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I Don't Feel Tardy

I must apologize for the lateness of this newsletter. Many other things have taken my time and energies over the past couple of months — including blueberries! As you know the season started off with some cold injury, a prolonged dry spell, and now some rain. Overall it looks like harvests will again be on the short side, with much of the southern high-bush crop being lost along with some of the early rabbiteye varieties. The mid and late season rabbiteye looks good so far. This summer will be very busy for everyone, but I hope to have the next newsletter out sooner. As always please let me know if you have any comments, questions, or concerns.

Blueberry Jubilee 2022

Eric T. Stafne, Fruit Extension Specialist, MSU-ES

The 2022 Blueberry Jubilee in Poplarville is on for this year. It will take place on June 11. If you are interested in participating as a vendor let me know ASAP. This year we have two methods to pay: via PayPal or it can still be done the usual way (check). The deadline to register is June 3 if you are sending a check. If you are paying via PayPal the deadline is June 7. The blueberry jubilee in Poplarville is a good way to interact with consumers — and they all love blueberries!

Cottony Scale on Blueberry

Bill Cline — Extension Specialist, North Carolina State University

Cottony Scale (*Pulvinaria* sp./spp.) has been observed again this Spring on several commercial blueberry farms in southeastern NC. The insect is very difficult to see in winter but becomes highly visible in late April when egg-laying occurs and the females produce white egg sacs. The following images and quotes are from an image-only sample I sent to the NC State Plant Disease and Insect Clinic in 2021. The pest was identified by entomologist Matt Bertone, with additional comments on control measures from Hannah Burrack. Thank you, Matt and Hannah!

From Matt Bertone: This is one of the cottony *Pulvinaria*-type scales, a type of soft scale (Coccidae). There are a few species that will feed on *Vaccinium*, including more specific *Pulvinaria ericicola* and the polyphagous *Pulvinaria floccifera*. This seems a little darker than *P. floccifera*, but I have not identified *P. ericicola* before to know that it's that species. Regardless, they are commonly seen this time of year when the females produce their long egg sacs filled with eggs and both species should respond to similar treatments.

From Hannah Burrack: In general, we get the best control of scale insects with dormant season oil treatments rather than in-season contact insecticides. This is because coverage is better without foliage, and oils suffocate scale insects as they coat them. There would need to be crawlers present for an in-season foliar insecticide to have real efficacy against scale, and that is hard to effectively time without intense monitoring. If growers are truly interested in making an in-season application, a material with some systemic activity would be a better choice than malathion. Movento is a newer, locally systemic material that is applied as a foliar treatment in blueberries can be used post-harvest and is effective against scale insects in other systems. This would be a better choice than malathion for a post-harvest treatment in my opinion.

Read more at: <https://blueberries.ces.ncsu.edu/2022/05/cottony-scale-on-blueberry/>



USDA to Provide Approximately \$6 Billion to Commodity and Specialty Crop Producers Impacted by 2020 and 2021 Natural Disasters

Contact:
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First Wave of Payments Based on Crop Insurance Data

WASHINGTON, May 16, 2022 – The U. S Department of Agriculture (USDA) today announced that commodity and specialty crop producers impacted by natural disaster events in 2020 and 2021 will soon begin receiving emergency relief payments totaling approximately \$6 billion through the Farm Service Agency’s (FSA) new Emergency Relief Program (ERP) to offset crop yield and value losses.

“For over two years, farmers and ranchers across the country have been hard hit by an ongoing pandemic coupled with more frequent and catastrophic natural disasters,” said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. “As the agriculture industry deals with new challenges and stressors, we at USDA look for opportunities to inject financial support back into the rural economy through direct payments to producers who bear the brunt of circumstances beyond their control. These emergency relief payments will help offset the significant crop losses due to major weather events in 2020 and 2021 and help ensure farming operations are viable this crop year, into the next growing season and beyond.”

Background

On September 30, 2021, President Biden signed into law the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 117-43), which includes \$10 billion in assistance to agricultural producers impacted by wildfires, droughts, hurricanes, winter storms, and other eligible disasters experienced during calendar years 2020 and 2021. FSA recently made payments to ranchers impacted by drought and wildfire through the first phase of the Emergency Livestock Relief Program (ELRP). ERP is another relief component of the Act.

For impacted producers, existing Federal Crop Insurance or Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) data is the basis for calculating initial payments. USDA estimates that phase one ERP benefits will reach more than 220,000 producers who received indemnities for losses covered by federal crop insurance and more than 4,000 producers who obtained NAP coverage for 2020 and 2021 crop losses.

ERP Eligibility – Phase One

ERP covers losses to crops, trees, bushes, and vines due to a qualifying natural disaster event in calendar years 2020 and 2021. Eligible crops include all crops for which crop insurance or NAP coverage was available, except for crops intended for grazing. Qualifying natural disaster events include wildfires, hurricanes, floods, derechos, excessive heat, winter storms, freeze (including a polar vortex), smoke exposure, excessive moisture, qualifying drought, and related conditions.

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USDA Payments, cont.

For drought, ERP assistance is available if any area within the county in which the loss occurred was rated by the U.S. Drought Monitor as having a:

D2 (severe drought) for eight consecutive weeks; or

D3 (extreme drought) or higher level of drought intensity.

Lists of 2020 and 2021 drought counties eligible for ERP is available on the emergency relief website.

To streamline and simplify the delivery of ERP phase one benefits, FSA will send pre-filled application forms to producers where crop insurance and NAP data are already on file. This form includes eligibility requirements, outlines the application process and provides ERP payment calculations. Producers will receive a separate application form for each program year in which an eligible loss occurred. Receipt of a pre-filled application is not confirmation that a producer is eligible to receive an ERP phase one payment.

