



WEEKLY CROP UPDATE

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

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Vegetable Crops

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

NOTE - It is the time of year when we see significant increases in trap catches so be sure to check trap catches in your area. You can get updates by calling the Crop Pest Hotline (in state: 1-800-345-7544; out of state: 302-831-8851) or checking our website: <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestb.lt.html> - both are updated on Tuesday and Friday each week.

Cole Crops

Continue to sample for cabbage looper, diamondback larvae, armyworms and Harlequin bug. Although the pyrethroids will provide control of Harlequin bugs they are not effective on diamondback. So be sure to scout and select controls options based on the complex of insects present in the field.

Lima Beans

Continue to scout for spider mites, stink bugs and lygus bugs. Be sure to sample for corn earworm larvae as soon as pin pods are present. A treatment will be needed if you find one corn earworm larvae per 6 ft-of-row. With the increase in local corn earworm catches we are starting to see an increase in larval populations.

Melons

Continue to scout all melons for aphids, cucumber beetles, and spider mites. We

continue to see an increase in aphid populations. Treatments should be applied before populations explode and leaf curling occurs.

Peppers

In areas where corn borers are being caught in local traps, fields should be sprayed on a 7-day schedule for corn borer control. As soon as corn borer trap catches increase to above 10 per night, a 5 to 7-day schedule may be needed. Since trap catches can increase quickly at this time of year, be sure to check local moth catches in your area by calling the Crop Pest Hotline (in state: 1-800-345-7544; out of state: 302-831-8851) or visiting our website at <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestb.lt.html>. We continue to find beet armyworms (BAW) so be sure to watch for feeding signs and apply treatments before significant webbing occurs. We continue to find aphids in fields and populations can explode quickly, especially where beneficial insect activity is low. As a general guideline, treatment may be needed if you find one or more aphids per leaf and beneficial activity is low.

Snap Beans

At this time of year, you will need to consider a treatment for both corn borer and corn earworms. Sprays are needed at the bud and pin stages on processing beans for corn borer control. An earworm spray will also be needed at the pin stage. Just as a reminder, Orthene (acephate) will not provide effective corn earworm control in processing snap beans. If Orthene is used for corn borer control you will need to combine it with a material that is

effective on corn earworm. You will need to check our website for the most recent trap catches to help decide on the spray interval between the pin stage and harvest for processing snap beans (<http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestblt.html> and <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/thresh/snapbeanecbthresh.html>). Once pins are present on fresh market snap beans, a 7-day schedule should be maintained for corn borer and corn earworm control.

Sweet Corn

The first silk sprays will be needed as soon as ear shanks are visible. Be sure to check both blacklight and pheromone trap catches for silk spray schedules since the spray schedules can quickly change. Trap catches are generally updated on Tuesday and Friday mornings (<http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestblt.html> and <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/thresh/silksp raythresh.html>). You can also call the Crop Pest Hotline (in state: 1-800-345-7544; out of state: 302-831-8851). A whorl stage treatment should be considered for fall armyworm when 12-15% of the plants are infested. We continue to find pockets of high fall armyworm infestations. Since fall armyworm feed deep in the whorls, sprays should be directed into the whorls and multiple applications are often needed to achieve control. Be sure to check all labels for days to harvest and maximum amount allowed per acre.

Vegetable Disease Updates - *Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist; bobmul@udel.edu*

Sweet Corn

With a return to some cooler weather be on the lookout for corn leaf rust on sweet corn. Scout the plantings and if you see rust on plants at the whorl stage or younger, rust could become an issue if the hybrid is not resistant to rust. Rust, when heavy, can affect plant health and reduce ear size. The best control is to plant resistant hybrids, but the strobilurin or triazole fungicide work well. On fresh market corn rust on the husks makes ears unsightly to consumers.

Cucurbits

Cucurbit downy mildew was recently observed on cantaloupe in the sentinel plot in Newark. These lesions resemble the same symptoms as seen on cucumber but spore production appears to be very sparse. It has not moved to any pumpkin, winter squash or watermelon so far. The susceptible cucumber in the plot is almost totally defoliated.

