



WEEKLY CROP UPDATE

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Volume 19, Issue 22

August 19, 2011

Vegetable Crops

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

The potential for corn earworm and corn borer pressure remains high in fall vegetable crops statewide. Trap catches remain high throughout the state and moths can be found laying eggs in fields so you may need to scout fields at least twice a week as well as check local trap catches at <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).

Cabbage

Continue to sample for cabbage looper, diamondback larvae, beet armyworm, fall armyworm and Harlequin bug. Although the pyrethroids will provide control of Harlequin bugs they are not effective on diamondback or beet armyworm in our area. 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 stink bugs, lygus bugs, beet armyworm and corn earworm. With the high corn earworm moth catches, moths can be readily found laying eggs in fields. 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. At this time of year, we have also found

soybean loopers in lima bean fields. If soybean loopers become a problem again this year, remember that they are a migratory pest, difficult to control and pyrethroid resistance has been documented in states to our south. The Belt SC federal label was expanded to include legume vegetables in 2010 and soybean looper is on the label

(<http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld8LJ010.pdf>). The Lannate LV label lists loopers on the label (<http://www.cdms.net/LDat/ld183017.pdf>). Be sure check the label for rates, restrictions (including plant back/rotational crop restrictions) and days from last application to harvest.

Peppers

At this time of year, corn borer, corn earworm, beet armyworm and fall armyworm are all 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 (instate: 800-345-7544; out of state: 302-831-8851) or our webpage at <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestbit.html>.

Snap Beans

With the high trap catches, you will need to consider a treatment for both corn borer and corn earworm. You should also watch for beet armyworms. Sprays are needed at the bud and pin stages on processing beans for worm control. With the diversity of worm pest 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 (instate: 800-345-7544; out of state: 302-831-8851) or check our website

<http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestbit.html> and

<http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/thresh/snapbeanecbthresh.html>.

Spinach

As the earliest planted spinach emerges from the ground, be sure to watch for webworms and beet armyworms. Both moths are active at this time and controls need to be applied when worms are small and before they have moved deep into the hearts of the plants. We are starting to see an increase in beet armyworm populations being found in vegetable crops - so it will also be important to select a material that will provide beet armyworm control. As a reminder, the pyrethroids have not provided effective beet armyworm control in past years. Since webworm populations are generally heavier during hot, dry seasons, it is important to apply controls before any webbing occurs. Remember that both insects can produce webbing on the plants. Generally, at least 2 applications are needed to achieve control of webworms and beet armyworm.

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. If fall armyworms are present in the whorl, you will need multiple whorl sprays for this insect before the ear shank spray to achieve effective control and to prevent larvae from dropping into the ear zone. 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. Go to <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/IPM/traps/latestbit.html> or call the Crop Pest Hotline (instate: 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.

Cucurbit Downy Mildew Update - Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist; bobmul@udel.edu

There were reports of downy mildew on pumpkin in northern New Jersey at the beginning of the week. This was sent to the WCU mailing list to make you aware that downy mildew was beginning to appear on more than just pickling cucumber in the area. With the recent thunderstorms, cooler nights and morning fog, conditions will be more favorable for disease development. Maintain your fungicide program at this time. Growers should be aware that the fungicides that have been the most effective on downy mildew on cucumber (namely Presidio, Ranman, and Previcur Flex) will also be very effective on pumpkin, cantaloupe and any other cucurbit. Tanos and Curzate could be added to that list as well for cucurbits other than cucumber. Be aware that Presidio has some plant back restrictions for crops not on the label. The link will take you the new supplemental label:

<http://agdev.anr.udel.edu/weeklycropupdate/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/PresidioSupplementalLabel.pdf>. Wheat can be planted 30 days after treatment. This was added in the supplemental label.

Fruit Disorders in Watermelons - Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu

There are a number of fruit disorders in watermelons that are being found in Delmarva fields at this time. One of the most common is sunscald or sunburn on fruits. This occurs when fruits are exposed to direct sunlight, especially on extremely hot days. Rind surfaces can reach temperatures exceeding 140° F. This kills rind cells and results in the sun burnt spots where the cells have died. Fruits with little or no vine cover are at most risk. Also at greater risk are watermelons with dark colored rinds.

