

# WEEKLY CROP UPDATE



UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE  
COOPERATIVE  
EXTENSION

Volume 30, Issue 25

September 9, 2022

## Vegetable Crops

**Vegetable Crop Insect Scouting** - David Owens, Extension Entomologist, [owensd@udel.edu](mailto:owensd@udel.edu)

### Cole Crops

Diamondback moth and imported cabbageworm are the most common pests of cole crops active right now but keep a sharp eye out for three oddballs: cross striped worm, earworm, and beet armyworm. Earworms are especially damaging as they will go to the growing point and destroy it. Both earworm and beet armyworm are resistant to pyrethroids! Beet armyworm can look superficially similar to imported cabbageworm, but is smooth, not hairy, and has a small black spot right above the second true leg. Cross striped worm has been sporadically active in Georgetown. It lays eggs in masses and multiple larvae can quickly cause issues in younger cole crops.

### Sweet Corn

Corn earworm continues to remain quite active, but temperatures are starting to moderate. Above 80-82 °F, earworm eggs take 2 days to hatch, but 3 days at lower temperatures. In theory, we shouldn't need to have a tighter-than-3 day spray schedule until temperatures rise again. Continue scouting for fall armyworm as the last sweet corn tassels.

Join us Tuesday, September 13 at 4:45 to discuss sweet corn production, economics, and pest management!

Pheromone trap counts are down among all of our monitoring sites, but pay attention to the

blacklight traps!!! Most of our black light traps are indicate of a 3-day spray schedule despite some low pheromone trap counts. Occasionally we see this pattern, which is why we like to run both. Thursday trap captures are as follows:

Trap Location	BLT - CEW	Pheromone CEW
	3 nights total catch	
Dover	7	24
Harrington	1	7
Milford	8	16
Rising Sun	7	73
Wyoming	2	21
Bridgeville	1	7
Concord	10	18
Georgetown	---	4
Greenwood	2	11
Laurel	6	8
Seaford	2	---

### Spinach

Scout for pigweed leaf tiers, beet webworm, and beet armyworm. There is a bevy of products available for worm control, including spinosyns, emamectin benzoate, Bt, methoxyfenozide, indoxacarb, and the three diamide insecticides.

### Legumes

Continue scouting for stink bugs, corn earworm, and soybean looper. Soybean looper can feed directly on lima bean pods which is different from edamame and soybean. Both soybean looper and corn earworm can be difficult to adequately control. Diamides provide only about 40-60% efficacy on loopers, and pyrethroids are very inconsistent with both but should provide stink bug control.

**Frost, Freezes and Vegetables** -Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; [gcjohn@udel.edu](mailto:gcjohn@udel.edu)

As we move from September into October, frost becomes a factor in harvest and recovery of vegetables. Later in the fall, freezes can become a concern. In the past, the first frost on inland sites generally occurred by the third week in October in the middle of Delmarva. However, this has changed. From 2019-2021 the first temperature below freezing in the Laurel, DE area occurred on November 12, 18 and 14 respectively. Prior to that the frost dates were Oct 22 in 2018 (29.5), Nov 10 in 2017 (27.3), Oct 26 in 2016 (31.3), Oct 18 in 2015 (31.6), Oct 20 in 2014 (31.9), Oct 24 (29.6) in 2013, and Oct 13 (28.9°F) in 2012. The first hard freeze (below 28°F) in the Laurel area has remained in Mid-November occurring on Nov 12, Nov 18, Nov 14, Nov 12, Nov 10, Nov 12, Nov 15, and Nov 8 from 2021 to 2014 respectively. Coastal areas will see a delay in frost. For example, Kitts Hummock, near the Delaware Bay, had first frosts on Nov 14, Nov 18, Nov 2, Nov 10, Nov 10, and Nov 12 over the last 6 years. Are frost free Octobers now the normal in Delaware? Data would say yes.

