WEEKLY CROP UPDATE
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Volume 26, Issue 8 **May 18, 2018**

Vegetable Crops

Vegetable Insect Update – May 18, 2018

– *David Owens, Extension Entomologist,* owensd@udel.edu

Brassicas

We found some diamondback moth pupae and some harlequin bugs in a brassica cover crop last week near Middletown, DE. Diamondback moth is notorious for developing insecticide resistance. It can cycle through a couple of generations on a single planting. Both factors mean we have to be careful with our insecticide rotations. Some of the 'softer' chemistries select for recessive traits and the 'broad spectrum' chemicals are harder to manage. The synergists PBO and DEM may help somewhat if a low level of resistance is present in a population. A recommended strategy is to break up the multiple generations into treatment windows. A treatment window lasts between 2.5 and 4 weeks. In a window, use only one or two products before switching mode of action groups. Also, diamondback moth populations tend to be greater in the fall, so use the most effective products then. If you have multiple plantings next to each other, use the same products on the plantings, using the window for all adjacent brassicas. If you can put plantings away from each other, that will help. Georgia also advises that long residual products like diamides should not be used on subsequent crops (even if a treatment window approach would allow it). On the front of an insecticide label, you should see group numbers. Products with the same number have the same mode of action. It is like selecting a breakfast food. Frosted flakes and raisin brans are both cereals and more similar than bacon. As always, follow the insecticide label.

Poor Stands and Plant Vigor in Early Planted Fresh Market Sweet Corn

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

Growers are reporting issues with stands and vigor in sweet corn fields in 2018, especially in early planted fields. There can be many causes for stand loss and weak seedlings: surface compaction and crusting, birds, soil insects, slugs, cold soils that delay emergence, soil diseases affecting seeds or seedlings, wet soils, fertilizer injury, deep planting, and herbicide injury are just a few examples.

When checking sweet corn fields with vigor and stand problems, it is important to dig up seeds and affected plants and examine the seed remnants, roots, and mesocotyl (stem that pushes the seed leaf to emerge above the ground). Corn seedling survival and early vigor is directly tied to a healthy seed kernel and mesocotyl from planting through the six-leaf stage. Any damage to the seed or mesocotyl during this period can lead to stunted or weak seedlings, and in severe cases, seedling death. This is because the corn seedling depends on the seed for food to grow for several weeks after emergence until sufficient leaf area has been produced and nodal roots have become established. The seed kernel provides the means for early roots to grow and these food reserves are also mobilized and transported through the

mesocotyl to grow the first stalk and leaf tissue. The mesocotyl also serves to transport water and mineral nutrients from the seedling roots.

Sweet corn is more susceptible to stand loss and poor vigor problems than field corn because the seed has less food reserves. Shrunken types (supersweet, sugary enhanced, augmented shrunken, synergistic varieties) have even less stored food than "normal" types and therefore are more susceptible to stand problems.

I have looked at sweet corn fields with stand loss and vigor problems (uneven growth) over the years. Often, when digging up the seedlings and examining the seed remnants and mesocotyls, the kernels will be disintegrated and there will be darkening at the mesocotyl attachment. This means that the seeds deteriorated prematurely and the full content of the food reserves in the seed were not available for seedling development, leading to the stand and vigor issues. Premature seed deterioration and/or poor vigor seedlings can be due to diseases that cause seed rots, seedling blights and/or root rots. Soil insects can cause seed deterioration by feeding on seed contents or creating entrance wounds for disease organisms. In addition, certain soil insects and slugs can feed on the mesocotyl causing seedlings to collapse. Sweet corn that takes more than 10 days to emerge is at great risk of injury due to insects and diseases as seed treatments dissipate.

Cold stress and cold soils are common stress factors leading to poor stands. Often growers are pushing the limits and are planting sweet corn very early. In 2018 we had a cool April which further stressed early sweet corn. While field corn will start to germinate at 50°F, many types of sweet corn need much warmer soils. This is especially true of supersweet varieties and other shrunken types, which perform best at higher soil temperatures (above 60°F). When soil temperatures are below 55°F, germination is greatly extended. Food nutrients are mobilized in the seed but are not being utilized rapidly by the plant. The seed then becomes a perfect food source for many soil microorganisms. On a positive note, many of the newer sweet corn varieties have much more cold tolerance and emerge more rapidly in cold soils.

