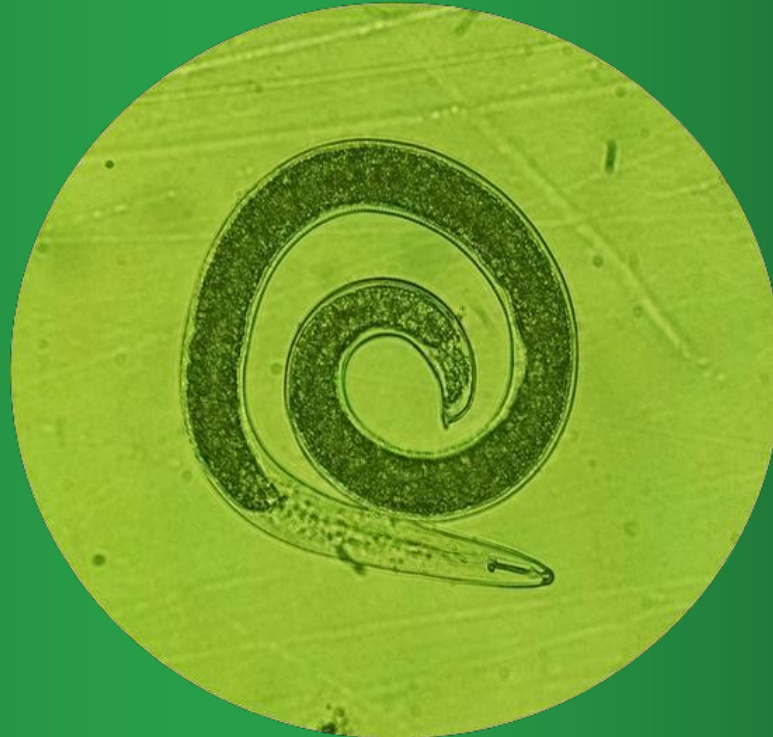


On The Radar



August 11th , 2023

Status by Crop

Corn: R1 (blister)–R3.5 (in-between milk & dough)

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

Potato: Late Tuber Bulking; canopy starting senescence –
Harvested

Cabbage: Heading

Carrots: Full Canopy

Blacklight Traps

Hancock, WI:

3 day interval –

5 western bean cutworm

1 dingy cutworm

4 day interval –

1 western bean cutworm

1 dingy cutworm

1 black cutworm

Grand Marsh, WI:

3 day interval –

5 western bean cutworm

5 dingy cutworm

4 day interval –

1 western bean cutworm

2 dingy cutworm

1 black cutworm

4 true armyworm



Corn

R1 to R3 Reproductive Stages



Silking

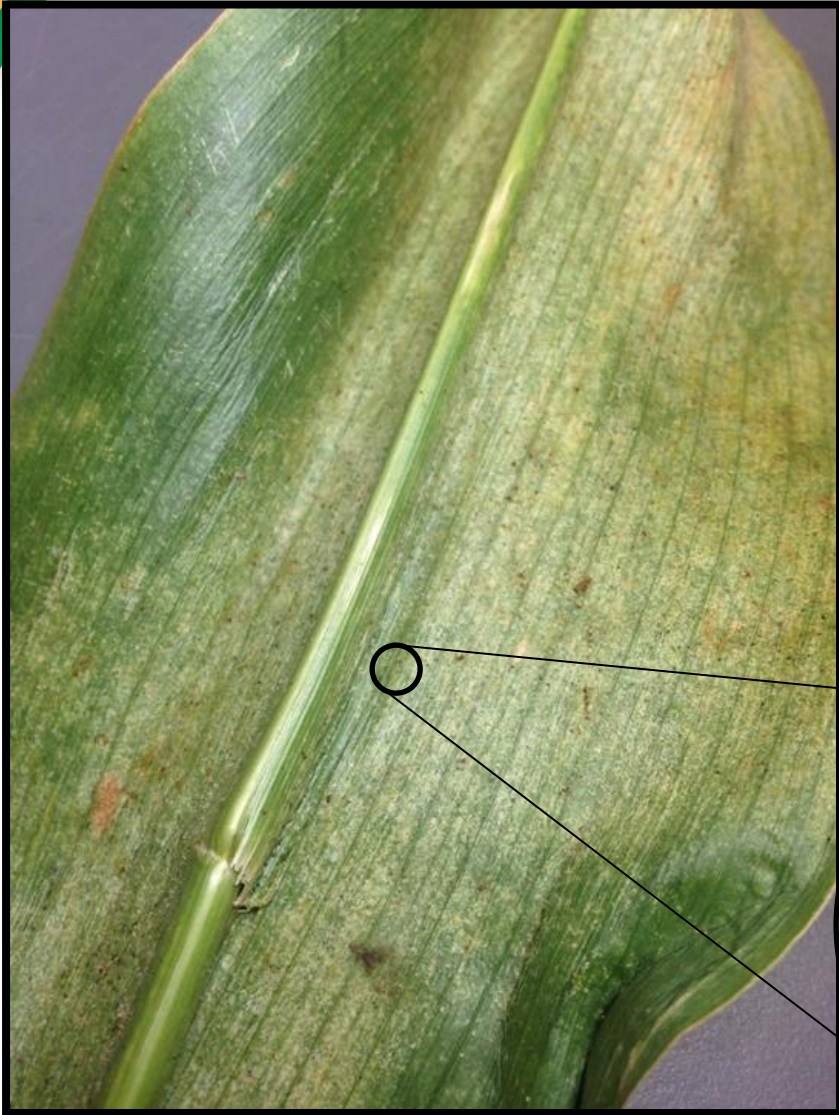


Blister



Milk

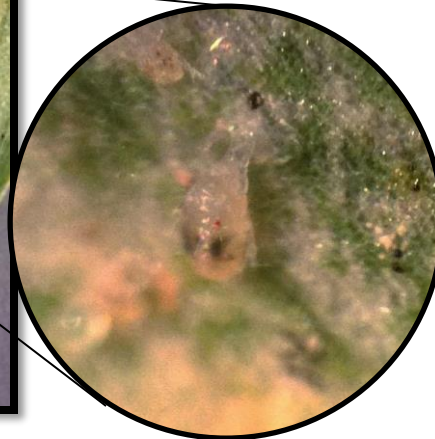
Corn Spider Mite



We found a number of corn fields this week that had spider mite infestations up to the ear leaf.

Note the silvery appearance of the damage.

This can quickly become severe and acaracide/miticides are being recommended for severe infestations on fields that have more than a month until harvest.



Soybean White Mold



Note: This is actually a snap bean field but the pockets of advanced white mold in soybean look just the same.

Under irrigation, we are seeing the white mold epicenters become more obvious in fields.

The window for treatment has been closed for a while but mapping these hotspots for future seasons would be a good idea.

Also: consider harvesting fields with white mold last so as not to spread the sclerotia to uninfested fields.

Potato Scab



- As fields are being sampled for tuber size, low amounts of scab have been found on tubers.
- Potato scab is a common and disfiguring disease of potato tubers that affects potatoes wherever they are grown. Thin-skinned potato varieties tend to be more severely affected.
- Classic symptoms of scab include scab-like raised or slightly sunken rough, corky patches on tuber or root surfaces. Under extreme conditions, large, deep pits may result.

Potato Aphids

We have seen increased aphid pressure in fields this week.

Unfortunately, the need to also manage leafhopper nymphs and Colorado potato beetles requires the use of products that often lead to “aphid blooms” or “aphid flares”.

