Announcements

Soybean Integrated Pest Management
Field Meeting Series

Insects, Weeds, and Disease
Learn to identify and control soybean pests from planting to harvest.

Thursday, June 20, 1—3 pm, at Gibson Farm, (Ellers family), 3903 Route 21, Stuyvesant. IPM and seedling pests.

Thursday, July 18, 1 – 3 pm, at Lo-nan Farms, at a Claverack field. Location TBA. Mid-season IPM.

Friday, August 9, 1 – 3 pm, at Langdonhurst Farms, 1601 Route 7A, Copake. Late-season IPM.

Tuesday, September 10, 1 – 3 pm, at Stone House Farm, 3169 Route 9, Hudson. Pre-harvest IPM.

Lead by Ken Wise, CCE IPM Specialist & Aaron Gabriel, CCE Agronomist. 2 pesticide re-certification credits.

No charge, but please call for a head count, Aaron Gabriel, 518-380-1496, adg12@cornell.edu.
Weather Data—June 13, 2013

Growing Degree Days for peak (50%) Occurrence of Alfalfa Weevil growth stages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage or Event</th>
<th>Accumulated growing degree days (48F base temperature)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eggs hatch</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instar 1</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instar 2</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instar 3</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instar 4</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocooning</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupa</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Emergence</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Roughly 700 GDD (base 41) for alfalfa to reach 40% neutral detergent fiber, the target for dairy quality feed.

Growing Degree Days (86/50) for corn growth stages:

- Emergence – 100 to 120 GDD
- Leaf development 65 GDD each
- Silking to silage harvest (68% moisture) - 800 GDD
- Silking to black layer (full maturity) – 1200 – 1400 GDD

We have accumulated enough growing degree days that the alfalfa weevil feeding should be over. And alfalfa is past its prime of 40% neutral detergent fiber.
Monday, June 24, 10:30 am—2:30 pm—
Re-inventing the Hudson Valley Bread-
basket: Local specialty grains for emerg-
ing markets. Cornell Field Day Event.
Wheat & barley variety trials. Dr. Mark Sor-
rels, Cornell. Discussion panel with bakers &
brewers. See attached flyer. Register by June
20. Meeting location will be given with reg-
istration confirmation.

**Monthly Pasture Meeting** – at farms in
Greene County. Led by Aaron Gabriel,
Agronomist, CCE, Capital Area & Horticul-
ture Program. Learn how to maximize pas-
ture production and animal performance.
Discuss pasture management issues through
the grazing season. Dairy is the focus of the
discussion, but other livestock will be includ-
ed. No charge. Please call Aaron Gabriel for
the time and place, 518-380-1496,
adg12@cornell.edu.

**FYI:**
PRO-DAIRY in partnership with Farm
Credit East with support from the NY Farm
Viability Institute set out to determine the
cost of harvesting and storing milk with the
emphasis on milk harvest. The cost of oper-
ating the milking parlor for the farms in
the study was $1.39 per cwt. With a range
from $0.88 to $2.25 per cwt. Find the full
report at http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/
prodairy/resources/fbmpubs.html, along with
many other PRO-DAIRY resources.

In addition to the report, a calculator
was developed for farms to calculate their
own milk harvest costs. Find the calculator
online at http://www.ansci.cornell.edu/
prodairy/resources/decisiontools.html under
Cost Calculators.

**Herbicide Resistance Management** online
pesticide credit courses at http://
pmep.cce.cornell.edu

---

**Corn:** Corn is looking a bit soggy and vari-
ous shades of yellow. The growing point will
die if it is under water for more than a few
days: a day or so at 70°F and longer at cooler
temperatures.

The growing point of V4 plants is just above
the soil surface. Slice a few plants and see if
the growing point is a healthy white or cream
color. Brown and mushy tissue is a sign of
death. Wait a few days and see if growth re-
sumes after the water recedes.

A publication “Evaluating Flood Damaged
Corn” can be found at http://www.ca.uky.edu/

Is there any nitrogen left for the corn
after all this rain?? To help you calculate how
much side-dress N is needed, use the online program, “Adapt-N”. It is available at http://adapt-n.cals.cornell.edu/. It runs best on the internet browser Mozilla Foxfire. It uses rain and temperature data from each 3-mile square to determine how much N leaches or denitrifies. Call me if you have any questions using it.

Alfalfa: Completing first cutting has been difficult. We have conditions for diseases to become a problem in un-harvested fields. Getting a good fermentation will be a challenge. Cloudy weather prevents plants from making sugars. Good alfalfa naturally has little sugar for an easy fermentation. Plus you will have competition from fungi and other microbes on the plant. This is when a good silage inoculant is needed.

Grasses: Regrowth is looking good. What do you do with grasses past maturity for livestock demanding high nutrition? Find market for it where the livestock need less nutrition—like horses. Often horse owners want a fibrous hay because they already feed grain to their horses. So, find your market and deliver what the customer wants—possibly small square bales. Be sure to put up clean, mold-free hay for horses. Keep the cut grass off damp ground during curing.

Also, making balage or haylage out of past mature grass will make it slightly more digestible.

Pasture: This is the time to plan for the summer slump—slow to no regrowth in July when the conditions USUALLY turn hot and dry. Fertilize some paddocks to boost growth that will be grazed in July. Put temporary fence around hay fields that were harvested for first and/or second cutting.

Small Grains:
Fusarium head blight update, 6/2/2013:
For any New York grower whose winter wheat or barley is in the early stages of flowering, please note that the Fusarium Risk Assessment Tool (http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/) is now projecting a moderate or even severe risk of a Fusarium head blight epidemic in many areas of the state. The application window in which reasonable FHB suppression can be expected from an application of Caramba, Prosaro, or Proline fungicide only extends to 5-6 days from the beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5 in barley and Feekes 10.5.1 in wheat). Flowering is completed in most winter cereals in New York. Attention now shifts to assessing the risk of FHB in spring wheat and barley as these crops approach heading and flowering in the weeks ahead.
-- Gary Bergstrom, Cornell University

Soybeans: Beans look good depending on the field conditions. I had one report of beans not germinating because of water-logged conditions. As usual I saw deer feeding on beans. If the deer leave a couple of growing points when feeding on beans, the plants will regrow into a more bushy plant and will yield well. But, they have to leave more than a stubby stem.

Soybean aphids are abundant in the Midwest. These aphids overwinter on buckthorn trees, then move onto beans. Keep an eye out for them soybean aphids on beans.

The beans I checked had slug feeding on the lower leaves. Slugs skeletonize leaves—they eat the tissue between the leaf veins leaving a skeleton of veins. Where corn residue was thick over the soybean row, slug damage was more severe. Some plants were even eaten down, leaving only the stub of a stem. Adjacent rows with little or no corn residue had slug feeding, but no real damage.
The 3rd row from the left had deep corn residue over the soybean row—perfect habitat for slugs. Their damage is evident by the smaller plants because of defoliation.

**Livestock Flies:** With all the rain we have had, perfect conditions exist for flies to develop. Where ever there is moist organic matter (silage, hay, bedding, manure, grain) you will find fly larvae developing. **Sanitation** is the most important step to fly management. Clean up all the corners and spilled feed to stop flies from developing.