Another disorder that is being found is water soaking in fruits. This occurs where excess water accumulates at the bottom of the fruit, leaving a water soaked appearance in the flesh when cut

open. Water accumulates during cloudy weather when transpiration from fruits is low. This year we have also seen water soaking in fruits in fields where foliage has deteriorated. In this situation, water is still being translocated in the xylem but there is limited transpiration through the leaves. Watermelon fruits are still transpiring, but due to the nature of the fruit (thick rind, waxy surface); transpiration is lower than in leaf tissue, leading to water buildup in the fruit. A related disorder is watermelon splitting during handling. In fruits with excess water, the high turgor pressure makes the fruit susceptible to splitting as it is handled (i.e. harvested into busses or trucks, grading, and placing in bins). Even small drops will lead to these splits. This year as growers were irrigating heavily due to the high heat, the potential for excess water in fruits was much higher, especially in certain varieties.

Irregular ripening has been a problem in some fields this year, especially with watermelons that are late maturing. Watermelons are classified as non-climacteric that is they do not continue to ripen significantly after harvest. Other fruits, particularly those that soften, such as peaches, release ethylene gas during the ripening process and will continue to ripen after harvest. It was once thought that ethylene was not involved in watermelon ripening, however, in 2009, USDA researchers found that watermelons released a burst of ethylene at the white fruit stage. Watermelon fruit development and ripening also is dependent on the accumulation of sugars. Sugars are produced by photosynthesis in the foliage of the watermelon plant and are translocated to the fruit. So what is causing this irregular ripening seen this year? One possible explanation is deteriorating vine health. Loss of foliage or stem tissue due to diseases such as gummy stem blight or insect or mite feeding on leaves and stems can reduce the amount of sugars available to translocate into the fruit. In a field, variability in vine health therefore would lead to variability in fruit ripening. The burst of ethylene that researchers found could also be an issue. In plants where ethylene production is compromised, this could lead to later ripening or incomplete ripening. Potassium may also be an issue. Potassium is important in fruit ripening and low or variable potassium levels may lead to irregular ripening.

In fields with pre-plant potassium applications only, heavy irrigation could leach potassium out of the root zone creating lower than normal levels in the soil and potential deficiencies leading to irregular ripening.

Dual Has a 24c Registration for Spinach in Delaware - Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist; mjv@udel.edu

Delaware has been granted a state registration (24c) for use of Dual Magnum in spinach. Growers in other states need to check with officials to ensure you have this registration. A few reminders: rate is 0.33 to 0.67 pt/A to the soil surface as a preemergence application i.e. prior to crop and weed emergence. Dual will not control emerged weeds. Irrigating spinach within two days of Dual application will ensure it gets moved into the soil. Restrictions: (1) Do not mechanically incorporate. (2) Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. (3) Only one application of Dual MAGNUM is permitted per spinach growing season. (4) Do not exceed more than 0.67 pt/A Dual MAGNUM. (5) Do not harvest with 50 days of application. Dual can cause injury to spinach and end user or grower accepts the risk of crop injury.

Agronomic Crops

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

Alfalfa

Be sure to watch for fall armyworm, beet armyworm, webworms and corn earworm which can quickly defoliate alfalfa. Mixed populations of larvae can be found in fields and controls should be applied before significant defoliation occurs. Also, larvae must be small to achieve effective control. Defoliators can be destructive in last cuttings, especially during drought conditions. When defoliators are present, early harvest may eliminate the problem. Although there are no specific thresholds, as a general guideline if the crop is more than 2 weeks from cutting and 25-30% of the terminals are damaged, treatment is suggested.

Soybeans

Be sure to continue to scout carefully for earworms during the next few weeks. Local trap catches continue to have high moth activity and we are getting reports of an increase in the number of locations throughout the state with economic numbers.

