

# Oneida County Scouting Report

## May 25, 2023

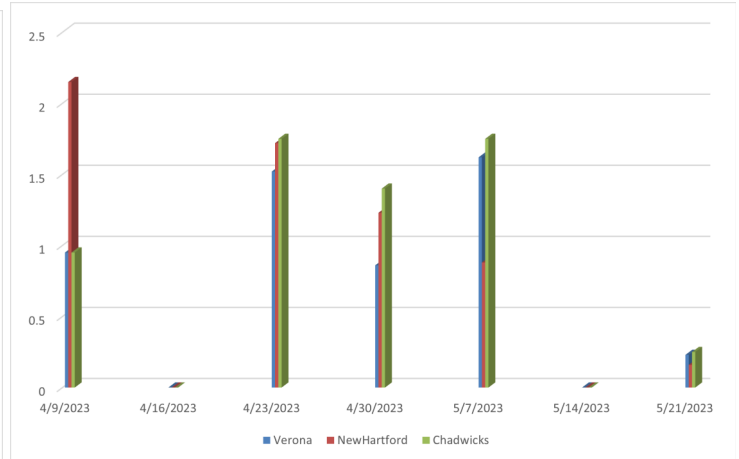
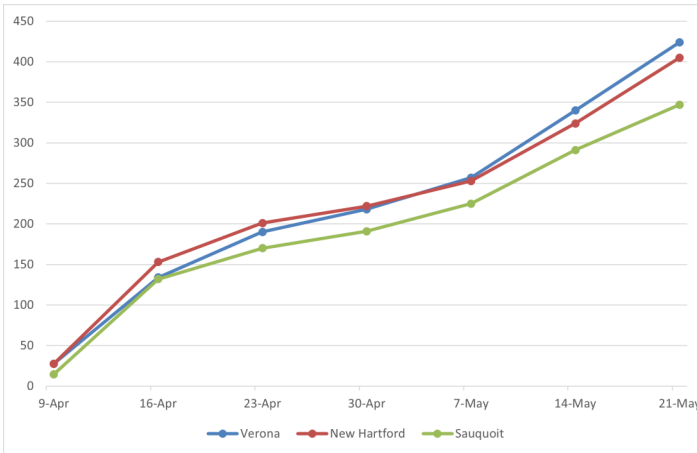
### Weather: For the week ending on May 21

Running total of GDD,s base 48 starting April 3rd to May 21, for alfalfa weevil = 392 (look at chart below)  
 Rainfall total for the month of April was 4.1" with more than half coming in 3 events. 0.25" in the week ending 5/21

**Cropping activities:** Most growers took advantage of the dry soil conditions and were tilling and planting fields to corn and soybeans. Growers were also harvesting grass hay fields.

GDDs base 48F

Weekly Rainfall (inches)



## Crop Conditions:

### Hay

**Hi Folks, Some mixed swards and clear alfalfa stands are at optimal NDF for harvest as of 5/24 sampling. Growers that want to harvest optimal quality hay for milking dairy cows should harvest mixed swards and clear alfalfa fields now. Growers should look for pinhole feeding in alfalfa fields at the end of next week.**

