

CROP ALERT

May 6, 2016

Mike Stanyard, Regional Agronomist, Cornell Cooperative Extension

Horseweed/Marestail Management in Soybeans

I have not seen any soybeans in the ground yet but they will be soon. See below recommendations for horseweed/marestail management from Bill Curran and Dwight Ligenfelter Penn State Extension.

- Start clean and control horseweed prior to soybean emergence.
- Control horseweed when it is small, while it is still in the rosette stage and prior to bolting.
- Use 2,4-D and/or Shapen, Verdict, Optill (saflufenacil) in the burndown program to control emerged plants. Saflufenacil use on coarse soils with 2% or less organic matter is more restrictive.
- Applications in April should include a residual herbicide to control later emerging plants.
- Plant a Liberty-Link soybean variety if possible and use an in-crop, post herbicide if necessary.
- In our trial last year at Landisville, a two-pass program of glyphosate only provided 67% control. A two-pass program that included FirstRate with glyphosate POST provided 84% control.

There are recommendations/restrictions for tank-mixing saflufenacil with other Group 14 or PPO herbicides due to the concern for soybean injury. According to the BASF labels, you must wait at least 14 days if you mix 1 fl. oz. of Sharpen (or 5 fl. oz. Verdict) with other Group 14 herbicides (More than 1 fl. oz. Sharpen requires 30 days).

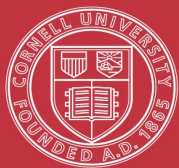
Soil applied Group 14 herbicide include the following:

- Flumioxazin products - Valor, Valor XLT, Envive, Trivence, Afforia, Fierce, Surveil, Gangster, Rowel, Rowel FX (and other labeled formulations).
- Sulfentrazone products – Authority products, Sonic, BroadAxe XC.
- Fomesafen products – Prefix, Reflex, Warrant Ultra – Syngenta does have a Section 2(ee) label for Prefix tank-mixed with 1 fl. oz. Sharpen as a preplant application in soybean. We are not sure what Syngenta’s definition of Preplant is, but this product is being promoted locally for application 2 to 3 days before soybean emergence.
- Other residual non-Group 14 broadleaf herbicides such as metribuzin, Canopy, FirstRate, etc. can be tank-mixed with saflufenacil and applied PRE.

Herbicides on Wheat

Most of our wheat is in Feeke’s Stage 6 (jointing) meaning that the first node is above ground. This means that the plant is no longer putting its energy into tillers (vegetative) and is focusing on stem and grain development. Plants are more susceptible to herbicide injury. A good picture review of all the Feeke’s growth stages can be found here, <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/ID/ID-422.pdf>.

- Osprey can be applied up until Feeke’s Stage 6 (jointing) so for most fields this is not an option anymore for roughstalk bluegrass or cheat control.
- Applications of 2,4-D, Banvel, Clarity, MCPA can be risky after Feeke’s Stage 6 and is not recommended. Some labels allow up until Feeke’s Stage 9 (Boot Stage) but the risk gradually increases from GS 6 to 9.
- Harmony Extra can be applied up until flag leaf emergence (Feeke’s Stage 8) and is the best product for chickweed control.



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Spring Wheat Diseases

Unfortunately, the cool wet weather conditions are setting up well for two early season wheat diseases, Powdery mildew and Septoria tritici blotch. I was concerned about Powdery mildew this spring because I was finding it in wheat last December. Symptoms of both diseases are most prevalent on lower leaves. Lower canopy looks yellow and unhealthy. I am seeing the early symptoms of Powdery mildew this week and have found some with the unmistakable gray fuzzy lesions on the lower leaves and stems. Propiconazole fungicides are very effective against these diseases.



Triticale Forage Harvest



Now is the time to check the growth stage of your winter triticale! Triticale should be harvested at Feekes 9 for optimal quality. At stage 8 the flag leaf is just emerging from the top of the plant. At Feekes 9, the collar of the flag leaf is visible. Many fields in the region are just entering Feekes Stage 8. Fields will have to be closely monitored over the next 7 - 10 days. Picture: growth stage 8 on the right and 9 on the left. Note leaf collar on the flag leaf.

I put together a short video showing the optimal time for triticale harvest and how to determine Feekes stage 9, <https://vimeo.com/129684323>.

Spring Migrants: Black Cutworm and Common Armyworm

I have had some recent questions regarding the status of these two moth species as they make their annual migrations north. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania have all reported significant Black cutworm moth catches (8-9 moths over two days) starting in mid-April. At this point, heat units are accumulated and the prediction is that cutting of corn plants will occur at 200 HU base 50. My guess is that they have arrived in NY but we have some time before the larvae would be big enough to cut plants.

Armyworms have also begun their flight north and Indiana caught a significant number of moths the last two weeks. I haven't seen any moth catch data from any of our neighboring states but I will keep you updated.