



New Hampshire Fish and Game Department

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Stephanie L. Simek, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Connecticut River Drivers Wildlife Management Area Farm Agreement Proposal Requirements

April 11, 2025

Bids are being accepted to enter into a 5-year agreement with the New Hampshire Fish & Game Department to harvest a hay crop on approximately 15 acres of field on the Connecticut River Drivers Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Colebrook, NH (see Figures 1 & 2). The designated acreage must be seeded and maintained as a grass crop to provide habitat for wild turkeys, bear, deer, and other wildlife in the general area. Interested parties are invited to submit a proposal for this work. Other crops, other than hay, will be considered. However, this field gets flooded somewhat regularly, particularly in the spring, so other crops may not be feasible. Livestock grazing and produce farming will not be permitted.

Mandatory Site Meeting

A mandatory site meeting is scheduled for Friday, May 2 at 2:00 pm. Meet at the Colebrook Welcome Center on the eastern side of Route 3 in Colebrook (see Figure 1). Please RSVP to John Sojka (contact information listed below) by Friday, April 25. *Proposals will not be accepted from bidders who do not attend this meeting.*

Lease Requirements

Leases are subject to special conditions which may include, but are not limited to pesticide and fertilizer restrictions, and mowing date restrictions for hay crops. River buffer restrictions are required on this WMA. A grass crop does not currently exist on this property, grass crop must be seeded by farmer. See attached draft farm agreement for more information.

Proposal Requirements

Proposals must be submitted in writing and include the following:

- A. Name, address, phone number, and email address (if applicable) of farmer.
- B. List specific plans for planting and haying field (Figure 2). Plans should include how often field may be mowed in a season, timing of mowing (estimated start/end dates), and any mowing date restrictions that may be implemented to protect breeding birds.
- C. List any soil amendments (lime, fertilizer type, ash, etc.) and pesticides to be used, if any, and how often they would be applied.
- D. List any likely equipment that will be used for harvesting.
- E. List of past contracts/agreements with NH Fish and Game Department or other state agencies, or private entities including name and phone number of primary contacts.
- F. Compensation: Compensation options could include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Cash payment
 - b. Other type of land management in lieu of cash payment.
 - c. Combination of either of the above.

Sealed bids must be received no later than 1:00 PM, Thursday, May 15. Bids may be mailed or hand delivered to:

John Sojka
c/o CT River Drivers WMA Farm Agreement
NH Fish & Game Department
629B Main Street
Lancaster, NH 03584

Questions should be directed to John Sojka at john.a.sojka@wildlife.nh.gov or 603-451-9951.

Bids will be opened at 1:30 PM, Thursday, May 15. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids. The winning bid will be selected based on the following criteria after consultation with the Department's Lands Team, which meets once monthly.

Evaluation Criteria

- Management techniques fulfill NH Fish and Game's goals and objectives for habitat and species management and do not pose significant threats to species of concern or critical habitats.
- Timing of haying, such as if any mowing delays will be implemented.
- Successful completion of previous contracts/agreements (if any).
- Compensation

Note that farm agreements require approval of the Governor and Executive Council. Agreements may be automatically renewed for a subsequent 10 year period as long as the terms of the agreement are complied with.



Figure 1. Location map for the meeting spot for the site visit. Meeting location will be the Colebrook Welcome Center on the eastern side of Route 3, approximately 1.5 miles north of LaPerle's IGA Supermarket. We will drive the short distance to the WMA after meeting at this location. Please contact John Sojka at 603-451-9951 with any questions about the meeting location.

(Source: Google Maps: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/MF2eUbu3U652Zvdq6>)



**Field Planned for Farm Agreement
CT River Drivers Wildlife Management Area
Colebrook, NH**

0 100 200 400 Feet

Figure 2. Map of field to be farmed under this agreement at the CT River Drivers WMA, Colebrook, NH.

Attachment
DRAFT Farm Agreement

DRAFT

CT River Drivers Wildlife Management Area

FARM AGREEMENT

This agreement made this ___ day of _____, 2025 by and between the State of New Hampshire, Fish and Game Department (hereinafter referred to as the "DEPARTMENT"), acting by and through its Executive Director, 11 Hazen Drive, Concord New Hampshire 03301 and *Farmer Name* (hereinafter referred to as the "FARMER") of *Farmer Address*, (hereinafter referred to as the "FARMER").

