



## Locations

### Auburn

55 Columbus St Auburn, NY 13021

800-492-4929

315-253-7379

### Bernardston

472 Northfield Road

Bernardston, MA 01337

888-648-9908

413-648-9900

### Niverville

831 Route 28 Niverville, NY 12130

800-852-8012

518-784-9166

### Oriskany Falls

8341 US State Rt 20

Oriskany Falls, NY 13425

888-991-9292

315-841-3201

### Salem

4134 State Rt 22 Salem, NY 12865

800-390-1930

518-854-9446

### Tri Valley Crop Center

337 State Hwy 162

Sprakers, NY 12166

800-800-4289

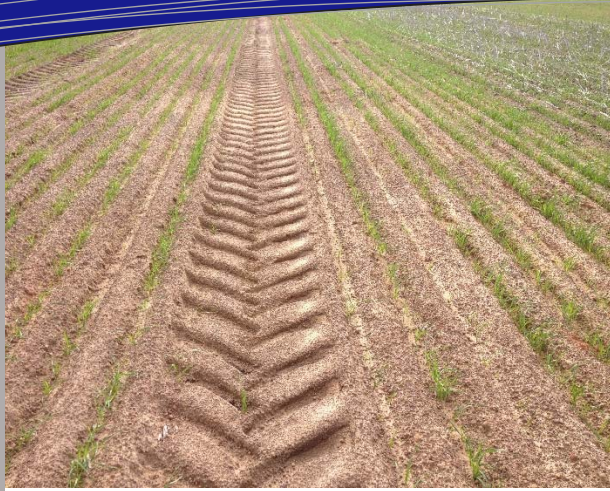
518-673-5336

### Miller Spraying

8624 State Route 26

Lowville, NY 13367

315-376-6509



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## Compaction

As of May 7<sup>th</sup>, the United States has reached the 39% planted mark with the "I" states and Ohio making great progress in the previous few days. Still, we're about 5% behind the national 5 year average of 44%. New York State alone is below average at 4% compared to the 10% national average, but on par with the 5% planted at this time last year.

While growers may be behind with their planting, it remains essential that we not rush planting and make sure conditions are **Right** for our crop. Planting in poor conditions may make you feel better about getting a crop in the ground now, but come harvest you will see the consequences. Minding soil conditions, fertility, disease, and insect pressure will start you off on the right foot for a successful 2018 growing season.

One problem with doing field work in poor conditions is **compaction**. The tough thing about compaction is that it is not always visible. It reduces water infiltration and water holding capacity, inhibits root growth, and prevents nutrient uptake to name a few of the issues caused by compaction. How can you determine the level of compaction? Use a penetrometer, or the cheaper option, a shovel!

There are two main types of compaction – natural (poor soil structure) and human (tillage, wheel traffic, and axle load). How can you reduce compaction? **Here's a few ways:**

- Run tire pressure for field conditions, not road conditions
- Avoid driving on moist soil – pores collapse when driven upon
- Reduce axle load to at least below 10 tons whenever possible (reducing load and increasing number of axles)
- Minimize trips across the field
- Use the same tracks
- Reduce tillage / No – tillage
- Use a chisel instead of moldboard plow
- Use a field cultivator instead of disk harrow
- Rotate deep rooted crops
- Cover crops

Research shows that compaction can cause up to 15% yield loss, so making sure you are performing field work in proper conditions with the proper equipment can help reduce yield loss, improve the health of your soil, and help the plants with proper nutrient uptake.

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# Snow Mold on Small Winter Grains– Did you see it?

While typically seen in the pacific northwest, we have seen Snow Mold in the New York State this year. This is not surprising considering the amount of snow coverage we have had in certain areas of the state this past winter. But what exactly is Snow Mold?

Snow Mold is caused by multiple fungi that attack small grain crops under snow cover. These fungi grow in the soil in cool, wet weather conditions. Dead leaves are common, and damage is variable, but the whole plant may die if the crown is infected. Damage will typically occur in patches that reflect the size of the snow banks and their locations on the field.

