

# Oneida County Scouting Report

## August 31st, 2023

### Weather: For the week ending on August 27th

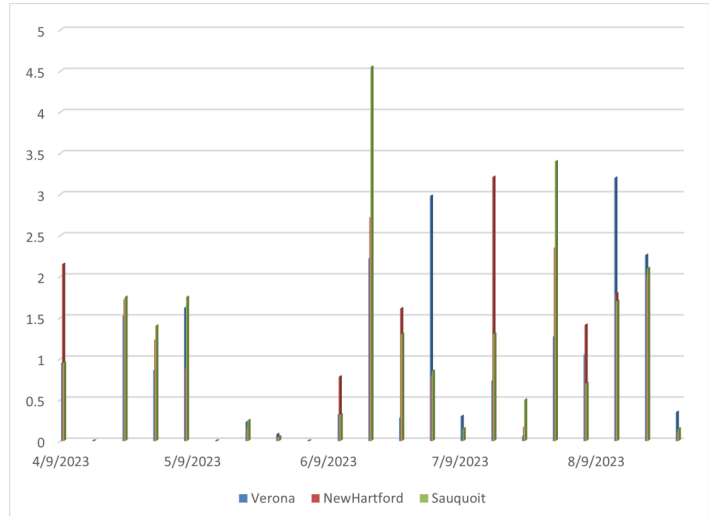
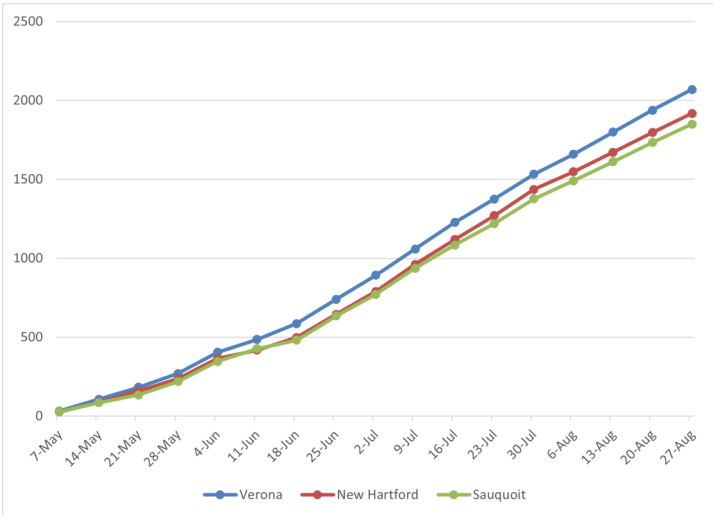
Running total of GDD,s base 50 starting May 1st to August 27th for corn 1945GDD base 86/50

Rainfall total for the month of April was 4.1" with 1/2 in 3 events. 1.69" for the month of May; 5.8" for month of June. 5.8" for the month of July and 0.2 " for the week ending August 27th

**Cropping activities:** Very little field activity. Some hay being harvested.

GDDs base 50F

Weekly Rainfall (inches)



### Crop Conditions:

#### Hay

Rainfall and cooler temperatures are favoring hay regrowth.

This same weather pattern is hampering dry hay harvest.

Remember to let your alfalfa fields flower once during the season to rebuild root reserves increasing the longevity of your stands.

#### Plan your harvest traffic

Use dump wagons with VF tires

And low tire pressure in fields

Dumping into trucks parked on

Your field edges.

Concentrate traffic on a few lanes

In your fields.

You will reduce compaction and

Increase regrowth rate in your

field.

**Nothing new this week 8/27.**



# Potato leaf Hopper



**Very low numbers of PLH 0-5 PLH/30 swps in fields that had been harvested. Same low numbers in alfalfa regrowth. 8/27**

Potato leaf hoppers don't over-winter in our area. They are brought up by storms from our south. They have piercing sucking mouthparts that they use to stick into the veins of leaflets of alfalfa plants to suck out the juices loaded with carbohydrates. In the process they leave behind a toxin that closes the conductive tissue and the leaflet dies from that point out to the leaf tip. Leaf hoppers can multiply quickly: one female potato leaf hopper can lay up to 200 eggs in its life span, eggs hatch in 10 days and the nymphs become adults in 12 days and begin laying eggs. Potato leaf hoppers can reduce yield by 1/2 ton / acre. They can significantly reduce protein levels in the harvested hay. They also can shorten the longevity of the stand by reducing the amount of carbohydrates produced and stored in the root system for over-wintering. Potato leaf hoppers are especially harmful to new alfalfa seedlings which do not have significant root reserves and are very vulnerable.

