

Title: The 2014 NYS Field Crops Weekly Pest Report and Evaluation

Project Leaders:

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Cooperators: Cornell Cooperative Field Crop Extension Educators and Faculty

Type of project: Public Education

Project location: New York State

Abstract

The NYS Field Crop Weekly Pest Report provides timely pest information to field crop extension educators and agricultural professionals. The report compiles weekly pest and crop observations collected by field crop extension personnel across NYS. In addition, the weekly report provides a vehicle to disseminate other relevant IPM information such as pest identification, scouting techniques and a calendar with suggestions for pest management activities. The pest report is distributed as a Cornell Cooperative Extension Blog <http://blogs.cornell.edu/ipmwpr/>. Subscribers (110) to this blog include: Extension Educators, crop consultants, growers, agribusiness, and Cornell University Faculty. We also place the blog link on the NYS IPM facebook page (160 followers) and NYS IPM Field Crops Twitter account (250 followers). Twenty-three issues of the NYS Weekly Pest Report were published in 2014. Extension Educators and crop consultants utilize the Weekly Report as an overview of timely pest information, and have found the report useful in alerting their local clientele regarding pest management issues. Results from an evaluation survey indicate users extended articles from the report to approximately 8000 individuals by republication in newsletters or forwarding the report on their own list server. Many crop consultants who responded indicated they used pest report information directly with growers.

Background and Justification

The NYS IPM Field Crops Pest Report is designed to inform growers, Extension Educators, crop consultants, agricultural professionals on items of immediate pest management concern and provide a convenient news summary that can also be used in an outreach multiplier capacity with their clientele. The report is a compilation of recent pest observations, potential geographic areas or cropping scenarios affected and the amount and potential significance of observed or anticipated pest infestations. The pest report is short, concise and contains links to pest identification photographs and additional management information. Much of the pest alert information is obtained through a weekly conference call with field crop extension educators.

Extension Educators and crop consultants are responsible for providing their clientele with timely information to help enhance crop and pest management decisions. The report provides educational information that can be used in programming, newsletters, list-serves and outreach efforts. Readers can select the pest information that best fits their county situation and clientele's needs.

The report, now in its 13th year of publication, was developed by the NYS Livestock and Field Crop IPM Program Team with the involvement of field crop extension educators and faculty across NYS. The pest report is distributed electronically through a Cornell Cooperative Extension Blog

<http://blogs.cornell.edu/ipmwpr/>.

Objectives:

1. Provide current pest information to field crop extension educators, crop consultants, growers, agribusiness, and Cornell Faculty on a weekly basis
2. Evaluate the impacts of the weekly pest report

Procedures:

The NYS IPM Program Livestock and Field Crop (LFC) team worked with extension educators to identify timely pest and crop management issues. The LFC team collaborated with Extension Educators and crop consultants from across NYS who shared their local pest and crop observations. The LFC Team prepared the report based on anticipated pest occurrence and feedback on timely field observations. Many of these field observations were communicated by extension educators via a weekly field crop IPM conference call. The report used a concise newsletter format and targeted educational articles. The LFC Team was responsible for developing, compiling and publishing the Weekly Pest Report. Regular features of the weekly report included a view from the field, weather outlook, timely updates on current pest issues such as fusarium head blight, western bean cutworm, growing degree days and alfalfa weevil & black cutworm life stage predictions, livestock pest updates, articles highlighting critical, timely or emerging pest issues and a clipboard checklist highlighting suggested activities for the following week. Photographs and internet links to identification pictures and in-depth management practices were provided within articles when possible.

The information was formatted into the weekly report and shared with clientele via the NYS IPM Weekly Field Crops Pest Report Blog Site <http://blogs.cornell.edu/ipmwpr/>. The weekly report blog link was also posted on our facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/NYSIPM>) and twitter pages (<https://twitter.com/NYSFieldCropIPM>).

At the completion of the growing season, subscribers to the WPR blog were invited to complete a survey to evaluate usefulness and the potential impact of the 2014 NYS Field Crop Weekly Pest Report. The evaluation survey was conducted using google forms on-line survey. An email was sent to subscribers of the blog and on the In-house Cornell Field Crops Staff list-serve and the General Cornell Field Crops list-serve. We did not send notice by twitter or Facebook because many of the followers are not from NY.

