

WEEKLY CROP UPDATE



UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE
COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION

Volume 30, Issue 22

August 19, 2022

Vegetable Crops

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

Sweet Corn

Corn earworm numbers continue to increase. With the cooler weather and looking at next week, a 2 to 3-day spray schedule or a 3-day spray schedule with high pressure may be warranted. As always, rely on the closest trap to your sweet corn as possible. Our traps are stationary, we have seen trap catch vary quite a bit depending on exactly how close the trap is to sweet corn. Look at the statewide trend as well.

Fall armyworm is active throughout the state. It lays egg masses anywhere on foliage beginning at early whorl stage. Thresholds are 30% infested plants at mid-whorl and 15% at tassel push. Scout often, by the time large holes are noticeable, the worm is large and deep in the whorl where efficacy is going to be much reduced or has just left. The big concern with fall armyworm is that, unlike earworm, you can have worms working on the ear before silking. Scout husk leaves for signs of windowpaning. If fall armyworm is present, a pre-silk application may be justified. In UD spray trials in which fall armyworm is NOT present, there has been NO benefit to a pre-silking insecticide application. I like to start my spray program about 1-2 days after the first silk. By this time, about 25-33% or so ears have silks present. Besiege and Elevest are the best worm materials. Apply between late morning and mid-afternoon to avoid honeybees. Honeybees love sweet corn pollen, and there is

another little burst of pollen in the evening. By dusk, honeybees are no longer active in sweet corn. Depending on the rates chosen, Besiege can be applied 3-4 times. Both Besiege and Elevest have chlorantraniliprole active ingredient restrictions, so pay attention to the label. Elevest is also more restricted in how much it can be applied due to active ingredient maximum use restrictions on bifenthrin. Pay attention to those, especially if you were planning to apply a Brigade or Sniper or other bifenthrin pyrethroid product. A follow up pyrethroid application is most often tank mixed with Lannate. Do not apply Lannate by itself. If you do not wish to tank mix with Lannate and are using lambda-cyhalothrin, tank mixtures of high rates of Radiant or Intrepid Edge have yielded excellent results in UD spray trials; lower rates have not yet been tested and analyzed. We have seen consistent differences among pyrethroid products in the last several years of spray trials. I do not know if those differences mean that a 2 day spray interval under hot weather high pressure conditions is still necessary. I lean towards erring on caution and advise a 2 day interval, but it is possible that that recommendation is conservative enough should something prevent a 2 day spray interval. Tight pyrethroid spray intervals probably only need to be considered during the first 10 days of silking. After that point, the sweet corn gradually becomes less attractive to moths laying eggs.

At 10 days after silk, scout for aphids. We have received several reports of unusually high aphid activity in sweet corn this season from both corn leaf aphids and from melon aphids. If you look at the commercial vegetable production guide, there is an error in the aphid section for sweet

corn. Labeled products for aphids include Lannate, Assail (there may be generics available, check labels), Sivanto Prime and Transform. Complaints have been received even with Lannate in the rotation. Assail has two different rates for aphids and the pre-harvest interval varies accordingly. Sivanto and Transform both have a 7 day PHI. Transform needs to have an adjuvant mixed. It stands to reason that pyrethroids are flaring aphid problems by removing natural enemies, thus a 10-14 day after silk scouting should pick up a growing aphid population and potential problem in time for the most effective products (Sivanto and Transform) to be applied and have some additional follow up scouting to check for efficacy. These are expensive products that should not be applied prophylactically but only based on scouting report. They do not have worm efficacy. I have heard anecdotes of mixed results with acetamiprid. Irrigation should also help with reducing honeydew on ears prior to and at harvest.

Thursday trap captures are as follows:

Trap Location	BLT - CEW	Pheromone CEW
	3 nights total catch	
Dover	6	167
Harrington	2	51
Milford	15	119
Rising Sun	11	159
Wyoming	4	63
Bridgeville	6	78
Concord	13	54
Georgetown	1	79
Greenwood	5	44
Laurel	16	51
Seaford	4	--
Lewes	--	187 (5 nights)

Legumes

If you haven't already, scout for stink bugs, tarnished plant bugs, earworms and loopers. Loopers are beginning to make their way into our area and can be difficult to control with pyrethroids. Good worm products include Radiant, Blackhawk, Intrepid, Avaunt eVo, Coragen, Exirel, Vantacor and Minecto Pro. Of these products, we have had the best control of

soybean looper with Avaunt's active ingredient indoxacarb, followed by Radiant. Note that none of these products will control stink bugs or tarnished plant bugs. Dimethoate is labeled for tarnished plant bugs, and if combined with a pyrethroid should provide excellent earworm control BUT is extremely hazardous to bees and could set the field up for a looper invasion.

Pay attention to the Bee toxicity ratings in the vegetable guide when considering a pesticide application to lima beans. Beekeepers often place hives at lima bean fields to take advantage of their sometimes abundant nectar.

