties). This must be due to the persistent hot, dry weather, and the high percentage of fields previously treated with insecticides. Loopers are easy to identify but there is some confusion about their color. Soybean loopers have both a green and a black color phase We are seeing both color phases in our samples. There may be some cabbage loopers (a completely different species) mixed in, but we have not verified this. There are no exact thresholds for loopers in soybean so treatment should be based on the amount of leaf feeding in relation to the size of the total canopy. But, a very loose rule of thumb could be that 20 or more per 15 sweep net sweeps may constitute a threat. Fewer than that, especially in tall, full canopy fields probably does not constitute a threat. Some fields are getting close to maturity with pods and leaves beginning to yellow. Loopers are not a threat to those fields. Pyrethroids should not be figured into a looper treatment decision. They are less than effective.”

Be sure to look at the following link for pictures of both color phases of this insect.  
<http://www.sripmc.org/Virginia/>

#### Small Grains

With the increase in no-till wheat acreage as well as our typical rotation of wheat following corn, it will be important to consider a number of insect pests that can present problems. The following article provides a good review of insect pests that pose a threat to wheat in the fall including aphids, the wheat curl mite, Hessian fly and fall armyworm.  
[http://www.uky.edu/Ag/kpn/kpn\\_08/pn080825.htm#wheins](http://www.uky.edu/Ag/kpn/kpn_08/pn080825.htm#wheins)). In addition to the insect pests listed in this article, true armyworms have been

a pest in the past, as well as slugs, if we have a wet fall.

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**Soybean Rust Found in North Carolina** - Bob Mulrooney, *Extension Plant Pathologist*; [bobmul@udel.edu](mailto:bobmul@udel.edu)

Steve Koenning, Extension field crops pathologist reported that "Asiatic soybean rust has been identified this morning (8/30) from a research plot at Kinston, NC, in Lenoir County. There were none to very few pustules on any of the leaves inspected, and none were sporulating. We are not sure how the spores got there, or where they came from, since the nearest rust that has been reported so far has been in southern Georgia, and that is 270 (Murphy, NC) to 570 (Elizabeth City, NC) miles away from our North Carolina soybeans." It was confirmed today by ELISA testing that the rust that was found is Asiatic soybean rust.

This is unusual and not at all in line with the prediction models that have been issued so far. We will continue to monitor this find and see what happens, but with the hot dry weather the spread of any soybean rust is highly unlikely. Most of our soybeans are mature enough that this find should have no impact on DE soybean production. We will see what the current hurricanes might bring us but the amount of soybean rust in the South right now has been the lowest since this monitoring effort began.

To see the ipmPIPE website for more information on soybean rust see: <http://sbrusa.net/>.

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**Grain Marketing Highlights** - Carl German, *Extension Crops Marketing Specialist*; [clgerman@udel.edu](mailto:clgerman@udel.edu)

FC Stone Lowers US corn, Soy Crop Estimates (Reuters - September 1) - Commodity brokerage firm FC Stone on Wednesday said it cut its estimate of the U.S. 2010 corn crop to 13.195 billion bushels, with an average yield of 162.9 bushels per acre. The figures were down from Stone's August corn production estimate of 13.430 billion, with a yield of 165.8 bushels per acre. Stone projected the 2010 U.S. soybean

crop at 3.390 billion bushels, down from their 3.428 billion bushel estimate made in August. The firm lowered its soybean yield estimate to 43.5 bushels per acre, from 44.0 last month.

The Linn Group released updated production estimates this week with a corn yield of 160.7, which was down 1.4 bushels per acre versus its August estimate. Their updated soybean production estimate was placed at 43.6 bushels per acre, which was an increase of 0.4 bushels per acre versus their August number. Informa will release their September production estimates on Friday.

In August, USDA's U.S. corn production forecast was placed at 13.365 billion bushels, with an average yield of 165.0 bushels per acre. Their August soybean production forecast was placed at 3.433 billion bushels, based on an average yield of 44.0 bushels per acre.