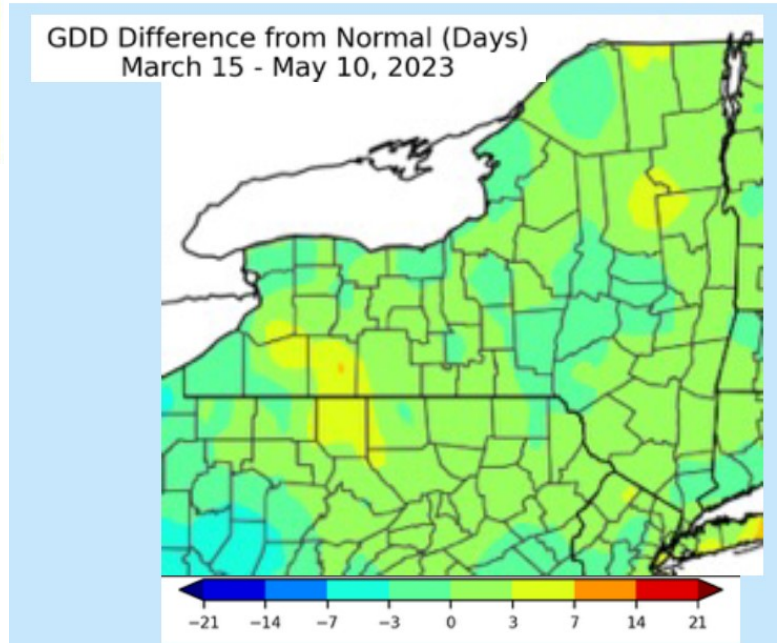
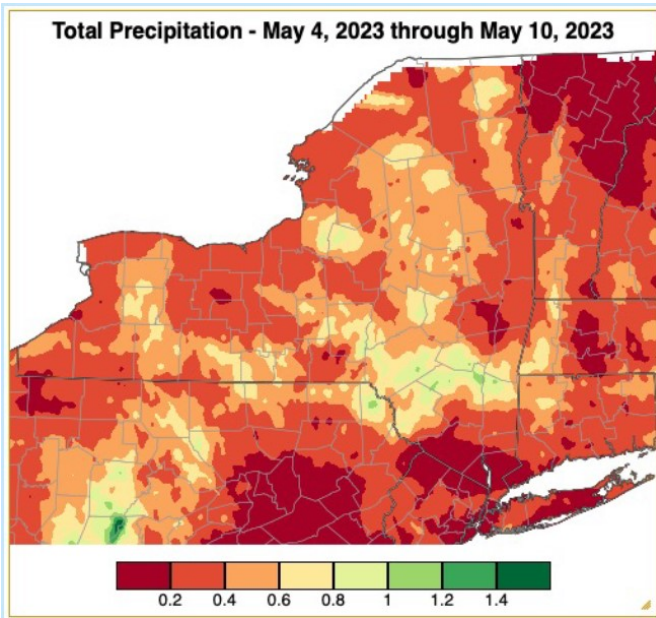
Growing degree Days for peak (50%) Occurrence of Alfalfa Weevil growth stage:

| 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                              |

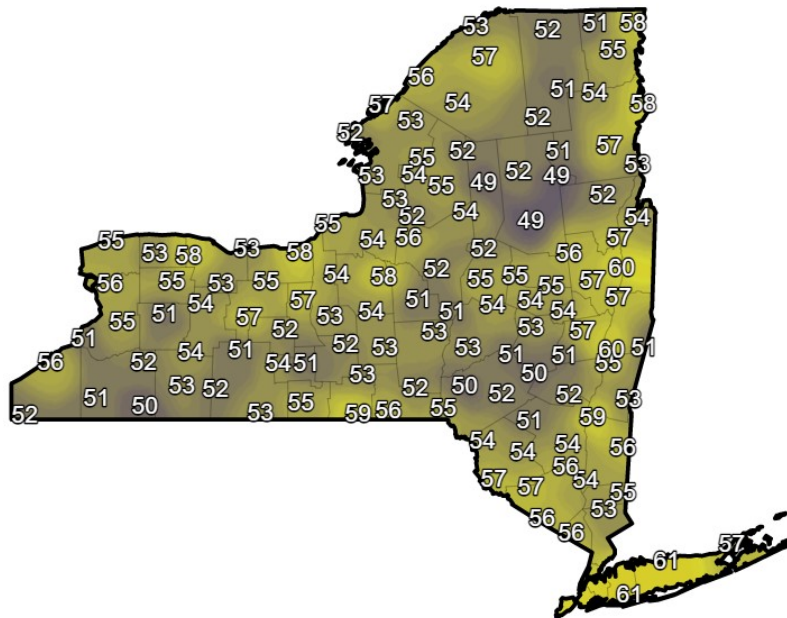
\* 48F base temperature



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 than 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