If you have swept your field and it is over threshold you have two choices: If you are within 10 days of harvest then harvest early. This removes the food source and significantly reduces the population of nymphs (because they cannot fly away) . This method may not work this season because I found only adults when I was scouting. Adult PLH have wings and can migrate to another field. Make sure you recheck fields after harvest and treat with an insecticide if the population exceeds an economic threshold.

If you are above an economic threshold and not within 10 days of harvest you should consider applying an appropriate insecticide. Baythroid and Warrior II are labelled for mixed swards of alfalfa and grass.

You can learn quickly how to scout for potato leaf hopper by watching this video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-LTa6Sqe3js>

Potato Leafhopper Sequential Scouting Plan

		Crop Height							
		<3"		3" - 7"		8" - 10"		>10"	
Sweep	Set	N	M	N	M	N	M	N	M
1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3	3	2	* 9	9	* 20	19	* 41	44	* 75
4	4	4	* 11	14	* 25	29	* 50	64	* 95
5	5	5	* 13	18	* 30	39	* 60	84	* 115
6	6	7	* 15	23	* 35	49	* 70	104	* 135
7	7	9	* 16	28	* 40	59	* 80	124	* 155
8	8	11	* 18	33	* 45	69	* 90	144	* 175
9	9	13	* 20	28	* 49	79	* 100	164	* 195
10	10	19	20	49	50	99	* 100	199	200

Each sweep set=10 sweeps \* indicates need to sample another set

A chart was developed through research to determine the economic threshold for PLH in alfalfa at different heights. An example would be: At 3" height of alfalfa an economic threshold would be reached at 9 potato leaf hoppers in 30 sweeps but if you had 2 or less PLH in 30 sweeps you would be below the threshold. 1 set of sweeps is 10 swings of the net in a pendulum motion across your body as you are walking through a section of the field always sweeping a new area.

If your alfalfa is 10" or greater which fits a number of local fields then 75 or more plh in 30 sweeps would be over threshold. My recent scouting of a number of fields went from 66-100 plh in 30 sweeps.

To buy a net do an internet search for greatlakesipm.com.

They have 15inch nets starting at \$28.



## Pea Aphid

Commonly found in hay fields when scouting for other pests. In dry years their numbers can increase tremendously.

No research based action threshold

Using a cup of aphids in 10 sweeps as a estimate for treatment.

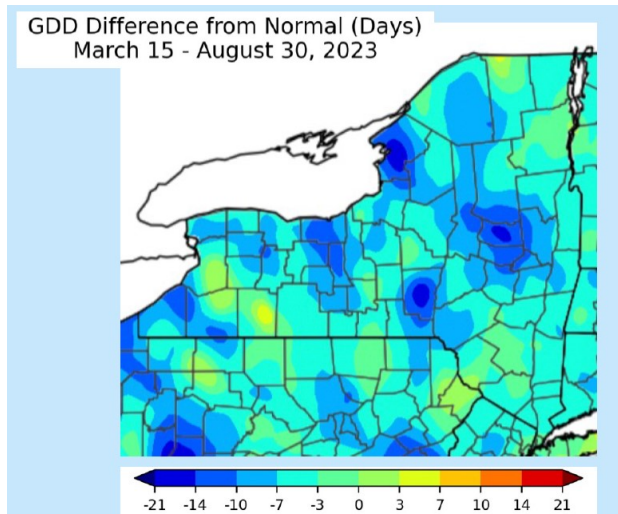
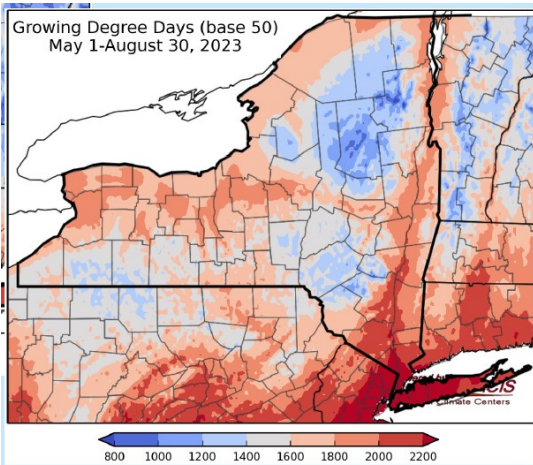
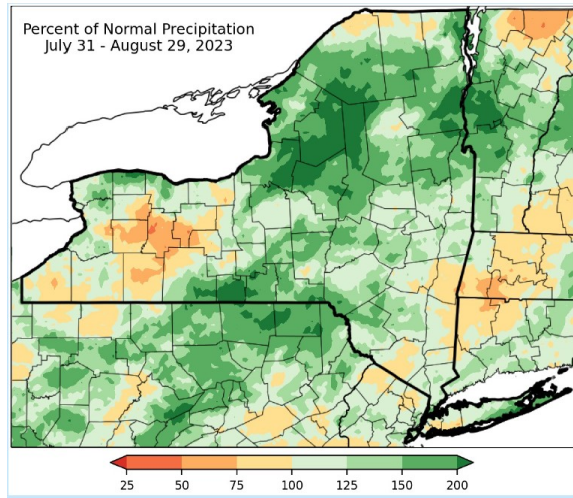
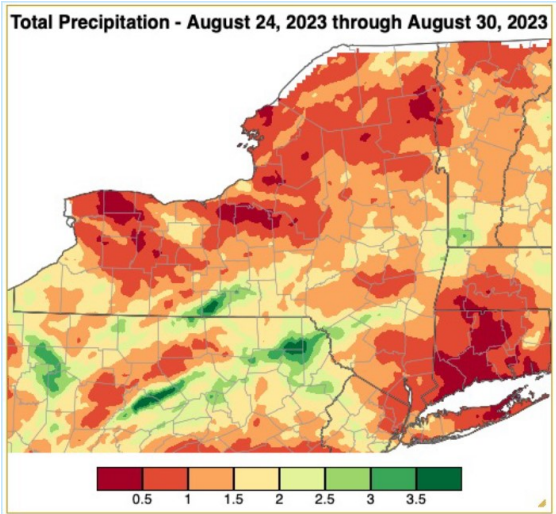
**Still very few aphids in 30 sweeps in scouting this week 8/21.**

