



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

Sweet Corn

Third instar and some fourth instar armyworm are present in sweet corn in the state. Begin scouting all whorl stage sweet corn for armyworm infestation. Armyworm can be spotty. Females lay egg masses that can have several hundred eggs. Early stage larvae disperse to nearby plants, leading to circular areas in the field with heavily infested or damaged plants. We have a few options for whorl stage worms that we do not have for silking corn, including Rimon, Intrepid, Intrepid Edge, and Avaunt. Save Coragen, or rather its active ingredient, chlorantraniliprole, for silk sprays. We are limited in how much of the active ingredient we can put out and it is the valuable component in Besiege.

Trap counts continue to be light and application intervals may be longer than before. Recently some folks have commented about seeing sap beetles in corn that was not sprayed heavily but was sprayed with pyrethroid. Insecticides will not 'cure' an already infested ear. If you have a history of sap beetle or if you have cull piles of other vegetables in nearby vicinity, you are at elevated risk for them. Lannate, when applied at full silk, should help control sap beetles. Carbaryl is prohibited on hand harvested corn and is hard on bees. Nearby beekeepers should

be notified of any carbaryl applied, and you should probably wait until corn is no longer shedding pollen to apply.

We tested 10 moths this week for pyrethroid resistance, with survivorship at 20%. Thursday moth counts are as follows:

Trap Location	BLT - CEW	Pheromone CEW
	3 nights total catch	
Dover	2	31
Harrington	0	38
Milford	1	3
Rising Sun	0	24
Wyoming	1	2
Bridgeville	0	4
Concord	0	8
Georgetown	0	0
Greenwood	0	
Laurel	2	18
Seaford	1	3
Lewes	0	3
Millsboro	2	2

Peppers

Beet armyworm is active in the area. Scout peppers for defoliation. Beet armyworm is resistant to pyrethroids, but we have many other excellent worm materials from 8 different modes of action. I am starting to see winged aphids in other vegetables. Pyrethroid use can result in aphid outbreaks, so scout accordingly.

Melons

All major arthropod pests are active in melons.

Cucumber beetles continue to emerge from the soil. Despite last week's rain, mites have been enjoying recent heat and populations are increasing in many fields. Beet armyworm was spotted in pigweed in a melon field early this week, and leafroller scarred up some melons in one of my plots. Intrepid and Radiant are good worm materials for worms. Intrepid should be used on small larvae. Radiant will move into leaf tissue and have good residual activity. Diamides are excellent worm materials with long residual activity, and premixes are available that will control either mites or beetles. Harvanta and Exirel will impact cucumber beetles. Minecto Pro is a premix containing cyantraniliprole and abamectin and will control mites too, but pay attention to bee caution language. Gladiator is a premix of a pyrethroid and abamectin and may help with beetles. Besiege is a premix of a diamide and a pyrethroid. Assail still provides very good control of beetles.

Cole Crops

Late season cole crops will be going into the ground soon. This summer so far has been warm and relatively dry, setting us up for higher populations of diamondback moth this fall. Review your worm management plan, and be sure to scout carefully after application. Diamondback moth is notorious for developing resistance to multiple modes of action. Resistance should be fairly localized as these are not strong fliers. Rotate modes of action within a 30 day window before switching modes of action. Avoid using pyrethroids or organophosphates if possible until near the end of the fall to preserve beneficial insect activity.

Importance of Leaf Cover in Fruiting Vegetables- Gordon Johnson, *Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist*; gcjohn@udel.edu

July is the month that we see the highest temperatures and often have cloud free, high light intensity days and long day lengths. Under these conditions, good leaf cover is essential for producing high quality fruits. Lack of leaf cover will expose fruits to high levels of radiation and cause excessive heating of the fruit surface. This can lead to a variety of disorders including

sunburn, sunscald, fruit yellowing, fruit cracking, and shriveled fruit.