Plants tend to recover if the crown is not killed, but there are some management strategies that can be taken to reduce the severity of Snow Mold.

**Early fall Seeding** can facilitate faster recovery of infected plants. These plants will be larger in the spring and will be able to tolerate the disease and recover faster than later planted seedings.

**Crop rotation** with spring cereals or legumes will allow the infected plant debris to decompose and the fungi to die. Rotating to legumes reduces the amount of mold for future crops.

### **Snow Mold resistant cultivars**

**Weed Control** can help with Snow Mold management because weed can serve as a host and inoculum for later spring grain crops.

Foliar fungicides will mitigate Snow Mold in turf grass, but have minimal effect on small grain production. Following proper management strategies for Snow Mold can help mitigate the damage and provide a successful harvest for small winter grains in the future.



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## Weekly Weather Report

	Approx. Weekly Rainfall (in)	Avg. Expected High Temp Next Week (F)	Avg. Expected Low Temp Next Week (F)	GDD (Base 50) since Jan 1	GDD (Base 50) since Mar 1	GDD (Base 50) since Apr 1	GDD (Base 50) since May 1
<b>Auburn</b>	1.28	69	51	151.3	145.2	145.2	133.7
<b>Bernardston</b>	1.65	67	47	166.7	155.5	155.5	126.8
<b>Lowville</b>	.81	64	47	143.2	140.6	140.6	130.3
<b>Niverville</b>	1.91	70	51	168.8	151.8	151.8	133.8
<b>Oriskany Falls</b>	1.34	66	49	152.9	140.7	140.7	127.0
<b>Salem</b>	1.08	67	49	142.5	130.3	130.3	114.8
<b>TVCC</b>	1.43	68	51	150.9	141.9	141.9	126.4

## Crop Progress Report



United States Department of Agriculture  
National Agricultural Statistics Service





**New York**

# Crop Progress & Condition

Blair Smith, State Statistician
10B Airline Drive, Albany, NY 12235
Phone: 518-457-5570 Fax: 800-591-3834

[www.nass.usda.gov/ny](http://www.nass.usda.gov/ny)  
Week ending May 6, 2018

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

[nassrfooner@nass.usda.gov](mailto:nassrfooner@nass.usda.gov)  
Released May 7, 2018

**Fair week for field work:** New York averaged 4 days suitable for field work.

**Crop Progress as of May 6, 2018**  
(in percent)

Temperatures ranged from 4 degrees below to 10 degrees above normal. Weekly precipitation ranged from 0.02 to 2.38 inches. Warm weather continued to help operations make continued progress on tilling and planting and hay and wheat began to green. Leaves were showing on fruit trees and bud break started on Long Island vineyards. Some heavy rains in areas did slow some of the progress down during the week.

### Soil Moisture for Week Ending May 6, 2018

(in percent)

Item	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus
TOPSOIL	0	0	61	39
SUBSOIL	0	1	66	33

### Crop Conditions as of May 6, 2018

(in percent)

Item	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
HAY, ALFALFA	0	5	29	50	16
HAY, OTHER	2	7	40	43	8
PASTURE AND RANGE	3	4	37	41	15
WINTER WHEAT	0	14	25	43	18

Item	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5 Year Avg.
SPRING TILLAGE: PERCENT COMPLETE	32	8	18	29
BARLEY: PLANTED	14	<5	18	21
OATS: PLANTED	32	<5	28	42
ONIONS DRY: PLANTED	36	9	20	37
APPLES: GREEN TIP	40	13	84	71
PEACHES: GREEN TIP	33	14	75	68
PEARS: GREEN TIP	38	17	79	73
PEARS: PINK	7	0	35	39
CHERRIES, SWEET: GREEN TIP	40	11	56	67
CHERRIES, SWEET: PINK	12	0	37	34