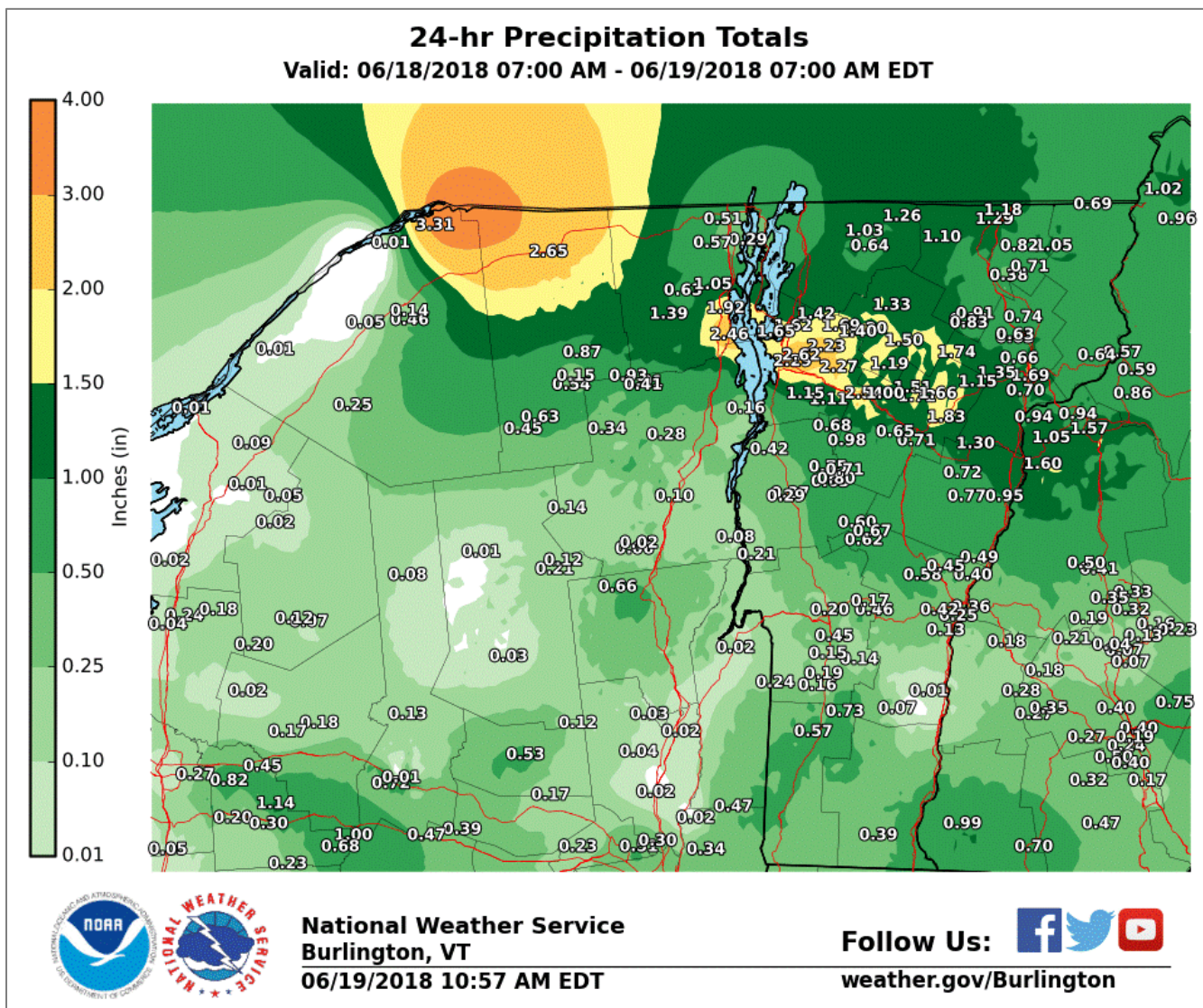




Field Crops, Forages and Soils Updates for NNY

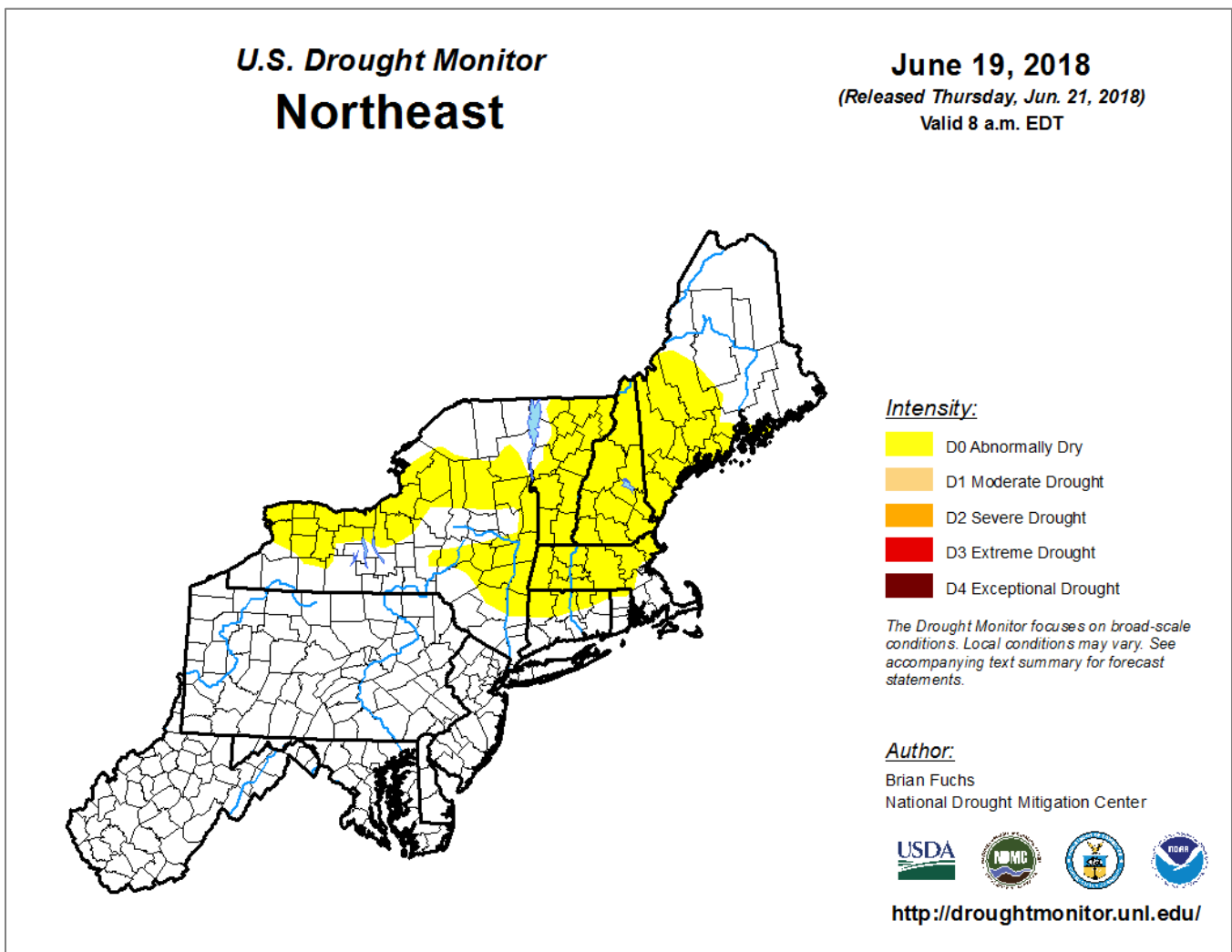
20 June 2018

- Corn, soybeans and new hay seedings are looking good. Across NYS, corn development ranges from about V6 to V1 and plant conditions is generally good. Corn seedlings are exhibiting some pale or striped appearances, but warmer soil conditions and sidedress N applications should improve these symptoms for most fields.
- A series of rainstorms passed through NNY on June 18-19 and brought insufficient precipitation to some and flooding to others. See map on the next page. Portions of St. Lawrence County received almost no rain while areas of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, near Akwesasne, received over 3" in a 24-hour period. Flooding affected the Hogsburg, Fort Covington and Malone areas and prompted a few evacuations and road closures. Waters in Franklin County were expected to begin receding late on Wednesday, June 20th. Nearly 2.5" of rain near Peru also resulted in flood warnings in Clinton and Essex Counties. The Saranac area also experienced closed roads and bridges. Crop damage is unknown.



- This past week has been very favorable for field work. Generally, mid-June has been slightly cool and dry in NNY and in the Northeast. Cool conditions across the Northeast, especially overnight, have resulted in record lows for Bangor, ME (39 °F on June 10) and Caribou, ME (37 °F on June 15). Across NYS, ambient temperatures ranged from 5 degrees below normal to 3 degrees above normal.

Dry soil conditions concern some NYS farms with about half the state reporting short or very short surface soil moisture. Short-term crop moisture is in a slight deficit, enough for a classification of D0 Abnormally Dry for portions of Jefferson and Essex and all of Lewis County.



- Watch alfalfa fields for alfalfa weevil. First-cutting came off quickly, with few weather interruptions and second cutting growth looks pretty good. Significant alfalfa weevil damage has been found in NNY, though this is typically not an important pest for us. Recommended threshold for treatment decisions on 2nd cutting is 50% of stems with tip feeding damage *with* weevil larvae less than 3/8" long *and with* few to no weevil cocoons. If all 3 conditions are met, then spraying with an appropriate insecticide is recommended.

