Vegetable Crops

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

**Cucurbits**
Scout transplants coming out of the greenhouse for spider mite stippling and injury. When planting these, pay careful attention to the field to make sure spider mites do not quickly increase in numbers. Under the leaf in the photo are 3 mites; this was the only plant in the flat with easily identifiable mite injury. Early fall sanitation will help reduce mite overwintering.

**General Vegetable Pests**
Be sure to scout recently planted tomatoes and brassicas for flea beetle injury. Flea beetles are very small, dark beetles with enlarged hind legs for hopping. They leave a shot hole type feeding injury and in cool conditions, plants might not outgrow them before damage is severe. Recent work performed by Dr. Tom Kuhar at Virginia Tech demonstrates that cabbage yields decrease when defoliated somewhere between 10 and 20%. Tomato thresholds are 2 flea beetles on small transplants, 4 on 3-6” plants, and 8 on plants over 6 inches.

**Transplants - Understanding the Differences in Rooting and Plant Survival in a Cold Spring** - Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu

Vegetables that have been transplanted in the last week risk significant losses due to the cold, rainy, and cloudy conditions.

To more fully explain this problem, it is necessary to understand how different vegetables regenerate roots and how this affects plant survival after transplanting. As has been discussed previously, soil temperature is very important. Rate of root growth or regeneration is temperature dependent with cool season vegetables such as cabbage or lettuce being able to produce new roots at much lower temperatures than warm season vegetables such as eggplant or watermelon. In soils that are below critical temperatures (60-65°F for watermelon and cantaloupes for example) roots
do not grow into the soil bed and transplants will be subject to desiccation losses as soils dry around the root ball. The smaller the root ball (the smaller the tray cell size), the more quickly desiccation and plant loss can occur. For Solanaceous crops tolerance to cold soil is as follows Tomatoes > Peppers > Eggplant. For cucurbits tolerance to cold soils is in this order Cucumber > Summer Squash > Muskmelon = Watermelon.

A second problem relates to where plants can grow or regenerate new roots from. Solanaceous vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, eggplant) can generate new roots from both the existing transplant root system and also from stem tissue. Stem generated roots are called adventitious roots and in solanaceous transplants they can grow at any place along the stem above the root system. There is still some bare root transplant production of solanaceous crops because of this ability to regenerate roots.

In contrast, cucurbit transplants will only generate adventitious roots at above-ground nodes and no nodal tissue will be in contact with soils at planting time in the spring. Therefore, all new roots in cucurbits must be generated from the existing root system. Cucurbit root systems that are damaged (torn or detached) during transplanting will not survive (Solanaceous crops will). Cucurbit crops must be firmly rooted in the plant trays so they will pull out with no tearing, otherwise plant losses will occur.

Managing Damping Off in Direct Seeded Vegetables - Jake Jones, Extension Agriculture Agent, Kent County; jgjones@udel.edu

With the current cold and wet spring conditions, the risk of damping-off caused by *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* species is high. If/when the conditions shift to warmer and drier, *Fusarium* and *Rhizoctonia* species will be the primary causes of damping-off. Damping-off can occur pre or post-emergence and can cause serious losses and reductions in stands of direct seeded vegetable crops including: cucumbers, lima and snap beans, sweet corn, etc. In order to manage damping-off the causal pathogen needs to be identified, this can be difficult though, as the symptoms are often similar between the pathogens. Generally, *Pythium* kills seedling pre-
emergence, while *Rhizoctonia* and *Fusarium* kill seedlings post-emergence. *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* symptoms are a soft, mushy rot with dark brown to black lesions pre-emergence or water-soaked lesions that start on the roots and spread above the soil line on the stem, eventually causing wilt, post-emergence. *Rhizoctonia* symptoms are tan to reddish brown lesions pre-emergence and reddish brown to black lesions on the roots and stem causing wilt post-emergence. *Fusarium* causes dark brown to black lesions on hypocotyls pre-emergence and similar colored lesions on roots and near the soil line post-emergence. Lab identification may be required to accurately identify the pathogen. Proactive approaches such as seed treatments and soil-applied fungicides applied at planting are the best ways to manage damping-off.