Economic levels and hot spots of high levels of corn earworm (CEW) continue to be found in soybean fields in Kent and Sussex counties but they are not present in every field. In general, most larvae are still small but we are hearing reports of a few more medium size larvae in the mix. Although they have been mainly found in dry land and irrigated double crop fields, they have also been found in a few full season fields. The only way to know if you have an economic level will be to scout all fields. The best way to calculate a threshold is to access the Corn Earworm Calculator (<http://www.ipm.vt.edu/cew/>) which estimates a threshold based on the actual treatment cost and bushel value you enter. With the recent rains, I have been asked if it will help to reduce CEW populations. Although extremely small larvae may be susceptible to the rains, we have not seen any indication of populations being reduced by the rains. It is too early to decide if weather will play a role in moderating populations.

As far as defoliators, grasshoppers and green cloverworm populations are starting to cause economic levels of defoliation in double crop and a few full season fields. Remember, that in addition to defoliation grasshoppers can feed on and/or scar pods. Beet armyworm and yellow striped armyworm can also be found, but so far generally at low to moderate levels. With all defoliators, you will need to estimate defoliation to make a treatment decision. In full season soybeans in the pod fill stage, the threshold is 10-15% defoliation. Remember, double crop soybeans cannot tolerate as much defoliation since they often do not reach the leaf area index needed for maximum yields. With the increase in diversity of caterpillars being found in fields, the following links have pictures that can help with identification:

<http://www.ent.iastate.edu/imagegal/lepidoptera/>

http://www.utextension.utk.edu/fieldcrops/cotton/cotton_insects/images/BAW-larva-close.jpg

<http://www.ca.uky.edu/agcollege/plantpathology/extension/KPN%20Site%20Files/pdf/KPN1242.pdf>

Soybean aphid populations remain very low in our area; however, spraying for this insect has occurred in the Midwest. You should continue to scout for soybeans aphids, especially in later planted fields. This aphid can increase if the temperature turns cooler. Remember the threshold is 250 aphids per plant up until the R-5 stage and in some cases R-6 stage of plant development. You should also watch for beneficial insect activity that can help control populations.

Lastly, although populations of native brown and green stink bugs have been moderate in general, we continue to find fields with economic populations throughout the state (2.5 per 15 sweeps). The highest levels of brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) are still being found in soybean fields in New Castle County but they are also present in fields in Kent County. In many, but not all cases, the highest levels of BMSB can be found on field edges and when practical an edge treatment might be considered. You will still need to scout fields on a weekly basis after an edge treatment to be sure that economic levels have not moved into the field interiors.

Fall Pasture and Hay Fertilization - *Richard Taylor, Extension Agronomist; rtaylor@udel.edu*

I had a question this week from a hay producer about whether it was best to apply the soil test recommended fertilizer the first thing in the spring or not. Since his crop was an alfalfa orchardgrass mix, he was not thinking about nitrogen (N) which is the first thing most people think of in the spring. He was asking about potash (K) and phosphorus (P). The answer really lies in the function of these nutrients.

Phosphorus really helps plants establish or grow a better root system and we've discovered that root development really goes on for quite some

time in the fall for two reasons. First, we generally get more rain in the fall; and, when that is combined with the lower air temperatures and shorter days, it means that soil moisture levels are usually higher in the fall than in the summer months. Secondly in the fall, we've found that the soil temperatures stay warm until fairly late in the year unlike spring time when soils start off very cold from winter and tend to warm up slowly throughout the spring. The combination of available moisture and warm soil temperatures and the accumulation of fixed carbohydrates (sugars) and translocation of the sugars down to the roots means that fall applied P will further help plants establish a vigorous root system for better growth during the next spring growing season.

Potash has a number of functions in the plant ranging from enzyme activation to stress reduction to the control of transpiration and water use in the plant. For us, fall K fertilization helps plants lower the freezing point of the cell sap so there will be less winterkill or winter freeze damage to the plant crowns. In addition, fall K helps plants fight off disease problems and other pest injury. For K, I prefer that growers split their application with half going on the pasture or hay field in late May or early June and the other half going on in late August or September.