See table below for insecticide efficacy

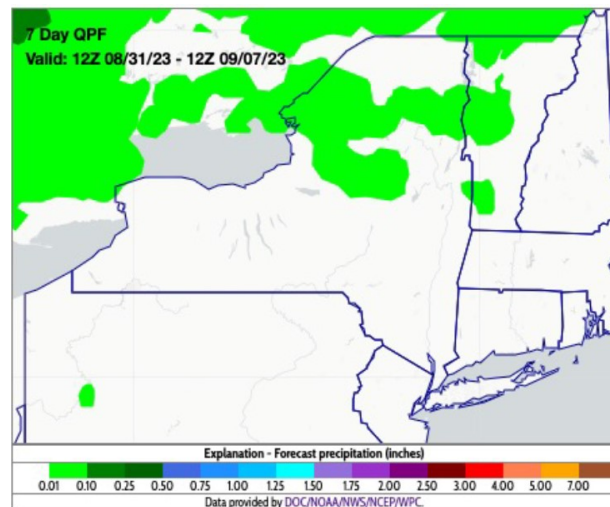
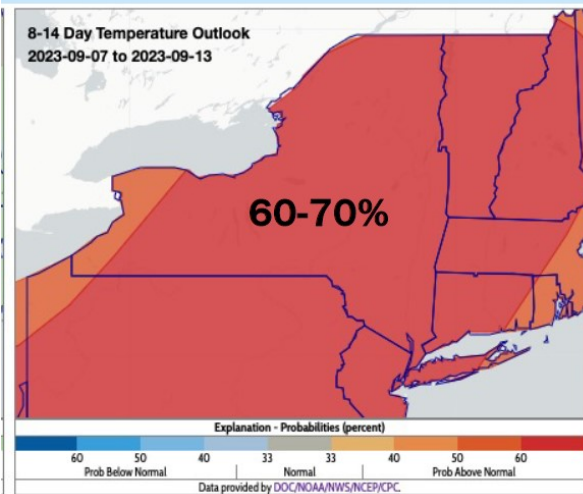
Active Ingredient (Example Product(s))	Alfalfa Weevil	Armyworm	Pea Aphid	Potato Leafhopper	Comments
alpha-cypermethrin (*Fastac)	X	X	X	X	
cyfluthrin (*Baythroid XL)	X	X	X	X	For use in mixed stands (alfalfa/grass); see label.
dimethoate (*Dimethoate)	X		X	X	
flupyradifurone (*†Sivanto)			X	X	
lambda-cyhalothrin (*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.

- ♦ **Get ready to take soil samples in 3rd year alfalfa stands to evaluate potassium levels.**
- ♦ **Count alfalfa crowns after regrowth of your 3rd cutting (minimum of 5 crown/sq ft) to continue managing as alfalfa. You can choose to change your management and treat as a grass or identify this field for rotation and plan to hit it with glyphosate this fall**
- ♦ **Good time to apply potassium fertilizer and/or lime after your next harvest in fields that need them.**

# Weather



## % Chance Above-Normal Temperatures



# Wheat

Growers are preparing to plant wheat after our hessian fly free date which is September 15th.