The biology of the pathogens play a large role in which fungicides will properly manage the disease. *Fusarium* and *Rhizoctonia* are true fungi and will be best controlled with azoxystrobin (Quadris), thiram, fludioxonil (Celest), or quintozene/PCNB (Terraclor). *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* are oomycetes and are best controlled with metalaxyl (MetaStar/Allegiance), mefanoxam (Ridomil/Apron), penthiopyrad (Fontelis) and propamocarb (Previcur Flex) for *Pythium* only. Pre-mix seed treatments can have activity on all damping-off pathogens, some examples are fludioxanil + metalaxyl (Maxim XL) and mefanoxam + azoxystrobin (Uniform).

There are also a number of options for organic growers. *Streptomyces griseoviridis* (Mycostop), *Streptomyces lydicus* (Actinovate), *Trichoderma harzianum* (BioEnsure, PlantaShield, RootShield), *Trichoderma virens* (SoilGard), *Bacillus subtilis* (Companion), and *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* (Double Nickel) are all biological options that compete for root space with the damping-off pathogens to reduce disease. An extract of *Reynoutria sachalinensis* (Regalia) is a biopesticide that induces plant defense mechanisms and can be used for management of damping-off, as well. Read labels carefully for application information, crop use, and pathogens controlled.

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**Farmers Markets and COVID-19**  
*Gordon Johnson, Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist; gcjohn@udel.edu*

Delaware farmer’s markets will open sometime after May 15, Maryland farmer’s markets are open now and Washington DC farmer’s markets cannot open unless they have an approved social distancing policy.

COVID-19 spreads by respiratory transmission and not with food. The routes to be concerned about include being in very close proximity to many people or coming in contact with high touch surfaces.

The following is some guidance for farmer’s market managers and vendors to minimize the potential for COVID-19 spread:

**General**

- Market managers should communicate proactively about what steps the market is taking to prevent the spread of illness. Be ready to communicate if a known COVID-19 patient has been at the market recently.
- Vendors and customers should not come to market if they are displaying symptoms of COVID-19, or have come in contact with someone who is sick. This policy should be communicated through market signage and media.
- Anyone displaying symptoms at the farm should not go to market.
- Cloth face coverings should be required for customers, vendors, and their staff.
- Advise those attending the market in any capacity – customer, vendor, worker, volunteer – to wash their hands before arriving and upon returning home.
- Rent portable hand-washing stations to place throughout the market.
- Create hand-sanitizer stations and ensure that all vendor booths at least have hand sanitizer.
- Increase the frequency with which staff will disinfect high touch surfaces/objects throughout the market.
Distancing
- At this time, social distancing is necessary to minimize the potential spread of COVID-19.
- Market managers and boards are advised to promote social distancing by enforcing a 6 to 10-foot space between vendor booths.
- Keep customers from grouping too close to one another and to staff.
- Provide signage that urges customers to keep a 6-foot distance away from others and discouraging groups of 10 or more from assembling together in one area.
- Space the checkout stations 6 feet or more apart. If space is limited, limit checkout to one person at a time.
- Keep your staff 6 feet apart from one another.
- Discontinue events that encourage gathering and eliminate entertainment. Eliminate, or cordon off, any seating and eating areas.
- Consider devoting the first 30 minutes of market hours to elderly or immunocompromised customers.
- Designate only one entrance and only one exit to the market.
- Limit traffic to one customer per vendor booth at a time.
- Implement time limits for customers at each vendor booth.
- Encourage customers to prepare advance shopping lists to reduce shopping times.
- Ask customers to remain in their vehicles if lines begin to form.
- Request that customers leave after they have completed their purchases.

Other Recommendations
- Discontinue customer sampling unless samples are pre-packaged from a commercial kitchen.
- Prevent customers from touching products they are not purchasing for themselves.
- Round prices to the nearest dollar to avoid the need for coins in making change.
- Encourage credit-card or cashless transactions whenever possible.
- Limit human contact with products by bagging them for customers.
- Consider pre-packaged options for faster checkout times and crowd reductions.
- Split duties for payment and bagging between two different people.
- Vendors should wear disposable gloves to avoid contamination and/or touching their faces.
- Change disposable gloves whenever changing tasks.