Light to moderate frosts will not affect cool season vegetables such as cole crops, lettuce, and spinach. Some cool season crops, such as beets, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, kale, and collards will handle freezing conditions. In contrast, cauliflower, once frozen, can deteriorate quickly. Warm season vegetables vary considerably in their ability to tolerate a light frost. For example, pepper is more cold tolerant in the fall than tomato, which is severely damaged by frost. Pumpkins and winter squash will have leaf and vine kill with light frost, but fruits will remain marketable. Heavier frosts and freezes will damage the fruit. Sweet potatoes must be dug quickly after a frost kills vines and will suffer root damage if soil temperature drops below 40°F. We often have significant acreage of beans still out in the fall. Snap beans and lima beans will have leaf damage but still can be harvested with a light frost. It is when temperatures drop below 28°F and pods freeze that harvest recovery is affected. When lima beans are frosted, you may have several

weeks to get into the field and harvest. However, if there is pod freezing, the harvest window drops to a few days, depending on the day temperatures, before seeds start to “sour”.



Some beets can withstand temperatures as low as 12°F



Peppers will tolerate frosts in the fall, tomatoes will not

For unprotected frost sensitive vegetables, it is important to follow weather forecasts closely for risk of frost or freeze. Clear sky conditions after a cold front moves through will be the highest risk for frost or freeze. When risk is high, growers should harvest all marketable produce ahead of the frost or freeze in warm season crops. For example, harvest all tomatoes (ripe, breakers, and mature greens) prior to a frost.

Floating row covers offer the best protection of sensitive vegetables against frost and freeze injury, depending on the thickness of the row

cover, expect 2-6° F degrees of protection. Moist soil also can store some heat, lessening frost, and sprinklers can be used for fall frost protection (see past articles on spring frost protection).



Brussels sprouts are frost and freeze tolerant to 20° F.



Lima bean harvest is minimally affected after a light frost. However, after a freeze, lima beans must be harvested within 48 hours.

**Growing Garlic** - Gordon Johnson, *Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist*; [gcjohn@udel.edu](mailto:gcjohn@udel.edu)

There is an increase in interest in growing garlic in our region and the time to plant garlic is in the fall. The following information is from the Mid-Atlantic Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations.

Obtain the best strains of Italian or German “Rocamboles” garlic (late or pink-skinned type), Polish softneck types that will braid (no hard seed stalk), or elephant types from a reputable agriculture products vendor or a local grower who has had success with fall-planted garlic. A locally grown strain will be hardy and may overwinter better than many commercially available strains. Avoid Creole garlicks (also called Early, Louisiana, White Mexican, etc.), since they are not very winter-hardy and do not keep well. Bulbs of both Creole and Italian garlic have a white outer skin, but the Italian type has a pink skin around each clove. Elephant garlic (*Allium ampeloprasum*) is a type of leek that produces bulbils, is milder than regular garlic, and up to four times larger. However, Elephant garlic may not yield well when fall-planted in areas with severe cold or extensive freezing and thawing cycles, which cause heaving. The Italian and Elephant types take about 220 days to mature.

Many of the most productive Italian garlic strains will produce seed stalks prior to harvest. Snap these seed stalks just as they begin to coil for best yields. “Rocamboles” types have coiled seed stalks that are perfectly normal and not the result of any poor cultural practice or herbicide contamination.

Garlic has a moderate nitrogen requirement (125 lbs/a total during the growing season) and higher phosphorus and potassium requirements (150 lbs/acre respectively).

Garlic cloves should be planted in early November on Delmarva. Growers should plant as late as possible to escape damage from the fall generation of the allium leafminer if present in the growing area. Yield tends to increase with the size of the mother bulb. Do not use the following for planting: long, slender cloves in the center of the bulb, cloves weighing less than 1

gram, or bulbs with side growths and very poor skin covering of cloves.

Garlic must be exposed to temperatures between 32-50°F (0-10°C) for about 2 months prior to the long daylength periods that induce bulbing. Fall-planted garlic establishes an excellent root system and receives a natural cold treatment that produces the highest possible garlic yields. Spring-planted garlic (e.g., Elephant type) may be successful where it can be planted by early March.

Cloves should be planted 4 by 4 inches apart in triple rows or multiple beds 16-18 inches apart. Between-row spacing depends on equipment available. Clove tops should be covered with 1-1½ inches of soil. Cloves must not be so deep that the soil will interfere with the growth of the bulbs, nor so shallow that rain, heaving from alternate freezing and thawing, and birds may dislodge them. Cloves placed with the root end down give optimum results. Cloves dropped into furrows will be in various positions and may produce plants with crooked necks.