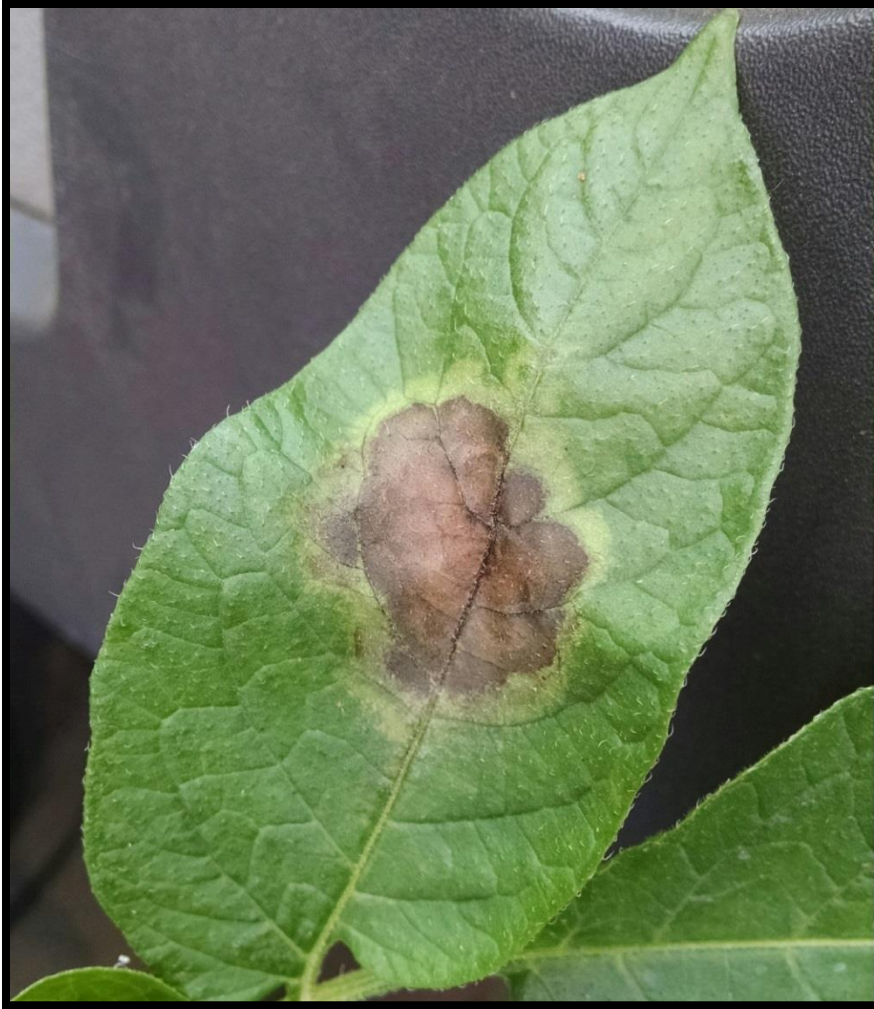
Aphid blooms can occur when a chemistry like permethrin is applied. The permethrin does not hurt the aphids, but it kills the insects that prey on them. In the absence of predators, the aphid populations increase dramatically.

This same phenomenon can occur in spider mite populations as well.



Potatoes

Late Blight



Good Late Blight fungicides to consider are:

Gavel

Super Tin 4L

Ridomil Gold products

Metalaxyl based products

Environments where late blight can arise:

- shaded East borders
- pivot point
- low spots
- borders where there are overhanging branches from the tree line

We have not found any late blight yet this year.

Potato

Phytophthora nicotianae



P. nicotianae, the late blight look-a-like, infections have become prevalent in the Grand Marsh, Nekoosa, & Hancock area.

The lingering humidity through the day, helps with distinguishing *P. nicotianae* from late blight, *P. infestans*, since it doesn't sporulate as readily even when humid conditions are present.

Carrots

- Biggest Dicers
2.5"x9"
- Biggest Slicers
1.5"x10"



Carrots

Parasitic Dodder

- We found Parasitic Dodder in the fields this week.
- Dodder is a vine-like plant that does not contain chlorophyll. It absorbs food from root-like organs, called haustoria, that penetrate other plants and feed off the nutrient supply from those plants.
- Once Dodder is in a field the only method of completely removing it is by hand pulling and taking the vines out of the field.



Cabbage

- Largest cabbage heads are at 15" diameter with weight of 23lbs/head



Cabbage Calcium Deficiency

- This week we found calcium deficiency in the cabbage.
- The deficiency presents as brown discoloration of the leaf margins.
- Calcium is a vital nutrient in cabbage for cell wall strength. As the cabbage heads expand, they become denser with water weight. The internal pressure of the head can cause the heads to split open, leading to bacterial rot.
- A strong calcium program and high soil calcium levels are ideal when growing cabbage.

