Oneida County Scouting Report
May 1, 2015

Weather: For the week ending on April 26th

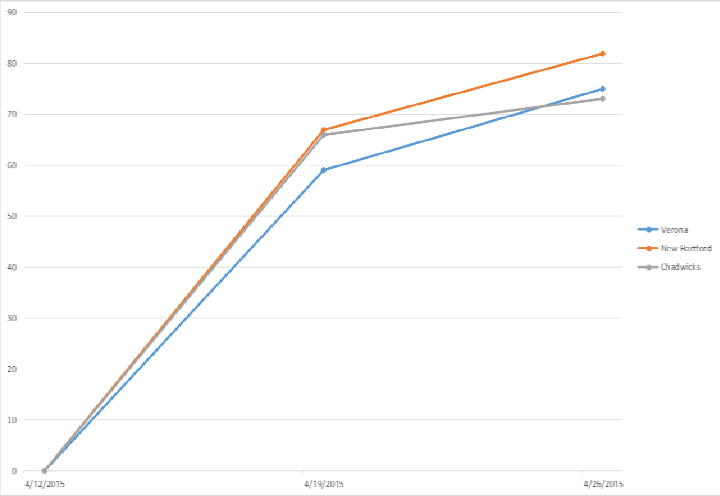
Running total of GDD,s base 48 starting April 13th as of the 26th of April for alfalfa weevil = 76
Rainfall was from 0.7 to 1.6" for the week ending on the 26th of April with several days of light rain preventing much field work.

Cropping activities: Local farms with liquid manure have been spreading select fields for about two weeks. Some fields have been tilled a few new seedings have been planted and I noticed a few fields that were zone-tilled and may have been planted to corn.

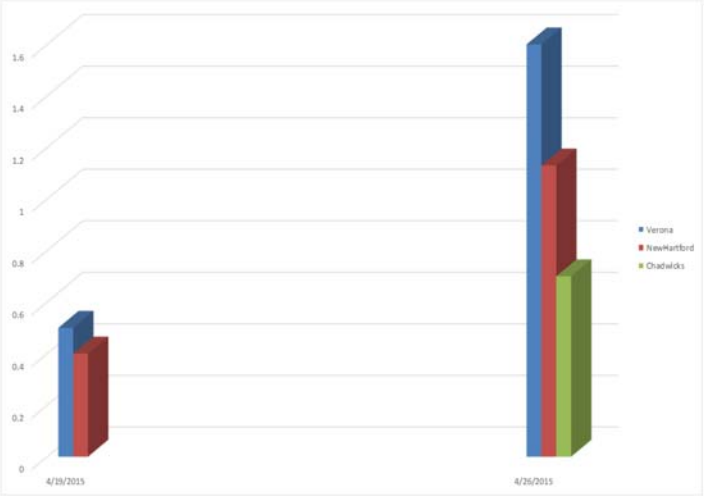
GDDs base 48F

Weekly Rainfall (inches)

GDDs base 48 F Oneida County 2015



Weekly rainfall (in) Oneida County 2015



Crop Conditions:

Hay

Only have car windshield observations at this point. Most area hay fields are green and growing at this point.

If you have grass fields that can be harvested mid May (well-drained) and you are interested in boosting grass hay yields and protein levels then you should be considering applying 100lbs of N/ac to these fields as soon as possible. The recommended blend is 50 lbs of ammonium sulfate combined with 200 lbs of urea /acre to supply the nitrogen and sulfur which will result in increased yield and protein levels.

You should make a quick sweep of alfalfa fields to check for frost heaving, brown rot and do an overall plant population check. Five crowns/ft2 is the minimum for optimal alfalfa hay production. If you have a lower population then this and lots of grass consider applying N to increase yields.

If you have 5 alfalfa crowns/ft2 you should consult soil test results to see if your stands need any phosphorus or potassium and on three year or older alfalfa stands that have not been soil tested you should consider taking a quick sample and checking the pH.

Only a few folks have been successful at preparing and planting new hay seedings this season on their better drained fields.