Lima Beans

So far weather conditions have not been favorable for downy mildew. It looks like the weather may be changing and getting a bit cooler with more dew and possibly fog in the early morning hours. If it should start raining soon growers and crop consultants should be scouting for downy mildew. Race F of *Phytophthora phaseoli* was the only race identified in 2006, 2008, 2009, and 2010. Preventative applications of 2 lbs fixed copper, 2 lbs Ridomil Gold/Copper, or 3- 4 pts Prophyte have provided control of downy mildew in the past. The newest formulation of fixed copper from DuPont is Kocide 3000 and it performs as well as the other formulations of copper at the rate of 1.3 lbs/A. The best controls continue to be Ridomil/Gold Copper, Prophyte, or other labeled phosphonate fungicides, and Omega, especially when disease pressure is high. Application at flowering or when pods are first forming is recommended if weather is favorable for disease. If disease is present Ridomil/Gold Copper and phosphonate fungicides have shown to provide some curative activity if applied when downy mildew is first seen. If downy is present in the field do not use copper fungicides alone for curative control, they will not provide control. Another product that is labeled on lima beans for white mold control is Omega but not downy mildew, but in DE this would be a Zee use that someone like me can recommend since the fungicide is labeled on lima beans. I have three years data that show excellent control of downy mildew at 5.5 fl oz and 8.0 fl oz/A as a preventative application (before disease is found in the field). Omega is not labeled for aerial application, however. Headline from BASF is also labeled for downy mildew. I have tested it and it has provided good control of downy when applied on a 10-day schedule at 6.0 fl oz /A. It does not give as good disease control as Ridomil Gold/Copper or the phosphonates preventatively

but the yields have been comparable. It is also labeled for anthracnose which the other products do not control.



Downy mildew caused by *Phytophthora phaseoli*



Downy mildew on raceme and petiole



Phytophthora capsici on lima bean pod.

Phytophthora capsici will infect lima bean pods as well and can look very similar to downy mildew. *P. capsici* or lima bean pod rot is usually found in wet low spots in the field. The fungus growth looks more granulated or “pebbly” than downy mildew, microscopic confirmation is encouraged.



Downy mildew on the upper pod and lima bean pod rot on the lower pod. Note the granular appearance of the fungus on the lower pod and the lack of a reddish brown border on the pod infected with lima bean pod rot or *Phytophthora capsici*.

R. Mulrooney

Cover Crops for Vegetable Rotations

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

August is here and it is time to consider late summer and fall cover crop options for vegetable rotations. Cover crop planting windows vary with crop and timely planting is essential to achieve the desired results. Here are some reasons to consider using cover crops in vegetable rotations:

- *Return organic matter to the soil.* Vegetable rotations are tillage intensive and organic matter is oxidized at a high rate. Cover crops help to maintain organic matter levels in the soil, a critical component of soil health and productivity.
- *Provide winter cover.* By having a crop (including roots) growing on a field in the winter you recycle plant nutrients (especially nitrogen), reduce leaching losses of nitrogen, reduce erosion by wind and water, and reduce surface compaction and the effects of heavy rainfall on bare soils. Cover crops also compete with winter annual weeds and can help reduce weed pressure in the spring.
- *Reduce certain diseases and other pests.* Cover crops help to maintain soil organic matter. Residue from cover crops can help increase the diversity of soil organisms and reduce soil borne disease pressure. Some cover crops may also help to suppress certain soil borne pests, such as nematodes, by releasing compounds that affect these pests upon decomposition.
- *Provide nitrogen for the following crop.* Leguminous cover crops, such as hairy vetch or crimson clover, can provide significant amounts of nitrogen, especially for late spring planted vegetables.
- *Improve soil physical properties.* Cover crops help to maintain or improve soil physical properties and reduce compaction. Roots of cover crops and incorporated cover crop residue will help improve drainage, water holding capacity, aeration, and tilth.

There are many cover crop options for late summer or fall planting, including:

Small Grains

Rye is often used as a winter cover as it is very cold hardy and deep rooted. It has the added advantage of being tall and strips can be left the following spring to provide windbreaks in crops such as watermelons. Rye makes very good surface mulch for roll-kill or plant through no-till systems for crops such as pumpkins. It also can be planted later (up to early November) and still provide adequate winter cover. Wheat, barley, and triticale are also planted as winter cover crops by vegetable producers.