Stand issues are often related to the inherent poor vigor of sweet corn. Work with seed suppliers to obtain their best lots for early plantings with the largest seed sizes. Obtain varieties that perform better under cold stress. When possible, obtain reports from early planted sweet corn trials to assess which varieties are the most cold tolerant. Request seed treatment information and select treatments with the best protection potential for early plantings. There are in-furrow fungicide options; however, research is limited with sweet corn in our region.

Growers often face the decision on whether or not to keep plantings with poor stands. This is most often a marketing decision based on the need for and value of early sweet corn for that farm. An estimate of potential marketable ears will be based on stand counts of full vigor plants from 20-40 sites throughout the field. This stand count information then can be used to estimate the value of the field as is versus the value of a later planted full stand crop.

Agronomic Crops

Agronomic Insect Update – May 18, 2018 –
David Owens, Extension Entomologist,
owensd@udel.edu

Small Grains
Some fields in Kent County reported hitting cereal leaf beetle threshold during the week. Continue scouting for the orange-black, round larvae. Larvae are often on the upper surface of a leaf, just as eggs were a couple of weeks ago. Our threshold is 25 per 100 tillers, or 1 in 4 plants.

North Carolina is reporting spotty but widespread infestations of true armyworm. This is something they deal with only every 10 or so years. Dr. Dominic Reisig wrote an excellent post on their observations and it can be found here: https://smallgrains.ces.ncsu.edu/2018/05/true-armyworm-in-northeastern-nc-wheat-time-to-scout/. Please note, NC recommends a slightly lower worm threshold, at 6 per two square feet. Also, a possible sign is the presence of bird activity feeding on the worms.

Field Corn
Start sampling for cutworm and armyworm,

particularly in fields planted with a late green grain cover crop like rye or barley. We have seen some minor leaf feeding. Our threshold is 10% leaf feeding injury and 3% cut plants. With the wet weather recently, be on the lookout for slugs, particularly in no-till fields with heavy residue and prior history of slugs.

To Treat or Not to Treat (Slugs), That is the Question! UPDATE

– *Bill Cissel, Extension Agent – Integrated Pest Management*; bcissel@udel.edu

In response to the question: "If the corn seedlings in your field all looked like this, and given the current weather forecast, would you apply slug bait?"

Sixty percent of the respondents said YES, they would apply bait and forty percent said NO. So, what is the correct answer in this particular scenario?

As I mentioned last week, this is a difficult decision and in many cases, there is no "right or wrong" answer. That is because the weather is a variable that can't be controlled and is often not easy to predict, or should I say, rarely predicted accurately. The abundance of sun and warm temperatures last week resulted in rapid seedling growth, which can be seen by comparing the photos taken just 6 days apart. However, under different weather conditions, I have little doubt that the plant in the pictures would be in serious trouble if the weather had been cool and wet.

Having said that, we are not in the clear, and despite the rapid plant growth last week, this week we have a new weather forecast. Will this plant ultimately experience severe slug injury? Time will tell. Check in next week and I will update you on the status of this plant.

Click on the link below to cast your vote and let me know what you would do by answering two simple Yes or No questions:

https://goo.gl/forms/Fs1WLyQEJknMdB3K3

Taken on May 15, 2018

I will continue to follow this plant in the photo and we will see if it is able to continue to outgrow the slug feeding pressure or if this week of rain and slightly cooler weather has stalled growth and allowed the slugs to play "catch up".

Public Enemy Number One: Slugs on Soybeans

- *Bill Cissel, Extension Agent – Integrated Pest Management*, bcissel@udel.edu; *Phillip Sylvester, Extension Agriculture Agent, Kent County,* phillip@udel.edu; *David Owens, Extension Entomologist,* owensd@udel.edu

Last week, we were focused on slug injury on corn. While this is still a concern, the current weather is setting us up for another problem, possible slug injury on soybeans. Unfortunately, slugs in soybeans can be challenging to manage. The reason for this is that slugs will feed on soybeans before they emerge and kill the plants outright. In many cases, you don't realize you have a slug problem until you return to a field, 7-14 days after planting, expecting to see a beautiful stand of soybeans, only to find that you have poor emergence or that you don't have a stand at all.

The classic scenario where we tend to see the greatest problem is when soybeans are no-tilled into heavy crop residue and planting conditions were a little wet and the seed trench did not get closed all the way. Slugs will travel up and down the open seed furrow, using it like a "highway", to feed on the germinating seeds. With the recent rains and stall in planting, we know many of you will be anxious to get back to planting and may be tempted to plant when conditions are a little wet. If you can relate and your fields have a history of slug problems, you might be setting yourself up for a slug problem.