Lack of leaf cover often occurs due to storm damage where high winds or hail damage leaves. After damaging storms, attempts should be made to promote new leaf cover as quickly as possible by sidedressing or fertigating with nitrogen fertilizer and by irrigating.

A second, temporary loss of leaf cover occurs during hot periods when plants are allowed to wilt. Just a few hours without cover under high heat and light can cause severe damage to fruits. This is most severe in dark colored fruit such as peppers and cucumbers. Irrigation management is critical to limit fruit damage due to wilting.

Lack of leaf cover can also be due to lack of plant vigor and poor plant growth which may have a variety of causes such as underfertilization, deficiencies, water stress, wet soil, compacted soil, hot soil conditions or other soil, water, or fertility related issues. Finding the root cause will be critical to address and correct these growth-limiting factors and improve leaf cover.

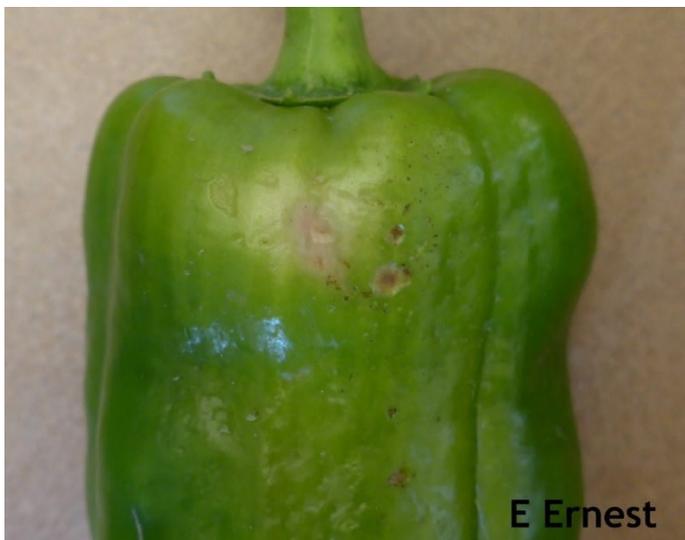
Diseases that reduce leaf production, attack leaves, or cause wilting can reduce leaf cover and lead to fruit disorders. Leaf feeding insects can also contribute to leaf area losses. Protecting plants against expected diseases and insects along with scouting for signs of infections or infestations is critical to maintain canopies. Air pollution damage can also cause losses of leaf cover in sensitive crops and varieties.

Staking and pruning practices are also important to manage leaf cover. Excessive pruning of tomatoes can expose fruits to excess radiation leading to fruit damage. Single or double stem training systems, as are often used in greenhouses and high tunnels, are at most risk. Staking peppers has been shown to reduce fruit damage by maintaining leaf cover over developing pepper fruit.

One common problem in high radiation exposure conditions and lack of leaf cover is sunburn. We commonly see sunburn in watermelons, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, cucumbers,

apples, strawberries, and brambles (raspberries and blackberries).

There are three types of sunburn which may have effects on the fruits. The first, sunburn necrosis, is where skin, peel, or fruit tissue dies on the sun exposed side of the fruit. Cell membrane integrity is lost in this type of sunburn and cells start leaking their contents. The critical fruit tissue temperature for sunburn necrosis varies with type of fruit. Research has shown that the fruit skin temperature threshold for sunburn necrosis is 100 to 104°F for cucumbers; 105 to 108°F for peppers, and 125 to 127°F for apples. Fruits with sunburn necrosis are not marketable. Injury may be white to brown in color.



Sunburn necrosis on pepper.

The second type of sunburn injury is sunburn browning. This sunburn does not cause tissue death but does cause loss of pigmentation resulting in a yellow, bronze, or brown spot on the sun exposed side of the fruit. Cells remain alive, cell membranes retain their integrity, cells do not leak, but pigments such as chlorophyll, carotenes, and xanthophylls are denatured or destroyed. This type of sunburn browning occurs at a temperature about 5°F lower than sunburn necrosis (i.e. 115 to 120°F in apples). Light is required for sunburn browning. Fruits may be marketable but will be a lower grade.

