



# WEEKLY CROP UPDATE

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

Volume 17, Issue 27

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## Last Issue of Weekly Crop Update for 2009

*Emmalea Ernest, Extension Associate -  
Vegetable Crops; [emmalea@udel.edu](mailto:emmalea@udel.edu)*

This is the last issue of Weekly Crop Update for the 2009 season. I hope that this newsletter has been a useful resource to you as you dealt with the challenges of this past growing season. My thanks to the Extension specialists and agents who have contributed articles this year – the WCU would not be possible without them, and to our office staff at the REC, who make sure the WCU gets to our fax and mail subscribers.

As editor of WCU, I appreciate your comments and suggestions for improvement of this publication. You can contact me at the email address above or at (302) 856-7303.

Best wishes for a safe and prosperous fall harvest season. I look forward to seeing many of you at meetings this winter.

Kind regards,

Emmalea



## Vegetable Crops

### End of the Season Vegetable Disease Notes

*- Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist;  
[bobmul@udel.edu](mailto:bobmul@udel.edu)*

#### **Nematodes in Veggies**

Fall is the best time to soil sample for nematode pests such as root knot, lesion, and other plant parasitic nematodes. After fall harvest but before any fall tillage is done, take soil cores six inches deep between plants in the row. Samples should be taken in the root zone of the old crop. Twenty cores per sample should be taken from random spots in the field and placed in a plastic bucket, gently mixed, and a pint of soil submitted for analysis. Large fields should be subdivided into blocks of 15-20 acres each and sampled separately. Nematode test bags and instructions are available for purchase from the county Extension offices. Samples cost \$10.00. **Fall sampling for root knot nematodes is strongly recommended for fields that will be planted in cucumbers, watermelons, cantaloupes, lima beans or other high-value vegetables where root knot could reduce production.** Forms and instructions are also available on the web at <http://ag.udel.edu/extension/pdc/index.htm>.

#### **Fall Sanitation**

In vegetable production it is not a good idea to leave old crop residue in the field any longer than necessary. If the crop is allowed to survive after harvest, fungi that cause many diseases continue to increase on the surviving plants. This

allows higher numbers of the fungus to potentially survive until next season. Sanitation (plowing or disking the old crop) will help prevent pathogen carry-over.

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**Fall Strawberry Notes** - Gordon Johnson,  
Extension Ag Agent, Kent Co.; [gcjohn@udel.edu](mailto:gcjohn@udel.edu)

Fall is a very important time in the life of strawberries, whether being grown in the multi-year matted row system or in the annual plasticulture system.

During fall, matted row strawberries will continue to grow and develop flower buds on daughter plants that will produce next spring's crop until dormancy sets in with heavy freezes. Do not neglect weed control during this period of time. In late fall, apply straw between strawberry rows and around plants. This insulates the plants and reduces winter losses.

All plasticulture strawberries should have been planted by now. Later plantings risk significant yield losses because plants will not have enough branch crowns to produce full yields. Three weeks after planting, look at plant establishment. Plants should have produced new roots, have three or more green leaves, and show healthy new growth. In fall, growth should proceed so that the plants are 6-8 inches in diameter before winter sets in. While too little fall growth will greatly reduce yields because of too few branch crowns, excessive fall growth will lead to reduced fruit size because of too many branch crowns. The goal is to have 4-6 branch crowns by spring. Runner removal from plasticulture strawberries throughout the fall will reduce competition with the main plant during branch crown formation.

The main tool we have to regulate crown development in the fall is floating row covers. Crown growth and development occurs when temperatures are above 50°F. In later plantings or if fall weather is cooler than normal, placing row covers over the plantings will help to maintain heat and keep plants growing and developing. This may mean placing covers as early as the middle of October in some plantings and growers should assess plasticulture

strawberry growth in October to decide if early covering will be needed. For normal winter protection, place floating row covers in late November or early December.