Hot and dry weather may have taken its toll on potential 2010 U.S. corn and soybean yields. For the week ending August 29, we did see a one point increase in the good and a one point decrease in the excellent categories for U.S. corn, placing the overall rating at 70 percent good to excellent. The weekly crop condition report for soybeans was unchanged from the previous week at 64 percent good to excellent. It is possible that U.S. crop conditions deteriorated further this week. USDA is scheduled to release updated crop production forecasts next Friday, September 10. Any decline in yield potential after September 1 will not be picked up in USDA's September production forecasts.

**Market Strategy**

Currently, Dec '10 corn futures are trading at \$4.46 per bushel; Nov '10 soybean futures at \$10.08; and July '11 SRW wheat at \$7.15 per bushel; oil is higher; and the dollar lower. The Dow is currently trading about 300 points higher than last week. World crop production concerns making headlines will continue to influence the commodity markets in the near term. Therefore, any near term improvement in growing conditions could take harvest prices lower.

For technical assistance in making grain marketing decisions contact Carl L. German, Extension Crops Marketing Specialist.



## General

**Fall Control of Perennial Weeds** - Mark VanGessel, *Extension Weed Specialist*; [mjv@udel.edu](mailto:mjv@udel.edu)

Fall is the best time to treat perennial weeds because it is the time that plants are best able to move the herbicide to the roots where it will do the most good. When considering fall weed control the emphasis should be on what the patch of weeds will look like next spring or summer not the amount of dead stems this fall. Also, it is important to consider that a fall application will not eradicate a stand of perennial weeds; the fall application will reduce the stand size or the stand vigor. Fall applications of glyphosate are the most flexible treatment for most perennial weeds such as artichoke, bermudagrass, Canada thistle, common milkweed, common pokeweed, dock, hemp dogbane, horsenettle and johnsongrass. Rates of 1 lb acid per acre are consistently the most economical (or about 1.5X the normal use rate for annual weeds). Allow at least 7 days after treatment before tilling, mowing, or planting through the treated area. Banvel at 2 to 4 pints is also labeled for artichoke, bindweeds, dock, hemp dogbane, horsenettle, milkweeds, pokeweed or Canada thistle. Allow 10 days after treatment before disturbing the treated plants. Planting small grains must be delayed after Banvel application 20 days per pint of Banvel applied. Fall herbicide applications should be made to actively growing plants. Allow plants to recover after harvest before treating them. And with all the drought we have had be sure there is good moisture better you treat the weeds. Consider keeping the combine header as high as possible so the weeds are quicker to recover; or combining around the weed patches and then spraying those patches immediately after harvesting. Weed species differ in their sensitivity to frost; some are easily killed by frost (i.e. horsenettle) others can withstand relatively heavy frosts. Check the weeds prior to application to be sure they are actively growing.

**Cleaning Equipment to Prevent Spreading Weed Problems Around** - Mark VanGessel, *Extension Weed Specialist*; [mjv@udel.edu](mailto:mjv@udel.edu)

This summer has been very challenging for weed control so I want to remind you to not spread the problems around the farm. I have seen a number of fields with heavy weed pressure due to escapes. Some of these are suspected to be resistant biotypes, others just hard to control weeds. If a particular weed is giving you headaches, wouldn't you rather deal with it in only one field rather than all of your fields? Ask yourself, what would you do if you could no longer use the best herbicide for a problem weed. In vegetables, where we only have one or two broadleaf herbicides, what are your options when they are no longer effective?

Granted, weeds that get blown around (like marehail or thistle) or spread (by birds like pokeweed) are difficult to prevent. Nevertheless, many of our problems are due to moving seeds from field to field on equipment; pigweed and lambsquarters are two that come to mind. Take the time to clean the equipment in the field before it gets moved and isolate where those infestations are located. This is true for all fields. A new weed or a resistant biotype does not just take over a field in one year. A few plants get started and they produce seeds which next year leads to more plants and more seeds (see where this is going). Prevent the problems from developing and spreading. Clean the equipment and leave the seeds where you found them.

