WEEKLY CROP UPDATE
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

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Vegetable Crops

Vegetable Crop Insect Scouting – *David Owens, Extension Entomologist,* owensd@udel.edu

Cucurbits

Cucumber beetles are declining even in fields that were not treated early, we probably won't see them again until the 2nd week of July. Mites continue to be the arthropod focus for right now. Be sure to do some follow up checking on miticide efficacy. If you have a field where the product did not work as expected, please let me know, I would like to collect some mites to start a colony. As mentioned last week, we are starting to see an increase in caterpillar activity. So far, I have only seen very small caterpillars feeding on the underside of leaves. Control measures may be necessary if you start seeing rind damage on the developing fruit.

In other cucurbits, all main pests are very active. Aphid populations flared up on me on an early watermelon planting but are declining now. Squash bugs and vine borers are active.

Sweet Corn

We tested another 40 moths this week in treated vials. Survivorship is averaging 20% for this week. Do not rely on a pyrethroid by itself in a spray rotation. Moth pressure has declined a little bit more at most trap sites but are still indicating the potential for moderate pressure. Also keep in mind that a pheromone trap in the immediate vicinity of silking sweet corn is the best placement for monitoring moth activity, whereas we do not move our traps. Thus, for a period of time, our trap could be right next to silking corn for only a relatively short period of time.

Monday and Thursday trap data is uploaded to our website: https://agdev.anr.udel.edu/trap/trap.php. For reference, action thresholds based off of blacklight and pheromone trap can be found here: https://www.udel.edu/academics/colleges/canr/cooperative-extension/sustainable-production/pest-management/insect-trapping/silk-stage-sweet-corn/. Thursday's trap capture is as follows:

Trap Location	BLT – CEW	Pheromone CEW
	3 nights total catch	
Dover	1	76
Harrington	0	68
Milford	1	28
Rising Sun	1	73
Wyoming	0	4
Bridgeville	1	35
Concord	1	48
Georgetown	0	43
Greenwood	0	--
Laurel	1	86
Seaford	0	31
Lewes	2	24
Millsboro	3	4

Timings for Late Summer and Fall Harvested Vegetables Revisited – *Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu*

Plantings for fall harvested vegetables are underway and will continue through August. Timing these plantings can be a challenge, especially where multiple harvests are needed. Plantings from early July through the beginning of September may be made, with cutoff dates depending on the crop, variety, and season extension methods such as row covers, low tunnels, and high tunnels.

These plantings can be divided into 2 groups: 1) warm season vegetables for harvest up to a killing frost and 2) cool season vegetables for extended harvest in the fall.

The three main factors influencing crop growth and performance in the fall are: day length, heat units, and frost or freeze events. A few days difference in planting date in the summer can make a big difference in days to maturity in the fall.

Warm season vegetables for fall harvest include snap beans, squash, and cucumbers. July plantings of sweet corn can also be successful to extend seasons for farm stands. Mid-July plantings of tomatoes and peppers also are made for late harvests, particularly in high tunnels.

Cool season vegetables for fall harvest include cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower; kale and collards; mustard and turnip greens; turnips for roots; spinach; beets; lettuce; leeks; green onions; and radishes.

To extend harvest in the fall, successive plantings are an option. However, days between plantings will need to be compressed. One day difference in early August planting for a crop like beans can mean a difference of several days in harvest date.

Another option to extend harvest in the fall is by planting varieties that have different days to maturity at the same time. This is particularly successful with crops such as broccoli and cabbage where maturity differences of more than 30 days can be found between varieties.

Another way to get later harvests is to use row covers or protecting structures (high tunnels). This can allow for more heat accumulation and will aid with protection against frost and freezes. Decisions on what type or combination of covers/protection to use and when to apply the protection will influence fall vegetable maturation and duration of harvest. In general, plantings of cool season crops can be made 30-45 days later in high tunnels than in outside production.