Finally thanks to research in the turfgrass industry, the forage industry is beginning to discover the benefits of adding at least some N in late summer or early fall to help grasses regrow after summer grazing or summer drought. Some recommendations even suggest a second application in mid-October that the previously N stimulated grass can pick up and store for early green-up growth the next spring. This second application negates the need for an early spring N application and seems to help prevent excessive forage growth the next spring. Too many people apply much of the nitrogen forages need in the spring causing such excessive growth that their grazing plan can't keep up with it or causing so much yield in the first hay cutting that there is a significant delay in being able to dry and cure the hay. This can lead to poor quality first cut hay or to hay that retains too much moisture so that it either spoils or is at risk for spontaneous combustion.

In conclusion, think about changing your fertilization timing from the early spring to early fall. There are many potential benefits from this change as outlined above.

Thinking of Renovating or Planting a New Pasture or Hay Field? Part 3: Pasture and Hay Planting Time Has Arrived - *Richard Taylor, Extension Agronomist; rtaylor@udel.edu*

In [previous articles](#), I've discussed some of the decisions and planning that needs to be taken ahead of planting hay and pasture fields but we now have entered the ideal planting time for forage grasses and legumes. This holds true at least for those parts of the state that have received the recent rainfall -- some areas in southern Delaware still have inadequate soil moisture levels to even think about attempting to seed new forage fields. For those areas that have remained dry and do not receive the rain currently in the forecast over the next five days, the decision to plant will have to be delayed until adequate surface and subsoil moisture is present.

Some species have specific requirements that limit how late in the fall you can plant. For example, reed cararygrass requires at least six weeks between planting and the average date of the first frost, otherwise the crop can be winterkilled or be severely weakened over the winter so that it's unable to compete with the usual weed competition crops experience in the spring. Other species, such as Kentucky bluegrass, just take a very long time (21 to 28 days) to germinate and begin fall growth and so should not be planted very late in the fall. Before deciding to plant a species or mixture, be sure to study the species in question to avoid problems with late plantings.

In other areas of the state that received some of the recent downpours and that now have adequate soil moisture reserves, planting can begin. Early planting can lead to well established forage seedings that will be able to survive the winter and get off to an early vigorous start the following spring. Early planted stands are much better at competing against weeds the next spring and will often yields much better as well.

Work by Dr. Marvin Hall at the Pennsylvania State University showed significant yield decreases for all forage species tested as the date of fall planting was delayed with higher losses occurring the further north the site was located.

If planting into a prepared/tilled seedbed, be sure that all weeds have been killed during soil preparation and that a good smooth (clod-free), firm (your shoe should not sink deeper than the sole level) seedbed is prepared for planting. Seed can then be broadcast over the seedbed and then firmed into the soil with any number of devices but seed should only be pressed into the soil and not buried more than $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Covering the seed is ideal since the seed will be able to take in water from the soil but not be quickly dried out again by the sun's rays. Seed can also be planted using a billion seeder followed by a cultipacker or roller or seed can be placed in the soil using a drill. Since drills place the seed in rows from 4 to 8 inches apart, depending on the drill, I generally recommend that you drill at half the recommended seeding rate and run the drill at about a 45 degree angle across the field. This will help bring the rows closer together and allow the seedlings to more rapidly fill in the space so competing weeds can't find space to grow.

Another method of seeding is to use a no-till drill following an herbicide burndown program. This is especially useful when perennial weeds with underground rhizome systems are present. Examples of these weeds are hemp dogbane, Canada thistle, and horsenettle. Although several herbicide treatments are often needed to get these weeds under control, one of the best times to apply herbicide is in the fall when the weeds are sending carbohydrates (sugars) down into the underground storage organs (rhizomes). If a systemic herbicide that can move in the plant is used, it will be taken with the sugars down to the rhizomes and help kill the meristem buds or next year's growing sites in the weed. Read the herbicide label for exact requirements between treatment and seeding but generally for Roundup® or glyphosate you should wait several weeks after herbicide application before planting.

The no-till drills are similar to other grain drills in that the seed is placed in rows and then the open slot in the soil is closed with some type of packer wheels. I again recommend that you calibrate the drill for half the seeding rate and go over the area twice at a 45 degree angle to minimize the distance between rows.