WHEREAS, the DEPARTMENT is responsible for the conservation of the fish and wildlife resources of the State of New Hampshire; and

WHEREAS, the DEPARTMENT owns certain property known as the CT River Drivers WMA, in the town of Colebrook; and

WHEREAS, the wildlife management objectives for the property include maintaining an agricultural crop, for white-tailed deer, turkey, waterfowl, and other wildlife; and

WHEREAS, the FARMER has the knowledge, skills and equipment necessary to effectively harvest and maintain a grass crop; and

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants stated herein the parties agree as follows:

1. Grant of Authority to FARMER

The DEPARTMENT hereby allows the FARMER to enter the premises for the purpose of utilizing approximately 15 acres of field land (Figure 1) for planting and harvesting a hay crop each year from the date of this agreement through December 31, 2035.

2. Compensation [*EXAMPLE COMPENSATION*]

- a. The FARMER agrees to pay the DEPARTMENT a fee of \$XXX.00 by December 31 of each year.
- b. The FARMER agrees to abide by one of two cutting options. The first option allows the farmer to complete the first cut, and all associated management including raking, baling and spreading of manure, no later than May 31st with a second cutting allowable 65 days after the first. The second option allows the first harvest to occur on or after July 15th.
- c. Given that the primary purpose of Wildlife Management Areas is to provide habitat for wildlife, neither the DEPARTMENT nor its partnering agencies will compensate or issue depredation permits to the FARMER for damage caused by wildlife to crops grown under this agreement.

3. Special Conditions

- a. The FARMER agrees to adhere to any policies applicable to agricultural use of Department lands adopted by the DEPARTMENT during the term of this Agreement, including the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) policy outlined in Appendix A. The DEPARTMENT shall provide notice to FARMER of any newly adopted policies during the term of this Agreement.
- b. The FARMER must close and lock the onsite gate upon leaving the property each day. Vehicular access through the gate is solely for the planting, tending, and harvesting the ag crop under this agreement. Vehicular access by the farmer or his/her associates for anything other than tending the field is strictly forbidden.
- c. The FARMERS agree to fill out and submit an “Annual Report Form for NHFG Agricultural Lease” each year at the end of the farming season.
- d. There shall be no dumping or burial of any materials or use of any material on the land, which is prohibited by state, or federal laws, which is ecologically hazardous, or which is in any way detrimental to the surface or groundwater.
- e. The FARMER may amend field soils with a fertilizer/lime combination, manure, DES certified ash as allowed under administrative rule Env-Sw 1700, or other suitable substitute per the recommendations of the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension and with approval by the DEPARTMENT.
- f. The use of bio-solids or similar materials is specifically prohibited.
- g. There shall be no pasturing of livestock or stockpiling of manure, compost, or other similar material.
- h. The FARMER shall regularly check areas prone to soil erosion within the designated areas or access to them and stabilize those areas. If erosion mitigation measures need to be taken, such actions will be implemented by the FARMER after consultation with the DEPARTMENT. Any agreed upon costs will be discounted from the annual fee.
- i. The FARMER may prune or cut trees encroaching into farmed fields as agreed upon by the DEPARTMENT representative.

4. Period of Use

This agreement shall become effective upon the date of execution by the parties and shall terminate on December 31, 2030. This agreement may be renewed upon satisfactory performance of the conditions contained herein. Satisfactory performance and the agreement extension shall be determined solely by the DEPARTMENT. Either party may terminate this agreement by thirty (30) day notification to the other party in writing.

5. Taxes

The FARMER shall pay all properly assessed real or personal property taxes on the property subject to this agreement no later than the due date assessed by the town. Failure of the FARMER to pay the duly assessed personal or property taxes shall be good cause to terminate this agreement.

6. Public Use

The lands under agreement shall remain open to use by the public at all times and shall remain free from dangerous conditions or obstructions created by the FARMER'S activities under this agreement. The FARMER shall not prohibit or regulate recreational activities including hiking, hunting, trapping and fishing. No signs or gates shall be erected without the express written permission of the DEPARTMENT.