**Regions**



**Soil Temperature at 5 cm**

**May 12, 2023 8:25 AM EDT**



# CCE Oneida County Hay Quality Project 2023

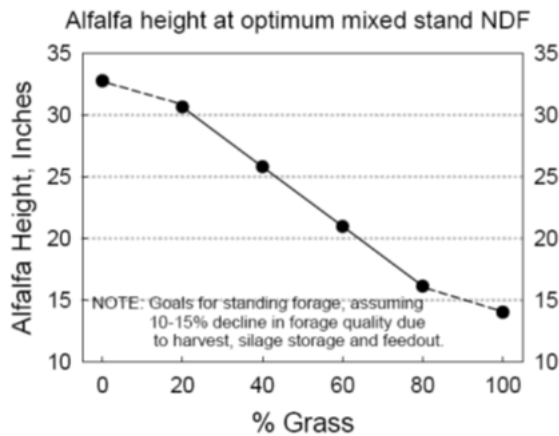
## May 2nd Report

**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 (5-2-2023) an orchardgrass stand was 18" tall with the head 4 inches from emergence. Alfalfa stands ranged in height 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 than 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 | grass in percent | NDF | crude protein | NEL | calcium | predicted harvest date |
|---------|----------------|------------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------|------------------------|
| 5-2-23  | 7              | 60               | 35  | 28            | .72 | .9      | Too early              |
| 5-9-23  | 10             | 50               | 38  | 27            | .7  | .88     | Too early              |
| 5-16-23 | 15             | 50               | 42  | 20            | .69 | .7      | 5/25/23                |
| 5-23-23 | 18             | 60               | 48  | 20            | .64 | .69     | anytime                |
|         |                |                  |     |               |     |         |                        |

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





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

| Date    | Alfalfa Height | grass in percent | NDF | crude protein | NEL  | calcium | predicted harvest date |
|---------|----------------|------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------|------------------------|
| 5/2/23  | 10             | 0                | 29  | 32            | 0.73 | 1.28    | too early              |
| 5/9/23  | 14             | 0                | 22  | 30            | .79  | .89     |                        |
| 5/16/23 | 19             | 0                | 33  | 26            | .71  | 1.17    | 5/25                   |
| 5/23/23 | 25             | 0                | 40  | 19            | .65  | 1.03    | anytime                |
| 5/23    | cut            | x                | x   | x             | x    | x       | x                      |

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.

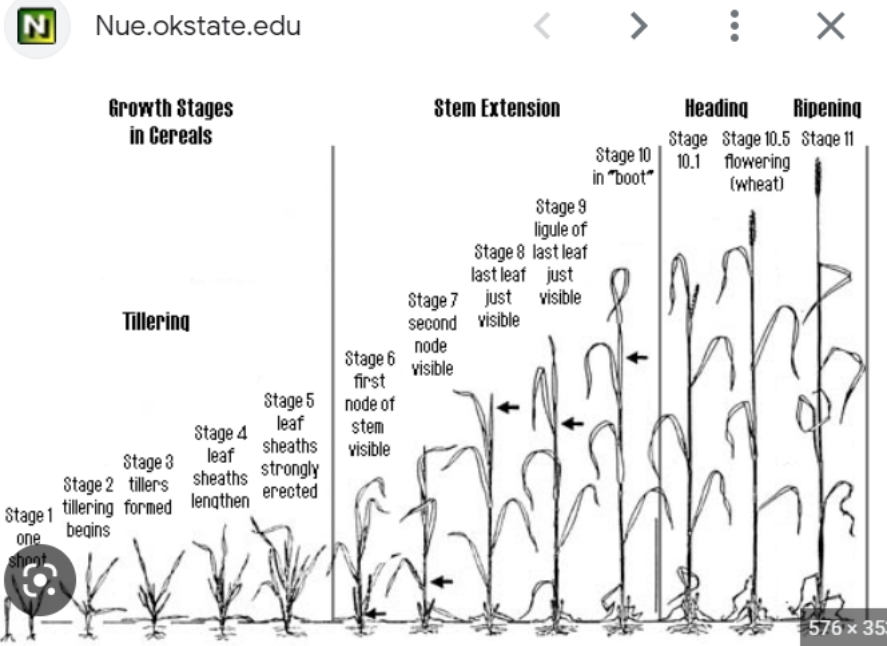
| Active Ingredient (Example Product(s))               | Alfalfa Weevil | Armyworm | Pea Aphid | Potato Leafhopper | Comments                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 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 most 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

