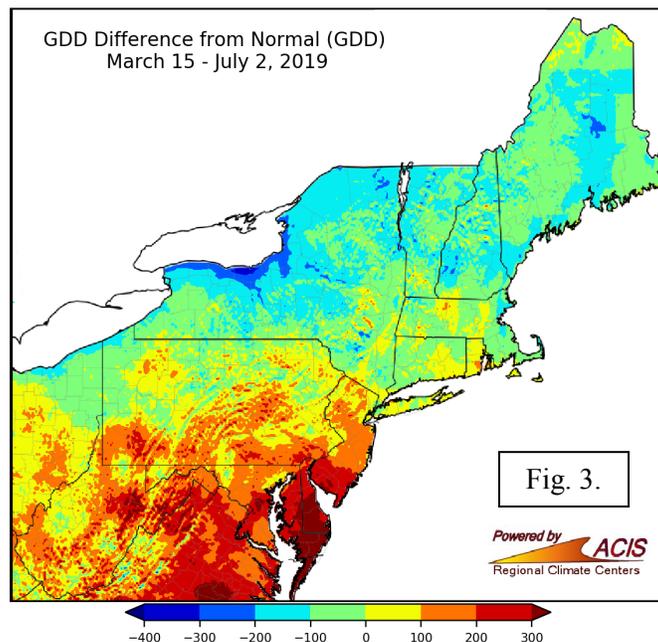
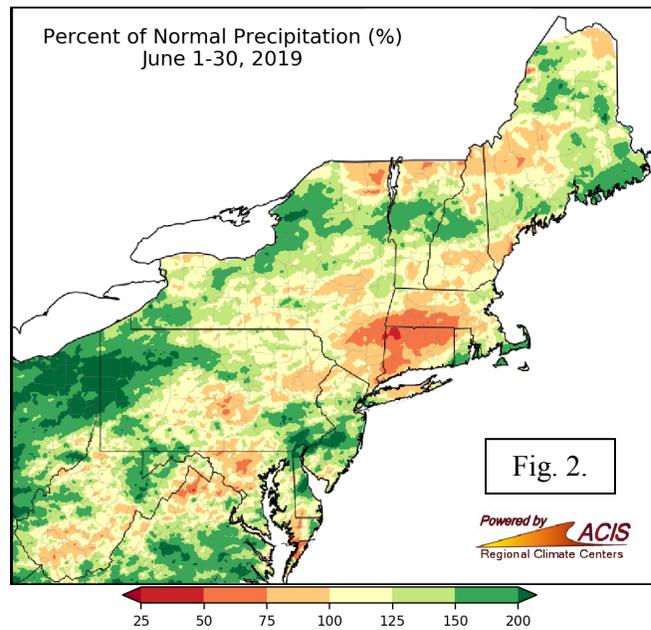
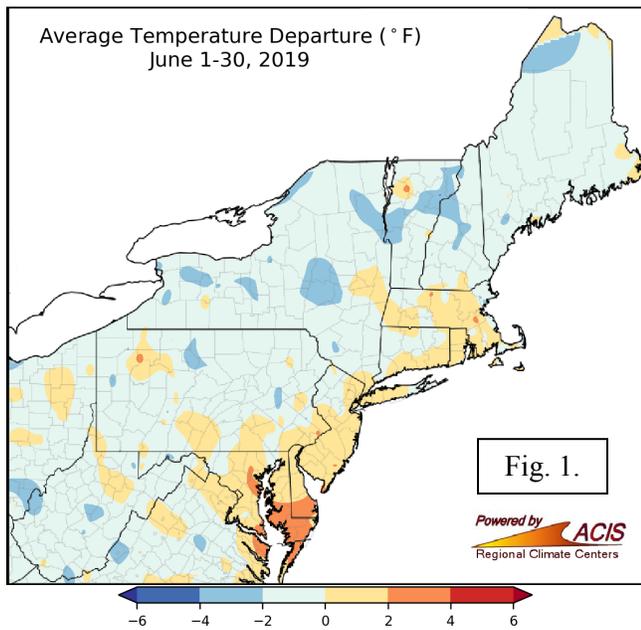


Field Crops, Forages and Soils Updates for NNY

3 July 2019

- NNY Weather Summary for June, 2019. According to the Northeast Regional Climate Center, NYS was overall 2 to 4 degrees cooler than normal for the month of June. Just some of Southeastern NY and portions of the Hudson Valley saw warmer than usual temperatures during June. The North Country was variable with respect to precipitation. Franklin and Clinton Counties received below average June precipitation while Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence and Essex Counties continued to be wetter than normal through June (Figures 1 and 2, below). Across the North Country, we remain about 200-300 GDD₅₀ behind normal (Figure 3).