Pay close attention to planter setup as there are several adjustments that may help. Row cleaners move residue away from the emerging seeds and help with uniform planting depth. Soil should cover the seed trench, not residue since it serves as a hiding place for the slugs. On the back end of the planting unit, be sure the closing wheels are completely closing the seed trench. The standard rubber-edged closing wheels that came with your planter work by down pressure to close the seed furrow. This might work in drier soil or under tilled conditions, but perform poorly under marginal conditions (think wet, clay soils) and will not properly close the seed trench. Several aftermarket closing wheels are available, commonly a variation of a spike-type wheel that collapses the seed trench from the side rather than from the top, which may provide a better close in sub-par conditions.

"Slug highway" left when the seed trench isn't closed all the way.

Below ground slug feeding injury to cotyledons.

Once the soybean plants emerge, slugs will continue to feed on the cotyledon, unifoliate, and trifoliate leaves. Above ground slug feeding injury can be confused with bean leaf beetle damage so look for slugs and "slime trails" to make sure you accurately identify the culprit. Checking for slugs with a flashlight after dusk is another good option as they are most active during the night.

Above ground slug feeding injury. Check for slugs under residue close to the plant.

Above ground slug feeding injury. Notice heavy feeding on the cotyledons. Slugs will also feed on the unifoliates and trifoliate leaves.

Above ground feeding injury. Checking after dusk is a good time to catch the culprits in action.

Tillage is the most effective cultural control method if a field has a slug infestation, especially in re-plant situations. We have limited experience with how well "slug bait" can control slugs when they are feeding on germinating plants before they emerge and if slug bait is effective at reducing damage in a re-plant situation.

Here is a report from our 2013 Delaware Soybean Board funded project: *Management of Slugs in Delaware Soybean Fields*. This report has more information evaluating the effectiveness of chemical control management of slugs in soybeans:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/udextension/ag/files/2013/12/Final-2013-Delaware-Soybean-Board-Report-Slug-Management-in-Soybeans.pdf

Another tactic, aside from tillage or making sure the seed furrow is closed, is to adjust your planting date. Planting early, ahead of egg hatch allows the plants to emerge before heavy slug feeding injury occurs from juvenile slugs. Once the slugs hatch, delaying planting has been effective by allowing plants to rapidly emerge. Unfortunately, hitting the perfect planting date is difficult because it is a moving target. What is considered "early" this year isn't what we considered "early" last year, and probably won't be what we consider "early" next year. We have already seen healthy populations of newly hatched grey garden slugs in fields throughout the state. In general, at this point in time, anything that will promote rapid seed germination and emergence will help to get the plants out of the ground before slugs have an opportunity to kill the plants outright. In some cases, that is half the battle.

To help determine if your field has a slug infestation, you can actively sample your fields for slugs using shingle trapping methods, searching under crop residue, and sampling for slug eggs.

Click on the links below to watch several Youtube Videos about slug injury on soybeans and demonstrating each of these sampling methods:

When and Where Slugs Can Be a Problem in Soybeans: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=yJAiut5IHqY

How to Sample for Slugs in Soybeans Using Shingle Trapping and Residue Sampling Methods: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-5YD2BArGOg

How to Sample for Slug Eggs in Soybeans: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=JM2xTfw7z-M

Postemergence Options for Palmer Amaranth Control in Corn – *Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist*; mjv@udel.edu

The recent rains in many areas will have moved many of the soil-applied herbicides out of the top one to two inches of soil. As a result, there may be a number of fields requiring postemergence treatments.

Postemergence control of Palmer amaranth requires an effective herbicide to be applied to small (3-inches or shorter) Palmer amaranth plants and often requires a herbicide that provides residual control. Emerged Palmer amaranth control in corn can be achieved with a Group 27 herbicide plus atrazine. These herbicides include mesotrione (active ingredient in Callisto and Halex GT), topramezone (Impact or Armezon), and tembotrione (Laudis, Capreno, DiFlexx Duo). All of the Group 27 herbicides should include atrazine, so these applications need to be applied before the corn is 12 inches tall. All of the Group 27 herbicides can provide 2 to 4 weeks of residual control, depending on rates and soil texture.

