PURDUE UNIVERSITY | Extension - Entomology

Pest&Crop newsletter

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In This Issue

Armyworm Pheromone Trap Report – 2021

(John Obermeyer)

County/Cooperator	Wk 1	Wk 2	Wk 3	Wk 4	Wk 5	Wk 6	Wk 7	Wk 8	Wk 9	Wk 10	Wk 11
Dubois/SIPAC Ag Center	0	13	3	65	51	12	0	23	10	20	
Jennings/SEPAC Ag Center	0	1	0	7	7	2	2	1	3	2	
Knox/SWPAC Ag Center	0	6	1	10	35	1	12	11	7	45	
LaPorte/Pinney Ag Center	27	50	12	393	189	42	231	242	34	79	
Lawrence/Feldun Ag Center	14	62	7	434	717	83	79	43	41	46	
Randolph/Davis Ag Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	14	14	33	
Tippecanoe/Meigs	1	0	0	16	31	12	13	5	16	25	
Whitley/NEPAC Ag Center	0	0	0	18	20	8	32	22	5	10	

Wk 1 = 4/1/21-4/7/21; Wk 2 = 4/8/21-4/14/21; Wk 3 = 4/15/21-4/21/21; Wk 4 = 4/22/21-4/28/21; Wk 5 = 4/29/21-5/5/21; Wk 6 = 5/6/21-5/12/21; Wk 7 = 5/13/21-5/19/21; Wk 8 = 5/20/21 – 5/26/21; Wk 9 = 5/27/21-6/2/21; Wk 10 = 6/3/21-6/9/21; Wk 11 = 6/10/21-6/16/21

Birdsfoot Trefoil – An Underutilized Pasture Legume

(Keith Johnson)

Article is in appreciation to birdsfoot trefoil advocates Henry Mayo, former Purdue University Extension Sheep Specialist, and Ed Heckman, retired Purdue Extension Educator.

You don't see birdsfoot trefoil in many Indiana pastures. This perennial legume is in full bloom now with obvious bright yellow-orange flowers. The positive characteristics of this forage makes this legume worthy of consideration. Overgrazing must be avoided if birdsfoot trefoil is to survive. Basal leaves must not be grazed if birdsfoot trefoil is to remain in the pasture. With many livestock producers utilizing rotational stocking and better awareness that overgrazing should be avoided, this forage has a place in many Indiana pastures.

Information that follows about birdsfoot trefoil is from the Purdue Forage Field Guide (ID-317) with some modifications. Pictures were provided by the Purdue University Crop Diagnostic Training and Research Center.

Minimum Soil Requirements: Somewhat poorly drained, medium fertility, pH 6.0-6.8.

Plant Characteristics: Perennial legume. Has taproot and yellow-orange flowers. Grows 15-44 inches tall. Appears to have five leaflets per leaf, but the two at the base of the stem are considered stipules by some agronomists. Has high palatability, good winter hardiness, and fair drought tolerance. Maintains quality better than many other legumes because of a high leaf to stem ratio. If needed, deferring grazing until viable seed are present in seedpods can increase birdsfoot trefoil composition.

Yellow blossoms appear with long day/short night hours.

Leaf arrangement of birdsfoot trefoil.

Birdsfoot trefoil umbel inflorescence.

Birdsfoot trefoil seedpod with immature seed.

Seed Characteristics: Seeds per pound: 370,000. Emergence time: 7 days. Optimal germination temperature: 68°F. Seeding dates: March 1-May 1 or August 1-September 1. Pure live seed per acre: 4-6 pounds. Inoculate seed with a specific rhizobia bacteria.

Birdsfoot trefoil seed.

Uses and Comments: A good complement with adapted cool-season grasses when used as pasture. **Not a bloat concern.** Some varieties are better for pasture as they are less erect in growth than those

varieties best used as hay.

Distribution: The Upper Midwest and Northeast USA.

Cautions: Disease is a concern in high-humidity, high-temperature environments. **For best persistence, make sure basal leaves are present after grazing or cutting**.

If livestock producers have concern about bloat and do not permit their livestock to overgraze the forage, birdsfoot trefoil may be a worthy legume to include with cool-season grasses.

Email List Providing News Updates From Around The U.S. Corn Belt

(Dan Quinn)

Dan Quinn, Extension Corn Specialist for Purdue University will continue to provide weekly updates of timely newsletter articles for various land-grant institutions around the U.S. corn belt (Image 1). This list will provide a "one stop shop" approach for new crop management information from various universities. If you would like to be added to the email list to receive these weekly updates and links to various informative articles, feel free to reach out to Dr. Quinn at his email (djquinn@purdue.edu) and I will make sure you are added to the list. My website is https://thekernel.info. I will post all of my information, news and updates on this site as well.