New this year is an edamame production chapter in the vegetable guide. It can be downloaded here:

https://www.udel.edu/content/dam/udelImage/s/canr/pdfs/extension/sustainable-agriculture/BFP_2022-2023_Edamame.pdf.

Please note that stink bug and earworm thresholds are much lower than grain soybean production.

Tomato

The risk of corn earworm damage is increasing with increasing moth capture in pheromone traps. Continue also scouting for mites. The threshold for mites is 4 mites per upper canopy leaflet. Use high water rates and high pressure for good coverage.

Pepper

Continue scouting for beet armyworm. The caterpillars are green with a small black spot above the second true leg behind the head. They are resistant to pyrethroids.

Watermelon

Continue scouting for rindworm. Second generation cucumber beetles may be emerging so it is possible to have an uptick in beetle activity late in the season. The best thing is to scout for rind injury.

Cole Crops

Continue scouting for diamondback moth, harlequin bug, aphids, and cabbage loopers. All other worm pests are present, but these have special considerations. Diamondback moth population genetics tend to be localized, meaning that previous efficacy history should be an important consideration in a given locale

when selecting an insecticide. For instance, some areas of Virginia, Delaware, and New Jersey have reported unsatisfactory diamide control, and are likely to again. However, diamides work very well in Georgetown, DE. The best products for harlequin bugs are pyrethroids and neonicotinoids, but pyrethroids generally perform poorly on diamondback moth and risk flaring aphids. Aphids can be controlled by many products, including some good worm materials such as Torac, Exirel, and Harvanta (melon aphids). You need to scout for cabbage loopers because Torac is not labeled for that particular worm species but it has very good efficacy on other worms and aphids.

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

I recently received a question on why cucumbers were turning yellow and not staying green. If cucumbers are not over-mature then the main cause is poor leaf cover over fruits.

In high heat or with water stress, cucumber leaves wilt during the day and fruits become exposed to full sunlight. A process similar to sunburn occurs where chlorophyll is damaged in the fruit and fruits become yellow. A similar effect can occur when downy mildew affects leaves and there is a loss of leaf cover.

In addition, our research on loamy sand soils has shown the importance of nitrogen and sulfur to maintain fruit color and leaf cover.

Three years of research were conducted from 2011-2013 on the effect of fertility programs on pickling cucumber yield and quality. Processors were concerned that fruits were not as well colored in Eastern and Southern production compared to the Midwest and North Central states.

Color of pickles was regulated largely by N rate: the higher the rate, the more green color on the pickles. This was an interesting result as it was thought that extra N might cause added leaf cover and therefore more shade resulting in lighter fruit, but the opposite effect occurred. Treatments with additional sulfur when added as

ammonium sulfate had darker pickles in some trials but not in others.



G Johnson, University of Delaware
Yellowing in pickling cucumber fruit due to a loss of leaf cover because of disease (downy mildew).

Higher nitrogen can improve pickle color; however, this effect is variety dependent. The variety 'Expedition' responded to N more than the variety 'Vlaspik'. There may be critical N rates for varieties to achieve highest color. However, this needs to be balanced with potential for delaying flowering and fruit set, excessive foliage production, and increasing the potential for disease incidence. Nitrogen sources did not vary in their effect on yield but they did vary in their effect on fruit color. We tested ammonium sulfate, urea, UAN solution and UAN solution with sulfur. The addition of ammonium sulfate as part of the nitrogen source was shown to increase the amount of dark colored areas in pickle fruits in some trials but not in others. By including a portion of the nitrogen source as ammonium sulfate, the same color improvement

may be obtained without using higher total nitrogen rates.

Delayed Fruit Set in Pumpkin- Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu

Some pumpkin fields have seen a delay in fruit set due to high temperatures in late June and July in 2022. Excess nitrogen can also cause delays in fruit set. When set is delayed until August, the question is will the pumpkins develop and color in time for sales?