## 2022 Red Winter Wheat Summaries - Cornell University

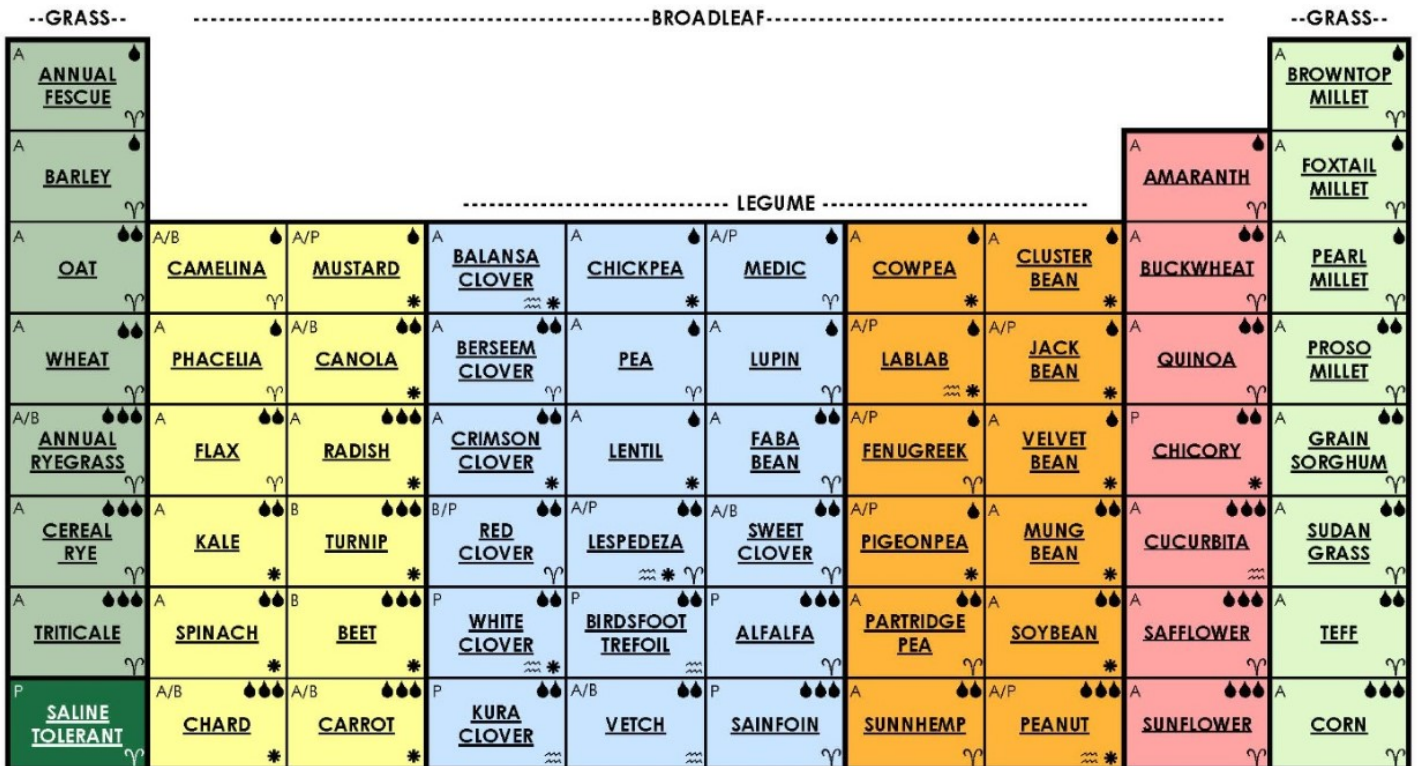
Entry	Grain Yield (kg/h)					Test		Lodg.		Preharvest		Winter		FHB			Powd Mild		
	Regional Locations					Weight	Rank	0-9	Head Date	Sprouting	Height	Surv.	Incid.	Sev.	Index				
	lth-Cald	lth-Sny	SenCo	LivCo	Mean														
1 Erie	6817	5992	3903	7738	6113	18	76.6	9	0.0	5/30	2.6	22	94	95	91	48	28	1.5	
2 Pioneer 25R40	6733	5598	4223	8988	6385	6	74.9	23	3.3	5/27	3.1	25	90	95	99	26	26	14	3.0
3 NY11013-10-15-1312	4985	5563	4002	7412	5491	29	75.9	13	1.0	5/30	0.7	6	99	88	70	33	23	9	2.5
4 NY12299-1-3-14	5830	5258	4101	7307	5624	27	75.4	21	3.3	5/29	2.6	23	81	93	73	27	19	5	4.0
5 Liberty 5658	7237	4725	4374	7929	6066	19	76.8	7	1.0	5/26	1.7	15	88	90	99	31	30	21	3.0
6 NY12300-1-6-07-1436	5807	4967	3560	8130	5616	28	77.5	4	2.3	5/29	3.1	24	86	95	89	35	31	23	5.0
7 NY12325-1-10-12-1476	6894	5697	4225	8080	6224	12	75.8	15	0.0	5/31	0.9	8	94	100	65	30	19	6	1.5
8 SW65SR	7081	5770	4415	7724	6248	11	74.7	26	2.3	5/29	1.5	14	85	93	96	27	26	16	2.5
9 SW51SR	5843	5399	3897	8093	5808	25	75.4	22	4.3	5/28	0.8	7	86	95	80	29	23	8	4.5
10 Revere 2169	7451	4766	4248	8328	6198	14	74.8	24	2.3	5/28	0.9	9	85	95	98	24	23	11	1.5
11 Revere 2148	6252	4648	4210	7794	5726	26	75.4	19	6.0	5/27	0.2	2	86	95	94	44	41	27	4.5
12 NY12325-1-10-18-1477	6589	5864	4250	8118	6205	13	76.6	8	0.0	5/31	1	10	93	100	63	37	23	10	0.0
13 NY12351-1-14-20-1484	6493	5859	4340	8337	6257	10	75.6	17	1.0	5/29	2.5	21	88	98	85	52	44	29	3.0
14 OH12-317-57-1413	7476	5680	3715	8466	6334	8	77.6	1	1.0	5/28	0.4	4	93	93	86	22	19	3	1.5
15 NY12302-2-14-01-1441	5647	6434	3800	7971	5963	23	75.4	20	0.0	6/1	1.7	16	89	98	53	22	12	2	3.5
16 NY104-8445R-1654	6071	5695	4509	8291	6142	16	77.0	6	3.0	5/26	2.4	20	90	98	83	24	20	7	3.0