Spring oats may also be used as a cover crop and can produce significant growth if planted in late August or early September. It has the advantage of winter killing in most years, thus making it easier to manage for early spring crops such as peas or cabbage. All the small grain cover crops will make more cover with some nitrogen application or the use of manure.

To get full advantage of small grain cover crops, use full seeding rates and plant early enough to get some fall tillering. Drilling is preferred to broadcast or aerial seeding.

Ryegrasses

Both perennial and annual ryegrasses also make good winter cover crops. They are quick growing in the fall and can be planted from late August through October. If allowed to grow in the spring, ryegrasses can add significant organic matter to the soil when turned under, but avoid letting them go to seed.

Winter Annual Legumes

Hairy vetch, crimson clover, field peas, subterranean clover, and other clovers are excellent cover crops and can provide significant nitrogen for vegetable crops that follow. Hairy vetch works very well in no-till vegetable systems where it is allowed to go up to flowering and then is killed by herbicides or with a roller-crimper. It is a common system for planting pumpkins in the region but also works well for late plantings of other vine crops, tomatoes and peppers. Hairy vetch, crimson clover and subterranean clover can provide from 80 to well

over 100 pounds of nitrogen equivalent. Remember to inoculate the seeds of these crops with the proper Rhizobial inoculants for that particular legume. All of these legume species should be planted as early as possible - from the last week in August through the end of September to get adequate fall growth. These crops need to be established at least 4 weeks before a killing frost.

Brassica Species

There has been an increase in interest in the use of certain Brassica species as cover crops for vegetable rotations.

Rapeseed has been used as a winter cover and has shown some promise in reducing levels of certain nematode in the soil. To take advantage of the biofumigation properties of rapeseed you plant the crop in late summer, allow the plant to develop until early next spring and then till it under before it goes to seed. It is the leaves that break down to release the fumigant-like chemical. Mow rapeseed using a flail mower and plow down the residue immediately. Never mow down more area than can be plowed under within two hours. Note: Mowing injures the plants and initiates a process releasing nematicidal chemicals into the soil. Failure to incorporate mowed plant material into the soil quickly, allows much of these available toxicants to escape by volatilization.

Turnips and mustards can be used for fall cover but not all varieties and species will winter over into the spring. Several mustard species have biofumigation potential and a succession rotation of an August planting of biofumigant mustards that are tilled under in October followed by small grain can significantly reduce diseases for spring planted vegetables that follow.

More recent research in the region has been with forage radish. It produces a giant tap root that acts like a bio-drill, opening up channels in the soil and reducing compaction. When planted in late summer, it will produce a large amount of growth and will smother any winter annual weeds. It will then winter kill leaving a very mellow, weed-free seedbed. It is an ideal cover

crop for systems with early spring planted vegetables such as peas.

Oilseed radish is similar to forage radish but has a less significant root. It also winter kills.

Brassicas must be planted early - mid-August through mid-September - for best effect.

Mixtures

Mixtures of rye with winter legume cover crops (such as hairy vetch) have been successful and offer the advantage, in no-till systems, of having a more rapidly decomposing material with the longer residual rye as a mulch.

Fruit Crops

[Update on Brown Marmorated Stinkbug on Tree Fruit](#) - *Joanne Whalen, Extension IPM Specialist*; jwhalen@udel.edu

Please refer to the attachment for most recent update from Tracy Leskey, USDA-ARS regarding BMSB activity in tree fruit, it is also online at: <http://agdev.anr.udel.edu/weeklycropupdate/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/BMSB-Tree-Fruit-Update-8-8-11-2.pdf>.



The photo above, courtesy of Gordon Johnson, is of BMSB damage to peach fruit.

Agronomic Crops

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

Alfalfa and Grass Hay Crops

Be sure to watch for corn earworm, fall armyworm, beet armyworms and webworms -- as well as any other defoliators. In addition to checking labels for rates, be sure to check for comments on control under high populations and size of larvae; days to harvest as well as forage/silage restrictions, as well as other use restrictions. Continue to watch grass hay fields for armyworms - especially on re-growth after cutting. Larvae must be small at the time of treatment to achieve effective control.