Results and Discussion:

This was the 13th season of the Weekly Field Crop Pest Report (WPR). The report moved from a list serve email newsletter to a blog format which allowed an easier, more time-efficient means to post the newsletter, an automated self-subscription feature, automatic archiving and easy article retrieval (<http://blogs.cornell.edu/ipmwpr/#>). One hundred and ten individuals including extension educators, private consultants, agribusiness and growers currently subscribe to the WPR. Twenty-three issues were released this season between May 9 – October 16, 2014. The WPR newsletter template contains several standard sections: a view from the field summarizing pest observations made and shared for that week, a weather forecast for the next week's weather (contributed by the Northeast Climate Center at Cornell), 1 or more timely articles on pests of importance and a weekly checklist of suggested IPM activities for the following week.

Trends In 2014

- The 2014 growing season was marked by early season rainy weather conditions that delayed planting, affected weed control efforts including timing of pre- and post-plant herbicide applications across much of the state.

- Because New York State has new legislation regarding production of NY labeled beer and other alcohol products producers are interested in growing small grains to meet this new need. Growers can get a premium for malting and distilling grain that has been produced in NY. Unfortunately, there were a lot of small grain disease issues this year that affected some of the quality of the grain for malting.
- There was an increase in western bean cutworm populations in NY. In 2013 the average number of moth captured per location was 66/trap. In 2014 counts increased to 117/trap with much of the increase occurring in northern and western NY locations.
- We continued to have late season issues with northern corn leaf blight and gray leaf spot in corn.
- Bird damage by crows, black birds, grackles and Canada geese to corn and wheat presented issues again this season.
- Control issues for small populations of giant ragweed, horseweed and tall waterhemp were reported this season and are being further investigated for potential resistance to glyphosate.

The weekly pest report helped field crop producers and others keep informed on current status of statewide pest issues and provided a forum for detailed discussions on a variety of topics including: updates on the Fusarium Head Blight prediction model and fungicide use decision making (wheat), corn fungicide use considerations, western bean cutworm updates on risk to field corn and dry bean, weed management recommendations and decision making, vertebrate damage to field crops, sharing of timely resources and field monitoring reminders.

The 2014 report contained a total of 130 individual articles addressed 74 different pests that include a wide variety of field crop insects, plant diseases, weeds, and vertebrate pests of concern this past season.

An index of the insect, disease, weed and “other” pest topics that were presented in the 2014 weekly pest report is provided in Appendix 1.

Weekly Report Evaluation:

To obtain feedback on the effectiveness of the weekly pest report our users were invited to respond to a online survey questionnaire. Evaluation questions ranged from “How useful was the pest report?” to “What did you like the most about it?” The survey questionnaire can be viewed at: [NYS IPM Weekly Field Crops Pest Report Impact Survey](#). Thirty-nine individuals completed the online survey. Survey responses were very positive indicating satisfaction with the Report’s content, format, timeliness, and usefulness as a source of valuable subject matter information for use in additional outreach situations. The following tables and figures summarize responses to survey questions:

Table 1: Responses to “We are interested in your assessment of the usefulness of the following topic items that regularly appeared in the Field Crops IPM Weekly Pest Report.”

| | Very Useful | Somewhat Useful | Not Useful |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| The NYS 2014 Weekly Field Crops Pest Report was: | 62% | 38% | 0% |
| View from the field | 82% | 18% | 0% |
| Weather Outlook | 18% | 62% | 21% |
| Weekly Featured article(s) | 61% | 34% | 5% |
| Pest Images / Photographs | 87% | 13% | 0% |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Western Bean Cutworm Update | 36% | 64% | 0% |
| Growing Degree Days | 41% | 54% | 5% |
| Clipboard Checklist | 28% | 56% | 15% |

Table 2: Responses to by participants on the impacts of the pest report.

| | Yes | No |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Have you used or shared articles from the NYS Weekly Field Crops Pest Report in your newsletters/email list server or social media? | 59% | 41% |

Results from the evaluation survey indicate users extended articles from the report to approximately 8000 individuals by republication in newsletters or emails. Many extension educators and crop consultants who responded indicated they used pest report information directly with growers. These included: field meetings with growers, one on one contact with growers, as forwarded emails to growers and agribusiness personnel, enhanced personal knowledge of what pest problems are occurring in NYS, and providing a direct internet link from to pest report article topics to related website resources.