17 NY12308-1-18-09-1449	5789	5802	4387	7744	5931	24	75.5	18	0.3	5/30	0.2	3	96	95	86	31	26	17	4.5
18 NY12302-2-14-08-1442	5861	6152	3940	8013	5992	20	76.0	12	0.0	6/1	2.3	19	94	98	31	13	4	1	4.0
19 Revere 2266	7064	5966	4711	8172	6478	2	73.3	29	3.3	5/29	3.2	26	84	93	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0
20 Revere 2277	7168	6432	4699	7371	6418	4	75.7	16	1.0	5/29	0.6	5	79	100	98	40	39	26	0.5
21 KWS384	7171	5570	4641	8407	6447	3	75.9	14	2.7	5/27	2	18	88	98	79	24	19	4	1.5
22 KWS411	6524	5998	4529	7552	6151	15	77.6	2	2.3	5/27	3.5	27	84	98	94	26	24	12	0.5
23 KWS415	6686	5995	4703	7728	6278	9	73.5	28	3.7	5/30	0.1	1	86	93	96	30	29	19	2.5
24 16VDH-SRW03-023	7353	5496	4377	8250	6369	7	76.3	11	3.0	5/27	4.5	30	88	95	95	37	35	24	2.0
25 X11-0357-24-13-5	5636	5206	3150	7536	5382	30	77.5	3	2.3	5/30	1	11	86	95	85	30	26	15	4.0
26 NY15116-01-06-01-1804	6762	5191	3892	8041	5971	22	74.1	27	3.3	5/26	3.9	28	84	93	99	38	37	25	1.5
27 Pioneer 25R64	7239	6171	4279	8589	6570	1	72.9	30	4.0	5/30	1.1	12	81	93	89	28	24	13	4.0
28 Blaze	6606	5716	4087	8097	6127	17	74.7	25	3.7	5/29	4.3	29	90	90	85	36	30	22	0.5
29 Hilliard	7518	5481	4477	8177	6413	5	76.3	10	2.3	5/28	1.9	17	90	88	96	31	29	20	0.0
30 VA17W-75	6486	5455	4129	7841	5978	21	77.3	5	3.3	5/26	1.2	13	90	98	95	30	28	18	0.0
Mean	6569	5618	4192	8008	6097		75.7		2.2	5/28	1.2		88	95	84	31	27		2.4
CV	7.3	4.4	8.0	5.0															



## Cover Crop Chart



GROWTH CYCLE	PLANT ARCHITECTURE	RELATIVE WATER USE
A = Annual	∩ = Upright	● = Low
B = Biennial	* = Upright-Spreading	●● = Medium
P = Perennial	≡ = Prostrate	●●● = High



# Soybeans

Many local fields are either R5 or R6 stage now. 8/27

R6 This stage also is known as the “green bean” stage or beginning full-seed stage, and total pod weight will peak during this stage. The growth rate of the beans is rapid but will slow by R6.5 and peak at R7.