## Announcements

### **Pole Lima Bean Open House**

Tuesday, September 21, 2010 11 a.m. – 2 p.m.

Delaware State University  
Outreach and Research Center  
Smyrna, DE

- Pole lima bean trial based on planting date on half acre plot
- Ethnic crop plots
- High tunnel season extension

- Organic vegetable production

Lunch will be provided.

*RSVP by September 14:*

*Phone: 302-857-6425*

*Fax: 302-857-6430*

*E-mail : [jclendaniel@desu.edu](mailto:jclendaniel@desu.edu)*

*If you have any questions or any special needs, please contact us today.*

## **Regional Women in Ag Conference**

January 25-26, 2010

Dover Downs Hotel and Casino

Dover, DE

More information is available at:

<http://ag.udel.edu/extension/kent/womeninag.htm>

or contact Laurie Wolinski at (302) 831-2538

## **Farm Service Agency and Delaware Department of Agriculture Crop Insurance Workshops**

Thursday, September 16, 2010

**\*\* Your Choice of Time and Location \*\***

8:00 a.m.

Paradee Center

69 Transportation Circle

Dover, DE 19901

(Coffee and Pastry Refreshments)

6:30 p.m.

Carvel Research and Education Center

16684 County Seat Highway

Georgetown, DE 19947

(UD Creamery Ice Cream and Refreshments)

The new FSA crop disaster program (SURE) recently supplemented Delaware crop insurance loss payments by 20%. Make certain you know how crop insurance decisions you make right now will affect your 2011 SURE eligibility.

The USDA/RMA recently unveiled a new crop insurance policy for 2011 barley, wheat, corn, grain sorghum and soybeans: called the Common Crop, or

COMBO Policy. This new policy replaces Crop Revenue Coverage (CRC) and traditional yield insurance in the state of Delaware. It is important for you to know how the new benefits can affect your operation.

*To register for the meetings, or if you would like more information on the workshop, call 302-424-8340, or toll-free at 877-673-2767. The courtesy of your registration ensures enough workshop materials and refreshments are prepared.*

## **Field Day for Weed Control in Sustainable or Organic Vegetables**

Thursday, September 30, 2010 9 AM - 3 PM

University of Delaware

Carvel Research & Education Center

16686 County Seat Highway

Georgetown, DE 19947

This project is funded by Northeast SARE: to examine the integration of cultural practices, cultivation, weed biology and OMRI herbicides. This is a one-day hands-on training program for agricultural educators and farmers interested in:

- Stale seedbed programs to reduce weed competition
- Continuous tillage influence on soil weed seed populations
- Multiyear cover cropping and impact on weed competition
- Basic weed biology (weed seed dormancy/emergence and perennial weed population dynamics) to assist farmers in weed control practices
- Precision cultivation including tractor mounted and manual implements
- Principles of flaming for weed control
- ORMI approved herbicide demonstrations including backpack sprayer operation for precision application

- Mulching techniques for effective weed suppression in vegetable crops

To register contact Karen Adams: 302-856-2585 ext. 540 or [adams@udel.edu](mailto:adams@udel.edu)  
 Limited enrollment to 40 participants

<b>Weather Summary</b>	
Carvel Research and Education Center Georgetown, DE	
<b>Week of August 26 to September 1, 2010</b>	
<b>Readings Taken from Midnight to Midnight</b>	
<b>Rainfall:</b>	No rainfall recorded
<b>Air Temperature:</b>	Highs ranged from 94°F on August 31 to 81°F on August 24. Lows ranged from 64°F on September 1 to 56°F on August 28.
<b>Soil Temperature:</b>	80.3° F average
Additional Delaware weather data is available at <a href="http://www.deos.udel.edu/monthly_retrieval.html">http://www.deos.udel.edu/monthly_retrieval.html</a> and <a href="http://www.rec.udel.edu/TopLevel/Weather.htm">http://www.rec.udel.edu/TopLevel/Weather.htm</a>	

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

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