

On The Radar



August 18th , 2023

Status by Crop

Corn: R1 (blister)–R4 (dough)

Soybeans: R3 (beginning pod)-R5.5 (mid-pod fill)

Potato: Late Tuber Bulking; Senescence – Harvested

Cabbage: 10”- 16” diameter heads

Carrots: Full Canopy

Blacklight Traps

Hancock, WI:

3 day interval –

3 dingy cutworm

1 western bean cutworm

4 day interval –

1 dingy cutworm

1 european corn borer

Grand Marsh, WI:

3 day interval –

2 dingy cutworm

1 western bean cutworm

4 day interval –

7 dingy cutworm

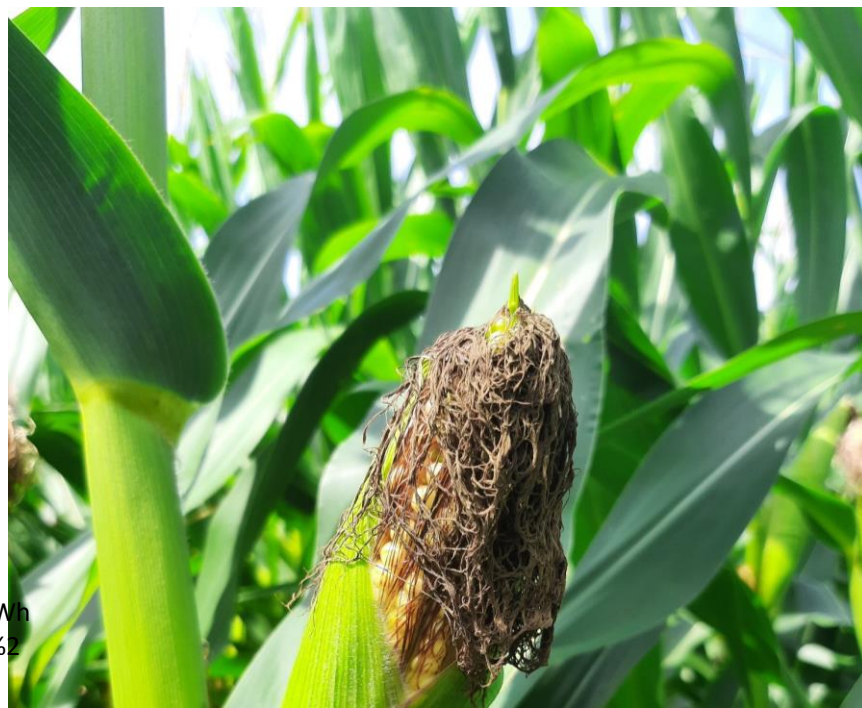
2 western bean cutworm

2 spotted cutworm



Corn – Exposed Ears

While the combination of excessive heat and drought stress followed by relief due to cooler temperatures or rainfall seems to be the common thread among reports of ears outgrowing their husk leaves, other combinations of severe pre-tassel stress followed by relief of the stress by pollination time may also result in the stunting of husk leaves without stunting of cob length. Exposed cobs can also be due to variety factors.



Soybeans Yield Impacts

Most soybean fields have little disease or insect pressure. The recent rains should help with early season drought deficits. Some crops may rebound, and yields should be better than expected.



Soybeans Aphids

Scouting for soybean aphids as August is normally where pressure peaks for them, but levels are low in fields so far this year.

The threshold for aphids are quite high, where an insecticide rec will typically be made if a field is averaging around 250/plant.



Potato Vine Kill

- Most potato fields are close to senescence vine killed, or will be vine killed in coming weeks.
- Potatoes are vine killed to help ensure a good skin set on the tubers before harvest.
- Different varieties have different lengths they stay in the ground after vine kill; can be anywhere from 14 to 30 days.



Carrots

- Dicers are 3"x13"
- Slicers are 1.5"x14"



Carrots

Bacterial Leaf Blight

- In carrots this week, we found Bacterial Leaf Blight.
- This is a common disease that only affects the carrot foliage. We hadn't found any up until this point due to the dry season we have had, but the rainfall within the last two weeks has brought out this disease in a few fields.
- It tends to show up in low pockets in the field or any areas with excessive moisture.
- The metallic lesions on the leaf are the distinguishing characteristic.
- Good water management and bactericides are the best forms of control against this disease.



Cabbage



Largest heads are 16" in diameter

Cabbage Alternaria

- We have seen a more consistent spread of *Alternaria brassicicola* across most of the cabbage fields in the area.
- Alternaria or “Cabbage Leaf Spot” in cabbage, is very common. Due to the disease surviving in the soil, and the older cabbage leaves contact with the soil, eventually we will see lesions on most of the lower leaves in the cabbage canopy.
- Severe infections occur when the lesions make their way upwards and begin infected the cabbage head. This makes for an unmarketable cabbage head.
- Cabbage Leaf Spot is relatively easy to control with consistent and timely fungicide applications.