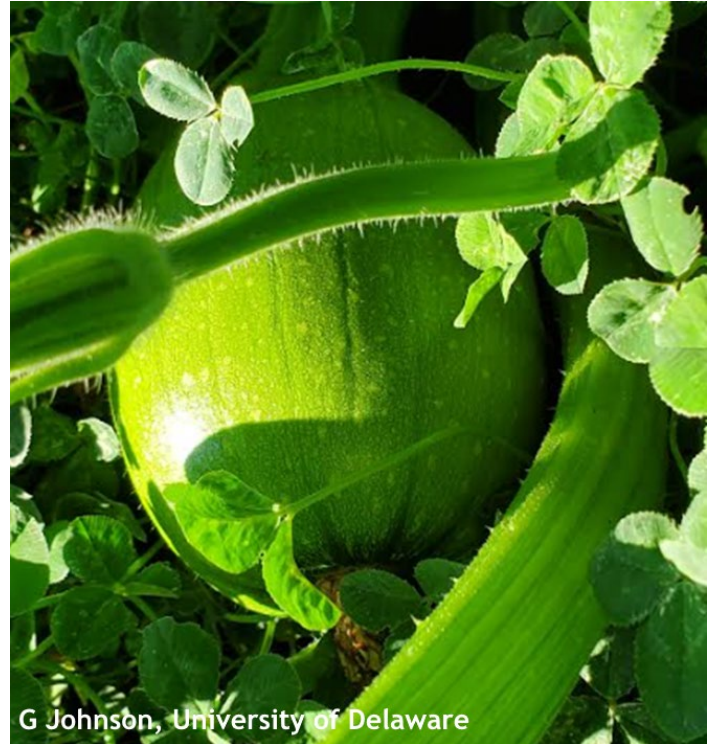


G Johnson, University of Delaware

Vigorous pumpkins grown no-till in ladino clover cover crop from a late June planting that was partially killed by a glyphosate herbicide treatment. Note clover growing between rows. Pumpkin set was delayed due extra nitrogen from the clover and fertilizer N applications. Pumpkins are now setting well and will be in color by early October.

Under favorable summer growing conditions pumpkins will start to color about 4 weeks after

fruit set and will be completely colored by 7 weeks after set. If fruit set is delayed until August, reduced day lengths and cooler temperatures may increase the time for full color development. Varietal differences in days to maturity also come into play.



G Johnson, University of Delaware

Recently set pumpkin. Most fruit at this stage on the 18th of August will turn orange color by the first week in October.

In research at Purdue University, pumpkins that set in August were tagged and then evaluated for maturity in October. They found that for flowers that opened between August 10 and August 21, at least 70% produced pumpkins that were either turning or fully orange by October 2 and 10, respectively. The remaining 20 to 30% either never set a fruit, or the fruit was still immature at the time of harvest.

This indicates that pumpkins set in mid-August will be ready for October sales. In fields with delayed set, it will be critical to keep vines healthy through September. This will mean additional fungicide sprays through the month with special attention being paid to powdery mildew and downy mildew.



G Johnson, University of Delaware

Well advanced pumpkin that will color by mid-September.

Heavy Rains Can Cause Herbicide Damage in Cucurbits - Jerry Brust, IPM Vegetable Specialist, University of Maryland; jbrust@umd.edu

A county educator in Maryland sent in some pumpkin plants that he thought looked like pre-emergent herbicide damage and Karen Rane and I thought so too. Dinitroanilines alter root and shoot development and are used for pre-emergent control of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Most pre-emergent herbicides need sufficient water for activation such as a ½ inch or so of rainfall. However, too much rain (1.5 inches or more, which commonly can fall in a thunderstorm) can push the herbicide into the root zone of the crop to be grown and effect its growth. Varieties differ in their susceptibility resulting in both good-looking plants and damaged plants in the same row due to slightly different planting depths and soil types.

Symptoms of injury consist of a noticeable stem constriction between the roots and leaves (Fig. 1) with secondary roots often developing above the constriction. Plants are usually brittle and easily break at the swelling site. If there is a splitting of the primary root or shoot this could lead to poor growth, wilting, and death of the plant later in the season.

The pre-emergent herbicides should not be applied to wet soils or applied prior to an anticipated rain, which at times is not really possible. Another aspect to consider after a heavy rain is the lateral movement of the pre-emergent herbicide. Surface water runoff can move herbicide residues to unintended areas of the field.



K Rane, University of Maryland



K Rane, University of Maryland

Figure 1. Damage to crown and root of pumpkin plant (constriction) from preemergent herbicide most likely after heavy rains

Fruit Crops

Resources on Plum Curculio Management -

David Owens, Extension Entomologist,
owensd@udel.edu

We have a short video dissecting a plum curculio infested peach on our extension webpage. Many thanks to Morgan Malone for recording and Michele Walfred for editing. In the video, I mention an excellent article about Plum Curculio management and biology which can be downloaded for free here:

<https://academic.oup.com/jipm/article/11/1/2/5957684>. The video can be found here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ALLba9CXvQY>.

Day Neutral Strawberry Production - Gordon

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

There is significant interest in the use of repeat blooming strawberries for extended production. These “day neutral” varieties can provide good spring production with continued production into the summer and fall, depending on the planting date. Day neutral strawberries are different from spring bearing types because they are not triggered to flower by daylength and can flower and fruit repeatedly as long as temperatures are suitable. Day neutrals vary in their ability to flower during the summer, and have been classified as either weak or strong. Strong day neutrals produce flowers and runner sparsely during the summer, flowers form on runners, and plants tend to be small with a moderate number of crowns. Intermediate and weak day neutrals, have more of the spring bearing characteristics, such as a stronger tendency to runner in summer. We recommend strong day neutrals for summer and fall production in our area.