A final factor for summer planting for fall production is on planting cutoff dates. For example, a crop such as cucumber may produce well with an August 2 planting but poorly with an August 8 planting; broccoli has a wider planting window than cauliflower; turnip greens have a wider planting window than kale.

Planting Window for Fall Harvested Warm Season Vegetables

(harvest September through Frost)

Snap Beans: July 10 through August 10

Lima Beans: Up to July 20

Cucumbers: July 10 through August 7 (high tunnel transplanted up to September 1)

Peppers: Transplant up to July 10 (high tunnel up to July 30)

Pumpkins and Winter Squash: Direct seed through June 30, transplant up to July 7

Summer Squash: Direct seed July 15 through August 15 (high tunnel up to September 1)

Sweet Corn: Direct seed July 1 through July 30

Tomatoes: Transplant up to July 10 (high tunnel up to July 30)

Planting Window for Fall Harvested Cool Season Vegetables

(harvest September – December)
For transplants, seed 3-6 weeks prior to desired planting date (8 weeks for leeks and onions).

Beets: Direct seed July 1 through August 10

Swiss Chard: Direct seed July 15 through August 20 (high tunnel up to September 30)

Broccoli: Transplants July 15 – August 20

Brussels Sprouts: Transplants through July 10

Cabbage: Transplants July 1 – August 10

Cauliflower: Transplants July 20 through August 15

Kale: Transplants July 15 through August 30

Kale: Direct seed July 1 through August 15 (high tunnel up to September 30)

Collards: Direct seed July 15 through August 15

Carrots: Direct seed through July 10 (high tunnel up to August 30)

Turnip Greens: August 1 through September 10 (high tunnel up to September 30)

Turnip Roots: August 1 through August 30 (high tunnel up to September 20)

Mustard Greens: August 1 through September 10 (high tunnel up to September 30)

Leeks: Transplant July 20 through August 10

Lettuce (full head stage): Direct seeded August 1 through August 20

Lettuce (full head stage): Transplants August 10 through August 30

Lettuce (baby stage and cut salad mix): Direct seed August 1 through September 15 (high tunnel up to October 15)

Onion (green bunching): Direct seed July 1 through August 30 (high tunnel through September 30)

Parsley: direct seed July 15 through August 15 (high tunnel through September 15)

Radishes (salad): Direct seed August 1 through September 30 (high tunnel through November 30)

Radishes (Daikon): Direct seed August 1 through September 10 (high tunnel up to September 30)

Spinach: Direct seed August 10 through August 30 (high tunnel up to September 30)

Gummy Stem Blight in Watermelon – *Jake Jones, Extension Agriculture Agent, Kent County*; jgjones@udel.edu

Gummy Stem blight is caused by *Stagonosporopsis* spp. and can occur on cucurbit crops and seedlings. It can be introduced from infected seed or seedlings, highlighting the importance of greenhouse and field sanitation. Gummy stem blight can cause symptoms on the leaves, stems, and vines and is also called black rot when fruits are infected. Leaf lesions in watermelon often start at the leaf margin and are brown, circular, and have concentric rings. Symptoms on watermelon vines often include cracking and a gummy ooze, but this can also occur in anthracnose and low pH conditions. Stem cankers can girdle the stems and cause wilting a few weeks after infection. A diagnostic sign of gummy stem blight is the black fruiting bodies (pycnidia), which can be found in the lesions. Black rot of watermelon fruit only occurs if the vines are severely infected. Early symptoms on fruit are circular and greasy in appearance but eventually will coalesce and become brown/black in color. Gummy stem blight can be confused with anthracnose but the leaf lesions of anthracnose are irregularly shaped in watermelon and the stem cankers are spindle-shaped.

Optimal conditions for gummy stem blight infection in watermelon is 75°F temperature and prolonged moisture with leaf wetness lasting 1-10 hours.

