



# Field Crop Finds

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July 6th, 2026

## Growing Degree Days

Growing Degree Days (GDD) is calculated by taking the average daily temperature and subtracting it from the base temperature of a specified plant ((High + Low)/2 - base temp = GDD). For corn, we use base 86/50, as corn development starts at 50°F and stops at 86°F.

**Check your location and planting date:**

Location	Geography		Cumulative GDD since May 1		Cumulative GDD since May 15		Cumulative GDD since June 1		Cumulative GDD since June 15	
	Elevation (ft)	Latitude (N)	Current Year	15 Year Avg	Current Year	15 Year Avg	Current Year	15 Year Avg	Current Year	15 Year Avg
Alden	860	42.91	847	891	789	777	588	554	336	360
East Aurora	906	42.76	839	883	781	767	582	544	332	353
Eden	830	42.65	852	888	798	773	603	551	347	358
East Concord	1430	42.55	772	796	725	695	545	494	309	321
Angola	667	42.63	842	880	784	770	594	552	347	358
Fredonia	725	42.44	884	891	827	782	625	562	364	362
Mayville	1356	42.25	786	816	737	714	558	511	344	350
Panama	1539	42.07	743	782	697	684	529	488	303	316
Jamestown	1372	42.09	769	836	714	727	534	515	310	330
Cherry Creek	1346	42.29	771	833	721	726	541	517	311	334
Randolph	1286	42.16	758	816	709	710	527	503	303	324
Cattaraugus	1395	42.33	716	772	677	673	508	478	290	310
Machias	1673	42.41	743	777	695	677	516	480	291	312
Olean	1445	42.07	796	843	738	730	550	515	315	329
Perrysburg	1311	42.45	863	918	781	780	586	554	333	357
Belfast	1287	42.34	806	835	745	723	552	510	314	329
Wellsville	1506	42.12	740	758	688	659	509	466	290	300
Alfred	1804	42.25	736	787	679	684	506	481	285	310
Canaseraga	1255	42.46	745	780	694	681	519	483	294	313
Cuba	1496	42.21	739	775	688	673	511	475	290	307
Hornell	1146	42.32	774	818	720	710	533	501	302	322
Woodhull	1333	42.07	749	789	697	685	516	483	268	294
Corning	931	42.14	723	719	673	629	496	445	285	289
Bath	1106	42.33	764	805	710	699	528	493	300	319
Hammondsport	754	42.41	757	807	730	718	544	507	311	328

\*GDDs accumulated as of 7/3

## Pheromone Traps

This week, there are no trap numbers to report. We will be continuing to monitor for AMW, and will be placing western bean cutworm (WBCW) traps this week.

## Field Observations

Summer joined us quickly with heat advisories covering most of the holiday week. I know that many were baling hay and hopefully escaped scattered showers to do so. Fortunately, the forecast looks as though the weather will be a bit more favorable this week. As I was traveling this weekend, I was seeing some corn starting to roll with the heat. While heat can be good for plant growth, over 86°F, corn and soybeans slow down and reduce photosynthesis. Above 95°F and they shut down completely to conserve moisture. Corn

staging is quite spread out through the region. Earliest planted fields are starting to be side dressed. Wheat has started to turn, so harvest will be here before we know it. Below are some thoughts from Mike Stanyard on preparing for wheat harvest:

### **Harvest Preparation**

*Know your grain moisture and have the combine prepared to go when it is time to pull the trigger. As we know, weather and field conditions do not always cooperate during harvest. Many producers will start harvesting at 20% to avoid pre-harvest sprouting and dry it down to 13%. Producers who don't have dryers and rely on field drying run the greater risk of reduced grain quality. The first harvested wheat will have the best quality. If you did not spray a fungicide at flowering, vomitoxin from FHB could be a concern. Look for pink coloration and shrunken kernels in the heads. If these conditions are present, set the combine fans to high and try to blow these light kernels back onto the field.*

### **Grain Bin Preparation**

*Storage facilities should be inspected thoroughly prior to grain fill. Look for openings, leaky vents, fallen supports, and signs of rodents. Bird nests are always a treat to find in the auger or vents. Stored grain insects survive in old grain, so thorough cleaning is the first line of defense. Clean up all the remaining grain on the floor of the bin. Take a long-handled broom and remove any grain stuck to the walls, around the door, supports, ladder rungs and in the fan opening. If there are lots of fines remaining on the floor, clean up with a shop vacuum. It is amazing how many insect eggs and larvae are in a small amount of material. The same is true for grain handling equipment such as augers and drying bins.*

*After the bin is cleaned out, an insecticide application will help keep the grain mass clean. This can be more helpful the longer you keep the grain in storage. We are very limited when it comes to empty bin insecticide treatments. **Tempo SC ULTRA** is labeled just for empty bin treatments, not on grain. Other products that are labeled for empty bin treatment as well as a grain protectant on wheat include: deltamethrin (**Suspend SC, D-fense SC, Centynal EC**), **Centynal Synergized Insecticide** (deltamethrin + piperonyl butoxide), **Gravista Insecticide or Diacon IGR Plus** (deltamethrin + piperonyl butoxide + S-methoprene). Diatomaceous earth is a non-insecticidal silica sand applied as a dust in the bin and below the floor.*

Last but not least, we hope you can join us on July 23<sup>rd</sup> for our Risk Assessment Field Day. Come get your DEC credits and a free lunch! Visit <https://tinyurl.com/IPMFieldDayHamburg> to register or give me a call.