In research at the University of Delaware, the California bred variety Albion has shown good promise as a day neutral with large firm berries, small plants, and long term, even production. It is lower yielding than others but works well in our region. Albion can be spring planted and fruited starting in June through early July with production again at low levels in the fall,

summer planted for late summer, fall and spring production the following year or September planted for April through early July production (again with some lower production in the following fall). Because Albion has fewer crowns than other varieties, it may be planted at a higher density. We find that three rows per bed with 2 drip tapes between is a productive system. In addition, because these day neutral varieties produce over a long period, additional nitrogen is needed to maximize production.

Another California bred variety that has worked in our area is San Andreas. The planting windows are similar to those for Albion above; however San Andreas will have higher fall production and heavy production the following spring.

These day neutral varieties are susceptible to anthracnose, so targeted fungicide programs should be used for control.

To summarize, these day neutral varieties can be planted in the spring for summer, fall and carryover spring production; planted in summer for fall and carry over spring production; and planted in fall for spring, summer and fall production the next year.

The USDA at Beltsville Maryland is working on breeding improved day neutral varieties for our region and we are looking forward to releases in the future.

An alternative production system has also been tried in the region. In this system, monthly plantings of day neutral varieties are made starting in March and going through September. While costly, this ensures that there is a peak production period occurring throughout the season. All plantings can then be overwintered and fruited the following spring. The variety Seascape has been used in these systems.

For summer production with day neutral varieties, the use of white or aluminized reflective plastic mulch with drip irrigation is recommended. Additional provision for heat abatement will be necessary. This may include low volume misters for evaporative cooling during hot daytime temperatures or the use of shade cloth. Drip irrigation should be run during the day to further limit bed heating.

Remove runners from all plants throughout the season. This task is somewhat intensive early in the season and again during hot weather in July, but runnering decreases markedly during fruiting.

Flowers should be removed for 6 weeks following planting to allow the plants to achieve sufficient size for fruiting. Failure to remove flowers will result in small plants and low yields. Extending the period of flower removal beyond 6 weeks will result in larger plants, berries and second-year yield, but less production in the first year. Varying the flower removal period will not affect the timing of production peaks.

Day neutrals benefit from a continuous supply of nitrogen and potassium. Additional phosphorus is not necessary, provided an adequate supply has been incorporated before planting. Apply 5 to 6 lbs/A of nitrogen through the drip irrigation system every week. Calcium nitrate is the preferred source of nitrogen early in the season, UAN solution can be substituted when temperatures warm. Supplement preplant potassium with 10 lb/A of K₂O at monthly intervals, or 2 lb/A at weekly intervals through the drip irrigation system during the growing season. Day neutrals tend to be heavy consumers of boron because of their large commitment to reproduction. Monitor leaves occasionally to ensure that boron levels do not fall below 30 ppm. An application of 2 lb/A Solubor may be required in midsummer if boron levels are too low.

Gray mold is the biggest disease problem of day neutral strawberries. Because berries are continuously present, mold inoculum tends to increase during the season. Remove moldy berries from the planting and protect flowers every 10 days to 2 weeks with an application of fungicide, especially after rainy periods.

To extend production in the fall, floating row covers, clear row covers, or a combination can be used to conserve heat. If fall production is to be targeted, mid-summer plantings on black plastic mulch would be recommended but overhead irrigation is essential for establishment. Day neutral varieties also have potential for extended production in high tunnels.

As stated before, day neutral plantings can be carried over to a second year. Spring planted crops should be cut back in late summer and crown thinning may be necessary in some varieties.



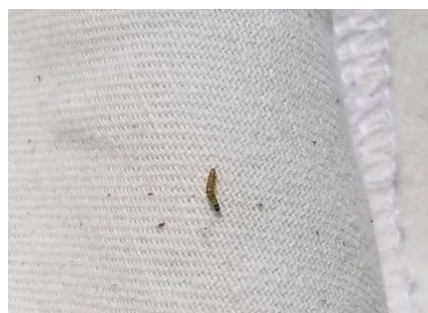
Repeat blooming day-neutral Albion strawberry.

Agronomic Crops

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

Soybean

Early instar corn earworm are now being reported in Kent and Sussex counties. At 77 °F, it takes earworms approximately 2-3 days to hatch and 6 days before they reach the third instar. First and second instar mortality can be pretty high. Below is a photo of an early instar earworm that is still more of an orange color with black microspines and tubercles. Often in soybean I observe green color morphs which have a green head. They curl into a C-shape or will bite aggressively when picked up, as opposed to green cloverworm which wiggle vigorously and do not curl or bite.



Early instar corn earworm

Pay attention to the NCSU corn earworm threshold calculator (<https://www.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/CEW-calculator-v0.006.html>) and to other pests that may be active in the field when considering control. Just ballparking some figures for a 13 dollar control cost and a 13.50 value for soybean, an approximate EIL is around 2.5 worms in 15 sweeps. HOWEVER, if you enter a soybean value of 10 dollars, the EIL does not change. Enter a lower value, say 8 dollars per bushel and the EIL changes by almost 0.75 worms. Given how an EIL is calculated, this would indicate that a more accurate EIL estimate for 13.50 worms may be closer to 1.5 to 2 worms per 15 sweeps for say a 13 dollar control cost.