Updated News Articles from around the Corn Belt. June 7th 2021.

(4 June 2021)
Purdue Pest and Crop Newsletter
Purdue Univ.

- Switching to Hybrids without Rootworm Protection for Late Planted Corn
- Armyworm Pheromone Trap Report
- Purdue Weed Day
- It's Not Easy Being Green. The Many Colors of Early Season Corn.
- "Silver Leaf" Symptom in Corn
- When Hay Harvest is Complete do the STAB

(3 June 2021)
Michigan State University Field Crop News
Michigan State Univ.

- Michigan Hop Crop Report
- Water Quality Farming "The Bay Way"
- Southeast Michigan Field Crops Update
- Southwest Michigan Field Crops Update
- Classic Weather Pattern for Potato Leafhopper Outbreak is Here

(4 June 2021)
Minnesota Crop News
Univ. of Minnesota

- Small Grains Disease and Pest Update
- The Current Challenges of Weed Control in Small Grains

Image 1: Example of links to various articles written each week from various universities which will be sent out through the email list.

New Publication: "Protecting Honey Bees From Area-Wide Insecticide Applications"

(Christian Krupke)

Whether you are a large apiarist or a beginning hobbyist, it is essential to understand and prepare your bees when a state/local agency announces any pesticide application program. Often, these agencies may announce area-wide programs to control disease-spreading mosquitoes, emerald ash borer, gypsy moth, or other pests. It is important to prepare for any program where any pesticides are applied by air or ground application (such as, invasive weed control).

This publication can be viewed HERE.

Nature's Faucets Predicted To Be Turning Off For The Rest Of The Month

(Beth Hall)

While rain showers and scattered thunderstorms have fallen across Indiana the last few weeks, conditions still remain dry for most areas. Over the last 30 days, the precipitation has been between 25% to 75% of what is normal for the northern part of the state with the southern part of state seeing a mixture of above- and below-normal amounts for that time period (Figure 1). This means abnormally dry conditions are still lingering in various pockets across the state, including the northern counties, west-central counties, and even a few southeast counties near the Ohio River (Figure 2). There is still a long growing season ahead of us and June is typically the wettest month of the April through October period. Groundwater supplies are still limited and low in many places in northern Indiana, so be cognizant when determining water usage.

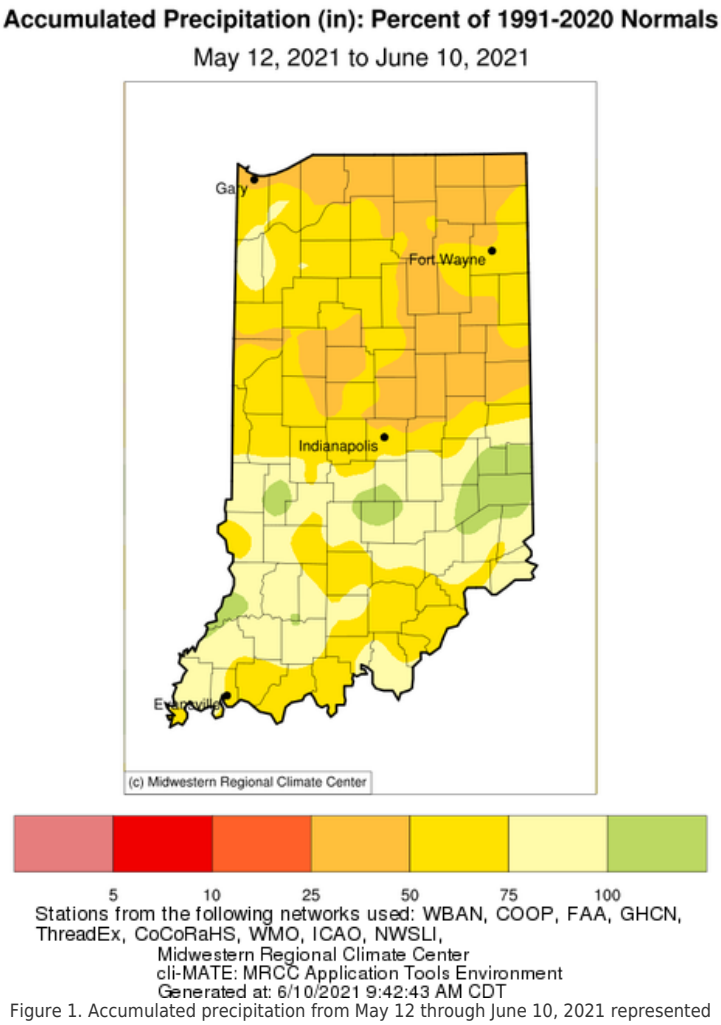

Figure 1. Accumulated precipitation from May 12 through June 10, 2021 represented as a percent of the climatological normal amounts for the 1991-2020 period.

