

# Heat Tolerance Strategies in (Vegetable) Crop Production

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A satellite map of the Eastern United States, showing the Atlantic coastline. A white arrow points to the state of Delaware, which is located on the Delmarva Peninsula. The surrounding areas include Maryland to the west, Virginia to the southwest, and North Carolina to the south. The Atlantic Ocean is visible to the east.

**← Delaware**

**Sandy soil (sandy loams and loamy sands)**

**Hot, humid summer weather**

**Vegetables almost entirely irrigated**



# Heat Stress Effects

Heat stress causes yield and quality problems in vegetables.





# Heat Tolerance Differences Between Crops

## Cool Season Crops

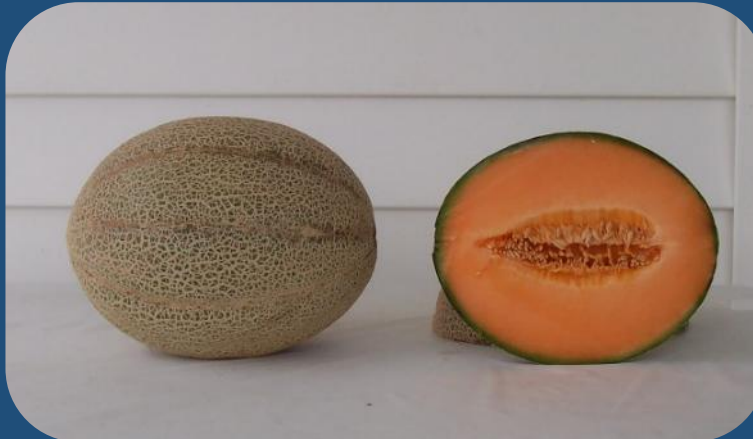


*Images by E Ernest*



# Heat Tolerance Differences Between Crops

## Warm Season Crops





# Heat Tolerance Differences Between Crops

## Crops with Potential for Improved Heat Tolerance



# Heat and Drought Stress Interact

## Heat Stress & Drought Stress

- Often occur together
- Heat stress exacerbates drought stress and vice versa
- Physiological effects of heat and drought are distinct

### Drought Stress

- Primary physiological effect is decrease in photosynthesis resulting from stomates closing

### Heat Stress

- Primary physiological effects are membrane disruption and protein denaturation

## Synergistic Effect of Drought on Heat Stress

Drought stressed plants close stomates to reduce water loss  
Closed stomates → decreased evapotranspiration  
Decreased evapotranspiration → higher leaf temperatures  
Higher leaf temperatures → increased heat stress

## Synergistic Effect of Heat on Drought Stress

High temperatures → high rate of evapotranspiration  
Increased evapotranspiration → higher water use by plant  
Higher water used by plant → increased chance for plant water deficit

**Irrigation can solve the problem of drought stress;**

**however it can only mitigate the problem of heat stress.**



## Heat Stress Effects on Broccoli



Temperatures above 86°F during early head formation causes uneven floret development and “rough” heads.



*Images by E Ernest*



## Heat Stress Tolerant Broccoli



**Eastern Crown**  
*Sakata*



**Millennium**  
*Sakata*

*Also:* **BC1764, Lieutenant, Imperial,  
Emerald Crown**



## Heat Stress Effects on Cauliflower



High temperatures (mid to upper 80s) during head formation and growth cause purpling, ricing, fuzziness or leafiness.



*Images by E Ernest*



# Successful Spring Varieties 2020

**Bishop** 64 days

*Rijk Zwaan*

87% Marketable



**Bermeo** 62 days

*Bejo*

80% Marketable



**Denali** 67 days

*Rijk Zwaan*

73% Marketable



*Also:* **Aquarius, Minuteman**

*Images by E Ernest*



# Heat Stress Effects on Lettuce



- > High soil temperatures (>80°F) inhibit germination.
- > During growth, high temperatures (>80°F) cause bolting and bitterness.