This stage initiates with a pod containing a green seed that fills the pod cavity on at least one of the four top nodes of the main stem. Within this stage, three to six trifoliolate leaves may fall from the lowest nodes on the plant prior to leaf yellowing. Root growth is

Soybean seed fills the entire pod. Green Bean stage (picture to the right)

Some of our local fields have these areas of yellow plants (picture below) that show impacts of drainage issues: saturated soils can reduce root mass and function resulting in yellowed plants. Areas like these may have phytophthora root rot as well. Growers may also find more weed growth in these areas



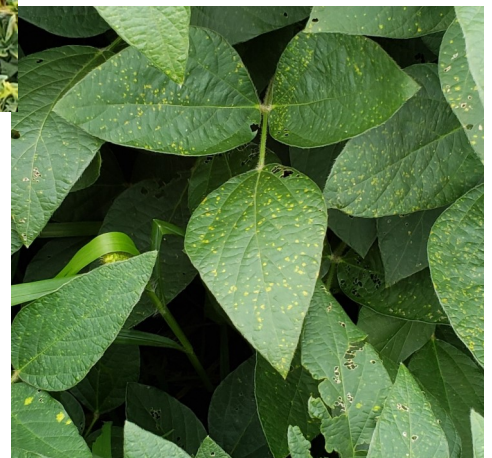
- Soybean aphid numbers were very low 10/pl or less in any scouted fields. As we approach R7 soon growers would probably lose more yield from field traffic in spraying than what they would lose from aphid damage. (picture on left)
- I have observed very little leaf feeding injury from Japanese beetles, grasshoppers, clover worm or bean beetle in recent scouting of local fields



Japanese beetle leaf damage



Downy mildew



Frogeye leaf spot

- Picture above with leaf yellowing at the top of plants, starting on leaf margins could be a K deficiency symptom late in the season.
- Frogeye leaf spot (tan center red outline).
- If this occurs in the later reproductive stages R5 like it has this year there is no impact on yield
- If fields with frogeye are planted to soybeans the next season disease will develop earlier and can significantly impact yield
- Downy mildew (yellow flecks in upper leaves, tan to gray tufts fungal growth on the underside of the leaf).
- Found in local fields on a semi regular basis late in the season especially after weather systems come down from the north
- Does not impact yield

# Corn



- Many local fields are at R4 (dough stage) now 8/27. Ear development looked good in the fields I scouted with some lack of tip fill 8/27
- I didn't see corn rootworm in the fields I scouted, all of them were well past green silks stage.
- I saw a little northern corn leaf spot in a few fields.
- Seeing some yellow leaves at the base of plants indicating plant recycling N from lower leaves to the ear. Seeing this more often now
- Like many of you I am observing the impact that drainage has had in fields. Early drainage issues reduced crop growth, possibly caused N loss and opened up the canopy supporting weed development all of which will significantly reduce yields in those areas
- Weed control is good to excellent in most fields
- I have also seen more 2nd generation corn plants ( plants that are at least 2 leaves behind the average maturity of the stand) in a number of fields (this will have an impact on overall yields in these fields) .