Additionally, producers must have the following forms on file with FSA within 60 days of the ERP phase one deadline, which will later be announced by FSA's Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs:

Form AD-2047, Customer Data Worksheet.

Form CCC-902, Farm Operating Plan for an individual or legal entity.

Form CCC-901, Member Information for Legal Entities (if applicable).

Form FSA-510, Request for an Exception to the \$125,000 Payment Limitation for Certain Programs (if applicable).

Form CCC-860, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification, if applicable, for the 2021 program year.

A highly erodible land conservation (sometimes referred to as HELC) and wetland conservation certification (Form AD-1026 Highly Erodible Land Conservation (HELC) and Wetland Conservation (WC) Certification) for the ERP producer and applicable affiliates.

Most producers, especially those who have previously participated in FSA programs, will likely have these required forms on file. However, those who are uncertain or want to confirm the status of their forms can contact their local FSA county office.

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USDA Payments, cont.

ERP Payment Calculations – Phase One

For crops covered by crop insurance, the ERP phase one payment calculation for a crop and unit will depend on the type and level of coverage obtained by the producer. Each calculation will use an ERP factor based on the producer's level of crop insurance or NAP coverage.

Crop Insurance – the ERP factor is 75% to 95% depending on the level of coverage ranging from catastrophic to at least 80% coverage.

NAP – the ERP factor is 75% to 95% depending on the level of coverage ranging from catastrophic to 65% coverage.

Full ERP payment calculation factor tables are available on the emergency relief website and in the program fact sheet.

Applying ERP factors ensures that payments to producers do not exceed available funding and that cumulative payments do not exceed 90% of losses for all producers as required by the Act.

Also, there will be certain payment calculation considerations for area plans under crop insurance policies.

The ERP payment percentage for historically underserved producers, including beginning, limited resource, socially disadvantaged, and veteran farmers and ranchers will be increased by 15% of the calculated payment for crops having insurance coverage or NAP.

To qualify for the higher payment percentage, eligible producers must have a CCC-860, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification, form on file with FSA for the 2021 program year.

Because the amount of loss due to a qualifying disaster event in calendar years 2020 and 2021 cannot be separated from the amount of loss caused by other eligible causes of loss as defined by the applicable crop insurance or NAP policy, the ERP phase one payment will be calculated based on the producer's loss due to all eligible causes of loss.

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USDA Payments, cont.

Future Insurance Coverage Requirements

All producers who receive ERP phase one payments, including those receiving a payment based on crop, tree, bush, or vine insurance policies, are statutorily required to purchase crop insurance, or NAP coverage where crop insurance is not available, for the next two available crop years, as determined by the Secretary. Participants must obtain crop insurance or NAP, as may be applicable:

At a coverage level equal to or greater than 60% for insurable crops; or

At the catastrophic level or higher for NAP crops.

Coverage requirements will be determined from the date a producer receives an ERP payment and may vary depending on the timing and availability of crop insurance or NAP for a producer's particular crops. The final crop year to purchase crop insurance or NAP coverage to meet the second year of coverage for this requirement is the 2026 crop year.

Emergency Relief – Phase Two (Crop and Livestock Producers)

Today's announcement is only phase one of relief for commodity and specialty crop producers. Making the initial payments using existing safety net and risk management data will both speed implementation and further encourage participation in these permanent programs, such as Federal crop insurance, as Congress intended.

The second phase of both ERP and ELRP programs will fill gaps and cover producers who did not participate in or receive payments through the existing programs that are being leveraged for phase one implementation. When phase one payment processing is complete, the remaining funds will be used to cover gaps identified under phase two.

Through proactive communication and outreach, USDA will keep producers and stakeholders informed as program details are made available. More information on ERP can be found in the Notice of Funding Availability.

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USDA Payments, cont.

Additional Commodity Loss Assistance

The Milk Loss Program and On-Farm Stored Commodity Loss Program are also funded through the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act and will be announced in a future rule in the Federal Register.

More Information

Additional USDA disaster assistance information can be found on farmers.gov, including the Disaster Assistance Discovery Tool, Disaster Assistance-at-a-Glance fact sheet, and Farm Loan Discovery Tool. For FSA and Natural Resources Conservation Service programs, producers should contact their local USDA Service Center. For assistance with a crop insurance claim, producers and landowners should contact their crop insurance agent.

USDA touches the lives of all Americans each day in so many positive ways. Under the Biden-Harris Administration, USDA is transforming America's food system with a greater focus on more resilient local and regional food production, fairer markets for all producers, ensuring access to safe, healthy and nutritious food in all communities, building new markets and streams of income for farmers and producers using climate smart food and forestry practices, making historic investments in infrastructure and clean energy capabilities in rural America, and committing to equity across the Department by removing systemic barriers and building a workforce more representative of America. To learn more, visit usda.gov.

The original text of this can be found on the FSA USDA website:

<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/news-room/news-releases/2022/usda-to-provide-approximately-6-billion-to-commodity-and-specialty-crop-producers-impacted-by-2020-and-2021-natural-disasters>



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USDA-ARS Returns

Eric T. Stafne, Fruit Extension Specialist MSU-ES

The USDA-ARS returned to their offices in April. Unfortunately, there was not enough time to plan for a field day. I hope that year will allow us to do it again. Once I get word that a field day may be possible in the future, I will put an update in this newsletter or send an email to everyone.



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