## Agronomic Crops

**Agronomic Crop Insects** - Joanne Whalen,  
Extension IPM Specialist; [jwhalen@udel.edu](mailto:jwhalen@udel.edu)

### Soybeans

At this point, the decision to treat for corn earworms should have been made by now. If you have not scouted, be sure to check the latest planted fields. We are seeing a decline in trap catches so hopefully we will not see another hatch. Soybean aphids continue to be a problem in later planted fields. With the projected cool weather, they could be a problem for the next few weeks. Please refer to previous newsletters for treatment thresholds.

### Small Grains

Be sure to sample all fields at emergence for aphids, true armyworm and fall armyworm feeding. In past years, we have seen economic damage from all three insect pests.

When it comes to armyworm, we have seen fields destroyed in past years, especially in no-till situations. In many cases it has been true armyworm, although fall armyworm can also cause damage. Although there is no threshold available, you will need to watch for larvae feeding on small plants.

As you make plans for small grain planting, you should consider the following factors when making a treatment decision for aphids. In general, cooler summer temperatures with adequate rainfall, followed by a warm, dry fall are conditions that favor aphid development in small grains, especially in early planted fields. Early fall infestations of the greenbug aphid (which cause direct damage to small grains as well as vector BYDV) are favored by cool, late summer conditions. Since weather has been favorable, be sure to watch fields closely for aphids.

The main reason one would consider aphid control in the fall (except for greenbug aphid that causes direct damage) is the potential for Barley Yellow Dwarf Viral (BYDV) transmission. In areas where you have seen BYDV in the past, where you are planting early, or you have seen direct damage by greenbug aphids, a seed treatment that control aphids (i.e. Cruiser and Gaucho) would be a good control option. Information from Kentucky indicates that planting date is the most important factor determining the intensity of an aphid infestation. If you have a history of aphids transmitting viruses in the fall and you plan to scout for aphids, data from the South indicates that the most important time for controlling aphids to prevent BYDV is the first 30 days following emergence. The second most important time is the second 30 days following emergence. The following link to a fact sheet from Kentucky provides more information on aphids and BYDV in wheat (<http://www.ca.uky.edu/entomology/entfacts/ef121.asp>). Please refer to the Pest Management Recommendations for Field Crops for materials labeled for aphid control in small grains (<http://extension.umd.edu/publications/EB237online/>).

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**Soybean Disease Update** - *Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist; [bobmul@udel.edu](mailto:bobmul@udel.edu)*

**Soybean Cyst Nematode**

Do not ignore soybean cyst nematode. Soil sampling after harvest before any fall tillage is recommended for fields to be planted next season to soybeans following this year's crop. Do not plant SCN susceptible varieties without soil testing first. Soil sample bags are available from the county Extension offices for \$10/sample bag.

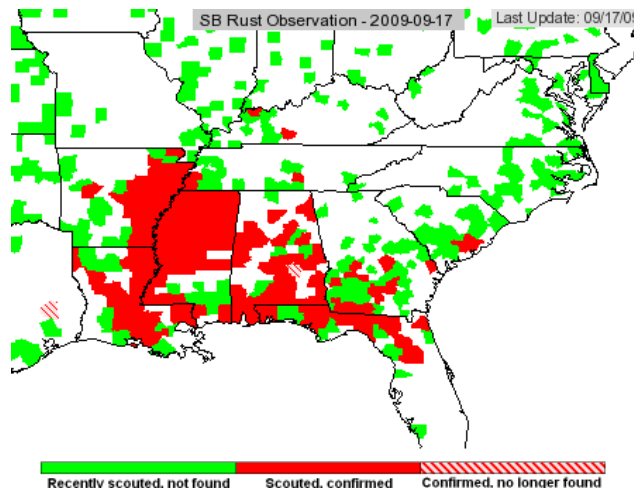
**Soybean Cyst Nematode Survey**

As soybean harvest begins we will be contacting growers to see if they want to participate in this needed survey to assess SCN numbers in fields. The last survey was in the mid-90s. If you have a field with a history of soybean production and want to have the field included please contact me at 302-831-4865 or contact your county agent.