Pyrethroids are not guaranteed to provide good efficacy. I have had spray trials in which they did very well across the board and spray trials in which efficacy was around 70% or lower. They are cheaper, but if there are enough worms present and you do not have great efficacy, then it is possible that you will not remove enough worms to drop the population below a threshold level. Besiege is one of the more common insecticides considered and has a pyrethroid which will pick up bean leaf beetles and stink bugs. A few other insecticides worth considering include Vantacor, Denim, Blackhawk, Intrepid Edge, and Steward.

Soybean loopers are active throughout North Carolina and Virginia's coastal plain. While it is not certain that loopers will migrate up in large numbers, it does occasionally happen, especially in double crop soybean fields. In 2020, we had a spray trial in a field in which looper numbers increased from 0.8 loopers per 30 sweeps on September 2 to 47 loopers per 30 sweeps on September 24. Warrior and Baythroid resulted in even higher looper counts. Besiege, Coragen, and Prevathon (now Vantacor) resulted in about 20 loopers in 30 sweeps and Denim resulted in 3. Also in 2020, we dropped a looper trial in that field adjacent to our earworm trial. Steward and the highest Hero rate provided excellent control. I caution against pyrethroids such as Hero, they have a reputation of flaring loopers in other states. Orthene tank mixed with pyrethroids can provide excellent worm and stink bug control, but can also setup a field for a looper outbreak.

Denim was recently labeled for use in soybean against worm pests only at 8 -12 fl oz per acre. In our 2020 spray trial, it resulted in good reduction of CEW. It does have a 'Danger' signal word on its label so pay special attention to label precautions.

Sorghum

Continue scouting flowering to milk stage sorghum for earworm and fall armyworm. Refer to Texas A&M's sorghum headworm threshold calculator:

<https://extensionentomology.tamu.edu/sorghum-headworm-calculator/>. In addition to the above guidance on soybean, we had good results with carbaryl. Also, sorghum webworm is present in low numbers. Its threshold is more than twice that of fall armyworm/corn earworm.

Turf

Scout for fall armyworm and black cutworm. Damage can appear very quickly. We are seeing some fall armyworm activity in various crops, but have not heard any indication that this year's population is as great as last year's. Nevertheless, they should be scouted for. Black cutworm last year were present in some turf fields at high enough levels to warrant a treatment. Both pests can be controlled with pyrethroids.

Cover Crop Mixes Will Build Biomass -

Jarrod O. Miller, Extension Agronomist, jarrod@udel.edu, and Amy Shober, Extension Nutrient Management and Water Quality Specialist, ashober@udel.edu

For cover crops to provide maximum nitrogen or weed suppression for corn crops, building plant biomass is key. Rye is often pushed as a biomass builder, particularly when terminated later into the boot stages. However, over a three-year study sponsored by the Delaware NRCS we observed that lowering the rate of rye to 40 lbs/acre while adding 20 lbs of a legume (crimson clover or vetch) could also provide good biomass.

To achieve weed suppression, cover crop biomass (weights) of 4-8 Mg/hectare (1.8 to 3.5 tons/acre) are typically necessary. In our study, mixing in a legume *improved* the changes of

reach 1.8 tons of biomass per acre for mid-April termination. This was particularly true in the spring of 2020, where a much warmer winter (Figure 1) allowed for greater growth in the month of February to March. To reach values closer to 3.5 tons, cover crop burndown would have to occur around May 1st. In this study our May 1st planting was done into a living cover crop (planting green), and could reduce yield by 5-10 bushels, probably due to stand loss.

So, as you are choosing your cover crops for fall planting, you can consider building additional nitrogen and weed suppression into your corn rotation by mixing rye with clover or vetch.

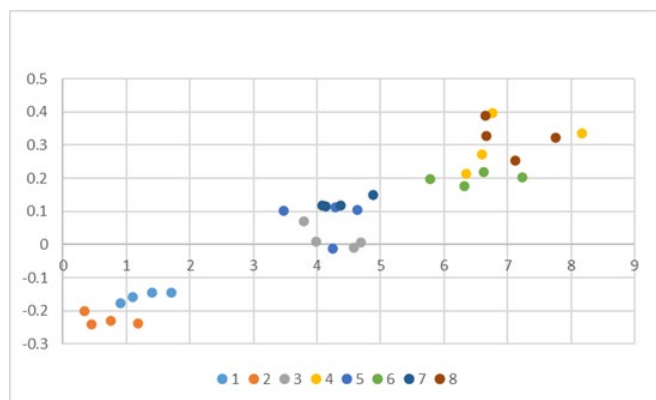


Figure 1. Estimated cover crop heights (meters) by drone vs biomass (Mg ha⁻¹). Odd numbered points are early termination (mid-April) while even numbered are by May 1st. They are no-cover (1,2), rye (3,4), rye/vetch (5,6), and rye/clover (7,8). Cover crop growth in 2020 was abnormally higher due to a warmer winter.