Table 3: How do you access or receive the NYS IPM weekly field crops pest report:

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|--|-----|
| Email Field Crops list-serve | 74% |
| NYS IPM Field Crops Pest Report Blog site notice | 36% |
| NYS IPM Field Crops Twitter | 5% |
| NYS IPM Facebook page | 3% |

Table 4: Demographics on those that use the pest report

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Farmer/Producer | 15% |
| Extension Educator | 50% |
| Professional Crop/Farmer Consultant | 31% |
| Government Agricultural Professional | 3% |
| Non-Profit Agricultural Organization | 0% |
| Other | 13% |

Several 2014 pest issues were particularly significant and worthy highlighting:

Highlight I: There were a lot of small grain foliar diseases this year including those affecting wheat, triticale, rye and malting barley. There has been a small grain renaissance across New York. Many farmers are interested in growing malting small grains because of the new NY labeling efforts for local farm brewed beer and distilled whiskeys. Farmers are interesting in the premium they can receive if they can grow good quality malting barley and other grains. It is important to know that malting barley is managed differently than feed barley with very different end quality factors like lower protein in the grain, flavor, plumpness, malting characteristics and more. We are still researching which varieties are best suited for New York including winter hardiness, yield and disease resistance. This season weather conditions were favorable for a number of small grain diseases including: Snow mold, Powdery mildew, Stagonospora nodorum blotch, Fusarium head blight, Net Blotch, Scald and Tan Spot. Fusarium head blight (FHB) is the one limiting factor in producing malting barley, wheat and rye in

NY. This disease can produce (Deoxynivalenol) DON a mycotoxin that people and other livestock cannot ingest without getting sick. Small grains like wheat, rye and malting barley to be used for malting and flour for bread cannot have more than one part per million of DON. Small grains for malting, like barley, have little resistance to FHB at the moment. There are many faculty and extension educators researching resistant cultivars and other possible management strategies to better manage this disease. Currently, our only good defense for FHB is spraying a fungicide at anthesis (flowering). Many malting winter and spring barley fields that had fusarium head blight this last year did not spray or miss-timed the application of fungicide. On-going research efforts should provide the needed information over time to improve our understanding and integrated management strategies for small grain diseases in NY.

Highlight II: Corn and soybean diseases are potential risks each year. It is speculated that the increase in certain corn diseases may be directly attributed to previous crop soil surface residue. Crop residue is left on the surface to protect soil from water erosion, however, residue from corn that was previously infected with disease may still have viable disease inoculum that can infect the next corn crop.

Some of the more noteworthy, relatively late season, diseases this and last season were northern corn leaf blight and gray leaf spot. Northern corn leaf blight was found at high levels in many fields in NY, although with not as much associated yield loss and damage as previous years. Gray leaf spot was also found in the Hudson and other river valleys at low to moderate levels. It is possible that the reduced damage and yield loss from these foliar diseases may reflect producers selecting corn hybrids with moderate to highly resistance to gray leaf spot and northern corn leaf blight.

White mold of soybeans occurred at very high levels this year in western NY. Excess moisture this growing season at flowering time was favorable to the proliferation of the disease.

The indeterminate growth habit of soybeans presents a challenge for disease control since the plant continues to flower—producing susceptible infection sites over a period of time. Many growers sprayed a fungicide to suppress the disease; however, many fields still experienced severe infections and issues with white mold control. Collaborating with Gary Bergstrom, Cornell's field crop plant pathologist, we prepared and published timely newsletter articles on the diseases of concern. This information helped enhance grower decisions on regarding control measures.

Highlight III: Western bean cutworm (WBC) poses risk to corn (field, sweet) and dry bean production. This insect, a native of western US high plains states, was unique to that area until the late 1990's. Since then it's range has expanded eastward and was first detected in NY, PA and Quebec in 2009, CT in 2010 and MA, ME and VT in 2011. The NYS trapping network has revealed western bean cutworms are widely distributed across the state and populations are increasing, posing a potential risk to dry beans and the over 3.5 million acres of corn grown in NY, PA, and VT. We keep clientele informed weekly by having an update in each issue of the pest report.

