



Newsletter

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Agronomy Update

June 17, 2016

June is National Dairy Month

Thanks to all of America's dairy producers for providing the world with healthy dairy products



Purple Leaf Syndrome and Future Planning

Frank Flis

Some things never change. The good old northeast adage “if you don’t like the weather, wait a minute” has been pretty evident this spring. From snow and frost in mid May to 90 degrees a week later, then back to cold nights and mild days in the beginning of June. Whoops wait just a second – look at the weather forecast - 90’s again the end of the week and into the weekend.

Locations

Auburn

55 Columbus St
Auburn, NY 13021
315-253-7379

Bernardston

472 Northfield Road
Bernardston, MA
01337
413-648-9900

Niverville

831 Route 28
Niverville, NY 12130
518-784-9166

Oriskany Falls

8341 US State Rt 20
Oriskany Falls, NY
13425
315-841-3201

Salem

4134 State Rt 22
Salem, NY 12865
518-854-9446

Tri Valley Crop Ctr

337 State Hwy 162
Sprakers, NY 12166
518-673-5336

Rapid weather changes can cause some interesting field observations. Young corn plants (usually V2-V5) may develop purple leaf syndrome. Anthocyanin, a plant color pigment that is red to purple in color, forms when the sugars produced by chlorophyll cannot be deposited in roots, stalks, and new leaves. This happens when nights are cool or cold and days are sunny and warmer. There are other factors that may also cause this syndrome: planting depth too shallow, cold wet soils at planting, crusting or surface compaction, nematode injury, any root pruning, low soil Phosphorus, hybrid genetics, dinitroanilines herbicides (such as Prowl), and soil pH too low or excess above 7.7.

Review crop history: planting date, planting depth, soil information (soil type, drainage, soil test), and hybrids. Some hybrids produce more sugars (like BMR) or have poor cold soil tolerance and fertility practices. Most importantly, take the time to record observations and keep them with other crop data that may be helpful in future planning. These records can help inform key decisions: where is drainage assistance needed (tiling planning), hybrid selection, rotations, fertility, and field timing. Keep these notes to review in Nov, Dec, and Jan when looking ahead at 2017 needs. Layering this information with yield data may help lead to valuable interpretations and findings.

Abnormal leaf appearance may point to other field issues and sometimes more information like tissue analysis may be needed. Purple leaf syndrome will usually disappear by V8 and most times have little to no impact on yield.

Weather Update

	Approx. Weekly Rainfall	Avg expected high Temp next week	Avg expected Low Temp next week	GDD (Base 50) since Jan 1	GDD (Base 50) since Mar 1	GDD (Base 50) since Apr 1	GDD (Base 50) since May 1
Auburn	0.41	86	59	515	515	490.5	454.2
Bernardston	0.16	84	57	539.9	539.9	514	460.9
Niverville	0.26	85	60	560	560	527.2	470.5
Oriskany Falls	0.17	81	59	507.5	507.5	470	433.5
Salem	0.23	84	58	479.3	479.3	454.8	410.8
TVCC	0.19	82	58	625.6	625.6	595.3	521.9

Auburn

Bernardston

Niverville

Oriskany Falls

Salem

Tri Valley



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service



New York

Crop Progress & Condition

Blair Smith, State Statistician

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www.nass.usda.gov/ny
Week ending June 12, 2016

Issued weekly on the internet, April - November
by the Northeastern Regional Field Office of NASS

nassrfoner@nass.usda.gov
Released June 13, 2016

Good Week for Field Work: New York had an average of 5 days suitable for field work. Weather was cool and windy with several parts of the state reporting much needed rainfall. Planting of vegetables, corn and soybeans is nearly completed. However, some areas are experiencing dry conditions making it difficult for crops such as corn and soybeans to flourish. Hay growth is reported as good overall and grapes are reported as being in the immediate pre-bloom, however, more rain would improve the crops. Field activities for the week included weed control, tillage, seeding, applying fertilizer, manure and pesticides; additionally vineyards reported removing leaves in the cluster zone to promote air flow, reducing fungal disease.

Soil Moisture for Week Ending June 12, 2016 (in percent)

Item	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus
TOPSOIL	7	27	52	14
SUBSOIL	7	24	57	12

Crop Conditions as of June 12, 2016 (in percent)

Item	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
BARLEY	0	2	32	63	3
CORN	0	2	20	59	19
GRAPES	0	1	24	74	1
HAY, ALFALFA	0	4	32	54	10
HAY, OTHER	1	6	35	47	11
OATS	0	0	23	71	6
PASTURE AND RANGE	0	4	38	50	8
SOYBEANS	0	5	21	56	18
WINTER WHEAT	0	3	24	54	19

Crop Progress as of June 12, 2016 (in percent)

Item	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5 Year Avg.
SPRING TILLAGE: SINGLE	94	92	97	86
BARLEY: PLANTED	95	91	99	80
BARLEY: EMERGED	82	77	77	61
BARLEY: HEADED	29	13	22	8
CABBAGE: PLANTED	73	65	63	55
CORN: PLANTED	90	85	94	89
CORN: EMERGED	75	68	81	53
CORN AVERAGE HEIGHT: (IN.)	8	5	7	N/A
HAY, ALFALFA: FIRST CUTTING	67	57	60	61
HAY, OTHER: FIRST CUTTING	60	52	48	46
OATS: PLANTED	96	94	98	94
OATS: EMERGED	82	79	84	76
OATS: HEADED	24	20	9	<5
POTATOES: PLANTED	79	77	77	86
SNAP BEANS: PLANTED	40	25	36	41
SOYBEANS: PLANTED	84	70	73	67
SOYBEANS: EMERGED	60	46	49	30
SWEET CORN: PLANTED	79	67	73	70
WINTER WHEAT: HEADED	91	70	73	56
APPLES: PINK	98	92	100	100
APPLES: FULL BLOOM	93	87	100	97
PEACHES: PINK	94	90	100	100
PEACHES: FULL BLOOM	88	84	94	91
PEARS: FULL BLOOM	94	91	92	89
CHERRIES, SWEET: FULL BLOOM	92	84	95	95

For a complete nationwide weekly weather and crop bulletin, please visit www.usda.gov/oc/weather and click on "Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin."

Auburn

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Niverville

Oriskany Falls

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Tri Valley