Grain Maturity and Dry Conditions - Jarrod O. Miller, Extension Agronomist, jarrod@udel.edu and James Adkins, Agricultural Engineer, adkins@udel.edu

It has been drier through the month of July in Georgetown than it has been the last two years (Figure 1). While we may have similar soil moisture contents from 2020-2022 at this point in August, we missed a lot of grain fill in fields without irrigation.

Little rainfall has resulted in very dry soils and is causing rainfed fields to reach maturity faster (Figure 2). That also means our irrigated fields won't be far behind. Warmer temperatures at

night may have also caused some tipback in fields. With cooler weather this week, it may be a good time to walk fields and check their condition prior to harvest. Refresh your memory on checking maturity on the Delaware Agronomy Blog:

<https://sites.udel.edu/agronomy/2020/08/20/checking-for-corn-maturity/>

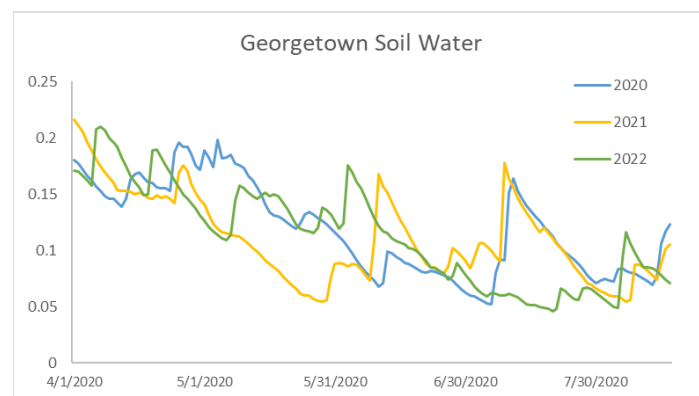


Figure 1. Soil moisture was drier in Georgetown over the month of July than the past two years.



Figure 2. Corn at our irrigation research farm is already drying down under our rainfed plots.

General

FINPACK is Live - Nate Bruce, Farm Business Management Specialist, nsbruce@udel.edu

FINPACK is a premier farm financial management software program developed by the University of Minnesota's Center for Farm Financial Management. FINPACK enables producers to better understand farm financials and allow for more informed management decisions.

University of Delaware Cooperative Extension will now be offering FINPACK analysis to clientele. Some of the things FINPACK can do for your operation are:

- Develop cash flow projections to estimate peak operating loan needs and repayment capacity.
- Evaluate income and expenses, to assess the profitability of each enterprise in the operation and determine whether each is contributing to the bottom line.
- Understand the operation's financial position, including metrics like working capital, net worth, and solvency. Financial trends can be evaluated annually to monitor the operation's progress towards business goals.
- Evaluate the financial impact of major changes before investing money to determine feasibility.

Many different land grant universities' Extension personal use FINPACK, as with accountants and consultants to assist farmers in better understanding their individual farm financial situation. FINPACK data can be easily shared between producers and lenders, which enables the credit process to be quicker and easier.

FINPACK is a one-on-one service. To request this service, contact Nate Bruce, the Farm Business Management Specialist at:

E: nsbruce@udel.edu

P: 302-362-7619

Announcements

2022 Beginning Farmer Training Program

The Delaware Beginning Farmer Program is for new and beginning farmers working in small-scale vegetable and/or fruit production. Through hands-on training, demonstrations, workshops, field trips and farm tours, as well as self-study, growers will learn and grow with Delaware Cooperative Extension, and other invited agriculture industry professionals.

Although not limited to the following topics, this training will explore the fundamentals of soil fertility and health, basic crop production, integrated pest management, and business planning and development. This training will also provide an excellent networking opportunity.

Sessions are covered by one affordable registration fee of \$75. Sessions are held at Fischer Greenhouse on the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources' campus in Newark, unless otherwise noted.

Wednesday, September 14, 6-8 pm, Course Orientation, Soil Health

Wednesday, September 28, 6-8 pm, Variety Selection

Saturday, October 1, 9-11 am, Hands-On Planting, Setting up an Indoor Seed Starter Unit

Wednesday, October 12, 6-8 pm, Small Farm Business Planning

Saturday, October 15, 9-11 am, Field Trip to Against the Grain Farm at William Penn Farm

Wednesday, October 26, 6-8 pm, Weed Identification and Management, Small Scale Irrigation

Wednesday, November 2, 6-8 pm, Integrated Pest Management: Insect and Disease Pests

Saturday, November 12, 9-11 am, Field Trip to Worriow Hall Labs, UD Fresh to You

Wednesday, November 16, 6-8 pm, Delaware Beginning Farmer Resource Panel with DDA, NRCS, Farm Bureau and others

Register online at: <https://www.pcsreg.com/2022-beginning-farmer-training-program>

Sweet Corn Field Day & Plot Tour

Tuesday, September 13, 2022 4:45 p.m.
Carvel Research & Education Center
16483 County Seat Hwy, Georgetown, DE

Save the date for a sweet corn focused meeting on September 13. Look for a detailed agenda in next week's WCU. Pest management CEU's will be provided. The large sweet corn pest management trials should be harvestable September 9 and still be tender so attendees will have the chance to walk through plots and take sweet corn home!