7. Liability and Safety

- a. The FARMER shall indemnify the DEPARTMENT and hold the DEPARTMENT harmless from and against any and all injuries to persons (including the FARMER or his or her employees, agents or representatives), damage to property or expense of every kind and nature (including, without limitation, court costs, expenses and reasonable attorney's fees) arising in any manner, caused by, resulting from, incident to, connected with or growing out of the rights granted hereunder, unless caused solely by the negligent acts or omissions of the DEPARTMENT, or its employees, agents, licensees or delegees.
- b. The FARMER shall obtain and maintain in effect during the term of this agreement comprehensive or commercial general liability insurance with minimum policy limits of \$500,000 and shall provide the DEPARTMENT a certificate that demonstrates that such insurance is in effect.
- c. The DEPARTMENT shall not be liable or responsible in any way for any fire damage caused as a result of activities by the FARMER hereby permitted.
- d. The DEPARTMENT will not be responsible for destruction of agricultural crops, equipment, or machinery resulting from any cause.

8. Inspection of Premises

The FARMER agrees that the DEPARTMENT or its duly authorized agent, at any time, may examine and inspect any and all property included in this agreement.

9. Non-conformance Termination:

The FARMER shall comply with all applicable State and local laws, zoning ordinances, rules and regulations in connection with the exercise of terms under this agreement.

10. Transferability

This agreement is not transferable.

11. Compliance by Farmer with the Laws and Regulations: Equal Employment Opportunity

In connection with the performance of services the FARMER shall comply with all statues, laws, regulations and orders of federal, state, county or municipal authorities which impose obligations upon the FARMER, including, but not limited to, civil rights, and equal opportunity laws. In addition, the FARMER shall comply with all applicable copyright laws.

During the term of this Agreement, the FARMER shall not discriminate against employees or applicants for employment because of race, color, religion, creed, age, sex, handicap or national origin and will take affirmative action to prevent such discrimination.

If this agreement is funded in any part by monies of the United States, the FARMER shall comply with all the provisions of Executive Order No. 11246 (“Equal Employment Opportunity”), as supplemented by the regulations of the United States Department of Labor (41 C.F.R. Part 60), and with any rules, regulations and guidelines as the State of New Hampshire or the United States issue to implement these regulations. The FARMER further agree to permit the State or United States, access to any of the FARMER’S books, records and accounts for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with all rules, regulations and orders, and the covenants and conditions of this Agreement.

12. Personnel.

The performance of services shall be carried out by the FARMER or his/her employees. The FARMER shall provide, at its own expense, all personnel necessary to perform the services. The FARMER warrant that all personnel engaged in services shall be qualified to perform the services, and shall be properly licensed and otherwise authorized to do so under all applicable laws.

To the extent the FARMER is subject to the requirements of N.H. RSA chapter 281-A (“*Workers’ Compensation*”), FARMER shall maintain, and require any subcontractor or assignee to secure and maintain, payment of Workers’ Compensation in connection with activities which the FARMER proposes to undertake pursuant to this Agreement. The DEPARTMENT shall not be responsible for payment of any Workers’ Compensation premiums or for any other claim or benefit for FARMER, or any subcontractor or employee of FARMER, which might arise under applicable State of New Hampshire Workers’ Compensation laws in connection with the performance of this Agreement. FARMER shall provide DEPARTMENT with a certificate documenting coverage for any application Workers’ Compensation coverage.

The FARMER shall not hire, and shall permit no subcontractor or other person, firm or corporation with whom it is engaged in a combined effort to perform the services, to hire any person who has a contractual relationship with the State, or who is a State officer or employee, elected or appointed.

The DEPARTMENT, or its successor, shall be the State’s representative. In event of any dispute concerning the interpretation of this Agreement, the DEPARTMENT’S decision shall be final.

13. Farmer’s Relations with the State

In the performance of this agreement the FARMER is in all respects independent contractors, and are neither an agent nor an employee of the State. Neither the FARMER nor his/her officers, employees, agents or members shall have the authority to bind the State or receive any benefits, worker’s compensation or other emoluments provided by the State to its employees.

14. Assignment, Delegation and Subcontracts

The FARMER shall not assign, or otherwise transfer any interest in this Agreement without the prior written consent of the State. None of the services shall be delegated or subcontracted by the FARMER without prior written consent of the State.

15. Waiver of Breach

No failure by the State to enforce any provisions hereof shall be deemed a waiver of its rights with regard to that event, or any subsequent event.

16. Notice

Any notice by a party hereto to the other party shall be deemed to have been duly delivered or given at the time of mailing by certified mail, postage prepaid, in a United States Post Office addressed to the addresses included herein.

17. Amendment

This agreement may be amended, waived or discharged only by an instrument in writing signed by the parties hereto and only after approval of such amendment, waiver or discharge by the Governor and Council of the State of New Hampshire.