*Images by E Ernest*



# Heat Tolerant Lettuce Varieties



**Baja**  
Green Butterhead  
Adaptive Seeds



**Muir**  
Green Batavia  
Various Suppliers



**Kalura**  
Romaine  
Various Suppliers



**Chalupa**  
Romaine  
Johnny's Seeds



**Hanson Red**  
Red Batavia  
Adaptive Seeds



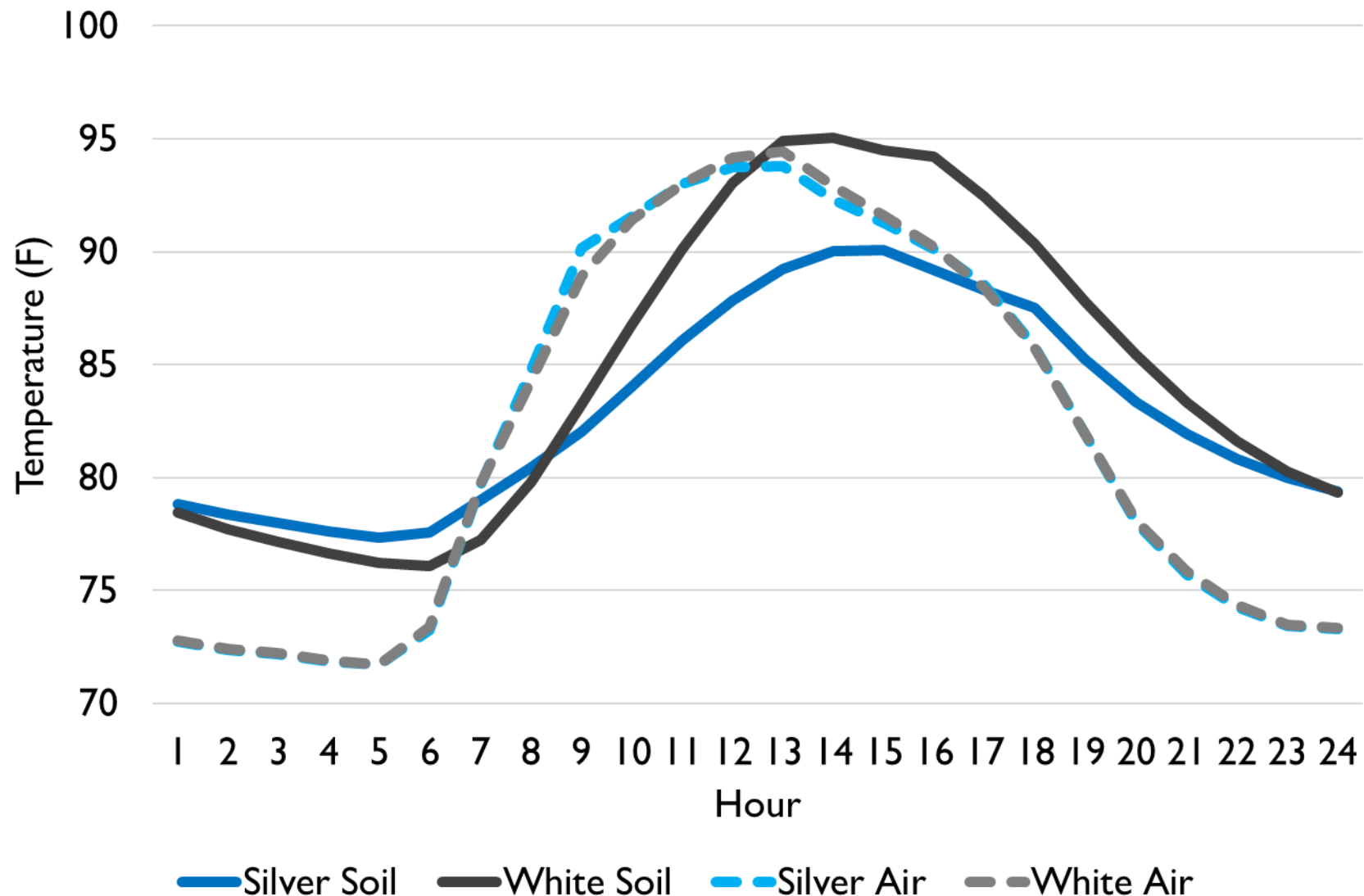
# Combining Heat Stress Management Practices

Shade Cloth + HT Varieties (High Tunnel)  
or  
HT Varieties + White/Reflective Mulch





# Mulch Color Temperature Effects in 2025 Lettuce Trials



## 2025 Temperature Summary

3 loggers per treatment  
27 days (Jun 25 to Jul 22)  
Logging @ 10-minute intervals

Each hour average is the average of  
486 datapoints (3 x 27 x 6)

*Silver mulch had 5 °F lower  
temperatures at mid day but  
slightly warmer early  
morning temperatures.*



# Heat Stress Effects on Sweet Corn



Leaf scald caused by high temperatures.