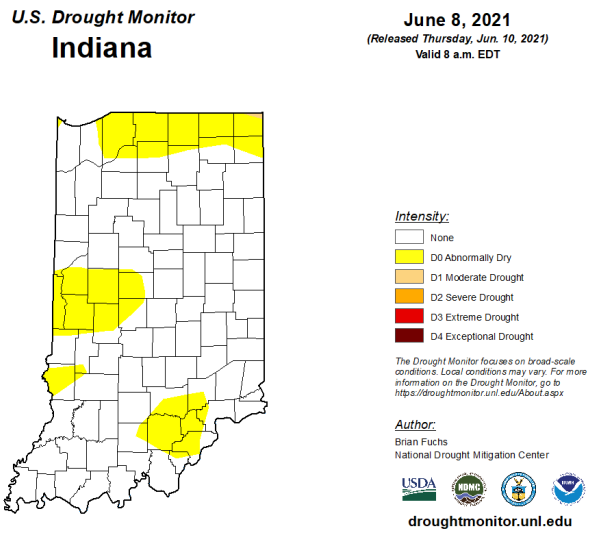

Figure 2. US Drought Monitor state for Indiana as of June 8, 2021.

Temperatures for the rest of June are expected to be rather typical for this time of year, which is hopefully good. This should keep evapotranspiration rates down. Modified growing degree-day (MGDD) accumulations are trying to catch up to amounts seen in recent years. This upcoming weekend will be warm, which will increase the rate of those accumulations. Figures 3 and 4 show the MGDD accumulation since April 1 and how this year compares to recent years. There are no significant weather or climate hazards expected over the next few weeks.

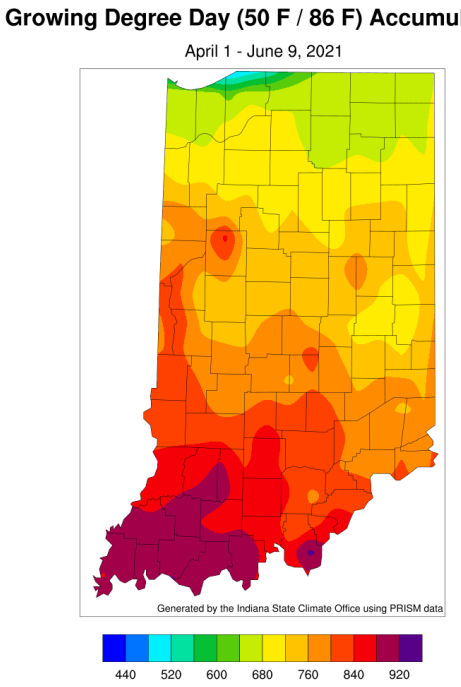

Figure 3. Modified growing degree day accumulations from April 1 to June 9, 2021.

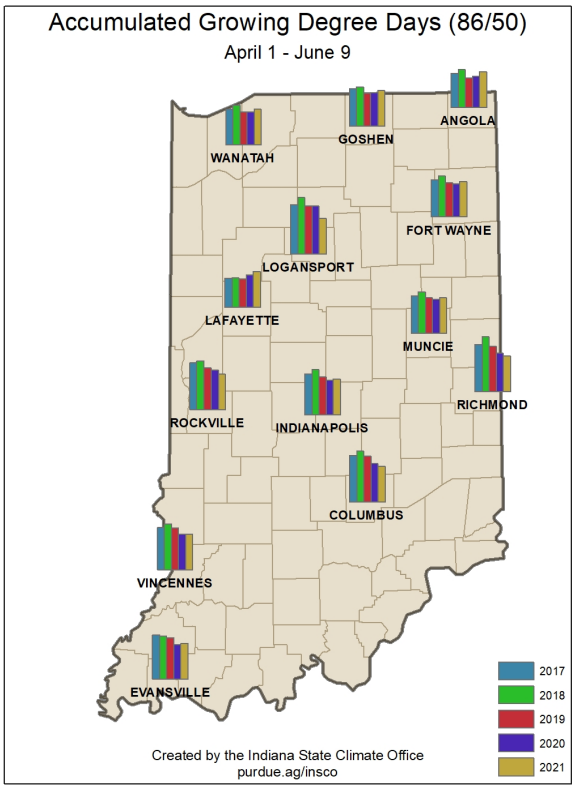

Figure 4. Comparison of 2021 modified growing degree day accumulations from April 1 – June 9 to the past four years.

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