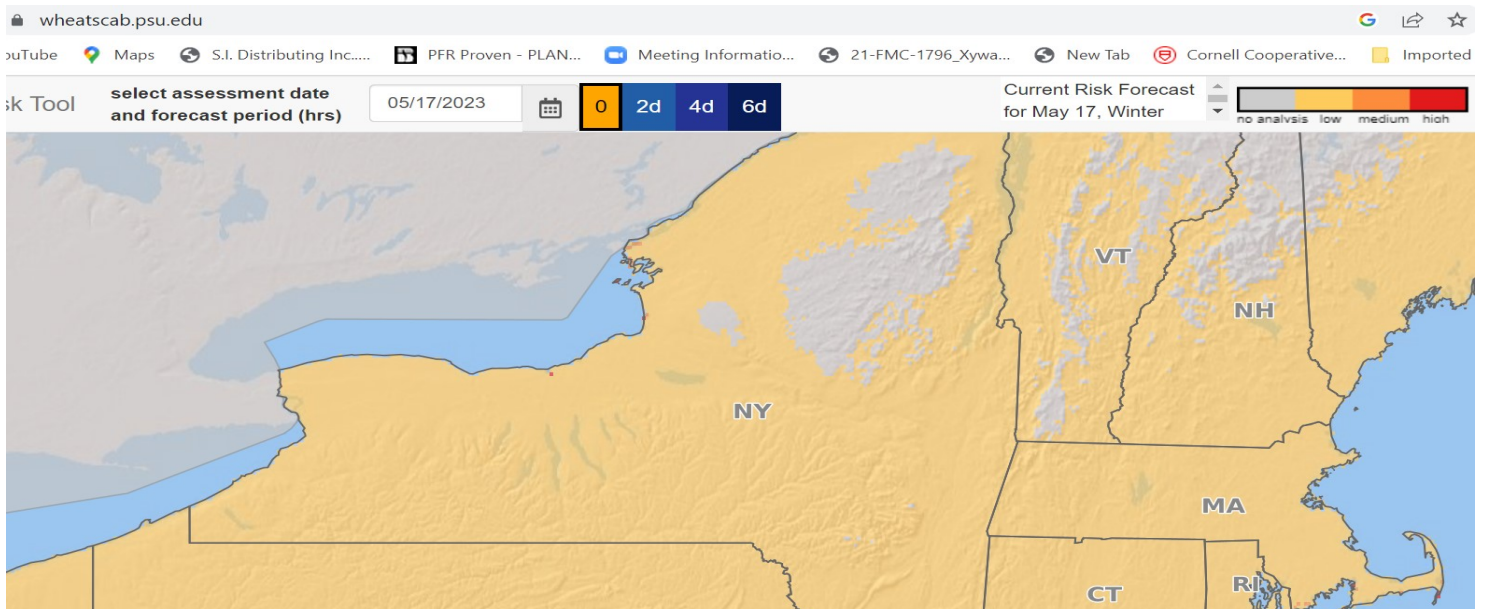
Some early planted fields had heads emerging on the outside edges of their fields. Be prepared once heads emerge to look for flowers. Check the penn State site to view fusarium head blight risk levels as you approach flowering.