Liberty is an option with Liberty Link corn. Dicamba will control small Palmer amaranth in areas where it is appropriate to use it, this includes Status and Diflexx. Liberty and dicamba do not provide residual control and should be tankmixed with atrazine or a product like Dual or Harness, or Zidua provide residual control. Be sure to check the label for maximum corn size with any herbicide applied postemergence.

Comments on Soybean Weed Control – *Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist*; mjv@udel.edu

The last week of weather has led to some soybean fields with no preemergence herbicides applied. Fields planted but without preemergence herbicides have few options available. Soybeans with herbicide-traits of Roundup, Liberty or Xtend can be sprayed after emergence, but whether to include a residual herbicide is a difficult decision. Products containing metribuzin, sulfentrazone (Authority products), or flumioxazin (Valor, Fierce, Envive) will severely injured emerged soybeans, or even soybeans that have started to crack the soil surface. The Group 15 herbicides, Dual, Warrant, Zidua can be applied to emerged soybeans for residual control, but they will not control emerged weeds. Most of the postemergence herbicides need the soybeans to have 1 to 2 trifoliate leaves before application, so be sure to read the label for application timings.

In no-till fields, be sure the weeds are dead before planting. Once soybeans are planted herbicide options become more limited. In fields with glyphosate-resistant common ragweed, be sure you have an effective herbicide to control these herbicide-resistant weeds. Options include 2,4-D, dicamba (Xtendimax soybeans), or paraquat plus metribuzin.

Killing Corn in Order to Replant – *Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist*; mjv@udel.edu

Some corn fields have to be replanted and killing the existing corn can be challenging. In general, killing corn before it has 2 to 3 collars is difficult because the growing point is below the ground. In a multi-site trial conducted a few years ago, paraquat plus a triazine herbicide (metribuzin or atrazine) was more effective than paraquat by itself. When paraquat plus a triazine was applied to 2 to 3-inch tall corn, control ranged from 67% to 98%. However, when the corn was allowed to reach at least 5 inches tall, control was at least 95% at all six sites. Select Max applied 2 to 3-inch tall corn, averaged 81% control, but at the

taller stage, control was not as good as the paraquat treatments. Select Max also requires at least a 6-day period between application and replanting corn.

So, you will need to balance how quickly you want to replant your corn with effectiveness of the herbicide treatments. Applying paraquat plus atrazine (or metribuzin) to 5-inch tall corn was the best option for effective kill.

General

Guess the Pest! Week #7 Answer: Wheat Spindle Streak Mosaic Virus (WSSMV)– *Bill Cissel, Extension Agent – Integrated Pest Management*; bcissel@udel.edu

Congratulations to Joe Streett for correctly identifying the disease as wheat spindle streak mosaic virus and for being selected to be entered into the end of season raffle for $100 not once but five times. Everyone else who guessed correctly will also have their name entered into the raffle. Click on the Guess the Pest logo to participate in this week's Guess the Pest challenge!

Guess the Pest Week #7 Answer: Wheat Spindle Streak Mosaic Virus (WSSMV)
By Nancy Gregory, Extension Plant Diagnostician

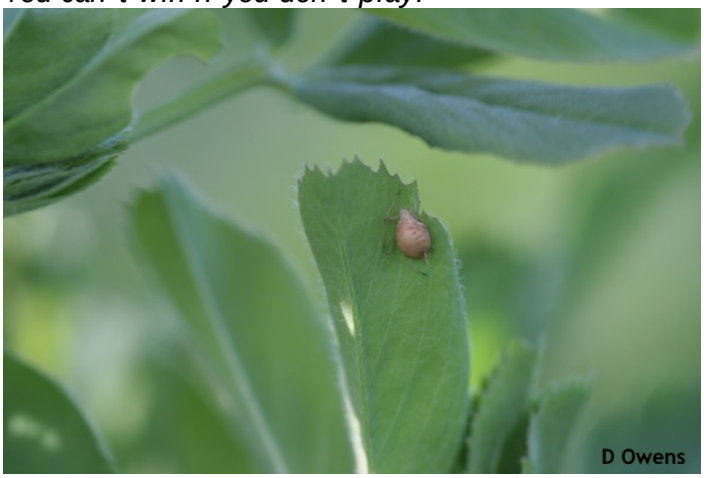
Wheat spindle streak mosaic virus (WSSMV) and wheat soilborne mosaic are two similar viruses found in wheat in the spring when there has been cooler weather. Affected areas may appear stunted in low lying, wetter areas of the field. The viruses persist in primitive fungus-like organisms (not pathogens of wheat) in the soil, even during rotation out of wheat for a year or two. Symptoms of WSSM include yellow mottle or flecking and the lesions are spindle or dash like (elongated) in shape. Virus testing is expensive and not reliable for these viruses. Plants grow out of the symptoms when temperatures rise, and there is usually little to no yield loss. There are no other controls for these viruses which for which wheat is the only known host.