CCE Oneida County Hay Quality Project 2015
May 1st Report

Forage Quality: Each year you get another chance to put up high quality forage for your herd. The first cut of hay is a critical time period. Nearly half the hay on your land is harvested in that first cut putting greater weight on trying to harvest all that forage at peak quality for your livestock. At the time of writing this (5-14-14) we have had a cool wet April up until the last week which was warm and dry.

Goal NDF for grasses is 48-55, which means that these grass fields should be harvested when alfalfa in a neighboring field is 16-17" tall.

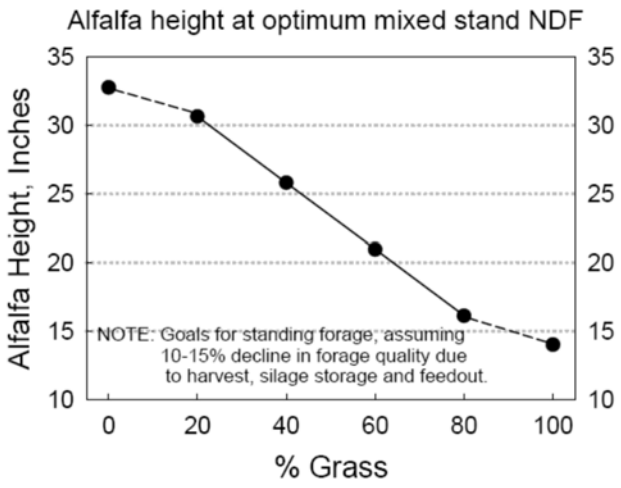
Goal NDF for clear alfalfa fields is 39-43, which means that these fields should be harvested when the tallest alfalfa plants are no more then 30" tall.

Mixed alfalfa grass stands ideal NDF are between these two and vary depending on the percent of grass in the stand. Jerry Cherney, Forage specialist at Cornell and field staff all around the state participated in 2 years of field sampling to develop a chart to help you use two factors: alfalfa height and % grass in your stand to identify the ideal time to harvest your individual fields. That information is contained in the chart below:

Oneida County field staff also obtain hay samples from 6 farms across Oneida county each Monday. These samples are analyzed by Dairyone and results are sent back to CCE that Wednesday. CCE shares this information by email with 90 local producers and agribusinesses on a weekly basis. This information is also posted to our website

Progressive dairy farms are checking heights of alfalfa in their hay fields on a weekly basis to help them track the development of the crop (hitting optimal quality) and determine the order in which fields should be harvested.

CCE staff will be starting to collect hay samples next week. Results of analyses will be posted every week until the second week in June.



Wheat

Local wheat growers have been on many of their wheat fields applying nitrogen and spinning on red clover seed. One local grower followed Donn Branton's advice and put spray bars on their sprayer to apply their N reducing volatilization losses. Some wheat growers are also trying his suggestion of putting a small amount of N at green up and putting the majority of the N down after tillering fueling grain production in favor of vegetation. If you have problems with cheat or bluegrass it is time to spray Osprey, must be applied before the first node is visible.

Below is a guide to help you decide whether to apply a foliar fungicide

Table 5.7.2. Scouting-based criteria for deciding on foliar fungicide applications to winter wheat.

Wheat Stage	When	Scouting Observations	Decision	
Stem elongation	early May	Adequate stand, vigorous plants	(NO)	Discontinue monitoring
			(YES)	Continue monitoring
Before flag leaf emergence	mid-May	Disease on any of top three leaves of at least 50% of main tillers	(NO)	Don't spray now; continue monitoring
			(YES)	Spray with efficacious fungicide from Table 5.7.1; continue monitoring
Head emergence	late May	Disease on either of top two leaves of at least 50% of main tillers; forecast of wet weather in next week	(NO)	Don't spray
			(YES)	Spray only with efficacious triazole product
Initiation of flowering	late May to early June	Moderate risk of Fusarium head blight development based on regional risk advisory, and/or significant foliar disease on top two leaves	(NO)	Don't spray
			(YES)	Spray only with efficacious triazole product

Some cereal leaf beetle is being identified in wheat fields in western NY along with a few spots of powdery mildew (in field depressions) Next week I will include a table of commonly used fungicides and their effectiveness on common diseases.

Corn

Field preparation has been very slow this season because of wet field conditions. I noted a few fields as I traveled through Augusta and Vernon where a farmer had zone tilled. I didn't see planter tracks so I don't think he had planted into the strips yet but that can be done very quickly.