Fungicide resistance is an important consideration for gummy stem blight. In the US, the disease has shown resistance to boscalid, azoxystrobin, thiophanate-methyl, penthiopyrad and low levels of resistance to tebuconazole. Currently, DMI, AP, SDHI, and PP fungicides (tebuconazole, difenoconazole, cyprodinil, fluopyram, fludioxonil, etc.) are relied upon with pre-mixtures common and tank mixed with chlorothalonil or mancozeb to manage fungicide resistance in gummy stem blight. You can refer to the Mid-Atlantic Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations for a list of recommended fungicides: https://www.udel.edu/academics/colleges/canr/cooperative-extension/sustainable-

production/commercial-crops/vegetable-crops/midatlantic-vegetable-recommendations/.

Figure 1. Circular lesion of gummy stem blight in watermelon with concentric rings.

Figure 2. Watermelon stem lesion with gummy exudate, a symptom of gummy stem blight.

Fruit Crops

Scout for Spotted Wing Drosophila in Small Fruit – *David Owens, Extension Entomologist,* owensd@udel.edu

Blueberry picking has begun, and the first blackberries and black raspberries are ripening up nicely. What this means is that if you haven't already, now is the time to be scouting for spotted wing drosophila. This fly is the only one that will infest ripening fruit as soon as they start coloring up. They have very short generation times, about a week to 10 days. Populations are only going to build during the summer through the Fall primocane bearing season. This also means that insecticide mode of action rotation is extremely important to prevent resistance from developing. Male flies have a characteristic spot on the edge of the wing, but females do not. Females have a serrated ovipositor but you need high magnification to see it.

You can monitor for SWD using apple cider vinegar and putting in a small ball of fermenting wheat dough placed in a deli cup with ¼ inch holes drilled in the side. Alternatively, a tablespoon of active dry yeast, 4 tablespoons of sugar in 12 oz of water can be used, per Michigan State guidance. While you can wait as long as a week to check traps and replace the cider vinegar, the traps will fill up with other insects and other relatively unimportant native drosophila flies. If traps are checked more frequently, it will help with the sorting.

Scouting a planting can be done by gently squeezing fruit and looking for 'leaky' fruit. Infested blueberries will leak out fluid from oviposition holes. Raspberries tend to melt down onto the foliage. You can also do a salt water float to inspect for live larvae. There is a very good video on how do this here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jsdcDsJOgoM. Insecticide options include the diamide Exirel, pyrethroids, organophosphates (Malathion) and spinosyn insecticides (Entrust and Radiant). Pay attention to application rate and frequency restrictions, along with pre harvest intervals. Increasing your harvest frequency and removal and destruction of bad

fruit will help reduce SWD impacts. Also be sure to scout for secondary pests. Pyrethroids and Malathion are broad spectrum insecticides that will remove beneficials.

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

Cherries, blueberries and some grape varieties are susceptible to bird damage. Cherry season is over for this year; however, blueberry harvest is under way and grapes will be harvested later this summer. Netting is effective, particularly in grapes where it can be mechanically applied. However it can be expensive in dwarf cherries and blueberries where structures will be needed to support the nets.

The following are some other methods to consider in managing birds in fruit crops:

Methyl anthranilate - this product is chemically similar to the major flavor component of Concord grapes, and is manufactured in large quantities by food processors. Birds are repelled by its taste, and it is regarded as safe for human consumption. There are many bird repellent products available containing this chemical. It needs to be applied multiple times during the season.

Sugar - Applications of sucrose sugar syrup have been shown to repel birds from blueberry plantings. Many bird species cannot digest disaccharides. The sugar is applied when the fruits begin to turn blue, and reapplied after episodes of rain.

Audio scare devices - Devices such as "Bird-Gard" with digitized, species specific bird distress calls can be effective. There are several types available with different species recorded such as crows, robins and starlings that sound every minute during daylight hours. Other types use calls of birds of prey such as hawks or owls.

Visual scare devices – Reflective tapes, balloons, waving air man devices, predatory bird models, and other visual devices can help to scare birds but may not work as stand-alone methods for long periods.