Market Alternatives - Drive Through or Pickup
A drive through market in which customers pick up orders from their vehicles will limit both contact with others and their time at the market.
- The market master creates a menu tab on the farmers’ market website.
- Customers view products and place orders via Google Forms (or other online form).
- Pickup times are designated for customers, who stay in their vehicles during pickup.
- Orders are delivered to the vehicles by staff that have masks and gloves.

Vendors can also implement online ordering through their sites — using the farmers’ market as a pickup location for pre-packaged products.

This information was obtained from the following sites:
https://extension.purdue.edu/article/36616
**Fruit Crops**

**Frost and Freeze Warning** - Gordon Johnson, *Extension Vegetable & Fruit Specialist;* gcjohn@udel.edu

There is a frost and freeze warning for Friday, 5/8/20 and 5/9/20. Fruit growers are advised to monitor their crops at fruit level and be prepared to apply protective measures.

See past articles for more information:

https://sites.udel.edu/weeklycropupdate/?p=14
https://sites.udel.edu/weeklycropupdate/?p=14

**Agronomic Crops**

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

**Early Season Moth Activity**

Cutworm numbers have come up a bit in the Seaford trap. Armyworm flight continues to be low, and should not improve this week. Trap counts for the week are as follows, with thanks to Joanne Whalen, Emily Zobel, and Maegan Perdue.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>TAW/night</th>
<th>BCW/night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Willards, MD</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salisbury, MD</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaford</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrington</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson’s Corner</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smyrna</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Small Grain**

Wheat fungicides are going out soon, and many folks think it is a convenient time to add a pyrethroid. The thinking is that it would save a future trip across the field. At this point, the only pest that we would be concerned about between now and harvest is true armyworm. This year, activity has been fairly low, and I have not heard of any reports of more than the rare worm showing up in fields. Generally, a pyrethroid spray is only going to have a week or so residual activity. So, would a cheap pyrethroid pay for itself? I wish I had a way to tease out 1/5th of a bushel in research plots, but it washes out with plot variability, let alone the insects. One critter we will hit is brown stink bug, which some folks believe is harder to kill in other crops with pyrethroids because they often get exposed to tank-mixed pyrethroids. Unless a scouting report indicates that worms or cereal leaf beetle are present, it may add up over enough acres to hold off on the tank-mix.

**Corn and Soybean**

With the cool weather pattern we are in, it may be a good idea to scout fields for slug activity. There is a good video of Bill Cissel explaining slug sampling with roofing shingles (https://youtu.be/-5YD2BArG0g). There is nothing magical about shingles; corrugated cardboard that is weighed down a little bit would also work. The key is to look at your refuge trap early in the morning before the sun gets hot and heats up the covering.

We do not have any good thresholds for slugs, in part because their activity is so weather dependent. I prefer to think of it as ‘population of concern’, and is generally thought to be around 3 per square foot. In Delaware we have 2 common species of slugs – marsh slugs and gray gardens. There may be damage potential differences between the two, but I have seen fields require replanting from both. I have also seen fields with very high slug populations, much above the 3/ft and not have any significant damage because of warm weather and warm soils promoting rapid seedling growth. If soil is warm, weather is forecast to be warm, sunny, low humidity, or windy, that will limit slug activity and promote soybean growth.

If Deadline is going to be used as a rescue treatment, you need to keep a sharp eye out at emergence, scouting fields probably twice a week. I have seen situations where a deadline application was made, but perhaps a bit too late and the field was replanted anyway. By the time the field was replanted, the temperatures were 15 degrees warmer. So what worked? The deadline or just delaying things until better
planting conditions? It’s hard to know, especially when the 3-10 day forecasts don’t seem to be that reliable this time of year.

Soybeans also have really good compensatory ability to recover from stand loss. As long as their unifoliates are out and the trifoliates are coming on, it’s difficult (but not impossible) for slugs to kill them. I have also seen corn take a lot of feeding and grow out of it, but have heard many horror stories of corn replanting too.