There are a few unververth zone tillers in our county that are capable of preparing a seedbed that is 4 " deep by 12" wide to plant into. Growers that have used strip tillage like that pictured above have also seen no yield penalty and time and fuel savings.

The unververth zone tiller has an adjustable straight tine that is used to break up tillage pans. Most local growers set this tine at 11-13" depth which is enough to make a slice through the tillage pan allowing for drainage and deep root development.

Corn planting considerations:

- Seeding rate should be 35,700 seed/ac for silage 32,000-33,000 for grain
- Depth 1.75"- 2.00"
- Singulation- even space between seeds
- Speed 3-4 mph
- Check spacing on driveway, check depth in field
- All needed P and up to 30lbs N/ac in band at planting, not more than 80lbs of N+K in the band. Band located 2" to the side and 2" down from the seed.
- If applying all N at planting (not recommended) consider deeper placement 8" and nitrification inhibitor. Side dress of N reduces potential N losses and allows for changes of rate based on weather experienced up to application

Weed Control:

- Develop list of weeds found in each field
- Identify products / combinations that will control that set of weeds
- Always consider preemergent products as your best choice…reducing weed competition from the start
- Consider timing, price, rotation of chemical families, residual and succeeding crops and practicality when selecting herbicides
- Preemergence herbicides should be applied soon after planting
- Read the label and apply post emergence herbicides at recommended timing for the major weeds in the field

Russ Hahn has identified glyphosate resistant marestail from NYS in greenhouse trials with glyphosate at rates up to 8x recommended rate.

	PREEMERGENCE													POSTEMERGENCE												
	ATRAZINE	PRINCEP	CINCH DUAL II	OUTLOOK	WARRANT	PROWL	SHARPEN	CALLISTO	BICEP II PROWLATZ	LUMAX	ATRAZINE PROWL	INSTIGATE	KEYSTONE	STEADFSTATZBANVL	ACCENTQ	IMPACT	CLARITY BANVEL	STEADFASTQ	BEACON	AIM	BUCTRIL	YUKON	LAUDIS	RESOLVEQ	GLYPHOSATE	HALEX
BROADLEAF ANNUALS																										
Wild Buckwheat	E	G	P	P		F	G	P	E	E	E		E	E			E				G		F		E	E
Common Lambsquarter	E	G	P	P	G	E	G	E	E*	E*	E	E	E	E	P	E	E	G	F	G	E	E	E	F	E	E
Wild Mustard	E	G	P	N		F	G	G	E	E	E	G	E	E	G	E	G	N	G	F	F	E	E	G	E	E
Redroot Pigweed	E	G	G	G	G	F	G	E	E	E*	E	E	E	E	G	E	G	G	G	G	P	E	E	G	E	E
Common Ragweed	E	G	P	P		P	G	F	G	E	E	F	E	E	P	E	G	G	E	P	F	E	E	F	E	E
Velvetleaf	F	F	N	N	F	G	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	G	P	E	G	G	G	E	G	E	E	F	E	E
ANNUAL GRASSES																										
Barnyardgrass	G	G	E	E	E	E	N	N	E	E	E	G	E	G	G	E	N	G	P	N	N	N	G	G	E	E
Crabgrass	P	G	E	E	E	E	N	F	E	E	E	F	E	F	F	G	N	F	P	N	N	N	F	F	E	E
Foxtails	F	G	E	E	E	E	N	N	E	E	E	G	E	G	G	F	N	G	F	N	N	N	F	G	E	E
Fall Panicum	P	G	E	E	E	E	N	N	E	E	E	F	E	G	F	F	N	G	F	N	N	N	N	G	E	E
Witchgrass	E	G	E	E	E	E	N	N	E	E	E	F	E	G			N			N	N	N			E	E
Corn Tolerance	E	E	G	G	G	G	G	E	G	G*	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	F	?	?
Wirestem muhly																N							N		E	E
Quackgrass														E	E	N	N	F	E				N		E	E
Nutsedge (yellow)			G	F/ G	F/ G			F	G	E			G	G	F	N	N	F	F			E	N		F	G