Guess the Pest! Week #8 – *Bill Cissel, Extension Agent – Integrated Pest Management*; bcissel@udel.edu

Test your pest management knowledge by clicking on the GUESS THE PEST logo and submitting your best guess. For the 2018 season, we will have an "end of season" raffle for a $100.00 gift card. Each week, one lucky winner will also be selected for a prize and have their name entered not once but five times into the end of season raffle.

This week, one lucky participant will also win A Farmer's Guide To Corn Diseases ($29.95 value).

You can't win if you don't play!



What is this?

Tell Delaware Cooperative Extension What Matters to You!

– Jennifer Volk, Associate Director of Cooperative Extension, Kent County Cooperative Extension Director and Extension Environmental Quality and Management Specialist; jennvolk@udel.edu

Cooperative Extension programs at both the University of Delaware (UD) and Delaware State University (DSU) are committed to providing quality services for members of our community. This is why we're asking for your help in letting us know how we can better serve your needs. Your responses to this survey will help us develop new programs and resources that better meet the educational needs of those living, working, and recreating in Delaware.

This survey is open to all individuals who are at least 13 years old and have opinions about issues, problems, or concerns facing people, families and communities in Delaware. It is estimated that the survey will take 10 minutes or less to complete. The survey is confidential and does not contain questions that can be used to personally identify you. Only summarized results will be released. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary, and you may choose to skip any questions you do not feel comfortable answering. If you have any questions about the survey, please contact Jennifer Volk, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension Associate Director, at jennvolk@udel.edu or call 302-730-4000.

By continuing with this survey, you indicate that you are at least 13 years of age; you have read this information or have had it read to you; your questions have been answered to your satisfaction; and you voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.

After completing the survey, **please consider forwarding a link to the survey to one or more people** you know in or near Delaware who might be interested in participating, irrespective of whether or not they have had any previous contact or involvement with Cooperative Extension. This will help us maximize the information we receive to better plan future services.

Thank you in advance for your participation in this survey.

Survey link:
https://delaware.ca1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_ezidFegALG8EVZX

Participate in Candidate Seminars for Extension Plant Pathologist

The University of Delaware is in the process of hiring an Extension Plant Pathologist. Four candidates for this position will be interviewing on Campus (at Townsend Hall) and at the Carvel Research and Education Center in Georgetown the week of May 21 to 25 and the week of May 28 to June 1.

We are inviting stakeholders to meet the candidates, participate in their seminars, ask questions, and provide us with feedback. This is a vital position for Delaware agriculture and we are hoping you can join us in this process. The times and locations for the presentations are listed below. These seminars are open to everyone.

At the same time, we realize it is an extremely busy time of the year, and so if you are unable to join us in person, we will be taping the seminars and you will have a chance to provide feedback. Recorded presentations will be made available at a future time and announced in the WCU.

Dr. Michelle Marks: University of Wisconsin
Tuesday, May 22
Coffee & Informal Discussions – 8:30-9:00 a.m.
Extension Seminar – 9:00-10:30 a.m., Carvel REC
Wednesday, May 23
Research Seminar – 11:00 – noon, 156 Townsend Hall
With remote viewing at Carvel REC

Dr. Katia Xavier: University of Florida
Thursday, May 24
Coffee & Informal Discussions – 8:30-9:00 a.m.
Extension Seminar – 9:00-10:30 a.m., Carvel REC
Friday, May 25
Research Seminar – 10:00-11:00 a.m., 132 Townsend Hall
With remote viewing at Carvel REC

Dr. Alyssa Koehler: North Carolina State University
Tuesday, May 29
Coffee & Informal Discussions – 8:30-9:00 a.m.
Extension Seminar – 9:00-10:30 a.m., Carvel REC
Wednesday, May 30 –
Research Seminar – 11:00 – noon, Room to be announced, Newark
With remote viewing at Carvel REC

Dr. Matt Tancos: USDA, Fort Detrick MD
Thursday, May 31
Coffee & Informal Discussions – 8:30-9:00 a.m.
Extension Seminar – 9:00-10:30 a.m., Carvel REC
Friday, June 1
Research Seminar – 11:00 – noon, Room to be announced, Newark
With remote viewing at Carvel REC

Crop Insurance: Delayed Harvest Due to Wet Conditions

- Compiled by *Lucas Clifton, Program Specialist, Targeted States RME*, decrophelp@gmail.com

Extremely wet or snowy conditions can delay your harvest. In some cases the moisture content is so high the crop cannot be physically harvested with normal harvesting equipment.