Potato leaf hoppers are present in NNY, but in very low numbers in any fields we've seen so far.



Alfalfa weevil larvae. Photo from Univ. Wisconsin Ag Weather

- Late postemergence herbicide applications in field corn: How tall is too tall? Before a field of taller corn is sprayed, you need to ask the question “How tall can the corn be when you spray?” Postemergence corn herbicides have restrictions on the maximum height of the corn at the time of application. Once corn reaches 12 inches tall, atrazine and atrazine containing premixes are not an option. There is even a 30” corn height restriction for glyphosate applied to glyphosate tolerant (Roundup Ready) corn and a 24” corn height restriction for glufosinate applied to glufosinate tolerant (Liberty Link corn).

Late postemergence herbicide choices for conventional corn are somewhat limited once the corn exceeds 20 inches in height. Most, if not all, late total postemergence conventional corn herbicide programs will require more than one product in the tank mix. Correctly identifying the weeds present and actually measuring the heights of both the corn and weeds will be critical. The heights of the weeds will often times dictate the rates of many of these herbicides. Pay close attention to the herbicide labels and the adjuvants necessary to add to the spray tank.

Here is a list of many postemergence herbicides and the over the top maximum corn heights as listed on the label for taller corn:

• Accent Q- 20” or V6	• Harness MAX- 11”	• Resolve Q- 20” or before V7
• Acuron Flexi- 30” or V8	• Hornet WDG-20”or V6	• Resource- V10
• Aim- V8	• Impact/Armezon-up to 45 days before harvest	• Revulin Q- 30” or V8
• Armezon Pro- 30”or V8	• ImpactZ- 12”	• Spirit- 24” or V6
• Banvel/Clarity- 36”	• Laudis- V8	• Status- 36” or V10
• Beacon- 20”	• Northstar- 20” or V6	• Steadfast Q- 20” but before V7
• Buctril- Before tassel	• Option- V6	• Stinger- 24”
• Callisto- 30” or V8	• Permit- Layby (about 36” tall corn)	• Yukon- 36”
• Callisto Xtra- 12”	• Permit Plus- 6 th leaf or 5 collars	• Zemax- 30” or V8
• Capreno- V6	• Realm Q- 20” or V7	
• Diflexx- 36”		
• Diflexx DUO- 36” or V7 (7 th leaf collar)		
• Harmony SG- 16” or 5 collars		

It is not an ideal situation when we are dealing with taller corn and weedy fields. It is difficult to control taller weeds and yield losses can be expected due to the early season competition with the corn. It is important to read and follow all label directions prior to the application of any herbicide. If you have any questions about field corn weed control or would like to schedule a field visit contact Mike Hunter at (315) 788-8450 or Kitty O’Neil at (315) 854-1218.

- Take herbicide resistance seriously. It is time to start taking herbicide resistance seriously. There are known multiple resistant marestail and tall waterhemp populations in New York State. While we have yet to confirm glyphosate resistant marestail or tall waterhemp in NNY, it will only be a matter of time before they do arrive. Unfortunately, once they are here they are here to stay for good and it will make controlling weeds more difficult (and expensive).

According to the Weed Science Society of America, in a recent study released by the journal Weed Science, researchers in Missouri have confirmed a population of waterhemp that is resistant to a record breaking six herbicide mechanisms of action (herbicide groups 2, 4, 5, 9, 14, 27).

Research has proven that tank mixing herbicides with different sites of action (SOA) that target the same weed can delay the onset of herbicide resistant weeds. We need to stop relying on glyphosate alone or any single SOA herbicide for weed control. A very useful app for mobile devices and

tablets is the Take Action Herbicide Lookup Tool found at: <https://iwilltakeaction.com/app> . This app will help you identify the SOA for each herbicide active ingredient or herbicide that you are using.

Additional resources:

1. [Cornell Cooperative Extension's North Country Regional Ag Team Web Resources](#)
2. [New York Integrated Pest Management \(NYSIPM\) Web Resources](#)
3. [Weekly Crop Progress & Condition Report. 2017. New York USDA-NASS.](#)
4. [Northeast Regional Climate Center](#)

For more information about field crop and soil management, contact your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office or NNY Cornell University Cooperative Extension Regional Field Crops and Soils Specialists, Mike Hunter and Kitty O'Neil.

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Our Mission

“The North Country Regional Ag Team aims to improve the productivity and viability of agricultural industries, people and communities in Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton and Essex Counties by promoting productive, safe, economically and environmentally sustainable management practices and by providing assistance to industry, government, and other agencies in evaluating the impact of public policies affecting the industry.”

Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities

Cornell Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities. NYS College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, NYS College of Human Ecology, and NYS College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell University, Cooperative Extension associates, county governing bodies, and U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.