Soybeans

We are starting to get reports from consultants of economic levels of corn earworms in Kent and Sussex counties in Delaware and on the lower eastern shore of Maryland. Trap catches remain high throughout the state and moths can be found laying eggs in fields. In general, threshold levels are being found in drought stressed full season and double crop fields at this time. However, this could change quickly so all fields will need to be scouted since it appears we are the beginning of the egg hatch period. Since population levels vary from field to field, the only way to know if you have an economic level will be to scout all fields. Remember, corn earworms can feed on the foliage and blossoms as well as the pods. Although there is no threshold for corn earworm feeding on flowers or leaves, data from North Carolina has indicated that feeding on flowers can result in reduced yields by delaying pod set. When looking at foliage feeding by corn earworm, you will need to use defoliation as well as the presence of worms to make a decision (again - there is no worm threshold available for leaf and/or blossom feeding). Once pods are present, the best approach to making a decision on what threshold to use for corn earworm is to access the Corn Earworm Calculator developed at Virginia Tech (<http://www.ipm.vt.edu/cew/>) which estimates a threshold based on the actual treatment cost and bushel value you enter.

Corn and Soybean Disease Update - Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist; bobmul@udel.edu

Corn

Gray leaf spot is increasing in irrigated corn but it is too late to affect yield. This late in the season we often see an increase in gray leaf spot as well as Northern corn leaf blight.

We have seen several samples of ears with the milk line half-way up the kernels with random discolored kernels. This is *Fusarium* ear rot caused by *Fusarium moniliforme*. The fungus travels down the silks and infects the individual kernels. Often white fungal growth can be seen as well. Hybrids vary in their susceptibility and infection is favored by hot, dry weather. When severe the whole ear can be whitish. Often most of the fungus growth is limited to the tips of the ears. If grain is to be stored it is important to dry it sufficiently to prevent growth of the fungus to prohibit growth of the mycotoxin, fumonisin.



Individual random kernels and some tip infection by *Fusarium moniliforme*.

Soybeans

Despite the hot, dry weather downy mildew is showing up in full season irrigated soybeans now. Varieties vary in their resistance, but this fungus disease has never been yield limiting or damaging here. The disease produces numerous small yellow spots on the upper leaf surface and a tuft of grayish fungal growth on the corresponding lower leaf surface.



Downy mildew on the upper leaf surface of soybean caused by *Peronospora manshurica*.



Grayish tufts of the downy mildew fungus on the lower leaf surface.

Grain Marketing Highlights - Carl German, Extension Crops Marketing Specialist; clgerman@udel.edu

August USDA Supply and Demand Report Highlights

USDA's August report came as a major shock to the commodity markets this morning. 2011 U.S. corn and soybean production estimates were cut significantly, which were somewhat offset by sizeable reductions in use for both corn and soybeans. In spite of the domestic use and export cuts, ending stocks for both U.S. corn and soybeans were reduced. Outside market forces remain a major concern for commodity prices. In the event that the commodity markets break out, rallying to the upside, opportunities will be available for advancing sales. It is important to note that world ending stocks were increased for the current marketing year for corn soybeans and all wheat. The increase in world ending stocks and the negative impact of outside market forces could lead to a short lived/term rally. In overnight e-trade, Dec '11 corn futures closed at \$6.91; Nov '11 soybeans at \$13.13; and July '12 SRW wheat at \$7.82 per bushel. In today's trade new crop corn opened up the limit with soybeans and SRW wheat trading double digit gains.

U.S. CROP PRODUCTION (Million Bushels) 2011-2012

	Aug	Avg.	High	Low	July	2010-11
Corn	12,914	13,082	13,410	12,775	13,470	12,447
Soybeans	3,056	3,187	3,590	3,115	3,225	3,329
Grain Sorghum	241	291	299	283	300	345
All Wheat	2,077	2,079	2,134	2,026	2,106	2,208
All Winter	1,498	1,491	1,550	1,429	1,492	1,485
Spring	522	541	560	490	551	616
Durum	57	61	65	56	64	107

U.S. AVERAGE YIELD (Bushels Per Acre) 2011-2012

	Aug	Avg	High	Low	July	2010-11
Corn	153.0	155.6	158.0	152.1	158.7	152.8
Soybeans	41.4	42.8	43.4	42.0	43.4	43.5
Grain Sorghum	54.8	64.0	65.0	63.0	65.4	71.8