Fall-planted garlic is ready for harvesting about the second week in July when 40-60% of the leaves have yellowed (garlic generally has 6 leaves). When plants reach this stage pull a sample. There are only about 10-14 days for optimum harvest, when each clove is fully segmented and yet fully covered by a tight outer skin. Before the optimum harvest time, garlic is unsegmented like an onion. After the optimum time, cloves may have separated, the outer sheath split, and part of the naked cloves may be exposed. Run a cutter bar under the bulbs to cut the extensive root system and partially lift the bulbs. Bulbs can be pulled and gathered into windrows. Tops are placed uppermost in the windrow to protect bulbs from the sun. Garlic is left in the field for a week or more to dry or cure thoroughly. Curing can also be accomplished in a well-ventilated shed or barn. Use this option when rain is forecasted. Bulbs must be thoroughly dried before being shipped or stored. After curing, remove the outer loose portions of the sheath, and trim the roots close to the bulbs. Braid or bunch the tops together or cut off the tops and bag the bulbs like dry onions. Discard diseased and damaged bulbs.

When properly cured, garlic keeps well under a wide range of temperatures. Temporary storage in open-mesh sacks in a dry, well-ventilated storage room at 60-90°F is acceptable. However, storage at 32-35°F and 65% relative humidity (the same conditions as required for onions) is best. Avoid prolonged storage near 40°F to prevent sprouting of cloves. Avoid a relative humidity above 70% to prevent sprouting and development of mold.

Prefar is the only preplant/preemergence herbicide labelled.

Pests include the *Allium* leafminer, bloat nematode, and the diseases *Botrytis* leaf blight, downy mildew, *Fusarium* rot, purple blotch, and white rot. See the [Mid-Atlantic Commercial Vegetable Production Recommendations](#) for specific control recommendations.



Redskinned hardneck garlic.

# Fruit Crops

## **Fall Planting Considerations in Plasticulture Strawberries** - Gordon Johnson, *Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist*; [gcjohn@udel.edu](mailto:gcjohn@udel.edu)

September is when plasticulture strawberries are planted on Delmarva. Plug plants grown from strawberry tips by nurseries and greenhouses in the region are most commonly sourced by growers. Northern grown tips from Canadian nurseries often are used by plug growers to reduce diseases such as Anthracnose. While nurseries and plug growers are diligent in producing quality planting material, at times, problems can arise. In addition, planting practices can greatly influence the success of the planting. The following are some considerations to be successful with plasticulture strawberry establishment.

### **Plug Conditions**

When receiving plug plants, growers should inspect for plug conditions. It typically takes 4 weeks for tips to root but this depends on the growing conditions and tip condition. If tips are not fully rooted then the plugs will not pull properly and roots can be damaged in transplanting. In contrast, root bound transplants may dry out and be difficult to water. If dry plugs are transplanted they have a high probability of dying after transplanting. Blank plants that do not have a crown should be discarded and not planted

### **Diseases and Mites**

Nurseries and plug growers seek to produce disease-free plants. However fungal diseases such as Anthracnose can be brought in on plants. More difficult to detect are viruses. Inspect plants for virus symptoms such as abnormal leaf color, mottling, curling, or leaf distortions. Suspect plants should be sent to disease diagnostic laboratories for testing and should not be planted. If any plants appear to be weak, cut through a few of them, and look for signs of discoloration in the crown. Reddish or reddish-brown tissue is an indication of anthracnose crown rot, phytophthora crown rot, or the more recently identified foliar and crown disease Pestalotiopsis. Growers should also inspect

plants for mites and treat with a miticide prior to planting if detected.

### **Planting Depth**

Strawberry plugs are very sensitive to planting depth - too deep and plants will die, too shallow and plants will dry out. Plugs should be placed so the plug is fully in the ground up to the crown, firmed with the surrounding soil, with no part of the plug exposed and with no soil covering over the crown.

### **Water**

Growers in plasticulture with drip irrigation often will try to irrigate bed before planting so they are fully saturated. This is not possible in our sandy soils with a single drip line in the middle (double lines will have more fully wetted soil). In addition, there is a risk of leaching nitrogen out of the strawberry root zone. It is preferred to add water during transplanting and then overhead irrigate a few hours for several days to establish plants until roots can reach wetted areas from the drip tape.