Video on identifying wheat growth stages 6, 7 and 8. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PZ7Lvsuxly8>

Predicting head emergence next week. Be ready to look for flowers soon after and start to look at Penn State website for fusarium head blight risk level. <https://www.wheatcab.psu.edu/>

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



## Corn and Soybeans

Its all about rainfall now. Many folks finished planting and some folks applied preemergence herbicides as well.

I have only seen 2 corn fields with spikes and one early planted soybean field that has partially germinated.

Most growers reported less then 0.2 inches of rain on Saturday with our next chance for rain this Wednesday.

We all know that we need roughly an inch of rain to activate preemergence herbicides and a similar amount to get seeds to germinate.

I saw some frost injury in one soybean field but more skips from incomplete germination



Originally the corn spikes I was seeing were in the southern section of our county. Now I am starting to see fields germinating in other parts of the county. I think that the location of germination is definitely tied to rainfall this year.

So far I have seen two fields of soybeans that were either just germinating or cotyledon stage. Hopefully (5/26) we are past any further evenings with frost threats. I did see some frost damage in one of the fields with soybeans... but saw more spaces from intermittent germination.

Growers are looking at extended weather forecasts and trying to make a decision to go with their usual preemergence herbicide programs or to wait and switch to post emergence.

Larger farms that have too much acreage to cover all at once with post emergence herbicides are moving ahead with pre emergence applications now.

Table on rain requirements for activation

| Single-Active Ingredient Products | Precipitation Required for Activation                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Metolachlor (Dual)                | 0.5 inches on coarse soils, 1 inch on fine-textured within 2 days after application                                                         |
| Dimethenamid-P (Outlook)          | Nothing about precipitation amounts mentioned                                                                                               |
| Acetochlor (Harness/Degree)       | 0.25 to 0.75 inches within 7 days after application                                                                                         |
| Pyroxasulfone (Zidua)             | When adequate moisture is not received after application, weed control may be improved by irrigation with at least 0.25-acre inch of water. |

|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Flumioxazin (Valor)     | 0.5 inches before weed emergence                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Sulfentrazone (Spartan) | If adequate moisture (0.5 to 1 inch) from rainfall or irrigation is not received within 7 to 10 days after application, a shallow incorporation may be needed to obtain desired weed control.                                        |
| Atrazine (Aatrex)       | Nothing about precipitation amounts mentioned                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Metribuzin (Tricor)     | In areas of low rainfall, preemergence applications to dry soils should be followed with light irrigation of 0.25- acre inch of water.                                                                                               |
| Isoxaflutole (Balance)  | Most effective in controlling weeds when adequate rainfall is received within 14 days after application                                                                                                                              |
|                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Premixes</b>         | <b>Precipitation Required for Activation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Acuron                  | Nothing about precipitation amounts mentioned                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Degree Xtra             | 0.25 to 0.75 inches within 7 days after application                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Corvus                  | Most effective weed control when applied and subsequently moved into the soil by rainfall, sprinkler irrigation or mechanical tillage prior to weed emergence within 14 days after application                                       |
| Sonic                   | soil moisture, organic matter content and soil texture. If adequate moisture (0.5 to 1 inch) is not received within 7 to 10 days after the treatment with Sonic, a shallow cultivation may be needed to obtain desired weed control. |
| SureStart/TripleFlex    | Precipitation or sprinkler irrigation of at least 0.25 inch is required to bring SureStart into contact with germinating seeds.                                                                                                      |
| Verdict                 | Must be activated by at least 0.5 inch before weed seedling emergence                                                                                                                                                                |





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       | 0           |
| 5/11/23             | 5/18/23       | 2           |
| 5/18/23             | 5/25/23       | 1           |
| 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       | 1           |
| 5/11/23             | 5/18/23       | 2           |
| 5/18/23             | 5/25/23       | 1           |
| 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.