In all cases I've talked about above, be certain to calibrate your seeding equipment and make sure the drills or other equipment is clean and functional before entering the field. These days forage seed is quite expensive so make the most of the money you spend by accurately calibrating your equipment. This involves the following procedure: weigh out some seed to add to the planting equipment, determine the width of area covered with seed by the equipment (in feet), run it for a certain number of feet (the length—say 50 or 100 feet); multiplying the two numbers together to get the number of square feet covered by the seed; divide that number by 43,560 (number of square feet in one acre); and finally weigh the amount of seed remaining in the equipment. Subtract the final weight from initial weight and divide that number by the number of acres you covered (usually this will be a number such as 0.15 or even 0.015 or other very small number). If your seed weights were in pounds of seed then the number you calculate at the end will be in pounds per acre or if you had access to an egg scale or something that measures in grams then divide the number of grams of seed used by 454 (grams per pound) to obtain pounds of seed and then divide that number by the number of acres planted in the calibration test. If all else fails, email me or give me a call and I'll help you do the calculations.

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

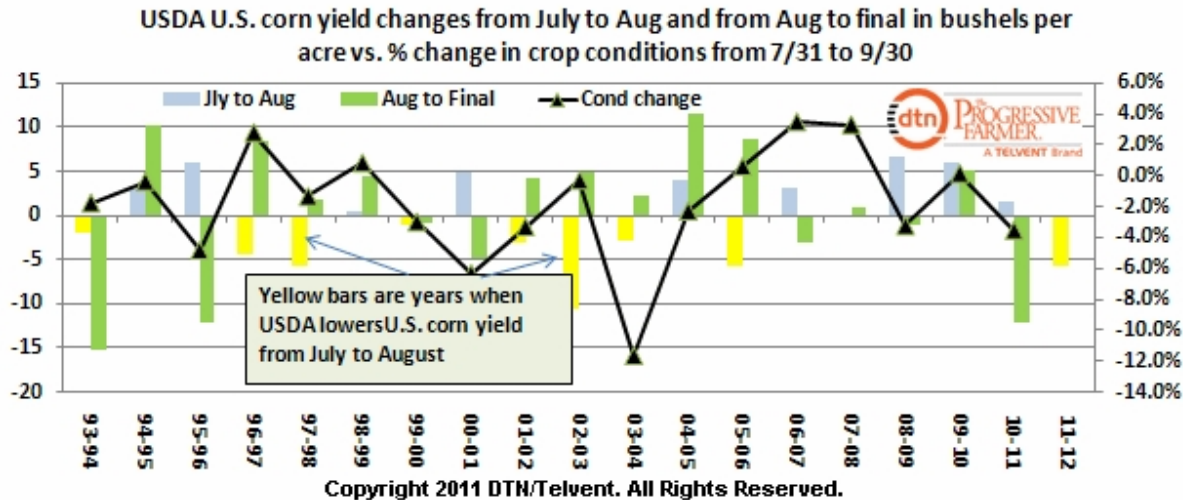
Life-of-Contract High Recorded for New Crop Corn Futures

New crop corn futures reached a new life-of-contract high this week on Wednesday, August 17 (\$7.33 per bushel), closing at \$7.25 per bushel. Wednesday's day trade settlement price was two cents lower than the previous day's

close. The recent rally began with the release of USDA's August 11 Supply and Demand report that lowered the national average corn yield projection to 153 bushels per acre, well below trend line projections and 5.7 bushels per acre lower than the July estimate. Analysts are now looking at the probability of achieving the August estimate both in terms of yield potential and acreage. A recent study at the University of Illinois depicts that Illinois and Iowa, the largest corn producing states, need near trend-line yields to meet USDA's 12.9 million bushel projection. Go to http://www.farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2011/08/near_trendline_yields_needed_i.html to view the analysis.

Market Strategy

An old adage says that short crops get smaller as the season progresses. However, that may or may not be the case, much depends upon August weather. The commodity markets remain extremely volatile due to production and global economic concerns. We can expect large price swings in commodity prices to continue. The weekly export sales report, released this morning, was bearish for U.S. corn, bearish for U.S. soybeans, and bullish for U.S. wheat. A rule of thumb in grain marketing suggests that rallies be rewarded by advancing sales where needed. Currently, Dec '11 corn futures are trading at \$7.11; Nov '11 soybeans at \$13.53; with July '12 SRW wheat at \$8.03 per bushel.



