

**Tactical Agriculture Teams – 2002  
Post-questionnaire**

As with Extension efforts, IPM has to justify the time and money spent on TAG team efforts. This questionnaire will help us to do that, and will also help us to tailor the program to meet your needs. This is solely a tool for evaluation and planning – all individual results will be completely confidential. There is no need to sign your name.

Please answer the following questions but do not guess if you don't know the answer – leave the question blank please. This way, the topics, which need to be emphasized, will be more obvious and we can adjust the TAG agenda to better meet your needs.

**Early Season Corn Problems**

1. Planter box seed treatments of captan, lindane and diazinon is designed to protect from which of the following (you can select more than one)

- |                          |         |        |                     |         |        |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| A. western corn rootworm | Yes ___ | No ___ | B. seed corn maggot | Yes ___ | No ___ |
| C. common armyworm       | Yes ___ | No ___ | D. seed decay       | Yes ___ | No ___ |
| E. black cutworm         | Yes ___ | No ___ | F. wireworm         | Yes ___ | No ___ |
| G. damping off           | Yes ___ | No ___ | H. all list A – H   | Yes ___ | No ___ |

2. If you could only get ½ the amount of planter seed box protectant rank ( 1 low priority and 5 high priority) the field conditions for getting seed treatments. (Select the correct rank for each one)

|                                | <u>Low Priority</u> | <u>Medium Priority</u> | <u>High Priority</u> |   |   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| A. No-till                     | 1                   | 2                      | 3                    | 4 | 5 |
| B. Early planting date         | 1                   | 2                      | 3                    | 4 | 5 |
| C. Late planting date          | 1                   | 2                      | 3                    | 4 | 5 |
| D. Several manure applications | 1                   | 2                      | 3                    | 4 | 5 |
| E. Conventional tilled         | 1                   | 2                      | 3                    | 4 | 5 |

**Alfalfa Stand Counts and Cutting Management**

3. In a hay field, a stand count is used to determine the number of alfalfa crowns per square foot. Compare the two neighboring fields:

**Field A** has 2 alfalfa crowns per sq. ft.      **Field B** has 6 crowns per sq. ft.

Give three reasons that might explain how these fields became so different:

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the major benefit of a 42-day cutting system over a 30-day cutting system for alfalfa in NY?

- A. \_\_\_\_\_

### Soil Fertility

5. A fertilizer label 0-15-30 contains 30% (K<sub>2</sub>O).

A. Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

6. The optimum time to apply nitrogen to your corn crop is prior to plowing to give it time to react with the soil.

A. Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

7. Cornell soil test guidelines are based on which **one** of the following philosophies of crop fertilization.

A. Nutrient removal

B. economic crop response

C. percent base saturation

D. maximum yield

E. Don't know

8. Which one of the following two field conditions requires more lime to increase the pH to 6.8?

|                               | <b>Field A</b> | <b>Field B</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Soil Classification</b>    | sandy loam     | silty clay     |
| <b>Soil pH</b>                | 6.2            | 6.2            |
| <b>Percent organic matter</b> | 5%             | 5%             |

A. Field A

B. Field B

9. Suppose the fields in the last question were both moved to pH 6.8. Over the next few years, which field will require the most lime to maintain the 6.8 pH (assuming all other conditions are equal)?

A. The sandy loam field

B. The silty clay field

10. Lime is added to improve pH. When this is done magnesium and **one** another element is added to the cation exchange complex. What is the other element that is added.

A. Calcium

B. Zinc

C. Iron

D. Boron

11. Plowdown of different crops provide different amounts of nitrogen to the soil. For each pair below, choose the crop that provides the most nitrogen. (Check one from each pair):

A. 1-year red clover cover

**or**

Established hay with about 25% alfalfa stand

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B. 1-year red clover cover

**or**

Established grass or grass-weeds

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C. Established grass or grass-weeds

**or**

Established hay with about 25% alfalfa stand

12. A pre-sidedress nitrogen soil test (PSNT) is best used for determining (select one):

D. the amount of side-dress nitrogen needed

E. the need for side-dress nitrogen

F. both of the above

G. neither of the above

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### Alfalfa Pests

13. Which of the following factors is the most important affecting the development of alfalfa weevil populations? (select one)

A. Hours of sunlight

B. Relative humidity

C. Seasonal temperature

D. Percent of grasses in the hay

14. In a third year stand, many alfalfa plants have a v-shaped yellowing on leaf tips. Some plants have twisted and purplish leaves. Sweep samples are taken, but no potato leafhoppers are found. Which of the following is the most likely cause? (select one)

A. Potato leafhopper

B. Verticillium wilt

C. Phytophthora root rot

D. Downy mildew

15. Why are new seedings in more danger from potato leafhopper attack than established fields?
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
16. An alfalfa field has enough alfalfa weevil to cause significant economic losses. Describe two management options to deal with this problem:
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
17. You sample your alfalfa fields on July 6 and find no potato leafhoppers. What is special about potato leafhopper development in New York which makes it essential for the same alfalfa fields to be sampled again within 10 days?
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Describe management options or techniques for avoiding many disease problems of alfalfa - as many as you can up to 4.
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- 

### **Record-Keeping**

19. On the farm, taking and keeping crop management records can be inconvenient, and organizing them can be time consuming. Describe 3 ways that keeping and using good records will probably help farm management:
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
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### Weed Management and Herbicides

20. A hay field contains many plants of a broadleaf weed you do not recognize. Near by plants of this weed are connected to each other by underground root-like structures. The life cycle of this weed is most likely: (select one)
- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Perennial
21. Atrazine, Bladex and Princep are example of triazine herbicides. Name two weeds that are triazine-resistant found in New York cornfields.
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
22. Why is weed scouting in corn important during the first few weeks following corn emergence
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
23. Why is late season scouting for weeds in a cornfield important?
- A. \_\_\_\_\_
24. Assume a farmer growing continuous corn uses atrazine as his primary herbicide. He notices a few triazine resistant weeds. A successful management option for the following year is to increase the rate of atrazine applied.
- A. Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_
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### Late Season Corn Scouting

(Multiple choice - choose only the one best answer)

25. While scouting a cornfield during pollen shed, you notice yellow and black beetles, about 1/4 inch long, in the silks and in leaf collars where pollen is collected . These beetles are probably which of the following ?
- A. lady bird beetle
- B. western corn rootworm.
- C. northern corn rootworm
- D. Other (if so, what is it? \_\_\_\_\_)

26. At silking, a cornfield has an average of 1.5 western corn rootworm beetles on every plant . A neighboring cornfield is identical in all respects (soil type, fertility, variety, growth stage, etc.) except instead of western corn rootworm beetles it has 1.5 northern corn rootworm beetles per plant. Which field is more likely to suffer more damage? (select one)

- A. 1st field, with western corn rootworm
- B. 2nd field, with northern corn rootworm
- C. Both fields will be damaged about the same amount
- D. Don't know

27. You determine through scouting that there are enough corn rootworm beetles in a cornfield to cause significant economic loss. Silks are not being clipped, so pollination is proceeding normally. Describe the method and timing of two management techniques that address this problem.

**first method:**

- A. what can you do: \_\_\_\_\_
- B. when you should do it: \_\_\_\_\_

**second method:**

- A. what can you do: \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. when you should do it: \_\_\_\_\_
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