U.S. ENDING STOCKS (Million Bushels) 2011-2012

	Aug	Avg	High	Low	July
Corn	714	741	986	527	870
Soybeans	155	172	222	110	175
Grain Sorghum	22	24	29	20	27
Wheat	671	671	762	629	670

U.S. ENDING STOCKS (Million Bushels) 2010-2011

	Aug	Avg	High	Low	July	2009-10
Corn	940	923	1,005	880	880	1,708
Soybeans	230	223	235	200	200	151
Grain Sorghum	27	28	31	25	27	41

WORLD ENDING STOCKS (Million Metric Tons)

	2011-2012			2010-2011	
	Aug	Avg	July/ Aug	Avg	July
Wheat	188.87	182.75	182.19/191.74	189.20	190.00
Corn	114.53	114.07	115.66/122.93	113.61	120.88
Soybeans	60.95	61.82	61.97/68.42	66.46	65.88

WORLD PRODUCTION (Million Metric Tons)

	2011-2012		2010-2011	
	Aug	July	Aug	July
Canada wheat	21.5	21.5	23.2	23.2
Australia wheat	25.0	25.0	26.0	26.0
Argentine corn	26.0	26.0	22.0	22.0
Brazil corn	57.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Brazil soybeans	73.5	72.5	75.5	74.5
Argentine soybeans	53.0	53.0	49.0	49.5

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

General

NRCS Announces Sign-Up for Environmental Quality Incentives Program

Apply before October 7 for assistance in fiscal year 2012.

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is offering financial and technical assistance to Delaware producers to implement conservation practices on their farming operations. Producers are encouraged to apply for the Environment Quality Incentives Program

(EQIP) by October 7 for assistance in the upcoming year.

EQIP is a voluntary, financial assistance program that helps fund on-farm conservation practices. Practices include those aimed at managing nutrient run-off and/or animal waste; improving irrigation efficiency; improving the health of native plant communities; and reducing soil loss. In fiscal year 2011, NRCS awarded Delaware producers \$4.9 million through 137 EQIP contracts.

Delaware farmers transitioning to organic production or already certified as an organic producer may also qualify for the organic

initiative under EQIP. Organic producers can receive up to \$20,000 per year or \$80,000 over six years through this program.

“EQIP is adaptable to meet the various needs of our landowners and address their natural resource challenges, which may change over time,” said Russell Morgan, Delaware NRCS State Conservationist. “By implementing these extra conservation measures, farmers are helping to sustain the productive agricultural lands and natural resources that we all depend on.”

Applications for EQIP are accepted year-round as it is a continuous sign-up. Applications received before October 7 will be considered first for funding; applications received after this date will be considered for future funding periods.

EQIP provides payments for certain conservation practices and activities. Certain historically underserved producers (limited resource farmers, beginning farmers, and socially disadvantaged producers) may be eligible for larger payments.

To find out more about EQIP or other conservation related topics in Delaware, please contact Tim Garrahan, 302-678-4260 or Dastina Johnson, 302-678-4179 or visit the Delaware NRCS website at <http://www.de.nrcs.usda.gov>

Announcements

2011 LESREC Watermelon & Pumpkin Twilight Meeting

Tuesday, August 16, 2011 6:30 – 7:00 p.m.
Lower Eastern Shore Research & Education Center
24664 Nanticoke Rd., Salisbury, MD 21801

It's a free event. Tour the fields and enjoy a light dinner with extension specialists.

Please contact Jeri Cook at jcook2@umd.edu or (410) 742-1178 to register.