The third type of sunburn is photooxidative sunburn. This is where shaded fruit are suddenly exposed to sunlight as might occur with late

pruning, after storms where leaf cover is suddenly lost, or when vines are turned in drive rows. In this type of sunburn, the fruits will become photobleached by the excess light because the fruit is not acclimatized to high light levels, and fruit tissue will die. This bleaching will occur at much lower fruit temperatures than the other types of sunburn. Damaged tissue is often white in color.



Fruit yellowing in cucumber due to loss of chlorophyll with exposure due to inadequate leaf cover.

Irregular Ripening in Watermelon- *Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist;*
gcjohn@udel.edu

The first harvest of watermelons has started in the region. Irregular ripening is a common problem that occurs in some watermelon fields each year. This is where varieties planted at the same time do not ripen evenly in a field. Fruits that look mature on the outside are not fully ripe inside, often with significant amounts of white flesh.

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 cause of irregular ripening? 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. Certain viruses can also affect watermelon 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.

Hot weather (temperatures in the 90s) can also lead to fruit disorders. In general, watermelons tolerate high temperatures; however, some varieties are less tolerant of extended hot weather, leading to irregular ripening. Long season varieties often take longer to ripen, even when outwardly they appear to be mature.

Celery Leaf Curl Found in Several Fields in the Mid-Atlantic - Jerry Brust, IPM Vegetable Specialist, University of Maryland; jbrust@umd.edu and Karen Rane, Plant Diagnostician, University of Maryland rane@umd.edu

We don't see many samples of celery in the lab and are rarely called out to look at problems with it, but in the past 2 weeks we have seen several samples of a potentially yield reducing problem in celery that is becoming more

widespread. The disease is called celery leaf curl, or celery anthracnose. First observed in the U.S. in 2010, this disease is becoming increasingly important in our celery crops. The most noticeable symptom in the field is unusual twisting or downward curling of celery leaves and petioles (stalks) (Figs. 1 and 2). The curling of leaves looks like something you'd see from a growth regulating chemical. Infected plants may be somewhat stunted, but the foliage usually remains a green to pale green color (unlike the chlorotic (yellow) leaves caused by aster yellows). Brown elongated lesions develop on the stalks (Fig. 3) that can enlarge over time. Secondary soft rot bacteria often invade infected plants, resulting in blackened, rotted crown tissue (Fig. 4).



Figure 1. Celery with Anthracnose (lower left-hand corner) and non-infected celery

The fungus causing this disease was originally identified as *Colletotrichum acutatum*, but recent taxonomic research has divided the *C. acutatum* group into several species, and both *C. fioriniae* and *C. nymphaeae* in that group have been found to cause celery leaf curl. Both fungal species can cause disease on other crops, such as strawberry, but it's not known if there are

differences between isolates from different crops.



Figure 2. Celery stalk infected with Anthracnose (right) vs stalk not infected (left)

These fungi may overwinter on infected plant debris or weed hosts. There are also reports that the fungi may be seed-borne. Warm (75-86° F), wet conditions favor outbreaks of this disease but even temperatures as cool as 60° F will allow it to spread in a field as spores can be splash-dispersed from plant to plant. This disease is usually most active when it has been very hot and humid with occasional severe thunderstorms (i.e., our usual summer weather pattern). Anything that increases the leaf wetness period will make the disease situation worse.

Management starts by using good sanitation techniques in transplant production (clean trays, no plant debris, scouting for symptoms). Hot water treatment of celery seed (50° C for 30 minutes) can eliminate the pathogen, according to research reports. Inspect plants for symptoms prior to planting. Continue to inspect crops in

the field (during dry weather) and rogue out any plants with symptoms. Keep weeds under control to encourage drying of foliage after rain events. Avoid overhead irrigation and use mulches to keep field soil from splashing into celery crowns. A 3-4 year crop rotation out of celery helps reduce the inoculum present in the field. Although a few celery varieties have shown some tolerance to the disease, no variety is resistant at this time and all can show symptoms.