### **Fall Fungicides**

With wetter, warmer fall weather conditions and the use of overhead irrigation in establishment, there is a risk of foliar and crown diseases. To control phytophthora in susceptible varieties, apply mefenoxam through the drip system 15 days after planting followed up with foliar applications of a phosphite product (Phostrol, Prophyte, etc.) 2 to 3 weeks later.

If anthracnose crown rot or Pestalotiopsis is suspected, captan and Switch both have good efficacy, and should be applied 2 or 3 times during the fall being sure to get good coverage into the crown area.

# Agronomic Crops

## **Agronomic Crop Insect Scouting** - David Owens, *Extension Entomologist*, [owensd@udel.edu](mailto:owensd@udel.edu)

### **Soybean**

Continue scouting for earworm, stinkbugs, bean leaf beetles, and soybean looper. Any fields treated with a pyrethroid for earworm should be re-scouted IMMEDIATELY! We had a heavy,

prolonged worm flight into soybean and in some cases, pyrethroid failure. In other cases, pyrethroids initially knocked earworm down but did not have any residual activity. Late double crop fields, especially those treated with pyrethroids, may be at risk for significant defoliation from soybean looper. NCSU's action threshold is around 1 worm per sweep or 15% defoliation. If there are elevated loopers present, evaluate defoliation carefully as loopers tend to start in the middle of the canopy as opposed to the upper canopy. Bean leaf beetle populations typically peak this month and can scar pods which can lead to fungal decay.

### Sorghum

Continue scouting late-heading sorghum for corn earworm and sugarcane aphid. Last week we scouted several sorghum fields with widely scattered aphid hotspots. If sugarcane aphid control is deemed necessary, the only products that are effective are Sefina, Sivanto, and Transform. We also observed above threshold earworm/fall armyworm infesting one field. Besiege, Vantacor, Blackhawk, and Carbaryl are all effective on headworms.

---

### Soil Sampling for Nematodes in Soybeans - *Alyssa Koehler, Extension Field Crops Pathologist; [akoehler@udel.edu](mailto:akoehler@udel.edu)*

Soybean Cyst Nematode consistently ranks as the most yield limiting pathogen of soybeans across the US, with root-knot nematodes not far behind in the southern to mid-Atlantic regions of the US. Soybean cyst, root-knot, and other nematodes are often silent yield robbers, being present in the field without noticeable aboveground symptoms. If symptoms do occur, they can resemble production challenges like nutrient deficiency, soil compaction, drought stress, or other diseases. Due to the lack of consistent or obvious aboveground symptoms, it is very common for nematodes to go unknown until severe infestation develops. Soybean roots can be scouted for SCN females early in the season (see [June 17 article](#)) and by this time in the season, root knot nematodes are very notable when root systems are dug from the ground (Figure 1). While females on the roots confirm the presence of SCN and galls confirm

RKN, these sightings do not provide information on the level of infestation. Soil samples are the best method to assess overall populations across the field. Soil sampling can be conducted at any time, but fall samples provide a great snapshot of end of season populations and samples can be collected when already out for routine fertility sampling. Today we will discuss the steps to collect soil samples.



**Figure 1.** Soybean plant with significant galling from root-knot nematode

### What type of sampling?

**1. Preventive:** Nematodes are widespread across the region, so if you have never looked for nematodes before, you may have interest knowing nematode estimates within your field. For this type of sampling you may sub-divide the field into several sections based on soil type, yield pattern, crop rotation etc.

Although the objective of detection seems simple, careful sampling is needed for accurate

detection, especially when populations are low. A negative result does not necessarily prove absence of nematodes, but it indicates that population levels are below the detection level. The best time for preventative sampling is towards the end of the growing season or immediately after crop harvest when population densities are near their maximum levels. I tend to target most of my sampling late-August through September.

**2. Diagnostic:** If you have a problematic patch or patches within the field showing abnormal symptoms that cannot be explained by other causes, you may want to collect a diagnostic sample. Diagnostic sampling can also be conducted to investigate the cause of observable yield decline over time. When collecting diagnostic samples, soil should be collected near the root. When submitting diagnostic samples, it is helpful to also include soil samples from adjacent, healthy-appearing plants/areas nearest to the most severely affected plants/areas. Numbers of diagnostic samples to be collected vary with field size and type of problem suspected. If the severity of the symptoms varies in the field, include samples representing various severity categories.

