

On The Radar



August 4th , 2023

Status by Crop

Corn: R1 (silking)–R3 (milk)

Soybeans: R3 (beginning pod)-R5 (beginning seed)

Potato: Late Tuber Bulking – Harvested

Cabbage: 6” – 14” Head Diameter

Carrots: 85% - 100% Canopy

Blacklight Traps

Hancock, WI:

3 day interval –

1 western bean cutworm

4 day interval –

1 western bean cutworm

Grand Marsh, WI:

3 day interval –

4 western bean cutworm

1 dingy cutworm

4 day interval –

5 western bean cutworm

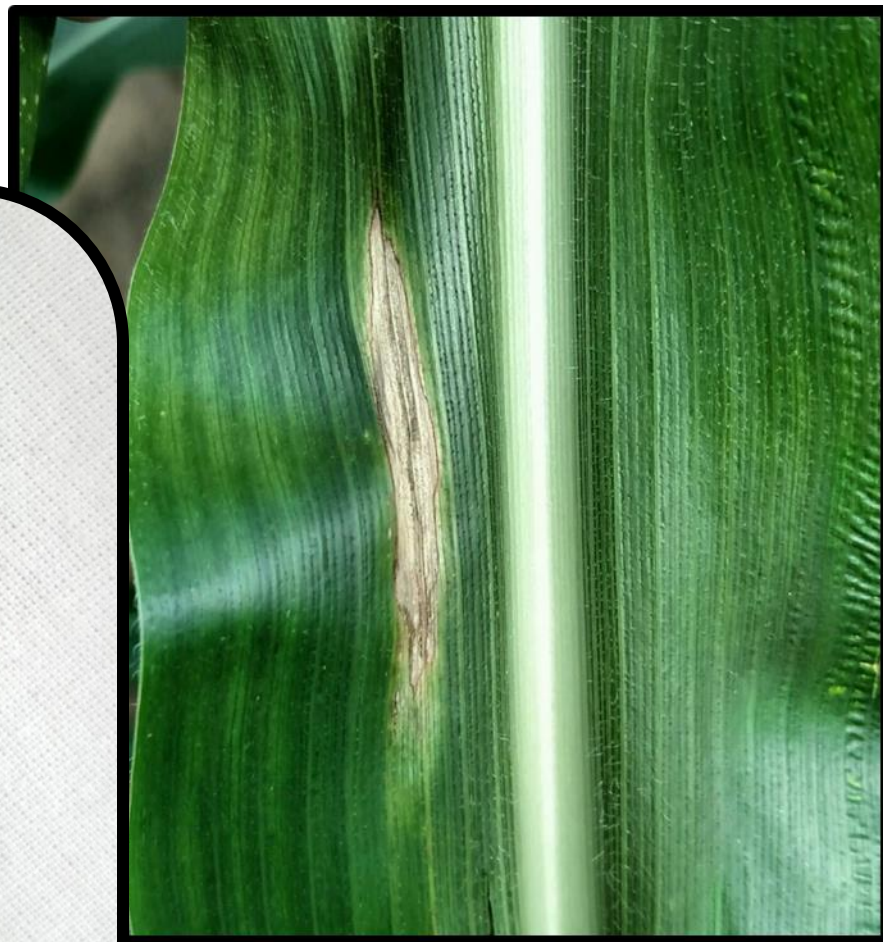
1 true armyworm



Western Bean Cutworm moths have declined.

Corn

Northern Corn Leaf Blight



Our first observation of Northern Corn Leaf Blight came at the beginning of this week.

Corn Earworm

Corn earworms found this week – they can feed on foliage but are more-so problematic because they will feed on tips of corn ears.



Soybeans

Spider Mites

- Two spotted spider mites feed on soybean leaves and cause injury by sucking contents out of leaf cells. The plant cells injured by mite feeding appear as white or yellow spots (stippling) on leaves and are usually most abundant on the undersides of leaves.
- Several insecticides (e.g., dimethoate and bifenthrin) also act as miticides and are labeled for controlling two spotted spider mites. However, beware that some insecticides have been known to worsen infestations by causing the populations to increase ("flare"). As with any pesticide use, follow directions on the product label.

[https://extension.umn.edu/soybean-pest-management/twospotted-spider-mites-soybean#:~:text=Impacts,of%20leaves%20\(Figure%202\).](https://extension.umn.edu/soybean-pest-management/twospotted-spider-mites-soybean#:~:text=Impacts,of%20leaves%20(Figure%202).)



Potato Tubers

- Most potatoes are in their bulking stage
- A few early varieties have tubers that have reached 16 oz



Potato Early Blight

As the canopy health declines due to nutrient resources going to tuber bulking, early blight lesions are starting to creep further up the canopy.

Mixes of broad-spectrum fungicides with another fungicide labeled more specifically for early blight are going on at this time – lots of options, but typically a spray of Provysol, Luna Tranquility, or Revus Top are going out.



Potato White Mold

We are starting to see white mold show up in some potato fields.



Though there are exceptions and unusual cases, chip potato varieties tend to be far more susceptible to white mold than Russets or short-season varieties.

Potato Phytophthora Nicotianae

- This week we have found Nicotianea along the wheel tracks in sensitive varieties
- Below is a link to a great article explaining the difference between Nicotianae and Late Blight
- <https://plantpathology.ces.ncsu.edu/2018/06/phytophthora-nicotianae-causing-severe-disease-on-potato-and-tomato-in-north-carolina/>



Carrots

- Largest Dicer size is 2"x9"
- Largest Slicer size is 1"x10"



Carrots

Aster Yellows

- We've found Aster Yellows in the fields this week. The Aster Yellows virus is spread by the Aster Leafhopper.
- Symptoms of the virus on carrots include yellowing or purpling top growth that becomes stunted. As well as a shriveled root with excessive root hairs and a woody texture. This causes the root to become unmarketable due to the bitter taste.
- Thankfully infectivity is low this year and is managed by keeping Aster Leafhopper pressure low in the fields using pyrethroids.



Cabbage

- Largest cabbage heads across transplants and direct seeded are equal at about 14" diameter.
- Smallest cabbage are about 6" diameter heads.



Cabbage Soft Rot

- We have seen more soft rot in the fields this week. Soft rot is a bacterial disease present in the soil and manifests in warm and wet conditions.
- This disease will attack the root and stem of the plant initially and then infect the head often from the interior.
- Symptoms are first seen as wilted plants with pale coloring and then the cabbage head will show water-soaked, brown lesions as it begins to rot.
- Control of soft rot is mostly achieved with good watering practices.