Fungicides used to manage other celery foliar diseases are effective in managing anthracnose as well. Strobilurin fungicides in FRAC code 11 have been found to be particularly effective at slowing the spread of the disease and maintaining yields and quality. Fungicides should always be rotated to include different modes of action to avoid resistance development.



Figure 3. Brown lesions on stalk with anthracnose



K Rane, University of Maryland

Figure 4. Secondary soft rot bacteria in crown of plant infected with anthracnose

Agronomic Crops

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

Corn

Pay attention to the silks in fields that have Japanese beetle history. Treatment is warranted if 1-2 beetles per ear are present and they have clipped silks back to ½ inch, and ears are less than 50% pollinated. In the northern third or so of Delaware, and the western side of Kent County on heavier ground you might see western corn rootworm feeding on silks and pollen,

especially in fields that have not been rotated in a couple of years. Silk clipping thresholds are the same as for Japanese beetles but with 5-6 beetles per ear. If you see unusually large numbers for your fields, it may be a sign that the field should be rotated next year out of corn or you might want to consider a Bt variety that will control beetles. You can review trait packages that control beetles using the Handy Bt Trait Table:

https://agrilife.org/lubbock/files/2020/02/BtTraitTable_FEB_2020.pdf. Also continue scouting for brown stink bugs. If you look at just the ear zone, 10 stink bugs per 100 plants is considered threshold prior to silking, and 28 per 100 after silking. If checking the entire plant, thresholds are slightly lower: <https://corn.ces.ncsu.edu/stink-bug-management-in-corn/>.

Soybean

Continue scouting for defoliators and mites. Green cloverworms are the most abundant defoliator, but other notables include Japanese beetle, grasshoppers and the occasional bean leaf beetle. I am seeing more blister beetles out this year, this means we will probably see fewer grasshoppers next year. It also means you need to be cautious when examining your sweep net! If you feel that a mite treatment is needed due to stippling, leaf dropping and heavy mite loads (20 per leaflet), moist soil will improve Dimethoate activity. Pay attention to your water conditions. High pH and high iron can degrade dimethoate. True miticides labeled for soybean are Agri-mek and Zeal. Dectes stem borer is also active, but there are no thresholds. If you see unusual Dectes activity, prioritize the field for as early a harvest as possible.

Alfalfa

Hopperburn can easily be seen in some alfalfa fields. Do not let your fields yellow up! Leafhopper nymphs are small and can be pale. Empty your sweep net slowly so you can get a good count. The field in this photo should have been harvested before hopperburn became evident. Cutting will destroy a lot of these nymphs and adults will often move elsewhere, but be sure to scout the regrowth. Thresholds are much lower for small plants.



A Koehler, University of Delaware

Figure 1. Rectangular lesion of Grey Leaf Spot on corn

Field Crops Disease Update - Alyssa Koehler,
Extension Field Crops Pathologist;
akoehler@udel.edu

Corn

Grey leaf spot is becoming more common over the past week. To scout, check how far up the canopy lesions have moved. If the ear leaf or two leaves below have 5% or more of the leaf surface covered in lesions on over 50% of plants, you may want to consider a fungicide application while we are at R1 or just beyond. Lesions from GLS tend to be rectangular in shape (Figure 1). The 2020 CDWG Fungicide Efficacy Table can be viewed at <https://crop-protection-network.s3.amazonaws.com/publications/fungicide-efficacy-for-control-of-corn-diseases-filename-2020-03-18-150007.pdf>

Soybean

Foliar soybean diseases have been limited this season. We have observed Septoria brown spot on lower leaves. This fungal disease is often observed low in the canopy and while it may cause some leaves to drop, does not typically affect soybean productivity.