The NYS trapping network has shown that WBC trap catches have nearly doubled each year, fortunately however, there have been no reports to date of economic impacts. Higher WBC counts have occurred in northern and western NY counties (Figure 1). In 2013, 89 traps collected 5,917 WBC moths, 83% of traps had less than 100 moths per trap, total catch per trap ranged from 0 to 853 moths per trap. In 2014, 97 traps collected 11,341 WBC moths, 66% of traps caught less than 100 WBC, total catch per trap ranged from 0 to 1019 moths per trap. WBC larvae have been found feeding in sweet and field corn. In 2014 there were some reports of WBC larvae in sweet corn sold at farm stands resulting in rejection by consumers. Some damaged dry bean seed was also detected at harvest time. While not thought to be economic at this time these observations signal a need for continued vigilance

regarding this new pest. In addition to potential yield losses, WBC injury to corn may pre-dispose ears to infection by fungi including those that can produce mycotoxins.

Highlight IV: Cereal leaf beetle was found in small grains across the state this year. In western NY populations exceeded the economic injury levels in many fields. Cereal leaf beetle has recently been detected in eastern areas of the state. The expansion of small grains acreage (grain, silage and cover crops) in NY has raised interest in pest management issues including cereal leaf beetle and foliar diseases.

Highlight V: Herbicide resistant weeds have been an issue across the US for many years. More recently, reports of glyphosate (roundup) resistant weeds have increased with the advent of glyphosate resistant crops like Roundup Ready corn and soybeans. Continued use of glyphosate year after year for weed control increases the pressure on weed populations to select for resistance. Dr. Russ Hahn (Cornell University) is testing populations of giant ragweed, horseweed and tall water hemp collected from a few farms for potential resistance to glyphosate. In the future we will focus more attention on articles that help make decisions about managing herbicide resistance in weeds.

The weekly pest report (WPR) is distributed on a Cornell Cooperative Extension Blog site <http://blogs.cornell.edu/ipmwpr/>. Subscribers to this blog include: Extension Educators, crop consultants, growers, agribusiness, agricultural professionals and Cornell University Faculty. We also place the blog link on the NYS IPM facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/NYSIPM>) (231 followers) and NYS IPM Field Crops Twitter account (<https://twitter.com/NYSFieldCropIPM>) (250 followers). Many articles from the report were additionally used in extension newsletters that reached about 8000 people. We are reaching many growers with critical pest information and alerts weekly in NYS both through extension educators and crop consultants. Many crop consultants are using the pest report information directly with growers. A small percent of growers are starting to use the report directly for in-season pest information. We anticipate an increase in producer use of the WPR as it is being introduced and actively promoted at grower meetings. It is clear that this publication is having an impact with field crop and livestock producers in NYS. The weekly report has been an effective means to share timely Livestock and Field Crop IPM information with clientele including extension personnel, consultants, growers, and others in the agriculture community. We have been pleased with the positive feedback from clientele responding to our end of season survey. For respondent comments see appendix 2.

Samples of materials:

A link to archived NYS IPM Field Crops Pest Reports is available on-line at:

2013 to present: <http://blogs.cornell.edu/ipmwpr/>

2002 to 2013: <http://nysipm.cornell.edu/fieldcrops/tag/pestrpt/default.asp>

Key Words: alfalfa, field corn, small grains, soybeans, wheat, insect pests, leaf diseases, pod diseases, root diseases, stalk diseases, stem diseases, weeds, biological control, chemical control, cultural control, demonstration/implementation (TAg), economic analysis, monitoring, research & education, IPM, integrated pest management,

Appendix 1: 2014 Field Crops Weekly Pest Report-Index of Articles

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| <i>Insects, Mites/Beneficial Organisms/Natural</i> | <i>Articles By Dates</i> |
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| <i>Enemies/Biological Control</i> | |
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| Alfalfa Snout Beetle | |
| View From the Field | May 9, May 16 |
| Alfalfa Snout Beetles Begin Spring Emergence | |
| Alfalfa Snout Beetle in Fall Alfalfa | Sept 18 |
| Alfalfa Weevil | |
| View From the Field | May 9, May 16, May 23, May 29, June 6, June 12, June 20 |
| GGD and Alfalfa Weevil | May 9, May 16, May 23, May 29, June 6, June 12, June 20, June 26 |
| Alfalfa Weevil Scouting | May 29 |
| Bird Cherry Oat Aphid | |
| View from the Field | |
| Planting Winter Wheat? What are the Pest Concerns? | Sept 4 |
| | |
| Black Cutworm | |
| View from the Field | May 9, May 16, May 23, May 29, June 12, June 20, June 26 |
| Black Cutworm finds its way to New York | June 20, |
| Growing Degree Days | May 9, May 16, May 23, May 29, June 6, June 12, June 20 |
| Cereal Leaf Beetle | |
| View From the Field | May 16, May 29, June 6, June 12 |
| Little Black Slugs on Small Grains? Cereal Leaf Beetle? | May 23 |
| Cereal Rust Mite | |
| View From the Field | May 9 |
| Corn Rootworm | |
| Clipboard | Most issues |
| Dung Beetles | |
| Dung Beetles Do What? | July 10 |
| European Corn Borer | |
| View from the Field | July 10 |
| Crane flies? What's up with that? | |
| Face Flies | |
| View From the Field | June 20, July 3, July 31, August 8, |