> Heat susceptible growth stages:  
pollination to harvest



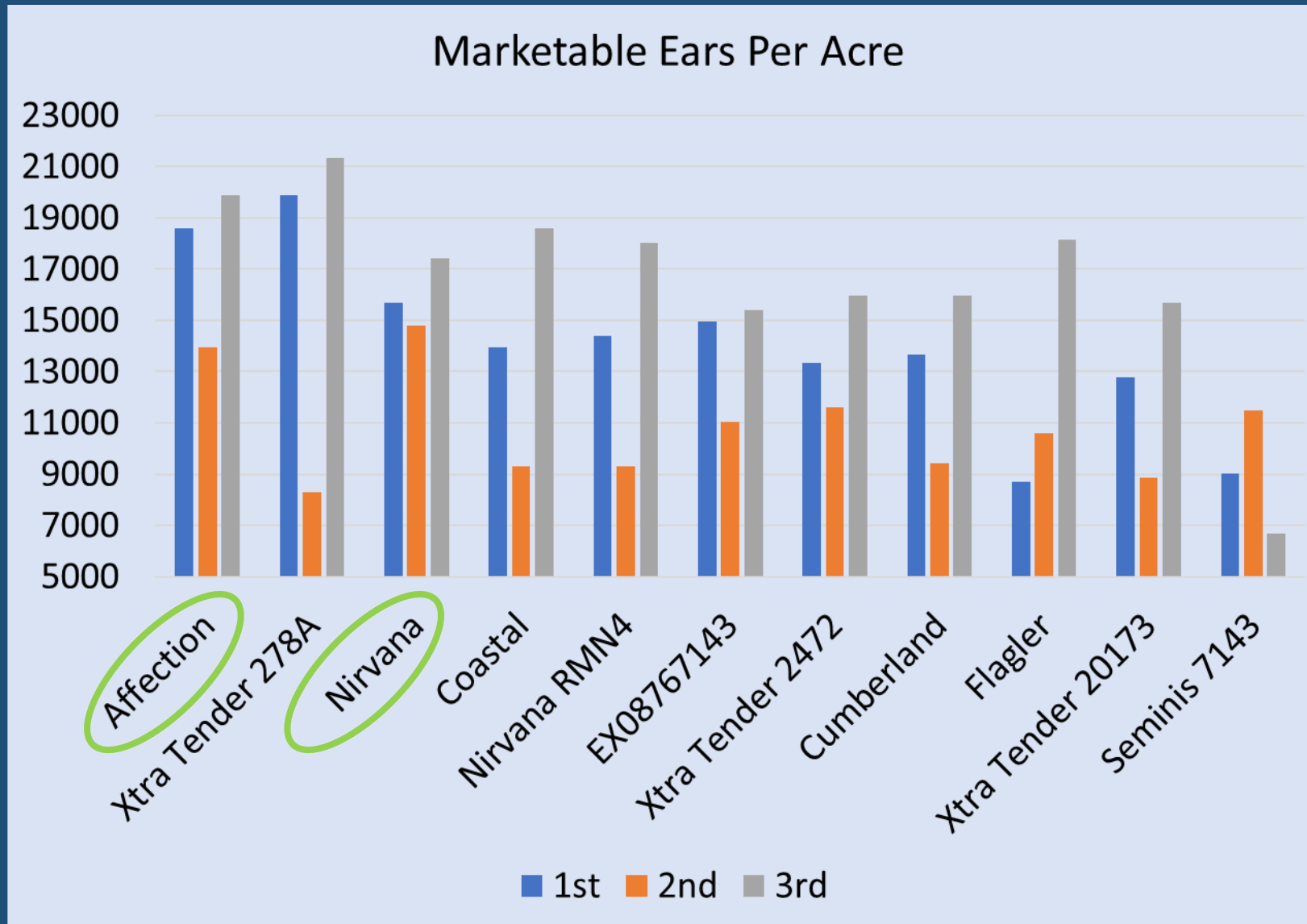
Reduced ear diameter and poor tip fill.