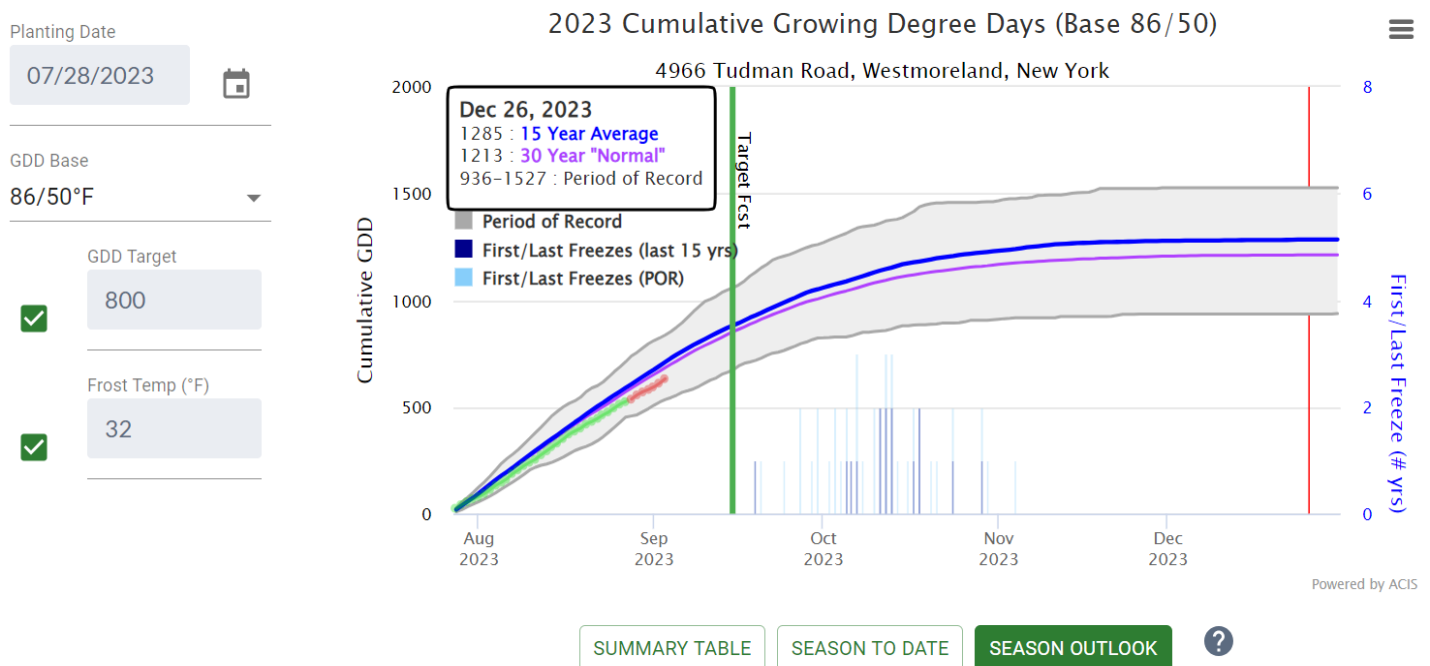
## Northern corn leaf spot

- Northern corn leaf spot (picture on right)
- Narrow grayish tan lesions about 1 inch long with dark outer border
- Starts on lower leaves
- Common disease in the northeast
- Not an economic disease



# Planning timing of corn silage harvest

Using **climate smart farming** GDD calculator to plan silage harvest Just a reminder that you can go to this link: <http://climatesmartfarming.org/tools/csf-growing-degree-day-calculator/> and easily scroll on a map to the location of your corn field. Enter the date that the corn in that field formed an opened tassel and track GDDs from that date. You can save the location and return to check the accumulation of GDDs from the date of tasseling. Once you get to 800 GDDs you can grab some whole plant samples and check the dry matter level. I entered July 28th as the date of tassel for 2020 at this site in Westmoreland and it used the weather data from a 2 mile area around that location and calculated that 800 GDDs were accumulated on September 14 from that July 28th start date. I could grab a sample of whole plants from the field, chop them up and do a dry matter test to see how close the field is to harvest moisture. Then use 0.5 point drop in moisture per day to estimate the time to harvest. You will also note the vertical bars on the bottom right of the graph that indicate the date and frequency of first frost at that location helping to decide about silage or grain harvest.





# Weeds that are in local row crop fields

Horsenettle



Virginia creeper



Lambsquarter



Pokeweed



Curly dock



Redroot Pigweed



Mallow



Milkweed



Burdock





Hemp Dogbane



Field Bindweed







Yellow nutsedge












Soft rush

# Poisonous weeds in pastures

Common name	Problem/symptoms	Toxic ingredient – toxicity dosage
Bouncing bet 	Leaves and stem – delayed for several days; depression, vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhea	Saponin – amount equivalent to 3% (dry wt.) of sheep wt. killed within 4 hr.
Buttercups 	Leaves and stem especially in flower. Dried hay loses toxicity – anorexia, salivation, weakness, convulsions, breathing difficulty, death	Protoanemonin – toxicity reported to vary with species, age, and habitat. Generally 1-3% of body weight necessary.
Cherry, black 	Leaves (wilted leaves are worse), stems, bark and fruit – anxiety, staggering, breathing difficulty, dilated pupils, bloat, death	Cyanogenic glycosides (cyanide, HCN) – Less than 0.25 lb leaves (fresh wt.) can be toxic to 100 lb animal. Leaves from several small to mid sized branches are sufficient to kill an adult animal.
Clover species	Vegetation – Hairballs; Sweet clover: nose bleeding, anemia, abdominal swelling	Coumarin with sweet clover - varies
Fern, bracken 	Entire plant – Dullness, fever, bleeding, loss of appetite, and salivation	Glycoside thiaminase – Cattle fed 50% bracken for 30 to 80 days was toxic. Others report that only 20% of diet for 30-60 days was toxic.
Garlic, wild	All plant parts – tainted milk and meat	Only toxic in large quantities

