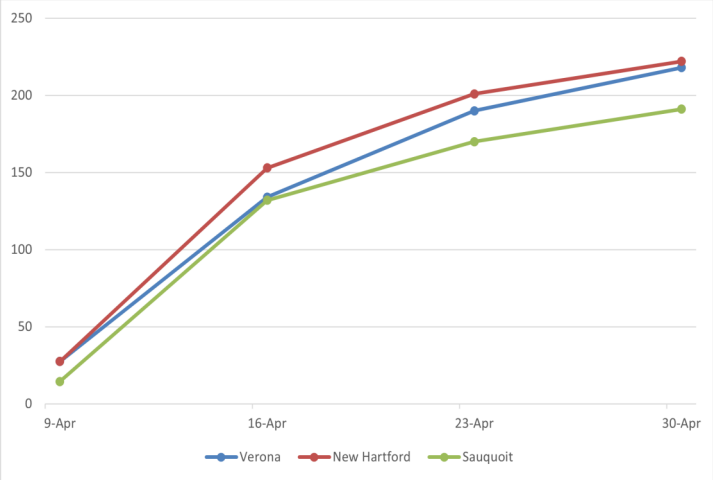
Oneida County Scouting Report
May 3, 2023

Weather: For the week ending on May23rd

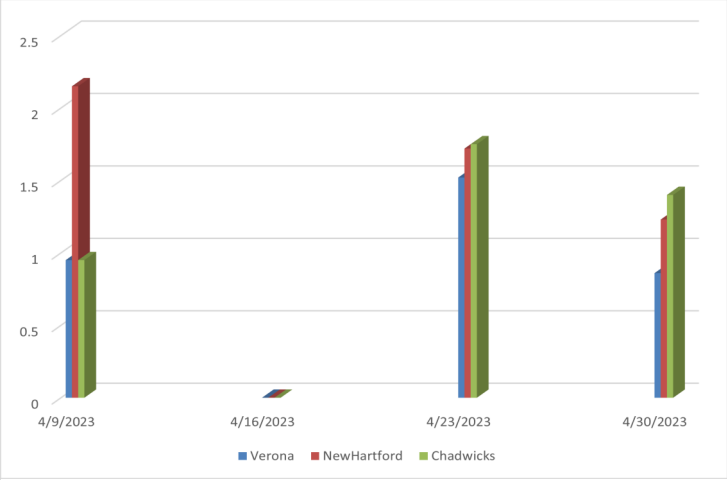
Running total of GDD,s base 48 starting April 3rd to April 30for alfalfa weevil = 210
Rainfall total for the month of April was 4.1" with more then half coming in 3 events. 1.1 " in the week ending 4/30

Cropping activities: We have been see-sawing in temperatures during the month of April. Conditions have supported manure application and I have seen fields with hay seedings completed. **Soil temperatures have been in the low to mid 40s F.** There is a warming and drying trend in the 10 day forecast starting this weekend.

GDDs base 48F



Weekly Rainfall (inches)



Crop Conditions:

Hay

Grass fields in the lower half of the county are maturing quickly. Alfalfa heights ranged from 5-10" on 5/2.
The increased heat starting this weekend will increase the rate of growth. We will be providing weekly updates of hay quality changes in the tables below from 5 farms across the county to help you time 1st harvest for optimal quality. Because of the early warmer temperatures this spring we may see alfalfa weevil damage before 1st harvest so it will be important to look for pinhole feeding in the upper leaves.

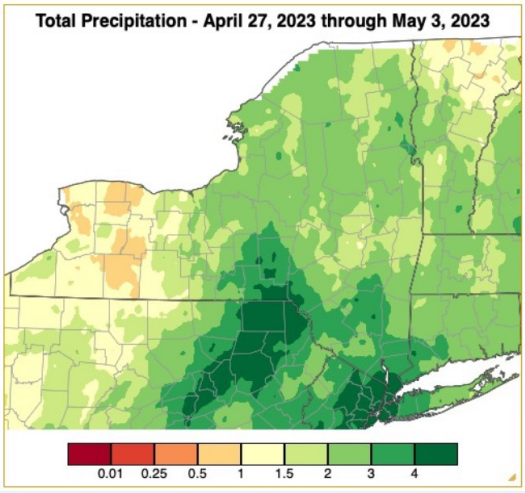
Growing degree Days for peak (50%) Occurrence of Alfalfa Weevil growth stage:

Stage or Event	Accumulated growing degree days*
Eggs hatch	280
Instar 1	315
Instar 2	395
Instar 3	470
Instar 4	550
Cocconing	600
Pupa	725
Adult Emergence	815

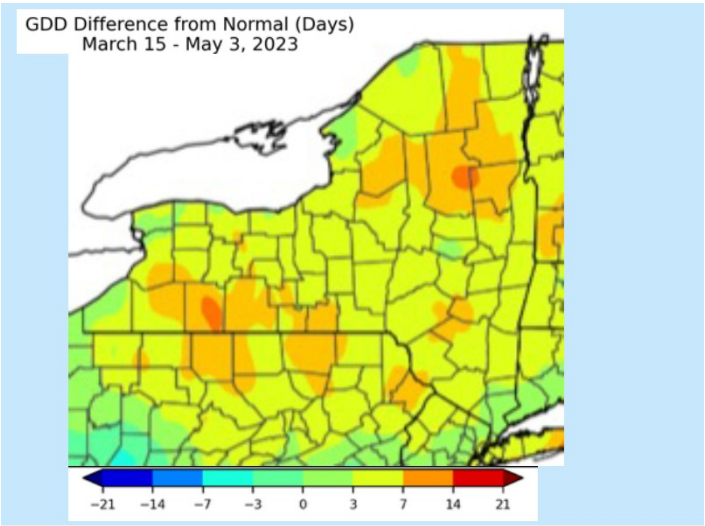
* 48F base temperature

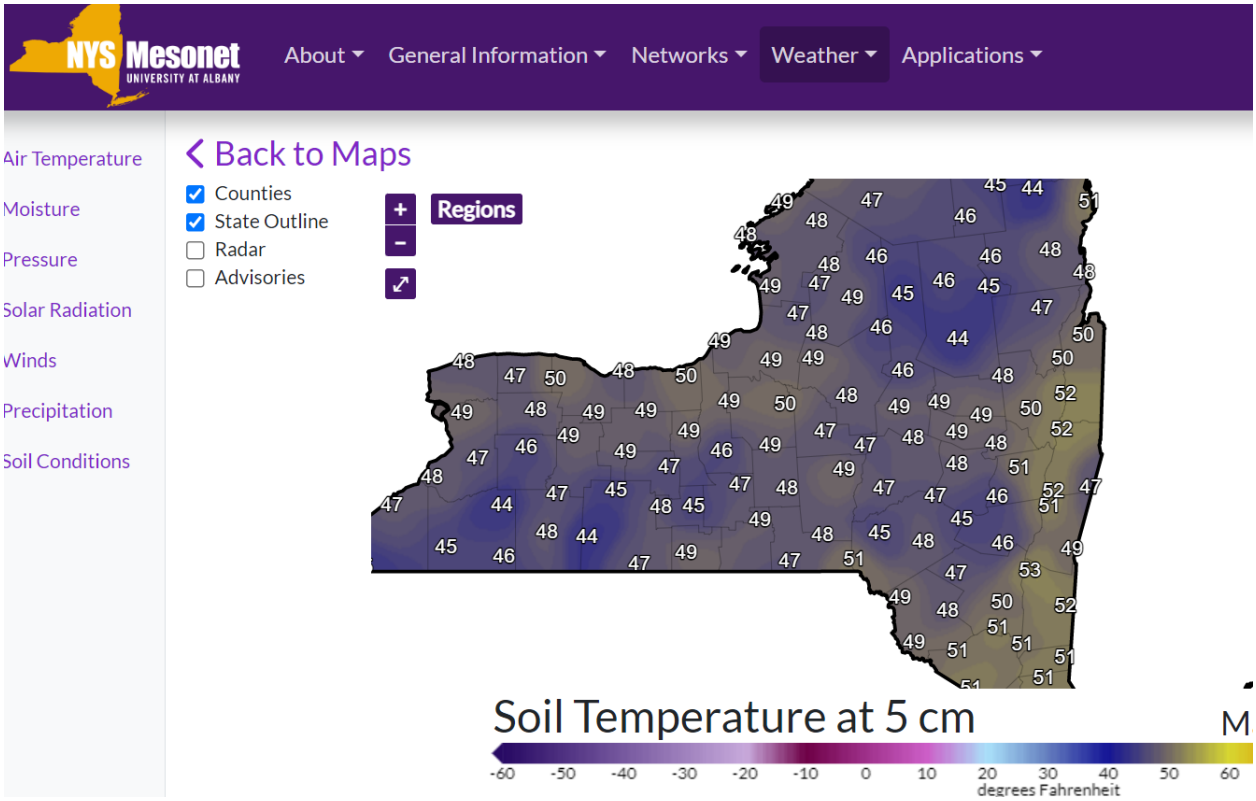
First step in evaluating alfalfa weevil damage is to look for pinhole feeding in the upper leaves of your alfalfa plants. If you see that consistently your next step is to pick 50 stems at random and create 2 piles: one with any pinhole feeding and the other with no feeding. If you have 20 or more of the 50 stems with pinhole feeding on the leaves you now should take the 3rd step. Use a sweep net at a few locations sweeping the top of the sward and look at the predominant size of the larva. Larva range from 1/16 to 3/8" in size. If you have more then 20 stems with injury and small larva and you are within 10 days of harvest then harvest early. If not within 10 days of harvest use an appropriate insecticide like bay-throid or mustang (on mixed stands) after reviewing harvest interval