A Day in the Garden Open House

Saturday, September 17 10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.
Carvel Center Demonstration Garden
16483 County Seat Hwy.
Georgetown, DE 19947

Join Sussex Master Gardeners for a tour of their demonstration garden! Attend workshops, have your tools sharpened, enjoy the Peter Rabbit puppet show, go on a scavenger hunt and shop the Plant and Book Sale!

Register here: <https://www.pcsreg.com/garden> or by calling 302-856-7303.

National AgrAbility Training Webinars

Each webinar begins at 2:00 p.m. EDT on the given Thursday. For session descriptions and more information, visit <http://www.agrability.org/ntw-encore/>.

September 1: "Working with Capstone Students to Augment AgrAbility Services"

September 15: "Managing Stress on the Farm"

September 29: "Making Lemonade When Outreach Events Hand You LEMONS!"

October 13: "Build Resilience into Your Farm: Let Nature do the Heavy Lifting"

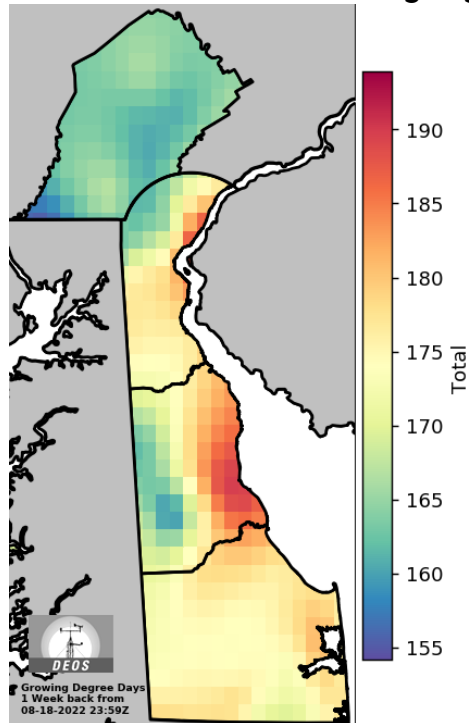
October 27: "Low Stress Marketing for Farmers"

A question & answer period is scheduled for each presentation.

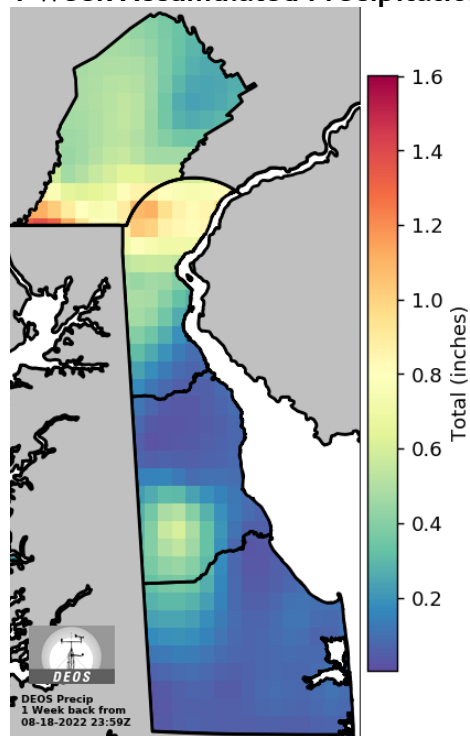
To participate in any of these free webinars, [click here to access the online registration form](#). Please pass on this invitation to others you believe may be interested. Contact AgrAbility at 800-825-4264, visit www.agrability.org/ntw-encore, or email agrability@agrability.org if you have questions.