Agronomic Crops

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

Soybean

The usual defoliator complex is active, including grasshoppers, cloverworms, leafrollers, Japanese beetle, and spider mites. Expect to start seeing Dectes emerge from the soil. Grasshoppers could be a threat to double crop fields given last year's warm, dry weather and this year's dry weather.

Reports have come in about spider mites building up on edges of fields. If caught early, it is possible to do a border spray of just a couple of passes. However, if mite populations build up in large numbers, they will often blow and 'balloon' into field interiors. We have a couple of true miticides that we can use: Zeal and Agri-mek SC. Agri-mek is the only labeled formulation for soybean. Both are translaminar, they move into the leaf and provide extended residual activity. Our other potential options are Lorsban, Dimethoate, and Bifenthrin (various trade names). These last three are most likely a 2-spray deal. If you use dimethoate, be sure that there is soil moisture and that the plants have not physiologically 'shut down'. Dimethoate needs actively transpiring plants to move into the leaf tissue, otherwise it sits on the leaf surface and breaks down rapidly under UV light. Care also needs to be taken to ensure that your water chemistry does not degrade the product, particularly high pH or high iron. I have not tested bifenthrin enough to provide guidance with it at this time. I have seen field situations in which it worked well, but had it in a watermelon plot last year in which it did not provide much suppression. All three of these last products are largely contact materials and you need good coverage.

Corn

Now that small grains are being harvested, any stink bugs that have been developing on the grain are going to move elsewhere. Now is an excellent time to check edges of corn/wheat fields for stink bug and also for Japanese beetle. Stink bugs will often move to the edge of fields

and stay there for a period of time before dispersing into the field interior. If an above threshold population is building up on the edge, a border spray may be all that is needed to protect the corn. Japanese beetle can do some whorl stage defoliation, particularly on edges of fields along pivot tracks. Pivot tracks act as an insect superhighway, so pay attention to them. I have not seen significant defoliation from Japanese beetle yet. Be sure to note their presence and scout the ears for silk clipping when the time comes.

Alfalfa
Continue scouting for potato leafhopper. Once yellowing is observed, damage has already been done. While scouting for leafhopper, note any blister beetles. If selling hay as horse feed, you may want to think about an insecticide before harvest to knock them down.

Sunflower and Dectes Stem Borer – *David Owens, Extension Entomologist,* owensd@udel.edu

I am looking for dove hunting plots that partially border full season soybean. Dectes stem borer is a potential pest of soybean that is highly attracted to sunflower, so much so that several entomologists believe that it can prevent Dectes from causing damage to adjacent soybean. Also check your sunflowers for defoliation from thistle caterpillars. It is unusual to cause problems, but I looked at a small planting earlier today that had some heavy defoliation, along with deer damage.

Frost Damage and Sooty Head Molds of Wheat – *Alyssa Koehler, Extension Field Crops Pathologist*; akoehler@udel.edu

As combining of wheat is coming underway, I have been in multiple fields with frost damage. Level of damage has varied greatly depending on what growth stage the wheat was in during the cold nights of May. Fields in the middle of flowering were the hardest hit. Freezing temperatures at flowering can kill anthers (the male part of the flower) leading to sterility and empty or only partially filled heads. Over the past week, we have observed numerous sooty molds colonizing these frost damaged heads. Multiple fungi can cause sooty molds and they can appear black, white, pink, or green depending on the organism. The most common I have seen this year are the traditional black splotchy look and heads covered in a flakey pink (Figure 1). Sooty molds are typically superficial and while they point to a larger problem of reduced yields due to frost damage, they should have a minor effect on the grain that is there.