*Images by E Ernest*



# Bicolor Supersweet Corn Trials in 2019





# Heat Tolerant Sweet Corn Varieties

Bicolor Supersweet



**Affection**

White se



**Whiteout**



**Nirvana**



**Mattapoisette**



# Heat Tolerant Sweet Corn Varieties

## White Supersweet



**White Lightning**



**Xtra Tender 378A**



**740I IMP**



**Endurance**



**XTH 3174**



**Seabright**



# Heat Stress Effects on Tomatoes



G Brust, University of Maryland

Flower Abortion; Low/No Fruit Set



G Brust

> Night temps >70°F inhibit pollination

*Images by Gerald Brust, University of Maryland*



# Heat Stress Effects on Tomatoes



Internal White Tissue



Yellow Shoulders Ripening Disorder

> High temps during fruit development cause ripening disorders

> Ripening disorders also related to potassium status of fruit and impacted by root health



# Heat Tolerant Tomato Varieties



**STM2255**



**Red Bounty**

**High Yield  
&  
Low White Tissue Incidence**



**Grand Marshall**



**Red Snapper**



**Red Mountain**

**High Yield**

*Images from seed suppliers*



# Heat Tolerant Tomato Varieties

		
Primo Red	Grand Marshall	Mountain Majesty
		
Dixie Red	Red Bounty	Red Mountain
		
Red Deuce	Bella Rosa	Mountain Merit
		
Scarlet Red	Camaro	Biltmore

*Images from Gordon Johnson, University of Delaware*