2020 Malting Barley Fungicide Trial Results
- Alyssa Koehler, Extension Field Crops
Pathologist; akoehler@udel.edu

A fungicide trial was conducted on Violetta barley planted October 4, 2019 to assess the efficacy of various fungicides for management of Fusarium Head Blight (FHB, *Fusarium* spp.) and Glume Blotch (GB, *Parastagonospora nodorum*). Incidence (number of plants showing any symptoms of disease) and severity (amount of the plant part affected) rating were conducted for FHB as well as foliar and glume symptoms of GB. Please direct any questions to akoehler@udel.edu.

2020 Malting Barley Fungicide Trial

Treatment	Moisture ^z	Test Weight	Yield (Bu/A) ^y	FHB % Incidence ^x	FHB % Severity ^w	GB Flag Leaf Incidence ^v	GB Flag Leaf Severity ^u	GB % Incidence ^t	GB % Severity ^s
Caramba anthesis ^r	11.8 a	46.5 bcd	96.9 b	19.0 a	0.31 a	63 b	7.0 b	63 c	2.3 bc
Miravis Ace 10.3	12.2 a	45.7 bcd	102.1 b	12.0 a	0.15 a	18 a	2.5 ab	54 bc	1.1 a
Miravis Ace anthesis	12.5 a	47.6 ab	105.6 ab	16.0 a	0.23 a	19 a	0.9 ab	38 ab	0.8 a
Miravis Ace 4 days after anthesis	11.9 a	48.0 ab	102.9 b	16.0 a	0.2 a	40 ab	4.0 ab	37 ab	0.6 a
Prosaro	12.0 a	45.0 cd	100.0 b	23.0 a	0.36 a	21 a	1.3 ab	52 abc	1.4 ab
Control	11.8 a	44.6 d	86.7 c	53.0 b	1.17 b	100 c	40.2 c	86 d	3.1 c
<i>p</i> -value	0.19	0.005	0.0012	0.0006	0.0015	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0004
LSD ($\alpha=0.05$)	1.5	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.25	9.67	33.0	5.7	5.1

^z Means followed by the same letter are not significantly different based on Fisher's Least Significant Difference (LSD; $\alpha=0.05$)

^y Plots were harvested 6/10/20 and yield adjusted to 13.5% Moisture

^x Fusarium Head Blight Incidence was visually assessed 5/26/20 as the % of 20 wheat heads per plot displaying symptoms

^w Fusarium Head Blight Severity was visually assessed 5/26/20 as the average amount of symptoms present on 20 wheat heads per plot

^v Glume Blotch Flag Leaf Incidence was visually assessed 5/18/20 as % of 20 flag leaves with symptoms present

^u Glume Blotch Flag Leaf Severity was visually assessed 5/18/20 as average % of lesions covering the flag leaf in 20 flag leaves sampled

^t Glume Blotch Incidence was visually assessed 5/26/20 as the % of 20 wheat heads per plot displaying symptoms

^s Glume Blotch Severity was assessed visually 5/26/20 as the average amount of symptoms present on 20 wheat heads per plot

^r All fungicide treatments included the non-ionic surfactant Induce at 0.125% v/v. 10.3 application occurred on 4/14/20, 10.5.1 on 4/19/20, 10.5.1 +4d on 4/23/20

General

Don't Forget to Control Palmer Amaranth on Field Edges - Mark VanGessel, *Extension Weed Specialist*; mjv@udel.edu

From the questions and comments I have been getting, there is a real effort to stay after the Palmer amaranth in fields. However, driving around it seems some of the patches on field edges are being neglected. If these plants are allowed to produce seed, they will contribute to problems next year. Palmer amaranth is only beginning to flower, so if these plants are sprayed now, mowed, or pulled now, seed production will be eliminated. However, in only a couple of short weeks, those plants could potentially have viable seed. So be sure to control Palmer before the plants have a chance to produce seed.

I mentioned mowing for field edges. A single mowing now is not likely to kill those plants. Therefore, if mowing is your option to control them now, the site will need additionally mowing to keep these plants from producing seed. I do not know how many times you will need to mow them, but I suspect they will need to be mowed every 2 to 3 weeks to stop or minimize seed production.