#### **When to sample?**

Nematodes can be sampled in the fall in soybean stubble or the non-host crop that will be planted into soybeans the following season, in spring before the soybean crop, or in season from the soybean crop root zone. Of these options, the optimal time to sample for nematodes in soybean is early fall, usually before harvest in preparation for the following season/crop. When collecting nematode samples the soil should be moist, but not excessively wet or frozen.

#### **Where to sample?**

For preventive sampling, collect random samples in a zigzag or “w” pattern across the field. For diagnostic sampling, collect samples from problem areas and healthy areas. Soil samples should be collected from the plant root zone, 6-12” deep. If possible, include some roots along with the soil sample. Areas of the field that tend to be higher risk for nematodes include: near a field entrance, areas that have been flooded, areas with pH greater than 7, areas where yield

has historically been lower, areas where weed control is not as good.

#### **How to sample?**

A soil probe, trowel, or shovel may be used for sampling. Within each section, collect 10-25 subsamples and mix well to make one representative sample/bag per field. Take the initial sample from a healthy area and then sample symptomatic areas. Clean sampling tools when moving between different symptomatic fields. Use re-sealable, clean, convenient sized plastic bags. I like to use quart-sized bags filling about  $\frac{3}{4}$ , so they still comfortably zip. Label each bag clearly (using your ID system) and provide a log of the ID numbers on a separate form, for reference.

Keep samples in shade (or preferably a cooler) while in the field and during transport. Do not expose soil samples to high temperatures/direct sunlight, do not let the samples dry out (make sure bags are sealed tightly); do not leave in a car trunk, or other area that may heat excessively; do not put the soil samples in a freezer; and do not add water. During collection, storage, and transportation, samples should be kept cool (ideally, 50 to 55°F).

Nematode samples can be processed at [the NCDA&CS Nematode Assay Service](#) or [Virginia Tech](#).

#### **What to do next?**

If you find out that you have elevated nematode populations, control options include host resistance, crop rotation, and use of seed treatment nematicides. For many years, SCN nematode populations were well managed through a single source of resistance, PI88788. Over the past few decades, we have seen a break down in this resistance and SCN are reproducing at far higher rates than they should. While the PI88788 resistance gene still accounts for over 95% of soybean acreage, there are new resistance genes coming out on the market. If high levels of SCN are present, crop rotation is another tool to reduce populations. Corn and wheat are both non-host options for SCN. Root-knot nematode can also be managed by selecting varieties with varying levels of RKN resistance, but host rotation can be more challenging due to the wide host range of RKN. Seed treatments are another control option. We are currently

screening multiple seed treatment products for efficacy in our region and we will post those results as they become available later this year. If you are interested in learning more about SCN, check out [thescncoalition.com](https://thescncoalition.com) to *talk todes*.

**Note:** For the 2022 season, the Koehler lab currently has multiple funded nematode survey projects under way for DE and MD. If you would be interested in submitting samples or if you would like us to collect samples, contact Alyssa at 302-242-9056 | [akoehler@udel.edu](mailto:akoehler@udel.edu)

## Announcements

### 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. Nate Bruce will discuss crop inputs, Emmalea Ernest will discuss variety selection and heat tolerance, Alyssa Koehler will discuss pathogen management, and David Owens will discuss his favorite insect pest of sweet corn – corn earworm

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, enjoy the Peter Rabbit puppet show, go on a scavenger hunt, visit a variety of small fruit and lima bean research plots, and shop the Plant & Book Sale!

### Event Schedule

10:30 a.m. - Tour the Dry Shade Garden with MG John Ferrell -supported by the Hardy Plant Society/Mid-Atlantic Group

11:00 a.m. - Native Plant Education with MG Terry Plummer

11:00 a.m. - Tour of Small Fruit Demonstration Plot with UD Scientist Emmalea Ernest

11:30 a.m. - Planting an All-Season Container with MG Gainor Urian

12:00 p.m. - The Magic of Mushrooms with MG Michele Forzley

12:30 p.m. - Decorating Pumpkins with MG Mary Noel

1:00 p.m. - Decorate a pumpkin to take home

1:00 p.m. - Tour of Pole Lima Research Plot with UD Scientist Emmalea Ernest

1:00 p.m. - Tour of the Dry Shade Garden with MG John Ferrell supported by the Hardy Plant Society/Mid-Atlantic Group