Our best management for slugs includes reducing insecticide usage as much as possible, soil disturbance, and promoting good growth conditions. Ground beetles are the most important slug predators and are harmed if a pyrethroid is included with cover crop burndown sprays or post herbicides. Right now, pest moth flight seems to be fairly low. Neonic seed treatments can also be detrimental to ground beetles, although it is much harder to find corn without it. Using row cleaners, getting good seed slot closure, and strip tillage will also help promote seedling growth. Joanne Whalen did a study a few years back that suggested that vertical tillage could also help reduce slugs. Tillage is by far the most effective slug management tool. John Tooker at Penn State has been doing a lot of work with planting into a green cover crop for slug management. There are also cover crops that slugs REALLY like, including legumes and brassicas. Brassicas may actually promote a slug population and it may be well to avoid putting brassica cover crops in sluggy fields.

Wheat, Corn and Cold Temperatures - Jarrod O. Miller, Extension Agronomist, jarrod@udel.edu

For winter wheat, freeze damage is showing up from the northern half of Delaware due to the freezing temperatures from mid-April (Figure 1). Sussex temperatures stayed around 30°F in April, and some of our plots in Georgetown were flowering this week with no obvious freeze damage. Temperatures this week could cause further problems, especially in New Castle County. As many fields are heading or starting to flower, temperatures around 30°F could cause severe damage to yield (see University of Kentucky Extension: https://graincrops.ca.uky.edu/archived-topics/wheat-freeze-injury). Currently, weekend lows should stay in the mid-30s or higher in New Castle and Kent and in the upper 30s in Sussex. There isn’t much to do besides scout fields and be aware of any yield loss due to late spring temperatures.

In Sussex County, corn has begun to emerge from fields planted in mid to late April. Both fields took 13 days to emerge and pass a threshold of at least 100 growing degree days (GDD). In New Castle county, there was no difference in GDD if you planted April 15th or April 22nd and only 8 GDD difference in Sussex county (Figure 2). There has been minimal benefit in trying to plant early this April, outside of getting some fields done and spreading the workload. Temperatures this weekend may also cause some damage to emerged corn leaves, if they receive a frost, but they should recover. Lethal temperatures for emerged corn are at least 1-2 hours of below 28°F. You can read more about freeze and frost injury from Purdue Extension: https://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/corn/news/timeless/FrostedCorn.html

Figure 1. Wheat on the left in Sussex County was flowering this week with no obvious freeze
damage, while some wheat from Kent County has signs of freeze damage.

Figure 2. Accumulated growing degree days up to May 5th, if planted on April 15th or April 22nd.

Fusarium Head Blight Updates - Alyssa Koehler, Extension Field Crops Pathologist; akoehler@udel.edu

Wheat is at or very near anthesis (Feekes 10.5.1) for much of the region. With the frequent rain events, we remain at high risk for Fusarium Head Blight (Figure 1) and fungicide applications are recommended for wheat that is flowering or within 4-5 days of flowering.

Look for yellow anthers in the center of the wheat head to signal that flowering has begun (Figure 2). Once wheat is flowering, fungicides should be applied within a 4-5 day window. Anthers can remain attached after flowering, but become a pale white. Fungicide products should be applied at the manufacturers recommended rate with nozzles that are angled 30-45° from horizontal (30 degrees is better than 45). Nozzles angled both forward and backward or twinjet nozzles that spray in two directions give better contact with the head and increase fungicide efficacy. For ground sprays, fungicides should be applied in at least 10-15 gallons of water per acre; aerial applications are recommended at 5 gallons per acre.

Figure 1. FHB Risk Model for May 7, 2020 (wheatscab.psu.edu)

Figure 2. Wheat at flowering (Feekes 10.5.1) with yellow anthers present
Once wheat has flowered, symptoms of FHB are typically visible in 18-24 days; cool weather can slow symptom development. Heads with FHB will have bleached florets or bleached sections of the head (Figure 3) and may have pink growth on spikelets. Last week, we mentioned twisting and heads stuck in the boot due to freeze damage. This week we have also observed cases of head freeze damage; these symptoms usually take 5-10 days to appear. The freeze associated bleaching of heads we are observing is occurring prior to flowering and should not be confused with symptoms from FHB (Figure 4).

Delaying Cover Crop Burndown - Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist; mjv@udel.edu

Delaying cover termination late into the spring allows for more biomass production; and more biomass is also assumed to be more benefits. But these additional benefits may come with “trade-offs”.