**Soybean Rust Update**

On September 16, soybean rust was reported in Coffee, Crisp and Irwin counties, Georgia; Coffee and Tipton counties, Tennessee; Barbour, Chambers, Cherokee, DeKalb and Henry counties, Alabama; and Warren County, Kentucky. On September 15, soybean rust was reported in Yell County; Arkansas; Laurens County, Georgia; and Lauderdale, Leake, Newton, and Winston counties in Mississippi. On September 14, soybean rust was reported in Craighead, Jackson, and Lawrence counties, Arkansas; Calhoun County, Florida; St. James and St. Tammany parishes, Louisiana. As the soybean crop matures, more soybean rust reports are expected north of the current distribution.

Rust continues to increase along the Mississippi most of these new detections are on soybeans that will not likely be impacted by rust this late in the season. Sampling continues in Delaware and will until October. The risk of rust is low for us unless some hurricane or tropical storm develops that brings spores north. The latest wet weather systems have been southerly so no transport in our direction. Except for a few coastal counties, the Carolinas have been dry, which has limited spore production that could come our way. Keep abreast of the situation by checking the national ipmPIPE website at [www.sbrusa.net](http://www.sbrusa.net).



**Check Corn for Lodging Potential** - *Bob Mulrooney, Extension Plant Pathologist;*  
[bobmul@udel.edu](mailto:bobmul@udel.edu)

Corn harvest is underway so be sure to check corn fields for lodging potential by squeezing the lower nodes or pushing on the stalks. A simple way to do this is to walk through the field and, keeping your hands at chest height, push stalks 8-10 inches from vertical. If 10-15% of the stalks lodge, schedule the field for early harvest before a strong wind results in severe lodging.

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**Preplant Weed Control in No-Till Small Grains** - *Mark VanGessel, Extension Weed Specialist;* [mjv@udel.edu](mailto:mjv@udel.edu)

No-till small grains require a weed-free seedbed for best results. A weed-free seedbed results in warmer soils and less early competition for light and nutrients. Non-selective herbicides labeled for this use are glyphosate (various formulations) or Gramoxone Inteon. Apply a non-selective (or "burndown") herbicide at least 7 to 10 days prior to planting. This is especially important when planting into fields where grassy weeds or perennial weeds are problems. Glyphosate is the preferred product if the field has a history of grassy weeds (annual bluegrass, ryegrass, etc.) or if perennial weeds (horsenettle, yellow nutsedge, hemp dogbane, etc.) are presented.

Additional herbicides for use with Gramoxone Inteon or glyphosate include:

Dicamba (Banvel) can be applied at 2 to 4 oz/A with the burndown. There are no planting restrictions with this low rate of Banvel. Otherwise, the interval is 1.25 days per 1 ounce of product; this is 20 days for 1 pint.

Valor SX has a label for tankmixing with a non-selective herbicide to provide residual weed control. A minimum of 30 days must pass, and 1 inch of rain/irrigation must occur, between Valor application and planting winter wheat. Labeled rate is 1 to 2 oz/A.

2,4-D: most 2,4-D products are not labeled for use prior to planting small grains. So be sure to

read the label of the specific 2,4-D product you are using.

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**Grain Marketing Highlights** - *Carl German, Extension Crops Marketing Specialist;*  
[clgerman@udel.edu](mailto:clgerman@udel.edu)

### **Frost Scare Increases Market Volatility**

On Tuesday of this week the National Weather Service issued a 7 to 10 day forecast that included frost over the Northern Plains to possibly occur toward the later part of next week. On Wednesday the forecast had changed somewhat and the magnitude of the area to possibly be impacted was significantly reduced. Such is the nature of 'weather' markets. On Tuesday, new crop corn and soybean prices increased by the daily limit for corn and nearly the limit for soybeans. During day trading on Wednesday, corn and soybean futures gave back a portion of the Tuesday rally. We can expect this type of volatility to continue until the frost scare actually materializes or simply goes away. A frost occurring before U.S. row crops fully mature would reduce the national average yield estimates for U.S. corn and soybeans and their production estimates to some degree, while a non-frost event will likely result in big crops getting bigger for both corn and soybeans. Yesterday afternoon (September 17) Dec corn futures closed at \$3.36; Nov soybeans at \$9.50; and Dec SRW wheat at \$4.67 per bushel.