Guess the Pest! Week 15 Answer: Potato Leafhopper - David Owens, *Extension Entomologist*, owensd@udel.edu

Congratulations to Bob Leiby for correctly identifying the yellowing on the snap bean leaf as hopperburn caused by potato leafhopper. Adults are very active and fly from the foliage at the least disturbance. Small nymphs are about the size of thrips, and pale white-yellow. Thresholds are 5 leafhoppers (adults and nymphs) per sweep.



Guess the Pest! Week 16 - David Owens, *Extension Entomologist*, owensd@udel.edu

As you're strolling down the lane between soybeans and corn, you see some plants with odd splotches on the corn stalk. What has caused this?



Test your pest management knowledge by clicking on the guess the pest logo and submitting your best guess.

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfUPLYLznTRsol46hXmqgj8fvt5f8-JI0eEUHb3QJaNDLG_4kg/viewform?c=0&w=1



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.

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

Succession Planning Workshops: Investing in Your Farm's Future

Thursdays, August 6, 13, 20, 27, 2020 6:00-7:30 p.m.
Online

Each year, the average age of principal farm operators continues to get just a little bit older. Many of these principal operators may not have developed a retirement plan, considered how to handle health care issues as they age, developed a succession plan, or even developed an estate plan. Join specialists from the University of Delaware Extension and the University of Maryland Extension as they help prepare you for this process.

A four-part series for farm families planning for the next generation.

Session 1: Introduction of the topics and retirement planning.

Session 2: Health insurance in later years.

Session 3: Business planning and communications.

Session 4: Legal topics, planning tools, and finding the right team.

More information and registration is available here: <https://go.umd.edu/5Qv>

Presented By



Weed Management in Pastures Webinar

Wednesday August 5, 2020 7:00-9:00 pm
Online by Zoom

Join Dr. Mark VanGessel, University of Delaware Extension Weed Specialist for another program in our Webinar Wednesday forage series. Managing weeds in pasture is a common question among horse owners and livestock producers. In this webinar you will learn about these plants we call weeds; why they are a concern for many owners and producers and what strategies you can use to control them. We will discuss both cultural and chemical methods for weed control and also briefly touch on the topic of toxic weeds.

To register: <https://www.pcsreg.com/weed-management-in-pastures>

Sponsored by Delaware Cooperative Extension, a joint effort between Delaware State University and the University of Delaware.

Climate Adaptation Fellows Program for Vegetable and Fruit Growers and Ag Advisors

Climate change is bringing challenges for vegetable and small fruit growers.

For farmers to reduce their risk, they need to adapt. To address this increasing need, the Climate Adaptation Fellowship was created. The program provides a peer-to-peer curriculum for farmers and advisors. Its framework is designed to integrate climate science with a land manager's knowledge.

Participants in the vegetable and fruit program will enhance their knowledge of climate impacts to vegetable and fruit farms in the Northeast. Accepted fellows will complete the program in pairs (farmers and advisors) to develop personalized farm adaptation plans and outreach materials to share with peers.

The Northeast Climate Adaptation Fellowship is open to commercial farmers in the Northeast U.S. (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, **Delaware**, West Virginia, Maryland, Washington D.C) who grow vegetables and/or small fruit and to agricultural advisors who work with vegetable/small fruit farms in this region.

For more information go to:

<https://www.adaptationfellows.net/news/vegetable-fruit-program-now-accepting-applications>

Extension302 Podcast – What's the Deal with Dicamba

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

A federal court has recently withdrawn the conditional usage regulations for the common herbicide Dicamba. Why did this happen and what does this mean for Delaware's farmers?



Weather Summary

Carvel Research and Education Center Georgetown, DE

Week of July 9 to July 15, 2020

Rainfall:

3.08 inch: July 10

Air Temperature:

Highs ranged from 89°F on July 12 to 83°F on July 10.

Lows ranged from 75°F on July 11 to 65°F on July 15.

Soil Temperature:

81.4°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.

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