Procedural Actions:
● Contact your crop insurance agent and report a loss.
● Tell your agent that your harvest is delayed because of bad weather.
● Continue your normal and customary harvesting practices, if possible.
● Document conditions for your acreage and the actions you take so you can receive an accurate claim payment, if one is due.

You may request an extension of time to harvest if you are unable to harvest by the calendar date for the end of the insurance period. You must harvest your crop during the extension period if a window of opportunity arises. If you do not, the approved insurance provider will appraise the acreage at that time and finalize the claim based on that appraisal. Damage occurring after the window of opportunity to harvest is uninsurable.

Coverage
Your crop insurance policy will cover loss of quality (as specified in the crop provisions), reduced yields, and revenue losses if you chose revenue coverage. The cost of drying the harvested crop is not covered.

End of Insurance Period
The end of the insurance period is December 10 for most spring planted crops. The specific date is found in your crop provisions and is a contractual date that is not extended by the Risk Management Agency. Read the crop provisions in your policy to be sure of the date.

Additional Time to Harvest
The Risk Management Agency's procedures (Loss Adjustment Manual Standards Handbook, FCIC 25010) allow your crop insurance company to authorize policyholders, on a case-by-case basis, more time to attempt to harvest so claims can be settled based on harvested production.

Your approved insurance provider may allow additional time to harvest when the following conditions are met:

● You give timely notice of loss to your crop insurance agent;
● Your approved insurance provider determines and documents that the delay in harvest was due to an insured cause of loss;
● You demonstrate to your approved insurance provider that harvest was not possible due to insured causes; and
● The delay in harvest was not because you did not have sufficient equipment or manpower to harvest the crop by the end of the insurance period.

When your approved insurance provider authorizes additional time to harvest, the end of the insurance period is not extended. Rather, you are granted additional time to attempt to harvest the crop in order to settle any loss based on harvested production. Any additional damage to your crop (by an insured cause of loss) during the extension period is covered. Any avoidable production loss will be charged as an appraisal against the guarantee in your policy.

Please be aware that if there is significant snow cover, if the crop is under water, or if extreme wet conditions exist, your approved insurance provider should not (and is not required to) perform final inspections when conditions make it impossible to obtain accurate appraisals.

Announcements

2018 Delaware Cooperative Extension Horticulture Short Courses

Register for these courses online.

Pest and Beneficial Insect Walk
$15, 2 Pest., 1 CNP, 2 ISA credits
Wednesday, June 6, 4-6 pm
Sussex County Extension Office
16483 County Seat Highway, Georgetown
or
Wednesday, June 20, 4-6 pm
University of Delaware Botanic Gardens
531 S College Avenue, Newark, *Meet at the entrance to Fischer Greenhouse.*
Learn to identify insect and disease pests, as well as beneficial insects in the landscape at either the Sussex County Extension Office or the University of Delaware Botanic Gardens. **Instructors:** Nancy Gregory, Brian Kunkel, Carrie Murphy, and Tracy Wootten

2018 UD Weed Science Field Day

Wednesday, June 20, 2018 8:30 a.m.
University of Delaware
Carvel Research and Education Center
16483 County Seat Hwy, Georgetown, DE

The UD Weed Science Field Day will begin with **registration at 8:30** at the Grove near the farm buildings and new office building on the north side of the road. We will start to view the plots at 8:45 am.

Coffee, juices, and donuts will be provided. We will also provide sandwiches for lunch.

Pesticide credits and Certified Crop Advisor continuation credits will also be available.