# Heat Stress Effects on Peppers

## Stem Girdling from Heat Necrosis



June 1, 2022



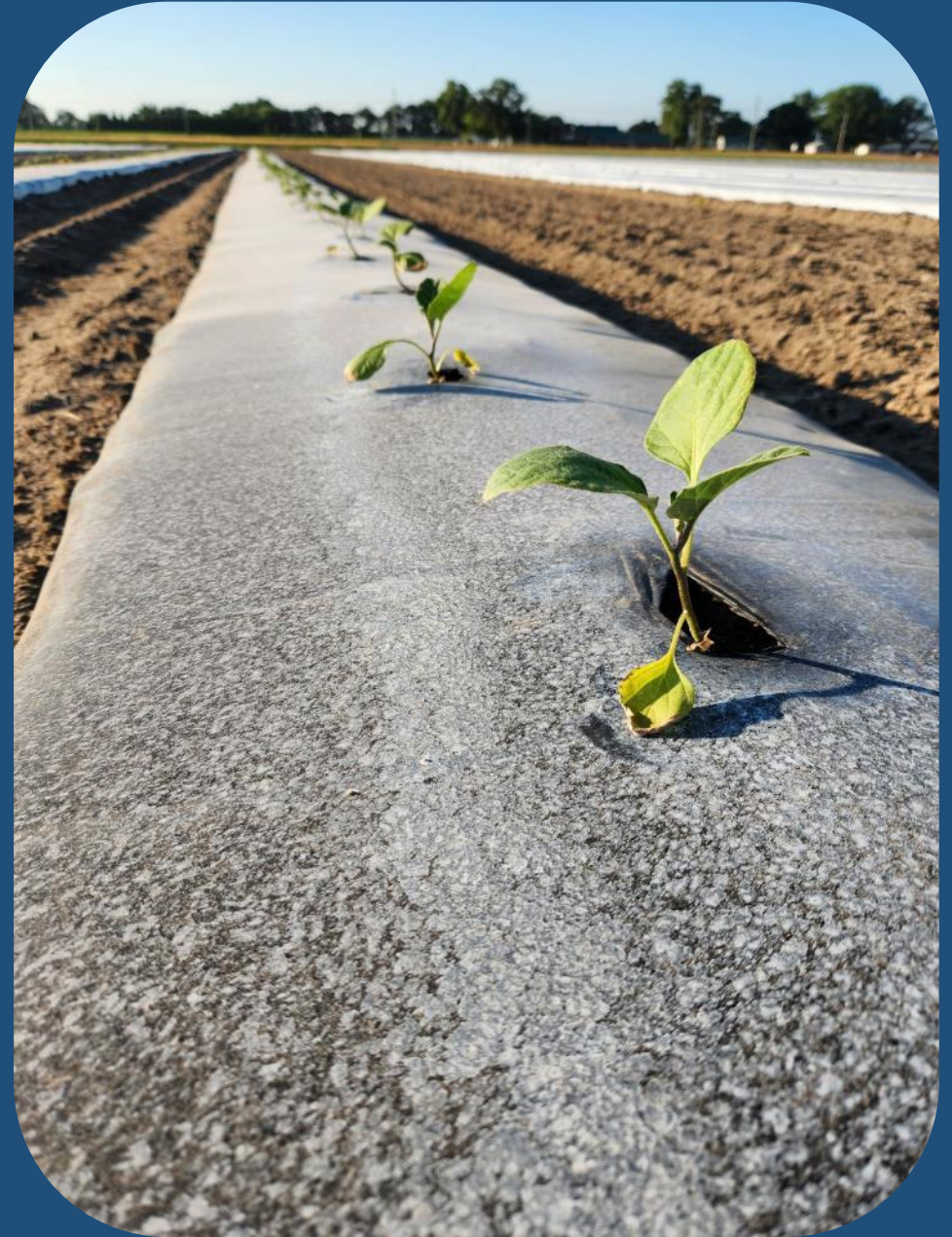
July 20, 2022



## Heat Stress Effects on Peppers

### Strategies to Combat Stem Girdling

- Irrigate
- Use larger cell size transplants 72s not 128s
- Plant on bare ground
- Use white plastic mulch
- Spray particle film on black mulch
- Apply shade cloth



*Image by E Ernest*



# Heat Stress Effects on Peppers

## Strategies to Combat Stem Girdling



**Unshaded Treatment Jul 20, 2022**



**Shaded Treatment Jul 20, 2022**



# Heat Stress Effects on Peppers

## Sunburn or Sunscald



**Photooxidative Sunburn = too much light**



**Sunburn Necrosis = too much heat**

**Skin temps exceeding 105-108°F in peppers**



# Heat Stress Effects on Peppers

## Strategies to Combat Sunscald & Sunburn

- Irrigate
- Stake plants
- Protect foliage from disease
- Apply particle film
- Apply shade cloth



*Image by E Ernest.*



# Heat Stress Effects on Snap Beans

Images by E Ernest

Hot night temperatures cause the biggest problems ( $>68^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

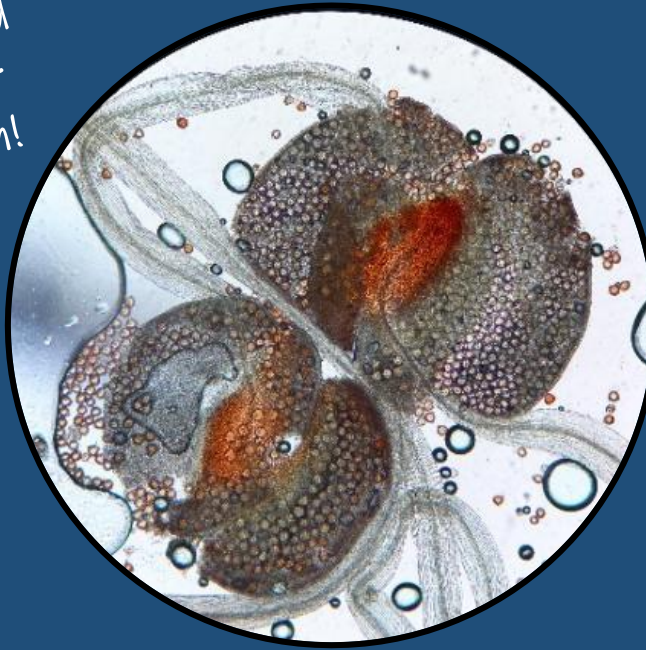
Flowers susceptible to heat damage in the bud stage (in the 10 days prior to opening).

Hot nights cause anther indehiscence (anthers do not open and release pollen).

Hot nights also reduce pollen quality.