### Children's Schedule

10:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.  
Painting a Mini Pumpkin

11:00 a.m. & 12:30 p.m.  
Peter Rabbit Puppet Show

1:00 p.m.  
Web of Life Activity with MG Maureen Larkin

*Registration is suggested but not required. Register here: <https://www.pcsreg.com/garden> or by calling 302-856-7303.*

---

### Small Fruit and Pole Lima Tours

Saturday, September 17, 2022  
11:00 a.m. (Fruit), 1:00 p.m. (Lima)  
Carvel Research & Education Center  
16483 County Seat Hwy.  
Georgetown, DE 19947

### Tour of Small Fruit Demonstration Plot

11:00 a.m. (meet in grove to walk to fruit demo)

See several varieties of various small fruit crops planted in spring of 2021: blueberry, red raspberry, blackberry, grape, black raspberry, hardy kiwi,



elderberry, honeyberry, currant, gooseberry, and aronia. Variety selection, trellising, pruning, training and irrigation will be discussed.

### **Tour of Pole Lima Research Plot**

1:00 p.m. (meet in grove to walk to pole lima plot)

See pole lima trial where varieties in development are being tested. Learn about pole lima pests, diseases and response to heat stress. Discuss recommended production practices.

*These tours are a part of the Master Gardener Day in the Garden Open House. 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 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"

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](http://www.agrability.org/ntw-encore), or email [agrability@agrability.org](mailto:agrability@agrability.org) if you have questions.

---

## **Recordings & Credits Available for Recent Field Tours**

Did you miss the Agronomic Crop, Vegetable Crop and Nematode field tours at the Carvel Research and Education Center? Recordings of presentations from those tours have been posted online and you can earn pesticide, nutrient management and CCA credits if you

complete a short survey after viewing the presentation. Credits are only available through October 3, 2022.

Recordings are available here:

<https://www.udel.edu/academics/colleges/canr/carvel/current-research/2022-field-crop-tours/>

---

## **Seeking Commercial Farmers to Trial Kiwiberry Lines**

The University of New Hampshire Kiwiberry Research and Breeding Program is now 10 years old, and we have nearly 20 advanced breeding lines ready for multi-locational testing. We're looking for 25 farmers across the northeast who are interested in participating in a grant-funded project that will support participatory evaluation of these potential new varieties, starting Spring 2023.

If you are a current or aspiring kiwiberry producer, have an interest in new varieties, wish to receive more technical training, and have room for at least 12 vines, please email the project leader, Dr. Iago Hale ([iago.hale@unh.edu](mailto:iago.hale@unh.edu)).

---

## **Mid-Atlantic Crop Management School**

Tuesday, November 15 – Thursday, November 17, 2022

Princess Royale, Ocean City, MD

The Mid-Atlantic Crop Management School will once again be held in-person at the Princess Royale in Ocean City, MD. The 2.5 day school will run from Tuesday Nov 15 through Thursday Nov 17 and will feature expert speakers from within and outside our region. Participants will receive CCA credits in crop management, nutrient management, soil and water management, and pest management. We will also offer 1 CCA credit in sustainability and precision agriculture. Participants can also receive state nutrient management and pesticide credits.

We expect to open registration by mid-September. Be on the lookout for the registration information. We look forward to seeing you in person in November.

## Observe, Engage, Share: Farm Stress Management Workshop

Friday, September 23, 2022 12:00-1:00 p.m.  
Online via Zoom

Whether you are a farmer, family member, or service provider, you may be engaging with farmers who are under stress. This session will teach you the signs of stress, how to communicate with someone under stress, and the resources available in your community.

University of Maryland Extension's Family and Consumer Sciences Program educates and provides unbiased, research-based knowledge every Maryland resident needs to be healthy and economically successful.

*Register Today!*

<https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJcpdO2opjotGNfdwkdWyfV eQ-GEOuwGIkl9>

*For special accommodations, please contact Ryan Salsman by 9/19 at [rsalsman@umd.edu](mailto:rsalsman@umd.edu) or 240-623-6731*

---

## Poultry Farm Management Workshop

Tuesday, Sep 27, 2022 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.  
MDA Animal Diagnostic Labs, 27722 Nanticoke Rd.,  
Salisbury, MD, 21801

The University of Maryland Extension has created a one-day workshop for new and existing poultry farmers on Delmarva focusing on poultry farm management. With today's environment, it is important to learn about the many aspects of poultry farm management.