The first USDA survey-based corn yield estimate for the 2011 crop seems to have raised more questions than answers. There is an old adage that short crops get smaller and many in the trade feel that in subsequent crop production reports the corn yield estimate will move lower, with Illinois and Missouri seen as two prime candidates for downward revisions. This may not necessarily be the case as good August weather can add bushels via higher test weights while history suggests that final yields could come in well above the just released 153.0-bushel-per-acre figure. This graph reports USDA's change in the national corn yield from the July to the August report and then from the August figure to the final number in bushels per acre. This is compared to the percent change in U.S. corn crop conditions from July 31 to September 30. Since 1993, there have been seven instances when USDA lowered the corn yield from July to August and, in five cases, including the past four, the final yield was higher than the August estimate by an average of 5.7 bushels per acre. The final yield continued to decline twice, with the largest drop seen in 1993, linked to the huge floods that occurred that spring and summer. Interestingly, there is a strong bias for yields to increase into the final report after a July-to-August decline even if crop conditions were lower on September 30 than on July 31. This may help explain why corn price gains last week were rather modest even with an ostensibly "bullish" crop report.

- Joel Karlin, Western Milling

Source: DTN

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

General

Reducing Weed Seed Production in Harvested Fields - Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist; mjv@udel.edu

Many annual and some perennial weeds are flowering, particularly those that emerged early in the summer. Destroying the plant or seed heads now will prevent most of these plants from producing mature seed. If these plants are mowed off, they are likely to regrow and eventually produce seed, but the quantity of seed produced will be dramatically reduced. Many of these fields will need at least one additional mowing to prevent seed production. Disking or a non-selective herbicide is another option to prevent seed production.

Announcements

Aronia Twilight Tour

Tuesday, August 23 5:30 p.m.
Wye Research and Education Center
211 Farm Lane, Queenstown, MD

University of Maryland Extension will conduct a Twilight Tour of the Aronia research orchard. Participants will learn about highly nutritive Aronia fruit; varieties and yield; plant densities and propagation; cultural and production methods; fertility practices; and experience ripe Aronia fruit, along with tasting fresh Aronia products.

A light dinner fare will be available.

The event is free, however, registration is requested. Please contact Debby Dant: 410-827-8056 X 115, ddant@umd.edu, if you need any additional information and/or to register.

More information at:

<http://extension.umd.edu/agriculture/aronia/Events.cfm>

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.

Delaware State University Small Farms Program Niche Market Field Day and Open House

Tuesday, August 30, 2011 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
884 Smyrna-Leipsic Rd.
Smyrna, DE 19977

Learn about niche market crops, such as pole lima beans, ethnic crops, organic production, and how to extend your season with a high tunnel. See demonstrations on different tomato stringing and Integrated Pest Management techniques. FSA and NRCS representatives will also be presenting.

Register by August 26. To register and if you have any questions or special needs, please contact Mike at (302) 857-6438 or [mwasykowski@desu.edu](mailto:mwasylkowski@desu.edu).

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.

University of Delaware Lima Bean Twilight Meeting

Thursday, September 15, 2011 4:30 p.m.
UD Carvel Research and Education Center
16483 County Seat Highway
Georgetown, DE

The University of Delaware will be hosting a lima bean twilight meeting and tour on Thursday, September 15. Featured will be preliminary research results from yield trials with UD breeding materials. Other research on lima beans at UD will be discussed including breeding and evaluation for disease resistance, weed control, disease management, insect management, inoculation trials, cropping systems, regrowth cropping, and irrigation. Researchers will be on hand to discuss their work and present current results. There will be a wagon tour to visit late season plots.

Light refreshments will be provided.

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.

Weather Summary

Carvel Research and Education Center Georgetown, DE

Week of August 11 to August 17, 2011

Readings Taken from Midnight to Midnight

Rainfall:

0.09 inch: August 13

0.80 inch: August 14

0.01 inch: August 16

Air Temperature:

Highs ranged from 87°F on August 12 and August 17 to 80°F on August 14.

Lows ranged from 68°F on August 14 to 58°F on August 12.

Soil Temperature:

80.7°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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