Weather Summary

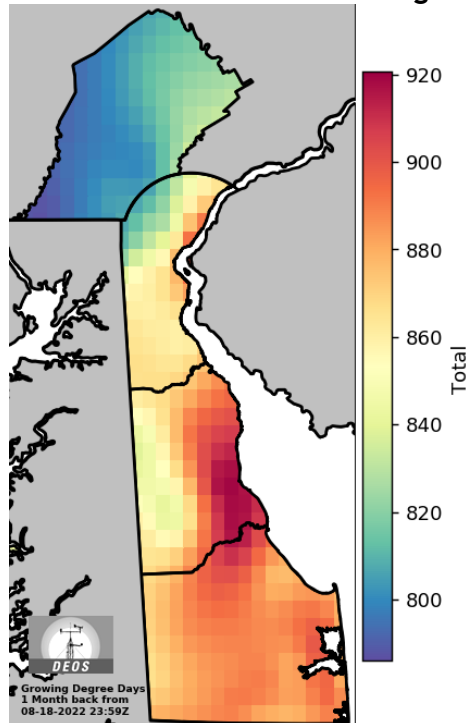
1 Week Accumulated Growing Degree Days



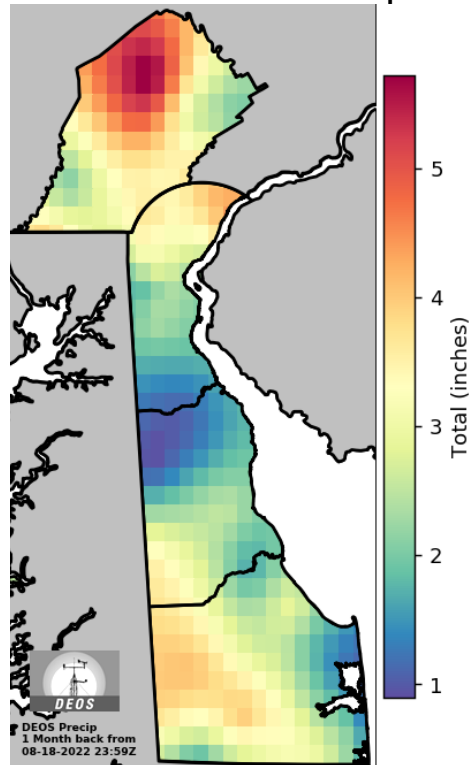
1 Week Accumulated Precipitation



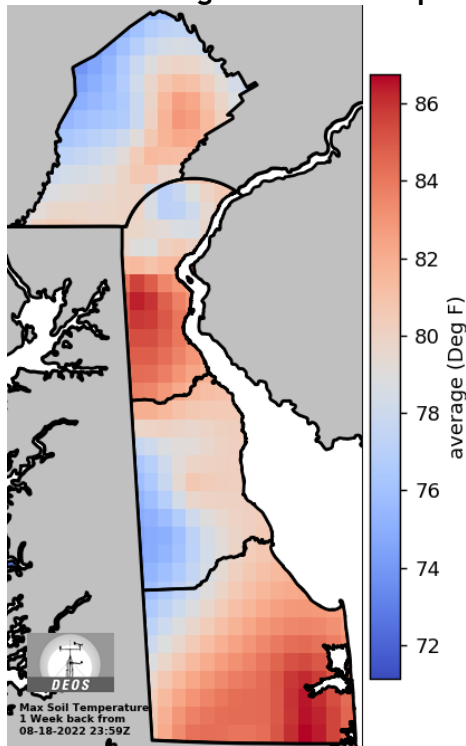
1 Month Accumulated Growing Degree Days



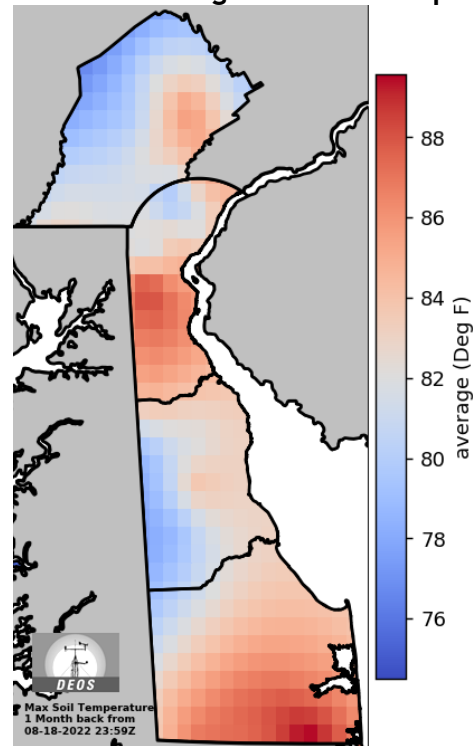
1 Month Accumulated Precipitation



1 Week Average Max Soil Temperature



1 Month Average Max Soil Temperature



These weather maps are generated from DEOS weather station data and are part of a new Ag Weather website that is under development. Your feedback is welcome!
Thanks!! Emmalea (emmalea@udel.edu)

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

University of Delaware Cooperative Extension in accordance with Federal civil rights law and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) civil rights regulations and policies, the USDA, its Agencies, offices, and employees, and institutions participating in or administering USDA programs are prohibited from discriminating based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity (including gender expression), sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status, family/parental status, income derived from a public assistance program, political beliefs, or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity, in any program or activity conducted or funded by USDA (not all bases apply to all programs). Remedies and complaint filing deadlines vary by program or incident.

Reference to commercial products or trade names does not imply endorsement by University of Delaware Cooperative Extension or bias against those not mentioned.