Figure 1. Various fungi colonizing frost damaged wheat heads

Growing Degree Accumulation and Rainfall Through June 22nd -

Jarrod O. Miller, Extension Agronomist, jarrod@udel.edu; *Cory Whaley, Sussex Co. Extension Ag Agent*, whaley@udel.edu; *James Adkins, Irrigation Engineer*, adkins@udel.edu, *Jake Jones, Extension Agriculture Agent, Kent County*, jgjones@udel.edu, *Dan Severson, Agriculture Agent, New Castle County*, *severson@udel.edu*

Corn planted around late April in Sussex County is at the V8/9 stage, later plantings right behind it. Fields planted in the second half of May should be at or close to V6 in most parts of the state (Table 1), and you should start planning for sidedress applications. The weather has continued to be unpredictable in June, particularly in regards to temperature, but we have seen a steady linear accumulation of GDD compared to May (Figure 1). We are averaging about 21 GDD per day, and if you planted in mid April, we would expect to see the start of tasseling the July 4th weekend and R1 in mid-July (Figure 1).

Table 1: Accumulated growing degree-days based on planting dates through June 22nd.

If you planted ↓	Sussex	Kent	New Castle
15-Apr	906.8	878.3	833.2
22-Apr	899.5	871.6	833.2
29-Apr	881.7	867.5	830.9
6-May	801.0	790.4	761.3
13-May	783.5	777.6	757.3
20-May	710.4	696.2	679.3
27-May	628.3	613.6	590.7

V12 = 870 GDD, VT = 1135 GDD, R1 = 1400 GDD

We have received between 7-9 inches (Figure 2) across the state since April 15th, with our driest stretch at the beginning of May. Many large rainfall events have occurred, dropping between 1-3 inches. Depending on soil type and infiltration rate, these high rainfall events may runoff, and not always move into the soil profile. The graph in Figure 2 only represents one weather station in each county and is not a county average. Sussex County has a lot of very dry areas, where some parts of the county have received less than one inch over the last month. Anyone with irrigation should be checking field moisture and keeping up with timely additions.

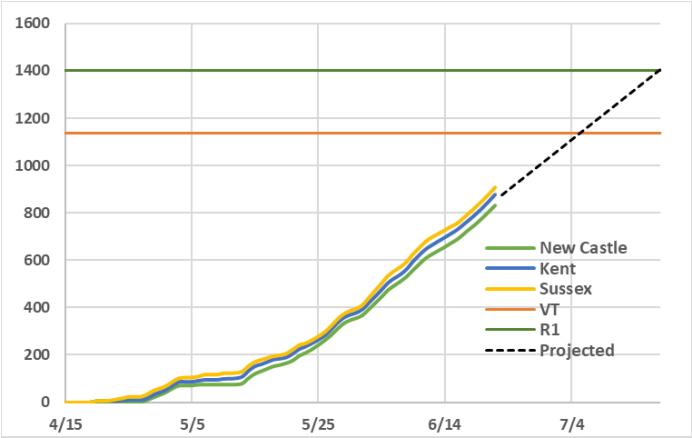

Figure 1. Growing degree day accumulation since April 15th.

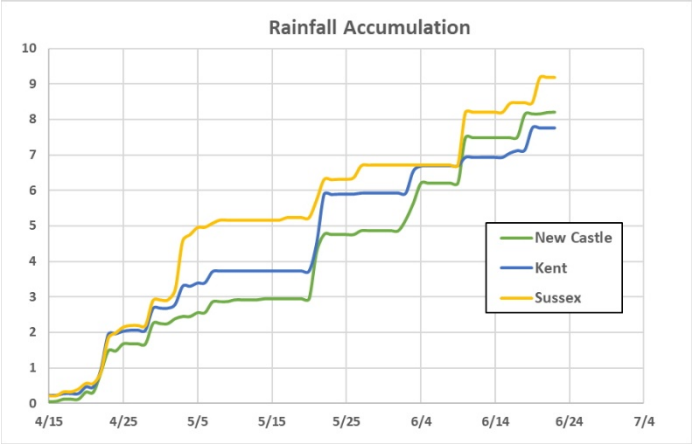

Figure 2. Statewide rainfall accumulation since April 15th.