Dr. Michael Flessner, VA Tech, will hold a field day on Tuesday, June 19th at Blackstone, VA

Dwight Lingenfelter, Penn State, will hold a field day on Thursday, June 21st at Landisville, PA

2018 Farmers' Field Day At LESREC

Wednesday, June 27, 2018 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.
University of Maryland
Lower Eastern Shore Research & Education Center (LESREC)
27664 Nanticoke Road, Salisbury, MD 21801

Calling all Farmers/Growers to Your Field Day at LESREC

Topics
• IR-4 Program
• Nutrient Management & Soil Health
• Ag Law and Conserve (Possible Nutrient Mgmt. Credits)
• Plant Pathology Information
• Variety Studies
• Weed Management
• Poultry Information
• Diagnostic Information
• Bee / Pollen Research
• Wagon Tours

Lunch will be provided

REGISTER AT: https://2018-farmers-field-day-at-lesrec.eventbrite.com

More Information to Follow. Check out Events at https://extension.umd.edu/lesrec

The University of Maryland is an Equal Opportunity Employer and Equal Access Programs

Marl Pit Tailgate Session

Tuesday, June 5, 2018 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.
UD Cooperative Extension Research Demonstration Area
¾ Mile east of Armstrong Corner, on Marl Pit Rd. – Road 429, Middletown

Join your fellow producers and the UD Extension team for a discussion of this year's demonstration trials and current production issues. Other topics will include nutrient management, pest management and weed management.

Bring a tailgate or a lawn chair

We will wrap up with the traditional ice cream treat.

Credits:
Nutrient Management: 1.0, Pesticide: 1.0

The meeting is free and everyone interested in attending is welcome. If you have special needs in accessing this program, please call the office two weeks in advance.

To register or request more information, please call our office at (302)831-2506. Please register by Tuesday, May 29.

AGENDA

6:00-6:05
Welcome and Introductions
Dan Severson, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension

6:05-6:10
Overview of Small Grains Variety Trials at Marl Pit
Victor Green, University of Delaware Extension

6:10-6:30
Weed Update
Mark VanGessel, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension Weed Specialist
Discussion of early-season weed management issues. We will talk about what we have seen and been asked about in the spring of 2018. We will explain and discuss our cover crop demonstration plots at the Marl Pit site as well.

6:30-6:50
2018 Insect Pest Outlook
David Owens, University of Delaware Extension Entomologist
Perennial insect pests that need to be anticipated will be discussed along with management implications of current insect pest populations."

6:50-7:10
Nutrient Management Update
Amy Shober, University of Delaware Extension Nutrient Management Specialist

7:10-7:30 **Agronomic Crop Insect Management Update**
Bill Cissell, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension
This talk will address current pest management concerns, focusing on cereal leaf beetle management in small grains and pest management issues with cover crops.

7:30-7:50
Using NDVI to Measure Wheat Populations and Spring Nitrogen Needs
Jarrod Miller, University of Delaware Extension Agronomy Specialist
UAVs can be used to scout crops as well as obtain NDVI measurements of crop health and biomass. Research on winter wheat was performed to determine whether NDVI imagery could detect wheat population, tiller counts, and nitrogen needs.

7:50-8:00
Conclusion and Evaluations
Dan Severson, University of Delaware Cooperative Extension

Small Ruminant Fecal Egg Counting and FAMACHA© Workshop

Saturday, June 2, 2018 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.
University of Delaware, Carvel REC
16686 County Seat Highway
Georgetown, DE 19947

Learn Parasite Control
Internal parasites are a major health problem affecting sheep and goats. This workshop is designed to help producers learn the basics of selective internal parasite control. Join us as we provide hands-on training to certify producers in the use of FAMACHA© score card and fecal egg counts.

Presented jointly by: Kwame Matthews, Delaware State University and Susan Garey and Daniel Severson, University of Delaware

The cost of the workshop is $25. Lunch is included.

Workshop participation is limited to 25 attendees. Pre-register by May 25, 2018.

Register online at: https://hub.desu.edu/Famacha-Workshop-DSU-UD2018
or
contact Kwame Matthews at (302) 857-6540

Weather Summary

Carvel Research and Education Center Georgetown, DE

Week of May 10 to May 16, 2018

Readings Taken from Midnight to Midnight

Rainfall:

1.41 inch: May 12
0.69 inch: May 13
1.41 inch: May 14
0.26 inch: May 15
0.40 inch: May 16

Air Temperature:

Highs ranged from 90°F on May 12 to 64°F on May 13.

Lows ranged from 65°F on May 15 to 46°F on May 10

Soil Temperature:

65.6°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, Associate Scientist – Vegetable Crops