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| | August 15 |
| Horn Flies | |
| View From the Field | June 20, July 3, July 31, August 8, August 15 |
| House Flies | |
| Have Dairy Cattle? Have Barn Flies? | May 29 |
| Hessian Fly | |
| Planting Winter Wheat? What are the Pest Concerns? | Sept 4 |
| Japanese Beetles | |
| Japanese Beetles in Soybeans | July 18 |
| View From the Field | July 25 |
| Lady Beetles | |
| View From the Field | July 3 |
| Parasitoids | |
| View from the Field | July 3 |
| Pea Aphids | |
| View from the Field | July 3 |
| Potato leafhopper | |
| View From the Field | June 12, June 20, June 26, July 10, July 18, August 8, August 22 |
| GET OUT THE SWEEPNET: Potato Leafhopper | June 20 |
| Seed Corn Maggot | |
| Quantifying Row Crop Plant Populations | June 12 |
| Wet Spring Season Corn Pests: Diseases, Slugs and Maggots | May 29 |
| Soybean Aphids | |
| View from the Field | June 26, July 3, July 10, July 25, August 22, August 28, Sept 18 |
| Scouting Soybean Aphid | July 25 |
| Stable Flies | |
| View from the Field | July 31, August 15 |
| Have Dairy Cattle? Have Barn Flies? | May 29, |
| Stable Flies are Here | June 6 |
| Slugs | |
| Wet Spring Season Corn Pests: Diseases, Slugs and Maggots | May 29 |
| True Armyworm | |
| View from the field | June 12, July 10, July 31 |

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| Western Bean Cutworm | |
| View from the Field | July 25 , July 25 , August 8 , August 22 , August 28 , Sept 9 , Sept 18 |
| Western Bean Update | June 26 , July 3 , July 10 , July 18 , July 31 , August 8 , August 15 , August 22 , August 28 , Sept 4 , Sept 9 , Sept 18 |
| White Grub | |
| Quantifying Row Crop Plant Populations | June 12 |
| Plant Diseases | |
| Alfalfa/Forages-Plant Diseases | |
| Brown Root Rot | |
| New PCR Test Available for Brown Root Rot on Alfalfa | May 23 |
| Crown rots | |
| Alfalfa Winter Kill and Root Rots | May 9 |
| Leptosphaerulina Leaf Spot (Lepto leaf spot) | |
| View from the Field | July 31 |
| Corn-Plant Diseases | |
| Anthracnose stalk rot | |
| Look For Stalk Rots | Sept 26 |
| Common Smut | |
| View from the Field | Sept 9 |
| Cladosporium Ear and Kernel Rot | |
| Check your EARS | Oct 2 |
| Damping Off | |
| Quantifying Row Crop Plant Populations | June 12 |
| Wet Spring Season Corn Pests: Diseases, Slugs and Maggots | May 29 |
| Diplodia ear rot | |
| Check your EARS | Oct 2 |
| Diplodia stalk rot | |
| Look For Stalk Rots | Sept 26 |
| Eye Spot | |
| View From the Field | July 10 , July 31 , Sept 26 |
| Fusarium Ear Rot | |
| Check your EARS | Oct 2 |
| Fusarium stalk rot | |
| Look For Stalk Rots | Sept 26 |