- More legume biomass can mean more nitrogen fixation.
- More cereal biomass can mean more nitrogen immobilization.
- More biomass can mean more mature tissue that does not break down as quickly; this can be good for reducing mid-season evaporation and improving mid-season weed suppression but can increase planting challenges.
- More biomass means more water use, thus can dry out the soil faster, which is good for a year like this but is negative in a dry spring.

When terminating cover crops later in the spring it is best to either spray the field at least 7 to 10 days before planting (planting into a brown/dead cover crop) or spray after planting (planting green). It can be challenging to cut through plant material that has started to die and plant tissue is not very firm (in science parlance it has lost its turgidity). Be aware that if allowing cover crops to advance beyond the flowering stage, the cover crop is producing viable seeds that could cause an issue in subsequent crops. Volunteer cover crops are the biggest challenge if small grains will be planted in the fall.

If planting into fields with lots of cover crop biomass or planting green, be sure you have a planter outfitted with plenty of weight and sharp cutting coulters to provide a good seed furrow. Your planter should be outfitted with a guidance system because it will be very difficult to use row markers. With planting green, apply your burndown herbicide after planting and use high gallonage to achieve good coverage of the cover crop and weeds present. We use 20 gallons per acre and that seems to be adequate.

If you are considering rolling the cover crop, we have found it be best to roll after planting.
Leaving the cover crops standing for planting allows for a better seed furrow to form and less hairpinning of cover crop in the seed furrow.

There is still a need for residual herbicides for most fields with cover crops. Most cover crop stands are not uniform across the field and where the cover crop biomass is less there is a greater chance for weed emergence and faster weed growth. The benefit of the cover crop for weed management is fewer weeds present (weed density is reduced) and growth of the weeds is slower, so weeds are smaller when postemergence herbicide applications are made. So, cover crops improve overall weed control; but they do not replace herbicides.

**General**

**Guess the Pest! Week 5 Answer: Paraquat Drift - David Owens, Extension Entomologist, owensd@udel.edu**

Congratulations to Lamar Witmer for correctly identifying last week’s pest as paraquat drift. While this wasn’t severe in the field, it highlights the importance of following label and university guidance to reduce drift. This is especially important when applying more volatile herbicides, when near vegetable fields, and near the ever-increasing number of housing developments.

**Additional comments from Alyssa Koehler:**
Foliar burn from chemicals can be easily confused with lesions from fungal pathogens. It is important to note the distribution of these spots within the field (are symptoms only along the field edge?) and on the plant (is the new growth affected?). Unless a very high percentage of foliage is destroyed, this type of injury should not be serious because new growth and physiological development of the plant are not affected.

**Guess the Pest! Week 6 - David Owens, Extension Entomologist, owensd@udel.edu**

This was observed on one of my peach varieties. The leaves are looking even worse now and will probably soon drop off. What is causing this? Click on the Guess the Pest logo to enter your name, email, and your answer. The winner and answer will be revealed next week.
Has Your Burndown Been Effective? - Kurt M. Vollmer, Extension Weed Management Specialist, University of Maryland; kvollmer@umd.edu

As the 2020 planting season begins, marestail is bolting and common ragweed has started to emerge. Populations of marestail in the region are resistant to glyphosate and ALS-herbicides (Group 2, i.e. Classic), and populations of common ragweed are resistant to glyphosate, the ALS-herbicides, and PPO-herbicides (Group 14, i.e. Reflex). Herbicides such as 2,4-D, dicamba, and Gramoxone will provide control of emerged weeds, but they are most effective when applied to weeds less than 4 inches tall. Now is the time to spray these weeds. If you have already burned down your field, scout before planting to make sure these species have not escaped or emerged since your burndown application. If they have, consider adding Gramoxone to your at-planting application. Dicamba can be used prior to planting Xtend soybeans or 2,4-D can be used with Enlist crops. Always consult the label for application instructions and approved tank-mixes.