18. Construction or Agreement and Terms

This agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire, and is binding upon and inures to the benefit of the parties and their respective successors and assigns.

19. Third Parties

The parties hereto do not intend to benefit any third parties and this agreement shall not be construed to confer any such benefit.

20. Entire Agreement

This agreement, which may be executed in a number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the parties, and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings relating hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto caused their names to be set and their seals to be affixed as of the day and year first above written.

Stephanie L. Simek, Ph.D., Executive Director
NH Fish and Game Department

Farmer Name

APPROVALS:

Approved by the Department of Justice as to form, substance, and execution on this ____ day of _____, _____;

Assistant Attorney General



**Field Planned for Farm Agreement
CT River Drivers Wildlife Management Area
Colebrook, NH**

0 100 200 400 Feet

Figure 1. Map of field to be farmed under this agreement at the CT River Drivers WMA, Colebrook, NH.

**APPENDIX A. INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT POLICY
FOR WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS**

The FARMER will adhere to the following Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy:

1. FARMERS must utilize insecticide-untreated seed for all crops unless the FARMER has produced documentation of potential pest infestations warranting the use of insecticide-treated seed AND the DEPARTMENT has pre-approved the use of insecticide-treated seed. Seeds treated with pesticides expressly prohibited in #2 will not be approved.
 - i. IF insecticide-treated seed is approved for use by the DEPARTMENT, The FARMER agrees to adhere to the following:
 1. The FARMER will follow best management practices for treated seed according to the *The Guide to Seed Treatment Stewardship*, as produced by the American Seed Trade Association and CropLife America. This guide can be found online at <http://seed-treatment-guide.com/>.
 2. The FARMER agrees to adhere to water resource setbacks as described in the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture Pesticide Control rules chapters Pes 502.04(a), Pes 502.05, Pes 1001.01(a) and Pes 1001.01(b) when planting treated seed.
2. The insecticides imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, clothianidin, and fipronil and the herbicide atrazine are expressly prohibited in all forms for all agricultural uses on DEPARTMENT lands.
3. Other pesticide applications may be employed by the FARMER as needed, and without prior approval of the DEPARTMENT, based on the following:
 - i. The FARMER has monitored, scouted, and assessed pest infestations without the use of pesticides.
 - ii. The FARMER can produce documentation to the DEPARTMENT demonstrating pest infestations had reached action thresholds, warranting pesticide applications as outlined below.
 - iii. All pesticide applications must comply with all applicable state and federal laws.
 - iv. All pesticide applications must adhere to the lowest effective treatment rate.
 - v. The FARMER and the DEPARTMENT agree to consult with the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension for alternative and IPM strategies for controlling pests.
4. The FARMER agrees to plant a winter cover crop of winter rye, winter wheat, triticale, or combination of said species, after harvest.
5. The FARMER agrees to plant a ground cover crop of buckwheat, radishes, ground clover, small grains, or summer annual grasses if, for any reason, a grain crop is not planted in any given year, if the crop fails, or to improve soil health.
6. The FARMER may amend field soils with fertilizer, lime, manure, DES-certified ash, or other improvements per recommendations based on soil testing.
7. The FARMER agrees to submit a written annual report as documentation of crops planted, pest scouting, pesticide use, and other agricultural practices employed. The report must provide methods and materials, results, actions, and any consultations/recommendations provided by others.
8. The DEPARTMENT encourages crop rotation to improve soil health and reduce pests.

Actionable thresholds for control of pests on NH Fish and Game owned farm fields.
 Excerpted from the IPM Field Corn Pocket Guide for the NE Region as
 provided by UNH Cooperative Extension.

- New York State Integrated Pest Management Program. 1999. IPM field corn pocket guide: Northeast region. Auburn, NY: IPM.