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| Gibberella ear rot | |
| Check your EARS | Oct 2 |
| Gibberella stalk rot | |
| Look For Stalk Rots | Sept 26 |
| Gray Leaf Spot | |
| View from the Field | July 25 , August 22 |
| Gray Leaf Spot in Field Corn | July 31 , August 22 , Sept 26 |
| Head Smut | |
| View from the Field | Oct 2 |
| Northern Corn Leaf Blight | |
| View from the Field | August 8 , August 15 , August 22 , August 28 , Sept 4 , Sept 9 , Sept 18 , Sept 26 |
| Northern Corn Leaf Spot | |
| View from the Field | August 28 |
| Penicillium Ear Rot, Aspergillus Ear rot or blue eye | |
| Check your EARS | Oct 2 |
| Pythium stalk rot | |
| Look For Stalk Rots | Sept 26 |
| Seed Decay | |
| Wet Spring Season Corn Pests: Diseases, Slugs and Maggots | May 29 |
| Quantifying Row Crop Plant Populations | June 12 |
| Soybean-Plant Diseases | |
| Bacterial Blight | |
| View from the Field | July 18 |
| Cercospora leaf blight | |
| View from the Field | August 15 , Sept 4 |
| Downy Mildew | |
| View from the Field | July 31 , August 15 |
| Downy Mildew in Soybeans | July 31 |
| Frog Eye Leaf Spot | |
| View from the Field | August 15 |
| Frog Eye Leaf Spot in Soybeans | August 15 |
| White Mold | |
| View From the Field | July 31 , August 22 , Sept 4 , Sept 9 |
| Sclerotinia Stem Rot/White Mold: in Soybeans | August 22 |
| Wheat and Small Grains-Plant Diseases | |
| Barely Yellow Dwarf | |
| Planting Winter Wheat? What are the Pest Concerns? | Sept 4 |
| Crown Rust of Oats | |

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| View from the Field | July 25 |
| Ergot | |
| View from the Field | July 31 |
| Fusarium head blight | |
| View from the Field | June 20, July 3, July 10, July 18 |
| Fusarium head blight Update | June 6, June 12, June 20, June 26 |
| How to Recognize Scab (Fusarium head blight) on Wheat | June 6 |
| Leaf, stem and strip rust | |
| To Spray or Not to Spray.... Winter wheat and early spring foliar diseases? | May 16 |
| Net blotch of barley | |
| View From the Field | |
| Powdery mildew | |
| View From the Field | May 16, June 20 |
| Planting Winter Wheat? What are the Pest Concerns? | Sept 4 |
| To Spray or Not to Spray.... Winter wheat and early spring foliar diseases? | May 16 |
| Root Rot | |
| Planting Winter Wheat? What are the Pest Concerns? | Sept 4 |
| Scald | |
| View From the Field | July 10 |
| Seed Rot/Damping off | |
| Planting Winter Wheat? What are the Pest Concerns? | Sept 4 |
| Snow Mold | |
| View from the Field | May 9 |
| Stagonospora nodorum blotch | |
| View from the Field | June 6, June 12, June 26, July 10, |
| To Spray or Not to Spray.... Winter wheat and early spring foliar diseases? | May 16 |
| Planting Winter Wheat? What are the Pest Concerns? | Sept 4 |
| Tan Spot | |
| View From the Field | July 10 |
| Stored Grain Pests | |

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| Storing grain? Not too early to think about protection from post-harvest insect pests | July 3 |
| Storing grain...Remember Pests! | Oct 16 |
| Weeds | |
| Weed Issues | |
| Palmer amaranth? – Example of an Herbicide Resistant Weed Species. | May 23, |
| Crop Weed Alert: Downy brome (aka “cheatgrass”) | June 6 |
| Preventing Weeds Through Pasture Management | Sept 18 |
| Vertebrates in Field Crops | |
| Livestock pests | |
| Barn Flies | |
| Have Dairy Cattle? Have Barn Flies? | May 29 |
| Pasture Flies | |
| View From the Field | June 20, July 3, July 31, August 8, August 15 |
| Dung Beetles | |
| Dung Beetles Do What? | July 10 |
| Face Flies | |
| View From the Field | June 20, July 3, July 31, August 8, August 15 |
| Horn Flies | |
| View From the Field | June 20, July 3, July 31, August 8, August 15 |
| House Flies | |
| Have Dairy Cattle? Have Barn Flies? | May 29 |
| Stable Flies | |
| View from the Field | July 31, August 15 |
| Have Dairy Cattle? Have Barn Flies? | May 29, |
| Stable Flies are Here | June 6 |
| Other | |
| Storing grain? Not too early to think about protection from post-harvest insect pests | July 3 |
| Quantifying Row Crop Plant Populations | June 12 |

Appendix 2: Responses to questions in the impact survey

Did the NYS IPM Weekly Field Crop Pest Report help with an issue you needed help with?