PRECIPITATION LAST WEEK



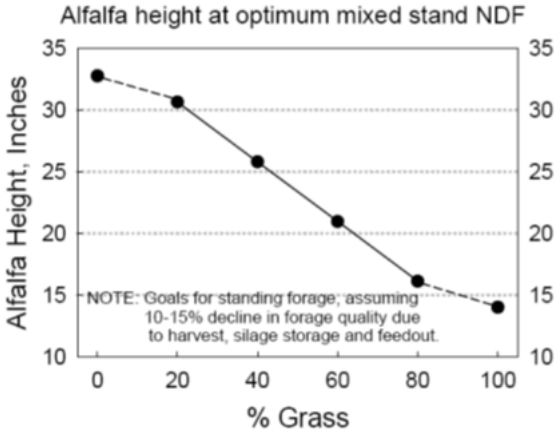
GDD DIFFERENCE FROM NORMAL





CCE Oneida County Hay Quality Project 2023
May 2nd Report

Forage Quality: Each year local dairy producers get another chance to put up high quality forage for their herd. The first cut of hay is a critical time period. Nearly half the hay on their land is harvested in that first cut putting greater weight on trying to harvest all that forage at peak quality for their livestock. At the time of writing this (5-2-2023an orchardgrass stand was 18" tall with the head 4 inches from emergence. Alfalfa stands ranged in geight from 5-10 inches.
Goal NDF for grasses is 48-55, which means that these grass fields should be harvested when alfalfa in a neighboring field is 14" 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 32" 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:



Date	Alfalfa Height in	grass percent	NDF	crude protein	NEL	calcium	predicted harvest date
5-2-23	7	60	35	28	.72	.9	Too early

Town: Augusta
Elevation: 1665 ft
Soil: Lansing silt loam
Slope: 15% south facing
Stand: Mixed mostly grass stand

Town: Westmoreland
Elevation: 659 ft
Soil: Kendaia silt loam
Slope: slightly south facing

Date	Alfalfa Height in	grass percent	NDF	crude protein	NEL	calcium	predicted harvest date
5/2/23	RC 8in	80	50	21	0.65	0.38	any time

Town: Rome
Elevation: 613 ft
Soil: Alton gravelly loam
Slope: slightly south facing
Stand: predominantly red clover 10% grass

Date	Alfalfa Height in	grass percent	NDF	crude protein	NEL	calcium	predicted harvest date
5/2/23	RC 9in	10	33	26	0.74	1.06	too early