Assistance Available to Expand Conservation Activities on Delaware Farms

Delaware farmers and landowners are encouraged to sign up by June 5 for financial and technical assistance to expand existing conservation activities on their agricultural land.
Financial and technical assistance is now available through the updated Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) administered by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

“CSP is an effective tool in assisting farmers who continue to set the bar high for conservation,” said Kasey Taylor, NRCS State Conservationist in Delaware. “It is designed to help these land stewards achieve their management goals on their agricultural operation.”

Through CSP, agricultural producers and forest landowners earn payments for actively managing, maintaining, and expanding conservation activities like cover crops, ecologically-based pest management, buffer strips, and pollinator and beneficial insect habitat - all while maintaining active agriculture production on their land.

CSP is for working lands including cropland, pastureland, nonindustrial private forest land and agricultural land under the jurisdiction of a tribe. Participating farmers will further address priority resource concerns related to soil quality, water quality, air quality, and plant health. On-farm benefits include increased crop yields, decreased inputs, wildlife population improvements; and better resilience to weather variables.

The 2018 Farm Bill made some improvements to the program that will benefit Delaware farmers, including:

- Higher payment rates for certain conservation activities, including cover crops and resource conserving crop rotations.
- Provides specific support for organic and for transitioning to organic production activities.

While applications are accepted throughout the year, the deadline is June 5, 2020 for funding in fiscal year 2020. NRCS will work with producers to complete and submit applications over the phone.

Producers interested in CSP should call their local USDA service center. In Delaware’s Sussex County, call 302-856-3990, ext. 3; in Kent County, call 302-741-2600, ext. 3; and in New Castle County, call 302-832-3100, ext. 3. Or visit www.de.nrcs.usda.gov for more information.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender.

Delaware NRCS works with the Delaware Conservation Districts to address resource concerns on privately-owned agricultural and forest lands.

### Announcements

**Practical Aspects of Baleage for Ruminants Webinar**  
Wednesday, May 13, 2020    2:00-3:00 pm  
Online

**Presenter:** Dr. Limin Kung, PhD S. Hallock du Pont Professor of Animal Science Dairy Nutrition & Silage Fermentation Laboratory, University of Delaware

**Summary:** This free webinar will help prepare you for the coming baleage making season. Learn about the practical aspects of making quality baleage for feeding ruminants. The webinar will cover a bit on general silage fermentation and address what is baleage, the pros of baleage, challenges with baleage and tips for making good baleage. Registration is required to receive the Zoom meeting link and password or to access the recording afterwards.

**Link to registration:**  
https://www.pcsreg.com/practical-aspects-of-baleage-for-ruminants

This program is brought to you by the University of Delaware Cooperative Extension, a service of the UD College of Agriculture and Natural Resources - a land-grant institution. This institution is an equal opportunity provider. If you have special needs that need to be accommodated, please contact Susan Garey truehart@udel.edu two weeks prior to the event.
Hemp Growers Training: Part I  
Monday, May 11, 2020  
9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. (Via Zoom)

Maryland Department of Agriculture and University of Maryland Extension present: Hemp Production 101. This session is for beginner growers only. Part II (Hemp Production 201) will be open to advanced growers and those who have already taken Part I.

Topics will include:
- Soils and soil testing
- Plant nutrition and management
- Phytochemical analysis
- Laws, regulations, and economics of hemp production
- And more!

Cost: $20.00  
Cost is for Part 1 of the Program only and includes a digital copy of all slides and references with registration. This meeting will also be recorded for those who register but wish to view at a later time.

For additional details, speaker list, and registration, visit:  
https://beginnerhempgrowers.eventbrite.com

Meeting access link will be provided via email in the days prior to the event to those who registered.

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

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Weather Summary  
Carvel Research and Education Center Georgetown, DE  
Week of April 30 to May 6, 2020  

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<td>0.70 inch: April 30</td>
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<td>0.02 inch: May 1</td>
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<td>0.29 inch: May 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.37 inch: May 4</td>
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<td>0.18 inch: May 5</td>
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<td>0.20 inch: May 6</td>
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<table>
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<th>Air Temperature:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Highs ranged from 79°F on May 3 to 51°F on May 6.</td>
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<td>Lows ranged from 58°F on April 30 to 46°F on May 6.</td>
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<table>
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<th>Soil Temperature:</th>
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<td>60.8°F average</td>
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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

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