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| Yes, each year it has a couple pest problems that are brought to my attention in a timely manner. |
| yes it provides depth |
| I am a crop manager for a large farm, so the pest report helped me know what to keep an eye out for in a given week. |
| Yes early warning on arrival of soybean aphids this year |
| Yes. Insect identification. Leaf blight identification. White mold identification. Frost impact on corn prior to maturity. |
| pest information jump off point |
| yes, we use the leafhopper chart every year and I look for the rootworm beetle chart too. The armyworm alerts help and the photos are very nice. |
| I wish there had been more on Northern Corn Leaf Blight. It was very bad in our county. |
| Updates on pest activity, new observations, heads up on potential IPM related activities - such as monitoring for particular pests |
| yes, I'm not a field crop educator so the info helps keep me up to date with what issues are occurring |
| The weekly call and report helps me routinely. |
| Western Bean Cutworm in corn with an organic dairy farmer. |
| Yes the timely report on what was go on in the fields. |
| Yes -- it helps me keep on top of what's happening to the crop in general. |
| PAT Training, Alfalfa Snout Beetles, watching for field crop diseases and bugs (Army worms) |
| I can't recall, but I am sure it did. |
| It helped to keep me informed and up to date on occurring issues and was a resource for information needed by the growers and producers. |
| Yes, Keeping abreast of weekly crop development and pest problems in regions of the state where I had not recently visited. |

What did you like most about the NYS IPM Weekly Field Crops Pest Report?

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| Consistency. |
| View from the field and the articles are most useful to me. The weather is important, but my brain does not absorb a lengthy report of details in the typical weather outlook. I would prefer a big picture perspective of the long range forecast. |
| Updates on current insect and disease problems in small grains and soybeans |
| Photos, in-depth discussion of pest problems. My #1 source for this. |
| Timely information |
| Photos are great! As are what people are seeing in different areas of the state. |
| Continuous updates from the field. Articles and in depth information |
| It provides my clientele with the information that is important to them. |
| Growing degree days. |
| What is happening in the field. Especially the pictures |
| Photos of pests and weeds, with information about their seasons |

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| The better photos. |
| Update and background info on pests/diseases of concern |
| Keeps me informed on what is happening across the state. |
| Timely Information, photos, statewide pest status |
| Timely info, good articles |
| Assessment of current observations and potential pests to be on the lookout for. |
| Good reminder of what is out in the field, maybe things I haven't seen yet. |
| Learning what's going on around the state and links to other good resources. |
| View From the Field - Comments on field problems. |
| WBC weekly update, and the featured pest articles are always timely and useful. |
| The pictures. |
| View from the field. |
| Great pictures Great format short and to the point |
| Timeliness of reports is great. Information specific to New York is also very helpful. |
| Discussion and examples with Pictures on various subject from pests to unique situations and how it was approached or resolved. |
| Observations of both presence and levels of field pest problems. |

What else would you like to see in the NYS IPM Weekly Field Crops Pest Report

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| More pictures. |
| I am a little weak on grain storage IPM. So timely comments are good. |
| More specifics on what should be scouted for and reminders of thresholds. Maybe more insight from Cornell on recommendations for treating when thresholds are met (options for pesticides at certain thresholds, rates). |
| Hunger symptoms of crops, weeds of the week |
| I thought the information was sometimes too basic. The topics could have been discussed in more depth. |
| Take a picture and send it in for ID section, on both bugs and plants |
| More small weed photos we should expect to see. |
| Good as is. |
| Can't think of anything to add. Good the way it is. |
| Easy access (link) to a robust GDD database for areas around the state (not just major airport cities in NYS). |
| Maybe some comments from ag consultants who see farmers and field problems most regularly |
| More of the same. |
| I think it's fine as is. |
| attached fact sheets |
| list of recommended web sites to key out different bugs, weeds, diseases |
| I wish that more county extension agents were in tune with what is going on in the industry at a high end level and able to share some of the trending issues with the rest of the state. Although there are some agents that communicate closely with farmers and industry people, it seems like there are more who are only |

working on a basic level who with beginning producers, hobby farmers. We really need more 'cutting edge' field crop observations from extension agents throughout the state. You are in perfect position to transmit that information if you are getting it.

More pictures of weeds and pests.

Mention new/recently developed high quality reference and related resources (Cornell or other regionally relevant) that you deem useful in addressing field crop pest problems.

I am the Admin Assistant and gather the fodder for our newsletters. It is good to see what is going on across NYS and know what to be looking for.