<p>Hemlock, poison</p> 	<p>All plant parts – nervousness, salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, weakness, paralysis, trembling, dilation of pupils convulsions, and coma, death</p>	<p>Coniine and others (pyridine alkaloids) – 0.5 to 4% (fresh wt.) equivalent of cattle wt. is toxic. In horses, 0.25% of body weight.</p>
<p>Horsenettle</p> 	<p>All plant parts, esp. the berries - salivation, colic, gastrointestinal irritation, diarrhea, muscle tremors, weakness, drowsiness, and depression</p>	<p>Solanine – remains toxic even in dry hay. Also, 12-36 hr. after mowing, plant releases sugars making it more palatable to livestock, if overconsumed it can cause sudden death.</p>

<p>Jimsonweed</p> 	<p>Entire plant (seeds are most toxic – Thirst, mood swings, convulsions, coma, death</p>	<p>Solanaceous alkaloids – 10-14 oz for cattle or 0.06 to 0.09% (dry wt.) equivalent of animal body wt. is toxic. Toxins increase during the daylight.</p>
<p>Locust, black</p> 	<p>Leaves (especially wilted), seeds, and inner bark - Causes weakness, depression, anorexia, vomiting and diarrhea</p>	<p>Phytotoxin robin, glycoside robininm – bark extract and powder in amount equivalent to 0.04 – 0.1% of animal wt. toxic to horses. Cattle 10-times more tolerant.</p>
<p>Milkweeds</p> 	<p>Entire plant – depression, muscle tremors, spasms, bloat, difficult breathing.</p>	<p>Glycosides and galitoxin – 0.3 to 0.6% of body weight.</p>

<p>Mustards</p> 	<p>All parts (especially seeds) – oral and gastrointestinal irritation, shaking, salivation, abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhea</p>	<p>Thiocyanates, irritant oils, and nitrates (large quantities generally necessary for toxicity)</p>
<p>Nightshade species</p> 	<p>Vegetation, unripe fruit – loss of appetite, salivation, weakness, trembling, paralysis</p>	<p>Solanine – toxic at 42 mg/kg (LD50). 0.1 to 0.3% of body weight.</p>
<p>Pigweed species</p> 	<p>Foliage (worse in drought) – kidney disease, weakness, edema, rapid respiration</p>	<p>Nitrates nitrate oxalates, unknown – 0.5 to 1% of diet. Sheep, hogs, and young calves most susceptible.</p>
<p>Pokeweed, common</p> 	<p>Entire plant, especially roots - gastrointestinal cramps, weakened pulse, respiration, salivation</p>	<p>Phytolactinm – 10 or more berries can result in toxicity to humans. Unknown for livestock, but perhaps 100-200 berries/1000 lb.</p>
<p>Snakeroot, white</p> 	<p>Leaves and stem – constipation, loss of appetite, salivation, rapid respiration. Toxin passes through milk (milksickness).</p>	<p>Trophine alkaloid – varies from 1 to 2% of animal body wt. after 2 weeks. Toxin cumulative.</p>
<p>St. Johnswort</p> 	<p>Flowers and leaves – photosensitivity which leads to redness of muzzle, around eyes, and around white hair.</p>	<p>Hypericin - uncertain</p>

# Pasture management



Over mature pasture— more area then can be kept in an immature vegetative state because of low browser pressure.

You can try mowing a small section at 4” height. (1/3ac per animal). Observe their behavior and browsing pressure. Consider mowing another section in 10 days.

This will help restart grass vegetative re-growth with higher quality.



Pasture with higher quality forage, probably was mowed after cows pastured. Still too much pasture area then what is needed by the number of livestock. Can use staged mowing or internal fencing to mob stock smaller sections when in an early vegetative (higher quality) stage.



Over grazed pasture where cattle are eating sticks and stones.

Move to a new pasture with adequate forage if possible or start supplementing

When cattle are moved from this pasture consider spot spraying soft rush, thistles, and docks with 24D. Also consider applying nitrogen at 75lbs per acre to increase rate and quantity of regrowth.