### **Market Strategy**

This time of year, with harvest just beginning on the Eastern Shore, can be likened to no man's land when it comes to making marketing decisions. It has been well documented that the corn market is reflecting a carry as depicted by the spreads between the nearby and the more distant futures contract months (Dec '09 at \$3.36; Mar '10 at \$3.49; May '10 at \$3.58; and July '10 at \$3.67 per bushel). Many analysts are of the firm opinion that it will pay to store unpriced corn and to sell the carry. Selling the carry means that one would have to either hedge the stored corn in the futures market; buy put options against the stored corn; or sell a forward contract in the cash market in order to capture the carry as well as any potential basis gain.

Another alternative that may be worth considering for some would be to sell calls against the stored corn. If exercised, the call position would result in a short futures position, providing downside price protection at the chosen strike price. If not exercised, then the call seller would keep the initial premium received when selling the call, currently valued at 19 cents per bushel for a July '10 call option with a \$4.40 strike price. Obviously, if not exercised then any stored corn covered by the call option would be open to downside price risk exceeding the 19 cent per bushel premium that the call seller receives for selling or writing the \$4.40 call. Purchasing call options also limits upside price potential above the \$4.40 strike price. Therefore, selling calls against stored grain is best used when the underlying futures contract is not expected to rise much above the initial strike price of the call option. Calendar-wise it is too early to be making said decision, however, selling calls is currently being mentioned in the media due to the current cost of the put option. If one were to opt to buy a July '10 \$4.40 strike price put option today it would cost 91 cents per bushel [ $\$4.40$  strike price - .91 premium cost + .25 over basis (estimated) - .01 commission cost = \$3.73 MSP]. Not a very viable option by many marketers standards at the present time due to the premium cost. As we get deeper into harvest and near the end of the calendar year this alternative could become more viable. Buying put options against stored grain does give downside price protection by locking in the minimum selling price (MSP) while leaving the option buyer open to upside price potential in excess of the premium paid.

Grain marketers can also capture the carry by taking a forward cash contract for some future month of delivery (Jan '10; May '10; Mar '10; or July '10). For example, a July forward cash contract can currently be taken at 35 over or \$4.02 per bushel. Effectively, one is locking in downside price protection, any price below \$4.02, while giving up upside potential, any price move exceeding the \$4.02 per bushel contract price. Bear in mind that this is a good way to capture the carry when the opportunity arises.

The carry in the soybean market is currently flat (Nov '09 at \$9.50; Jan '10 at \$9.55; Mar '10 at \$9.58; May '10 at \$9.56; and July '10 at \$9.58 per bushel). Earlier this summer we were looking at an inverse carrying charge in soybeans. The indicator one gets at this point in time is that storing soybeans is not likely to pay.

Other factors worth noting: indicated carries in the futures market do not always materialize. However, the stocks-to-use ratios reflected in corn and soybeans would seem to indicate that a rise in corn prices and a drop in soybean prices could occur over time. Currently, the ratio for U.S. corn is at 12.6%. Currently, the U.S. is the main supplier of corn and soybeans to the world market. That will change when the Southern Hemisphere harvest begins, after the turn of the year. The world stocks-to-use ratio for '09/'10 marketing year soybeans is currently at 21.8%.

For technical assistance on making grain marketing decisions contact Carl L. German, Extension Crops Marketing Specialist.

## Announcements

### 2009 WREC Pumpkin and Sweet Corn Twilight Meeting

Tuesday, September 22, 2009 4:30-7:00 p.m.  
Wye Research and Education Center  
211 Farm Lane, Queenstown, MD  
(signs will be posted)

Please join University of Maryland Specialists Jerry Brust, Bryan Butler, Galen Dively, and Mike Newell for review and discussion of current field research and grower concerns. Participants can view a replicated trial of 30 pumpkin varieties, plus see and taste 7 "Bt" sweet corn varieties.