Pest	Action Threshold	Management Alternatives	Comments and Sampling Strategies
Japanese Beetle	Apply treatment if 50% of plants have silks that are still green and are clipped to less than 0.5 inches while pollination is still in progress. See information on Corn Rootworm current season sampling in this chart.		Control is generally not needed or economically practical in field corn, so routine sampling is not recommended . Note presence and activity of adult beetles during time of corn rootworm sampling at silk stage. Examine 20 plants in each of five locations in the field, determine stage of pollination, number of beetles per plant and percentage of plants with silks clipped to less than 0.5 inches or less.
Maize Billbug	Difficult to assess and treat. Plants with foliar damage usually recover. Consider treatment only when many plants are being killed or severely damaged.		Note signs of damage during early season stand evaluations. Sample 20 consecutive plants in 5 areas of the field. Record number of damaged plants, noting if billbugs are present. Billbug damage can often be found in areas associated with yellow nutsedge. See also Cutworm.
Sap Beetle			No need to sample.
Seed Corn Maggot	No rescue treatment is available. Severe infestations may require replanting affected areas. A preventative seed treatment is generally recommended.		Note skips in row or unhealthy seedlings during early season stand evaluations. Dig up skips in rows or examine seeds for presence of maggots. Check 5 areas of the field. See also seedling diseases, whit grubs, and wireworms.
Slugs	PA/NJ and states south —populations of five or more slugs around each corn seedling at spike to 3-leaf stage may require treatment, especially if injury is already heavy, plant growth is slow, and cool wet conditions continue. If weather turns hot and dry, 10 or more slugs per plant may be tolerated especially if seedlings reach the 3-leaf stage.	Certain cultural practices can reduce slug populations. These include reducing the use of manure, shifting to conventional tillage practices for at least one season, using minimum tillage to reduce the amount of surface trash, applying liquid nitrogen when slugs are present. Chemical controls may be available in some states. Contact your local Cooperative Extension office for further information.	Monitor for slugs while conducting early season stand evaluations. Examine 20 consecutive plants in each of 5 locations in the field. Corn can generally recover from slug injury as long as seedling growing point is not damaged.
Stalk Borer	Rescue treatments are difficult; you must detect larvae early, while they are moving or feeding on leaves.	Improved control of grasses, ragweed, dock and other large-stemmed weeds where this insect overwinters in the egg stage.	"If you see it, sample it." Larvae move from grasses to corn. Inspect field borders or weedy fields for damaged plants and migrating larvae. See also hopvine borer and potato stem borer.

White Grubs	There may be a potential pest problem if your find two or more grubs per cubic foot of soil prior to planting time.		High-risk fields (long-term pasture fields returning to corn) may have high grub populations. Look for signs of grubs during tillage. In a growing corn crop, if you not missing, wilted, or stunted seedlings, check for larvae in the soil around damaged plants.
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Pest	Action Threshold	Management Alternatives	Comments and Sampling Strategies
Wireworms	Average of one or more wireworms per bait station.	Three-way seed treatment containing wireworm control material provides some protection against low- to moderate wireworm levels, especially in first-year corn after sod. If losses are severe, affected parts of the field and replanting with treated seed may be the only option. No rescue treatment is available.	Two or three weeks before planting, set up five bait stations in different parts of the field. Bait stations with a 50:50 mix of untreated corn and wheat seed buried six inches deep. Cover the trap with black plastic to heat the soil and enhance seed germination. (This sampling technique is not effective with early corn plantings, since the soils are usually too cold for wireworm activity.) During the growing season, if you notice missing, wilted, or stunted seedlings, check for larvae in the soil around damaged plants.
Fall Armyworm	Treatment may be necessary if 75% or more of plants show damage and 3 or more larvae per plant are found. Tall corn will seldom need to be treated unless the leaves above the ear are also damaged.		Examine 20 consecutive plants in each of 5 locations in the field. Record the average size of larvae.
True Armyworm	Average larval length is ½ to ¾". Armyworms longer than 1 ¼" usually have completed their feeding. PA/NJ and states south —treat if 35% or more of the plants are infested with larvae less than 1" long and more than 50% defoliation is observed on damaged plants. NY and states north —treat only if most plants show damage, there are 3 or more larvae per plant, and larvae are less than 1 inch long.	Only the infested portion of the field and a 20- to 40-ft border around it need to be treated. Since larvae are active at night, apply treatments late in the day.	Examine 20 consecutive plants in each of 5 locations in the field. Record the average size of larvae. Armyworms longer than 1 ¼" usually have completed their feeding.
Black Cutworm	PA/NJ and states south —apply rescue treatment before the 3-5 leaf stage if 10% or more of the young plants show fresh leaf feeding and cutworms are present. At the 305 leaf stage, treat if 5% of the plants are cut and there are four or more cutworms per 100 plants. NY and states north —treat if 5% or more plants have been cut and larvae are still small (1/2 inch or less)	Treat only the infested area and 20-40 ft surrounding border. Larvae longer than 3/4 to 1" are difficult to control with insecticides. Portions of field may have to be disked and replanted if damage is no longer controllable.	Examine 20 consecutive plants in each of 5 locations in the field. Record the average size of the larvae.
Corn Earworm	Control is generally not needed or economically practical in field corn, so routine sampling is not recommended.		
Corn Flea Beetle	Control is generally not needed or economically practical in field corn, so routine sampling is not recommended.		
Corn Leaf Aphid	NY and states north —control is generally not needed or economically practical in field corn, so routine sampling is not recommended. PA/NJ and states south —treat only when 25% of the plants are heavily infested and natural enemy activity is low. To be most effective, treat before 50% of the tassels emerge.		Although corn leaf aphid populations are often observed, economically damaging populations are not common. NY and states east and north —routine sampling is not recommended.