Town: Remsen
Elevation: 1262 ft
Soil: Bice Fine Sandy Loam
Slope: flat slightly east facing
Stand: MMG 90% grass

Date	Alfalfa Height in	grass percent	NDF	crude protein	NEL	calcium	predicted harvest date
5/2/23	5	90	35	33	0.75	0.52	too early

Town: Cassville
Elevation: 1245 ft
Soil: Phelps Silt loam
Slope: flat

Date	Alfalfa Height in	grass percent	NDF	crude protein	NEL	calcium	predicted harvest date
5/2/23	10	0	29	32	0.73	1.28	too early

There are some tools online that lets you put in a few pieces of information to give you a prediction of when to harvest your hay crop. One specific for grass only, one for mixed alfalfa grass stands and one for clear alfalfa stands.

https://tools.forages.org/tools/Grass-Only

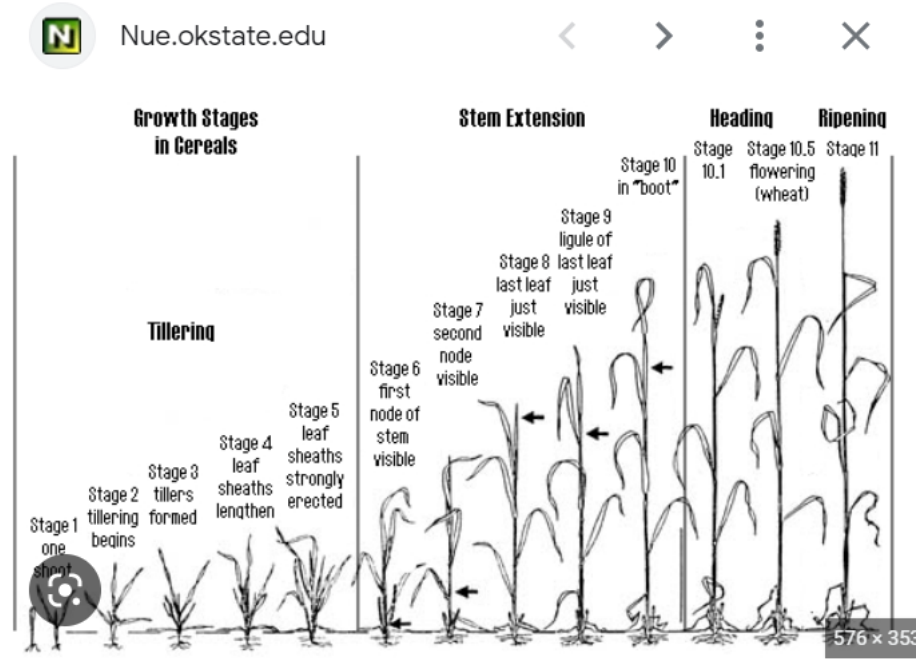
Active Ingredient (Example Product(s))	Alfalfa Weevil	Armyworm	Pea Aphid	Potato Leafhopper	Comments
alpha-cypermethrin (*Fastac)	X	X	X	X	
cyfluthrin (*Baythroid XL)	X	X	X	X	For use in mixed stands (alfalfa/grass); see label.
dimethoate (*Dimethoate)	X		X	X	
flupyradifurone (*†Sivanto)			X	X	
lambda-cyhalothrin (*Warrior II)	X	X	X	X	
lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole (*†Besiege)	X	X	X	X	
methomyl (*Lannate LV)	X	X	X		
permethrin (*Arctic, *Perm-up, *Pounce 25WP)	X	X	X	X	
afidopyropen (*†Sefina Inscalis)			X		
zeta-cypermethrin (*Mustang Maxx)	X	X	X	X	For use in mixed stands (alfalfa/grass); see label.