The topics that will be addressed are:

- Farm Management
- Windbreaks/Vegetative Environmental Buffers
- Best Management Practices
- Nutrient Management
- Mortality
- Inspections
- Manure Handling
- Biosecurity
- Litter Management

We will also share all the information in a memory stick to take back to the farm for future reference. Certificate of completion will be awarded to each participant. Registration is \$25. Farm Credit will provide a light breakfast and lunch.

Maryland and Delaware Nutrient Management Credits will be available.

*Register on or before September 23<sup>rd</sup> at:*

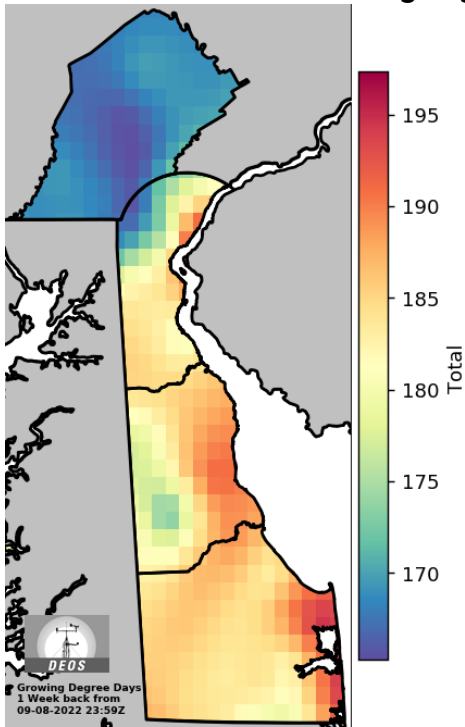
<https://poultry-farm-mgmt-new-growers.eventbrite.com> or by calling Sheila Oscar at 410-742-1178 or email at [soscar@umd.edu](mailto:soscar@umd.edu)

This workshop is open to all. If you need special assistance, including dietary needs, please register two weeks before the date.

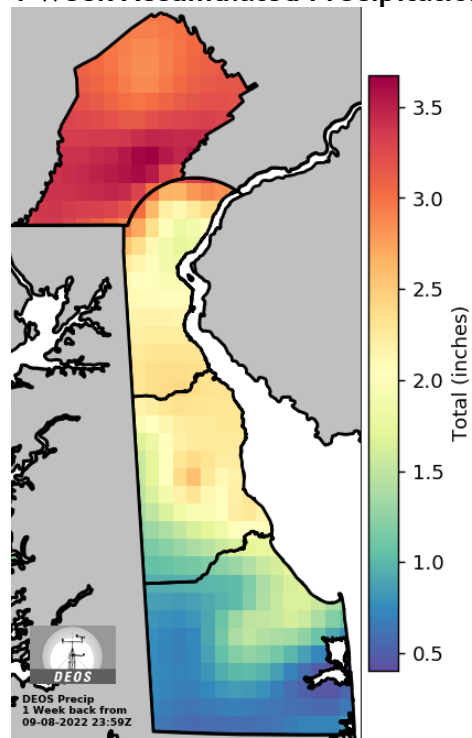
For more information, call or email Jon Moyle, [jmoyle@umd.edu](mailto:jmoyle@umd.edu), 410-742-1178, or Jenny Rhodes, [jrhodes@umd.edu](mailto:jrhodes@umd.edu), 410-758-0166.

# Weather Summary

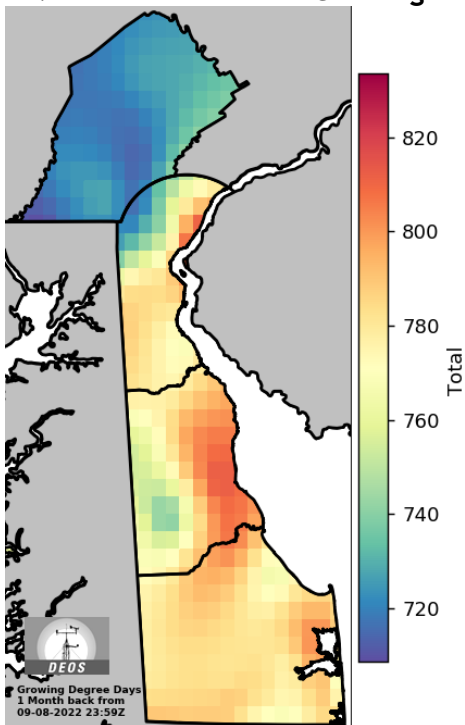
## 1 Week Accumulated Growing Degree Days