A light dinner fare will be provided. No pre-registration is required.

For additional information, contact Mike Newell @ [mnewell@umd.edu](mailto:mnewell@umd.edu) or (410) 827-7388; <http://www.wrec.umd.edu>.

If special assistance is required to attend this meeting, please contact Debby Dant @ (410) 827-8056 by September 15, 2009.

### **Pole Lima Breeding Line Evaluation**

Thursday, September 24, 2009 5:30-7:00 p.m.  
Carvel Research and Education Center  
16483 County Seat Hwy.  
Georgetown, DE 19947

Attention Pole Lima Bean Enthusiasts!

Come help to evaluate the pole lima varieties and breeding lines being tested at the Georgetown research farm. Lines to look at include twelve varieties, thirteen hybrids and four diverse populations developed from crosses.

Please contact Emmalea Ernest by Tuesday, September 22 if you plan to attend: (302) 856-7303 or [emmalea@udel.edu](mailto:emmalea@udel.edu).

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### **Equine Pasture Walk**

Tuesday, September 29, 2009 5:30-7:30 p.m.  
University of Delaware Webb Farm  
508 S. Chapel St., Newark, DE

Come and meet University of Delaware's new Equine Extension Specialist, Dr. Carissa Wickens. Learn about rotational grazing and management practices used on-farm at UD. Get help with decisions regarding pasture nutrient needs and the rising cost of fertilizers and amendments. Learn about NRCS programs available to help you and your farming operation.

Experts will be on hand from the University of Delaware and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to answer your questions!

This meeting is free and everyone interested in attending is welcome. Please bring a folding chair.

Nutrient management and CCA credits will be available.

Please preregister by September 25. To register, request more information or if you require special needs assistance for this meeting, please call our office at (302) 831-2506.

See you there!  
Anna Stoops, New Castle County Ag. Extension Agent

### **2009 Mid-Atlantic Grass-Finished Livestock Conference: "Merging the Art and Science of Grass Finishing"**

Friday, October 23 and Saturday, October 24  
Holiday Inn Conference Center  
Staunton, VA

#### **Topics Covered**

Forage Systems for Grass Finishing  
Alternative Marketing Outlets  
Small-Scale Processing Facilities  
Healthy Grazing Systems  
Supplementation in Pasture Finishing  
Factors Affecting Meat Quality  
Genetics for Grass Finishing  
Meat Cutting and Cooking Demo

Early registration is \$200, and must be postmarked by September 15, 2009.

*Brochure and registration information is available here: <http://www.rec.udel.edu/update09/grassfinished.pdf> or contact Margaret Kenny at (434) 292-5331 or [makenny@vt.edu](mailto:makenny@vt.edu).*

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### **New Castle County Food Safety Training: Good Agricultural Practices, Good Handling Practices for Produce Growers, Packers and Shippers**

Keeping Food Safe is a priority for Delaware growers, packers, retailers and consumers. Food safety good agricultural practices (GAPs) and good handling practices (GHPs) are important to ensuring food and worker safety. These trainings will assist the industry in better understanding how to implement GAPs/GHP in their operations in an efficient and timely manner. The training programs are designed for the Delaware Agriculture audiences.

Who Should Come?

- Fresh market vegetable growers (small or large)
- Growers with packing operations, growers that ship (local, regional)
- Watermelon/vine crop growers, potato growers, sweet corn growers, leafy greens/cabbage growers, pepper growers, strawberry growers

- Processing growers that ship some fresh market product (examples: spinach, peppers, snap beans, fresh pack limas)

- Growers who are selling wholesale to restaurants; supermarkets, food service companies; and institutions such as schools, hospitals, retirement homes, prisons and businesses with full cafeteria services

- Growers that sell directly to the public at farm stands and farmers markets.

- Extension agents and specialists, Agency personnel

- Consultants and field personnel that work with produce growers

### Upcoming Programs:

#### **On-Farm Delaware Food Safety Training for Small Produce Growers- Level I certification GAPs/GHPs**

Tuesday, November 10 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.  
Filasky's Produce 1343 Bunker Hill Road,  
Middletown, DE

Lunch will be provided. Tour local farm operation and learn about designing and implementing GAPs/GHPs for your farm.