Result  $\rightarrow$  fewer seeds per pod, misshapen pods, short pods, pod abortion, delayed harvest

*Heat stressed  
anthers don't  
release pollen!*



*Unstressed  
anthers  
release  
pollen when  
flowers  
open!*





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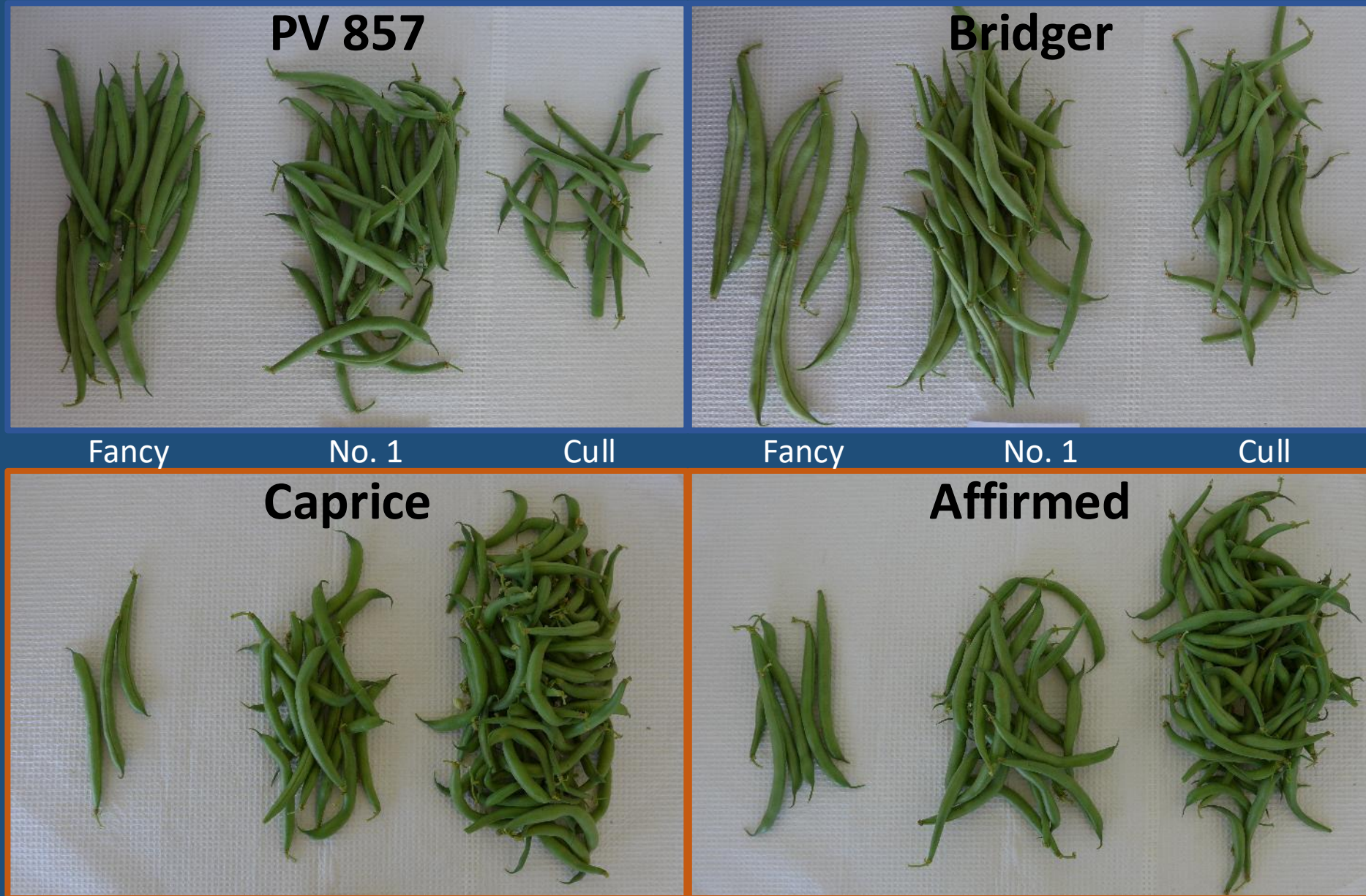
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# Heat Tolerant Varieties – Bush Beans



**PV 857** – Crites Seed

Sieve 3-4

Tried in 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021, 2023, 2024



**Greenback** – Syngenta

Sieve 3-4

Tried in 2023, 2024



**Raptor (PV 966)** – Crites Seed

Sieve 3-4

Tried in 2024, 2025



**PL 0008** – Pure Line

Sieve 4-5

Tried in 2021, 2024



# Heat Tolerant Varieties – Pole Beans