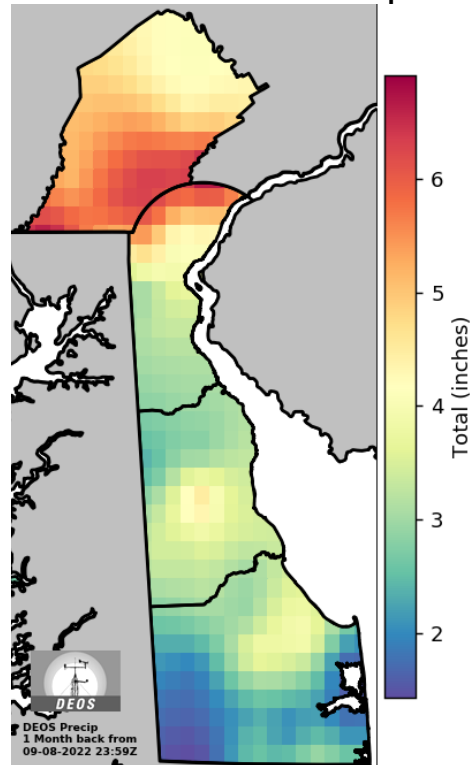
## 1 Week Accumulated Precipitation



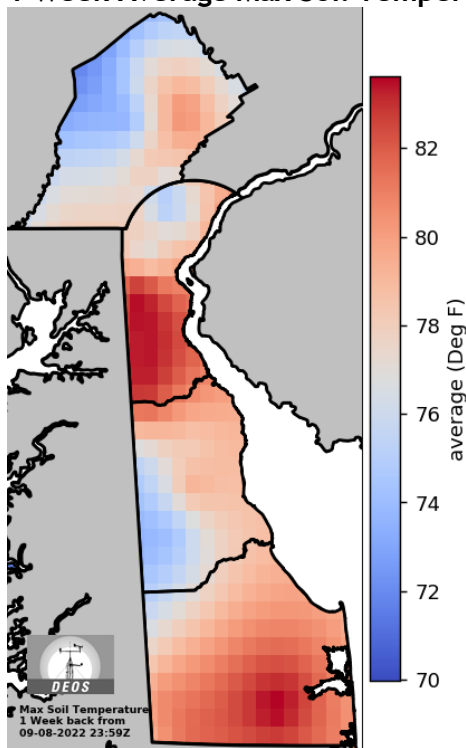
## 1 Month Accumulated Growing Degree Days



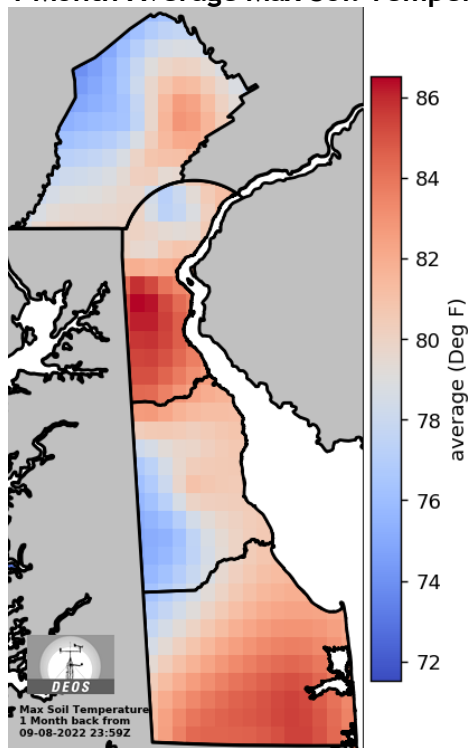
## 1 Month Accumulated Precipitation



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](mailto:emmalea@udel.edu) )

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

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

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.