After attending this session, growers will receive a Level 1 Produce Food Safety Certification

#### **GAPs/GHPs for Packers and Shippers, Farm Food Safety Plans and Third Party Audits**

Monday, November 16, 2009 9 a.m. – 1 p.m.  
Site to be determined

Lunch will be provided.

#### **Optional: Food Safety Plan writing segment**

November 16, 2009 - from 2 pm to 5 pm at New Castle County Cooperative Extension – 461 Wyoming Rd, Newark, DE 19716. Develop a Farm Food Safety Plan and learn about third-party food safety audits and how to be prepared.

After attending this session, growers will receive a Level 2 Produce Food Safety Certification

*Call 302-831-2506 to for more information or to register today!*

*Funding to support this initiatives has been provided by the Delaware Department of Agriculture and the Northeast Center for Risk Management and Education.*

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

November 17 – 19, 2009

Princess Royale Hotel and Conference Center  
Ocean City, MD

### **About the School**

The Mid-Atlantic Crop Management School offers a 2 ½ day format with a variety of breakout sessions. Individuals needing training in soil and water, nutrient management, crop management and pest management can create their own schedule by choosing from 5 program options offered each hour. Emphasis is placed on new and advanced information with group discussion and interaction encouraged.

### **Who Should Attend**

This school is designed for anyone interested in crop management issues, including:

- agronomists
- crop consultants
- extension educators
- farmers and farm managers
- pesticide dealers, distributors, and applicators
- seed and agrichemical company representatives
- soil conservationists
- state department of agriculture personnel

The early registration deadline is October 16, 2009. Go to [www.md crops.umd.edu](http://www.md crops.umd.edu) for session schedules and registration information.

If you have questions, please contact Dr. Bob Kratochvil at (301) 405-6241 or [rkratoch@umd.edu](mailto:rkratoch@umd.edu).

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## **Delaware Agriculture Week**

Monday, January 18 – Saturday, January 23, 2010

The University of Delaware Cooperative Extension, Delaware State University Cooperative Extension and the Delaware Department of Agriculture are again cooperating to organize a week of agricultural-related events.

The following General Agenda outlines the various meetings and events that are planned and their approximate times. Most will take place at the Delaware State Fairgrounds. The associated trade show will take place in the Dover Building from Tuesday January 19<sup>th</sup> to Thursday January 21<sup>st</sup>.

A special Friends of Agriculture Breakfast with Michael Scuse, USDA Deputy Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services on Friday, January 15 at the Harrington Fire Hall will kick off Ag Week.

The detailed session agendas will be available online by November 25<sup>th</sup> and the completed program will be mailed out in December. Delaware and Maryland Pesticide Recertification credits, Nutrient Management credits and CCA credits will be offered.