Harvest Aides for Wheat and Feed Barley–

Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist; mjv@udel.edu

There are only a few options available as harvest aides for small grains. These include Aim, Defol, glyphosate, and Sharpen. While 2,4-D and dicamba are labeled, we do not recommend them for this region. Refer to the labels for rates, adjuvants, crop stage at application, and harvest intervals.

Thoughts on Weed Control for Double-Cropped Soybeans – *Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist*; mjv@udel.edu

As wheat harvest starts to kick into high gear, planting double-cropped soybeans is right around the corner. Even if the wheat field appears to be clean, there is likely to be small weeds that are ready to grow rapidly once they get more sunlight. So it's important to use a good burndown herbicide to control emerged weeds.

Glyphosate is the best option, and even in situations with glyphosate-resistant weeds, it will control a number of species. Where glyphosate-resistant horseweed, Palmer amaranth, or common ragweed are present you will need something in addition to glyphosate to control these plants. Glyphosate plus Liberty has been a pretty good treatment for burndown weeds prior to planting double-cropped soybeans in the past few years. While some of the newly released soybean traits (Xtend and Enlist soybeans) may be helpful from a control standpoint, they are only appropriate in certain situations due to off-target movement and proximity of susceptible plants. We have found the glyphosate plus Liberty (or other glufosinate formulations) combination to work very well in many situations but just a few things to keep in mind.

● Liberty needs good spray coverage to maximize effectiveness, including when its tankmixed with glyphosate. A minimum of 20 gallons per acre should be used with medium to coarse spray droplets.

● Liberty works best with full sunlight; spraying in the morning or evening or during heavy cloud cover can reduce effectiveness.

● I will occasionally see poor control of fall panicum with this combination. I am assuming the Liberty is interfering with glyphosate from providing complete control. This is more likely to occur with large fall panicum plants. I have not seen this reduction of control with other annual weed species, but giant foxtail and large crabgrass are the only other grasses in most of my trials. I suspect an increase in glyphosate rate would help reduce the likelihood of this happening, but I have not tested this.

● This combination will not provide residual control so in fields with Palmer amaranth it is important to include a residual herbicide.

General

Guess the Pest! Weeks 12 & 13 – *David Owens, Extension Entomologist,* owensd@udel.edu

There is still time to log in your answer to last week's corn stunting problem.

We also have a double header this week. In addition to last week's threat, we are starting to see some corn leaf feeding like this, whodunit?

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfUPYLZnTRsol46hXmgqj8fvt5f8-JI0eEUHb3QJaNDLG_4kg/viewform?c=0&w=1

FDA Advises Consumers Not to Use Hand Sanitizers Made by Eskbiochem - *Kerry Richards, Pesticide Safety Education Coordinator;* kerryr@udel.edu

On June 19, 2020 a press release from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) warned consumers not to use hand sanitizer manufactured by Eskbiochem SA de CV in Mexico, due to the potential presence of methanol (wood alcohol). Methanol is not an acceptable Active Ingredient for use in hand sanitizers due to potential toxicity through skin adsorption. In FDA testing one of Eskbiochem's products, Lavar 70 Gel Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-006-01), showed 81 percent (v/v) methanol and no ethyl alcohol.

Although the press release indicated that FDA is not aware of any reports of adverse events associated with these hand sanitizer products, the FDA recommended that consumers:

- Stop using these hand sanitizers
- Seek immediate treatment if exposed to these products, which is critical for potential reversal of toxic effects of methanol poisoning
- Dispose of them immediately in appropriate hazardous waste containers.
- Do not flush or pour these products down the drain

Below is the link to the FDA press release.

https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-advises-consumers-not-use-hand-sanitizer-products-manufactured-eskbiochem

Here are the nine hand sanitizers produced by the company that have been identified as containing methanol, do not use or purchase:

All-Clean Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-002-01)

Esk Biochem Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-007-01)