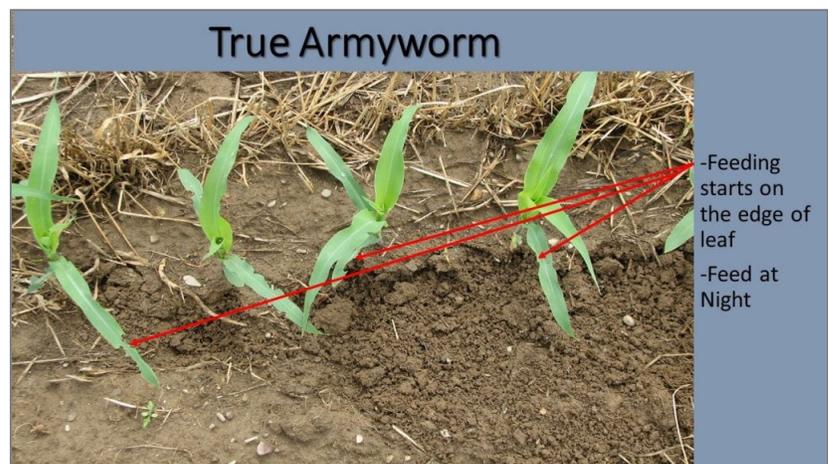
PEST UPDATES:

- Scout seedling corn (up to V6) for Black Cutworm. We've had reports and observations of significant BCW damage this past week. Many acres have been lost to this pest in St. Lawrence County and elsewhere. We anticipated some increased problems because higher than typical numbers of moths were caught in traps across NYS and the Upper Midwest – as close as Lewis County - this spring. Once seedlings reach V6, BCW are no longer a risk, so focus scouting efforts on smaller corn. BCW are nocturnal and do their damage during the night. During the day they hide in the soil. Look for corn plants that are missing, wilted or cut off at the ground, carefully dig up the soil around the plant to find the BCW larva. Treatment with insecticide is suggested if $\geq 5\%$ of plants have been cut and larvae are still small ($\leq 1/2$ " long). If larvae are larger or if plants are beyond V6, spraying will have little effect. Mike Stanyard, CCE NWNYS Field Crops Specialist, has a video on how to scout for BCW [here](#). Appropriate insecticides for BCW infestations above threshold are [here](#).



A black cutworm (BCW) larva next to a cut-off corn seedling.

- Be vigilant for Fall and True Armyworm. Pennsylvania farms reported early spring armyworm damage in corn and some armyworm problems have been reported in Lewis County this past week. Armyworm moths are long-range migrants, arriving from the south with spring storms. More than one armyworm generation per season is typical, but the first generation is responsible for most economic losses in NYS. Check fields



regularly for ragged holes chewed from the leaf margins and pellet-like droppings (frass) in the whorls and scattered on the ground. The larvae are nocturnal and may be found in the leaf whorls or at the surface of the soil though they are often difficult to find during the day. Armyworm prefer grasses and will lay eggs in:

1. Grass or mostly grass hay fields and pastures
2. Corn fields that were late planted into grass sods, no-till or reduced tillage fields, fields with crop residue, planted into a small grain (especially rye grass) cover crop
3. Corn fields with grassy weeds, quackgrass, crabgrass and bluegrass and other perennials
4. Small grain fields

Economic thresholds for treatment decisions are:

Corn – More than 50% of plants show armyworm feeding, live larvae less than 1.25" long are numerous in the field

Wheat – 5 or more larvae per linear foot of row, larvae less than 1.25" and not parasitized, watch for flag leaf reduction or if grain heads clipped off – yield losses, a spray before soft dough to save the remaining 3 upper leaves is generally beneficial since these tissues are still important to grain filling

Grasses – no specific guidelines available need for treatment based on the level of damage observed in relation to the expected value of grass harvest

[Online NYSIPM corn scouting video](#)

True armyworm information starts at about [14 min. 50 sec.](#)

Fall armyworm information starts at about [22 min. 35 sec.](#)

OTHER TIMELY UPDATES:

- [Late Postemergence Herbicide Applications in Field Corn: How Tall is Too Tall? \(LINK\)](#)
- [Late Spring: Forage considerations beyond corn \(LINK\)](#)
- [Summer Annual Forage Options for NNY \(LINK\)](#)
- [Storage strategies for over mature hay and securing extra forages \(LINK\)](#)
- [Winterkill. What to do now? \(LINK\)](#)

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. 2019. 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 your CCE Regional Field Crops and Soils Specialists, Mike Hunter and Kitty O'Neil.

Kitty O'Neil
CCE Canton Office
(315) 854-1218
kitty.oneil@cornell.edu

Mike Hunter
CCE Watertown
(315) 788-8450
meh27@cornell.edu

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.