Check the website for updates:  
<http://www.rec.udel.edu/AgWeek/home.htm>

## Ag Week General Agenda

### Monday, January 18

#### Turf Workshop

State Fairgrounds – 1 to 4 PM

#### Grain Marketing Strategies

State Fairgrounds – 1 PM to 4 PM

#### Fruit Session

State Fairgrounds - 6 to 9 PM

#### Hay and Pasture Evening Session

State Fairgrounds - 6 to 9 PM

### Tuesday, January 19

#### Fruit & Vegetable Growers Assn. of Delaware Annual Meeting

State Fairgrounds

- *General Session – 9 AM to Noon*
- *Fresh Market/Vine Crops – 1:30 to 4:30 PM*

#### Fruit & Vegetable Growers Assn. Banquet

Harrington Fire Hall – 6 PM

#### Hay and Pasture Day-Time Sessions

State Fairgrounds - 9 AM to 4:30 PM

#### Equine Pasture & Nutrient Management Session

State Fairgrounds - 6 to 9 PM

#### Small Ruminant Session

State Fairgrounds - 6 to 9 PM

### Wednesday, January 20

#### Fruit & Vegetable Growers Assn. of Delaware Annual Meeting

State Fairgrounds

- *Processing Crops Session - 9 AM to Noon*

#### Direct Marketing Session

State Fairgrounds – 9 AM to Noon

#### Poultry Nutrient Management

Carvel REC, Georgetown – 9 AM to Noon

#### Irrigation Management Session

State Fairgrounds – 1:30 to 4:30 PM

#### Poultry Nutrient Management

State Fairgrounds - 6 to 9 PM

#### Small Flock Poultry

State Fairgrounds - 6 to 9 PM

#### Beef Session

State Fairgrounds - 6 to 9 PM

### Thursday, January 21

#### Agronomy/Soybean Sessions

State Fairgrounds - 9 AM to 3 PM

#### Pollination Session

State Fairgrounds – 9 AM - Noon

#### Greenhouse IPM Session

State Fairgrounds – 9 AM to Noon

#### Ag Industry Dinner

Modern Maturity Center

### Saturday, January 23

#### Delaware Organic Growers Association

Paradee Center, Dover - 9 AM to 4 PM

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## Annie's Project in Maryland and Delaware: Risk Management Education for Farm Women

### About Annie's Project

Annie was a woman who grew up in a small town in Northern Illinois. Her goal was to marry a farmer and she did. Annie spent her lifetime learning how to be an involved business partner with her farm husband. Together they did great things, but it wasn't easy. This is Annie's Project – to take her experiences and share them with farm women living and working in a complex business.

### Objectives

Annie's project is designed to empower farm women

to manage information systems used in critical decision-making processes and to build local networks throughout the state. The target audience is farm women with a passion for business and involvement in the farm operation.

Project Topics cover the five areas of Risk Management: Production, Market, Financial, Legal Risk, Human Resources.

This includes topics such as estate planning, farm insurance, crop insurance, marketing, business planning, two evenings in the computer lab using Excel and QuickBooks and much more!

#### Dates

Wednesdays 6-9 p.m.	
01/27/10	02/24/10
02/03/10	03/03/10
02/10/10	03/10/10
02/17/10	03/17/10

#### Locations

- Anne Arundel Economic Development Corporation, Annapolis, MD
- Carroll Community College, Westminster, MD
- Cecil County Extension Office, Elkton, MD
- Chesapeake College, Wye Mills, MD
- Garret College, McHenry, MD
- New Castle County Extension Office, Newark, DE
- SMECO Auditorium, Hughesville, MD
- Carvel Research & Education Center, Georgetown, DE
- Washington County Extension Office, Boonsboro, MD

For registration information contact Jenny Rhodes [jrhodes@umd.edu](mailto:jrhodes@umd.edu) (410) 758-0166 or Shannon Dill [sdill@umd.edu](mailto:sdill@umd.edu) (410) 822-1244. Or check the website at [www.anniesproject.umd.edu](http://www.anniesproject.umd.edu).

Funding for this project was provided by the Northeast Center for Risk Management Education, the USDA Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service.

## 2010 Regional Women in Ag Conference

February 16 & 17, 2010

Dover Downs Hotel and Conference Center  
Dover, DE

Go to

<http://ag.udel.edu/extension/kent/womeninag.htm> for more information or contact Laurie Wolinski at [lgw@udel.edu](mailto:lgw@udel.edu).

## Weather Summary

Carvel Research and Education Center Georgetown, DE

Week of September 10 to September 16, 2009

Readings Taken from Midnight to Midnight

#### Rainfall:

0.93 inch: September 10

1.90 inch: September 11

#### Air Temperature:

Highs ranged from 82°F on September 15 to 64°F on September 11.

Lows ranged from 66°F on September 16 to 57°F on September 14.

#### Soil Temperature:

70.0°F average

Additional Delaware weather data is available at [http://www.deos.udel.edu/agirrigation\\_retrieval.html](http://www.deos.udel.edu/agirrigation_retrieval.html) and <http://www.rec.udel.edu/TopLevel/Weather.htm>

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