CleanCare NoGerm Advanced Hand Sanitizer 75% Alcohol (NDC: 74589-008-04)

Lavar 70 Gel Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-006-01)

The Good Gel Antibacterial Gel Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-010-10)

CleanCare NoGerm Advanced Hand Sanitizer 80% Alcohol (NDC: 74589-005-03)

CleanCare NoGerm Advanced Hand Sanitizer 75% Alcohol (NDC: 74589-009-01)

CleanCare NoGerm Advanced Hand Sanitizer 80% Alcohol (NDC: 74589-003-01)

Saniderm Advanced Hand Sanitizer (NDC: 74589-001-01)

Announcements

Health Insurance Webinar Series

Money, health and health insurance are interrelated. Learning what options are open to you and how best to choose and use your health insurance in times of Covid-19, is the smart action to take. This upcoming free webinar series will be for you if you are confused about health insurance options and how to get the most of your insurance policies. Brought to you by your colleagues at University of Delaware and Maryland Extension. Registration can be found at: https://go.umd.edu/health_insurance.

June 30
Health Insurance for Farmers and Small Business Owners
Know your health insurance options as a farmer or small business owner. (5:00 to 6:00PM)

July 7 5:00-6:00 p.m.
Smart Choice Health Insurance Basics
Choosing the right health insurance plan makes you a smart consumer. Increase your understanding of health insurance and learn strategies for selecting a health insurance plan that will meet your

July 14 5:00-6:00 p.m.
Smart Use Smart Actions
Knowing how to use your health insurance will make you a smart health care consumer. Identify smart actions that will help you become a Smart User of health insurance. (5:00 to 6:00PM)

July 21 5:00-6:00 p.m.
Smart Use Understanding and Estimating Healthcare Costs
Taking control of your health care costs makes you a smart health care consumer. Better understand and estimate your health care expenses so you can plan for future health care costs. (5:00 to 6:00PM)

July 28 5:00-6:00 p.m.
Smart Use Managing Health Insurance and Resolving Conflicts
Do you know what to do if you are denied coverage for care? What if you think you were billed incorrectly? Learn how to manage the process for handling disputes with your health insurance company and how to avoid them. (5:00 to 6:00PM)

To register for any session, visit:
https://go.umd.edu/health_insurance

For more information on the Health Insurance Literacy Initiative, visit https://extension.umd.edu/insure
Category 1 CEUs available for Maryland and Delaware Social Workers

Hey Hay! Selection and Matching Hay with Stock Needs

Wednesday, July 15, 2020 7:00-8:00 pm EST
Online

With Susan Garey, Extension Agent Animal Science and
Dan Severson, New Castle County Agriculture Agent-University of Delaware

What should you look for when selecting quality hay for animals? How do you match hay quality with animal needs? What are some decision making tools to help you when purchasing hay?

Registration is free but required to access the Zoom webinar.
Registration link:
https://www.pcsreg.com/hey-hay-selecting-and-matching-hay-with-animal-needs

Extension302 Podcast – CFAP: What You Need to Know

https://www.udel.edu/academics/colleges/canr/cooperative-extension/about/podcast/

Have questions about the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program? So did we—that's why we interviewed Robin Talley, District Director with Farm Service Agency (FSA) in Delaware. Listen in to find out what CFAP is, what it covers and how to apply.

Weather Summary

Carvel Research and Education Center Georgetown, DE

Week of June 18 to June 24, 2020

Rainfall:
0.02 inch: June 18 0.70 inch: June 21 0.01 inch: June 22 0.01 inch: June 24
Air Temperature:
Highs ranged from 91°F on June 23 to 82°F on June 18.
Lows ranged from 68°F on June 24 to 62°F on June 19.
Soil Temperature:
76.5°F average

Additional Delaware weather data is available at http://www.deos.udel.edu/data/

Weekly Crop Update is compiled and edited by Emmalea Ernest, Associate Scientist – Vegetable Crops. Aisha Hoggard assists with web posting.