Pest	Action Threshold	Management Alternatives	Comments and Sampling Strategies
Corn Rootworm	<p>For pollination interference in the current season, the action threshold occurs when silk is clipped to <0.5 in. in most plants, beetles of either species are present, and pollination has not yet occurred. Action thresholds for the next season for CRW vary by state. For further information contact your local Cooperative Extension office.</p> <p>DE/MD—For 1-3 year corn fields, an action threshold is reached when there are 0.25 CRW/plant or 10 CRW adults per yellow panel trap per week. In continuous fields of 4 or more years corn, a soil insecticide is recommended if visual counts exceed 2.0 CRW beetles/plant, or 35 CRW adults per yellow panel trap/week.</p> <p>In PA—Threshold for WCR is 1.0 per plant in 1st year corn, 1.5 per plant in second year or greater corn. Threshold for NCR is 2.0 beetles per plant in 1st year corn, 3.0 per plant in second year or greater corn.</p> <p>In NY—Action threshold is average of 1.0 WCR or 2.0 NCR beetles per plant. To determine risk of CRW induced root injury next season, use the sequential sampling table included in the Corn Rootworm description in this guide.</p>	<p>For adult (silk clipping) damage, apply an insecticide labelled for this pest. For larval (root feeding) damage, rotate to another crop in the subsequent spring, or apply a labelled soil insecticide at planting.</p>	<p>Make weekly visual counts of beetles during time of silking and pollination. Count number of beetles on 10 plants in each of at least five locations throughout the field.</p> <p>Crop rotation is the best management tool for corn rootworm. For fields that will be replanted to corn the following season, monitoring for corn rootworm beetles will help to identify the relative risk of potential CRW damage the following year.</p> <p>A sequential sampling method is available for use in NY and PA to reduce sampling time.</p> <p>In DE and MD, a second method using Olsen 4 x 6 inch yellow sticky panel traps is also recommended as a monitoring alternative. Deploy traps at a density of 1 every 5 acres. Place traps in the ear zone with a wooden dowel and secure with a clothespin. CRW action thresholds for fields to be replanted to corn the following year vary by state. For further information, contact your local Cooperative Extension office.</p>
European Corn Borer	<p>If 75% of plants are damaged, consider harvesting early as silage. Many corn hybrids tolerate moderate levels of leaf and stalk injury without economic yield loss. Contact your local Cooperative Extension office for further information.</p>	<p>If ECB losses are annually significant, consider fall plowing or mowing of stalks to reduce corn borer overwintering survival, selecting corn hybrids with good standability, or using hybrids that express the <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> (Bt) endotoxin.</p>	<p>Insecticide control of ECB is rarely practical in the Northeast, so routine sampling is not recommended. Note percentage of damaged plants during corn rootworm sampling at silking stage, especially those with stalks tunneled by ECB larvae.</p>
Grasshopper	<p>If field has an otherwise acceptable crop (not overrun by weeds), and 8 or more adults or 15 or more nymphs (immatures) per square yard are found in the field borders, spot treatment may be necessary.</p>		<p>Often associated with poor grass/weed control. Scout field borders and damaged crops, and estimate level of damage and grasshoppers per square yard.</p>
Hopvine Borer/Potato Stem Borer	<p>No rescue treatment is available. Severe infestations may require replanting affected areas.</p>		<p>Monitor edges of field, especially those with grassy borders. Quack grass and foxtail species are the main egg-laying sites, but barnyard grass, large crabgrass and fall panicum are also potential sites. Insecticide control is generally impractical. These insects overwinter in the egg stage. Destroying host weeds will reduce risk of this pest the following season.</p>