Nitrogen management on hay fields

- 2-cut system for modestly priced horse hay– a soil test is important to identify if there are any significant deficiencies otherwise it may be difficult to recoup significant costs of N fertilizer
- Grass hay for beef– you will often get a return from Nitrogen applications to grass hay for beef. 75 lbs of N per acre per cut is a reasonable way to feed the crop as you go. Soil test every 3 years
- Grass hay for high producing milking cows can provide a highly digestible fiber with protein levels that can meet their needs. 100 lbs of N and 20lbs of sulfur / ac should be applied to these fields in the early spring. An additional 75lbs of N/ac after each cut.
- Alfalfa hay needs no additional N if there are 5 or more crowns/sq ft. Soil test previous to the last year of corn and apply lime 9 months or more before planting alfalfa. Add adequate rates of P and K at planting based on soil tests. Take another soil test in the 3rd year of the stand. By this time K from manure applications during the previous years of corn production may be running low. Apply potassium at rates recommended by the soil test.

Wheat

Most of the wheat fields I have scouted this spring look great! Early planted fields are 18" and thick. The 1st node is visible on early planted fields. This is fekes 6 extension stage.



Video on identifying wheat growth stages 6, 7 and 8. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PZ7Lvsux1y8

All of your growth regulator herbicides and osprey should be applied before fekes 6. All N should be applied by fekes 6. Palisade growth regulator needs to be applied before fekes 8.

This is the time of year when temperatures are below 80F and leaves may be wet that we can get an infestation of powdery mildew.

Corn and Soybeans

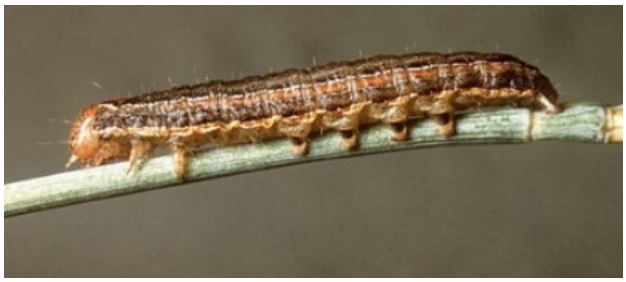
On this date last year the soil temperature was 55F. On 5/2 I had readings from 41 to 44F in the morning.

Growers can plant soybeans at temps lower then 50F with a warming trend in the 10 day forecast you have to be more cautious with corn because seeds can be torn apart by imbibitional chilling at lower soil temperatures.

On the flip side, corn seedlings are more tolerant of frost then soybeans because their growing point remains below ground until the fifth leaf stage.

One bucket trap is set up in Kirkland to identify when armyworm flights occur in our county.
Another bucket trap is set up in Verona to help identify flights of black cutworm into our county.
9 or more moths of either spp in a 2 day period would indicate a significant flight.

300 GDDs from this date eggs will hatch and growers would be alerted to check their fields for cut plants



Black cutworm moths		
week of collection	Week reported	Moth Counts
4/27/23	5/4/23	0
5/4/23	5/11/23	
5/11/23	5/18/23	
5/18/23	5/25/23	
5/25/23	6/1/23	
6/1/23	6/8/23	
6/8/23	6/15/23	

True armyworm moths		
week of collection	Week reported	Moth Counts
4/27/23	5/4/23	1
5/4/23	5/11/23	
5/11/23	5/18/23	
5/18/23	5/25/23	
5/25/23	6/1/23	
6/1/23	6/8/23	
6/8/23	6/15/23	

Seed corn maggot trial

Oneida county CCE staff place sticky cards at three corn fields each week , collect the cards and send them to Cornell. Some insects in the field fly into the sticky card . Cornell staff count the number of seed corn maggot adults (flies) on the cards. These cards were placed the 1st week of April and will be posted until the 2nd week in June . CCE staff across the state are participating in this effort to measure the risk this pest poses to corn and soybeans in our state.

We also bury 10 corn seeds in two locations and 10 lima beans at 2 locations in each of these fields and collect the seeds every 2 weeks. These are also sent to cornell to identify feeding damage to the seed and trap some of the organisms causing the damage.

There are at least 7 sites where 3 treatments: neonic treated seed, Anthranilic diamide treated seed and no insecticide treated seed are being planted in replicated plots by collaborating farmers and CCE staff. The objective is to measure the effectiveness of these 2 groups of insecticides in controlling pests that attack corn seeds.