First Ever Mid-Atlantic Precision Ag Equipment Day

Tuesday, August 30, 2011 8:00 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
Caroline County 4-H Park
8230 Detour Road
Denton, Maryland 21629

This landmark event brings together all Mid-Atlantic land grant universities, major agricultural equipment manufacturers and retailers, and farmers to improve agricultural production efficiency and profitability

University of Maryland Extension, in cooperation with Virginia Tech, West Virginia University, Penn State, and the University of Delaware, is proud to bring you the first Mid-Atlantic Precision Ag Equipment Day. Farmers from around the region are invited to presentations led by the nation's top experts on agricultural equipment and machinery engineering. Participants will learn about the latest technology and how to apply it in their operations. They will also have the opportunity to meet with the speakers in breakout rooms throughout the day to ask questions in an informal setting. Practical and informative advice will be given on sprayer and planter section control, variable rate seeding, economics and practical implementation of RTK and GPS, soil mapping, using technology for on-farm research and developing custom variable rate prescriptions, and much more. Equipment dealers from across the region will be on hand in the sponsor midway showing off the latest in agricultural technology and machinery, and participants will see this equipment in action in the demonstration area. Certified Crop Advisor and Nutrient Management Credits will be available.

The event is free for attendees. Please register to help us plan for the event. When you register, you will also be entered in a drawing for door prizes. For a complete schedule or to register go to <http://www.enst.umd.edu/extension/Events.cfm> or call (410) 228-8800.

UD Corn Hybrid Trial Tour & Twilight Meeting

Thursday, September 1, 2011 4:00 - 7:30 p.m.
Dickerson Farms, 1730 Bayside Drive
Dover, DE

(From Rt. 1, take the Rt. 9 exit towards Little Creek. Farm entrance is on the right after Bergold Lane.)

All farmers and Crop Advisors are invited to attend the University of Delaware corn hybrid variety trial and twilight meeting on September 1, 2011. The corn hybrid plots will be open for viewing at this irrigated location starting at 4:00 p.m. Extension specialists will be on hand to discuss insect pest management in corn, management of diseases commonly found in our area, and weed control issues. Optimizing nutrient applications in corn will also be discussed. Dinner will be provided. CCA, DE Nutrient Management, and DE Pesticide credits will be available.

Schedule:

4:00 - 5:30: Sign-in and Tour Corn Hybrid Plots
Dr. Richard Taylor, Extension Agronomist and Teclé Weldekidan, Scientist, UD

5:30 - 6:00: Dinner

6:00 - 6:20- Late Season Insect Pest Update
Joanne Whalen, Extension IPM Specialist, UD

6:20 - 6:40- Common Corn Diseases in DE
Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist, UD

6:40 - 7:00- Weed Control Issues in Corn
Dr. Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist, UD

7:00 - 7:30- Optimizing Nutrient Applications in Corn
Dr. Greg Binford, Associate Professor and Extension Specialist of Soil Fertility, UD

Registration: Please RSVP by calling (302)-730-4000 by August 29 or email Phillip Sylvester phillip@udel.edu.

Notice to Hispanic and/or Women Farmers or Ranchers Compensation for Claims of Discrimination

If you believe that the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) improperly denied farm loan benefits to you between 1981 and 2000 because you are Hispanic, or because you are female, you may be eligible to apply for compensation. This means you may be eligible if:

1. you sought a farm loan or farm-loan servicing during that period; and
2. the loan was denied, provided late, approved for a lesser amount than requested, or approved with restrictive conditions, or USDA failed to provide an appropriate loan service; and

3. you believe these actions were based on your being Hispanic, or your being female.

If you want to register your name to receive a claims packet, you can call the Farmer and Rancher Call Center at 1-888-508-4429 or access the following website: www.farmerclaims.gov

In 2011, a claims administrator will begin mailing claims packages to those who have requested one through the Call Center or website. The claims package will have detailed information about the eligibility and claims process.

For guidance, you may contact a lawyer or other legal services provider in your community.

If you are currently represented by counsel regarding allegations of discrimination or in a lawsuit claiming discrimination, you should contact your counsel regarding this claims process.

USDA Cannot Provide Legal Advice to You.

<h1>Weather Summary</h1>
<small>Carvel Research and Education Center Georgetown, DE</small>
Week of August 4 to August 10, 2011
Readings Taken from Midnight to Midnight
Rainfall:
0.05 inch: August 4
0.06 inch: August 9
Air Temperature:
Highs ranged from 92°F on August 9 to 79°F on August 4.
Lows ranged from 75°F on August 7 to 61°F on August 5.
Soil Temperature:
83.7°F average
Additional Delaware weather data is available at http://www.deos.udel.edu/monthly_retrieval.html and http://www.rec.udel.edu/TopLevel/Weather.htm

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

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