

On The Radar



August 12th , 2022

Status by Crop

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

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

Potato: 100% canopy; canopy starting to senescence – start of harvest on early varieties

Cabbage: cupping – 10” diameter heads

Carrots: 6 true leaves – 100% canopy (1” diameter slicers; 2” diameter dicers)

Blacklight Traps

Hancock, WI:

5 day interval –

1 dingy cutworm

1 western bean cutworm

1 cabbage looper

2 day interval –

1 dingy cutworm

1 corn earworm

Grand Marsh, WI:

5 day interval –

6 western bean cutworm

2 day interval –

1 dingy cutworm

4 western bean cutworm



Low catches in the traps this week.

Corn

R1 to R3 Reproductive Stages



Silking



Blister



Milk

Corn – Corn Rootworms

DATCP surveys suggest that the next couple of weeks are ideal times for assessing corn rootworm populations for fields that will be seeing corn again next year.



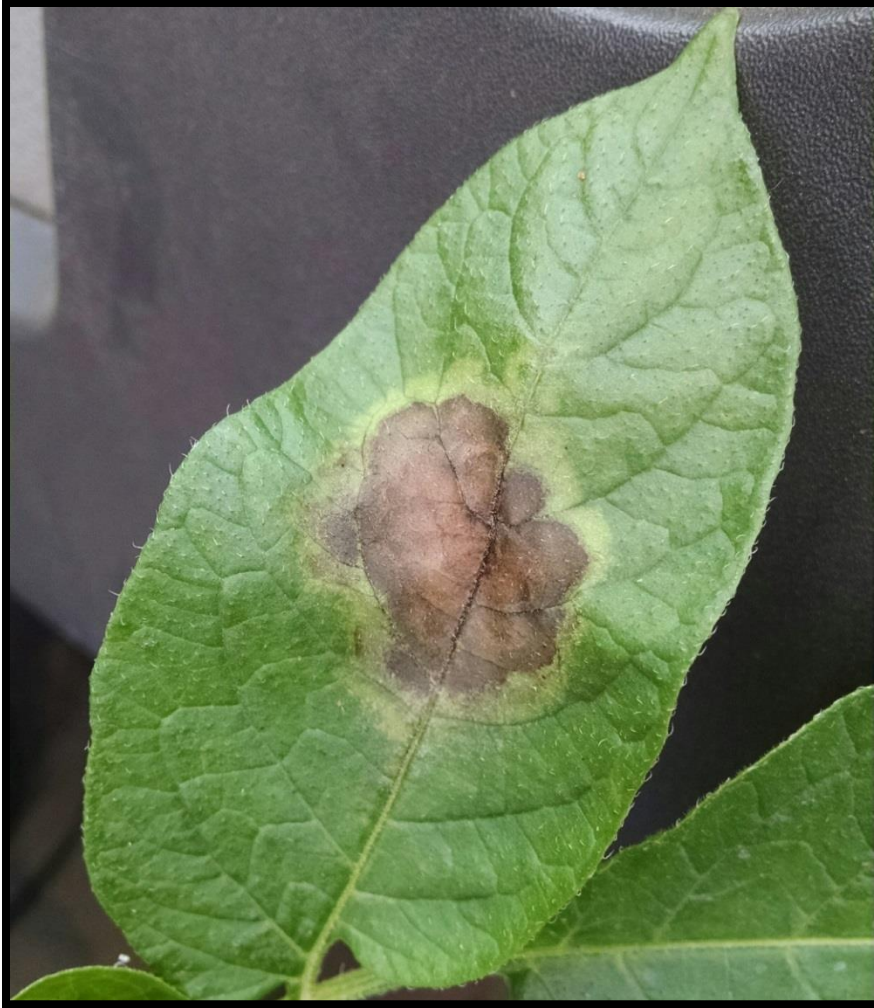
Soybeans

Interesting find – western bean cutworm egg masses in soybeans.

We consulted with Bryan Jensen, UW-Madison's field crop entomologist, & learned western bean cutworms pose no economic threat for soybeans, typically only in corn or dry beans.



Late Blight on Potatoes



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

Potatoes- DSVs

Disease Severity Values

This week's cool, dewy mornings and moderate summer days are ideal conditions for late blight sporulation & infection. Our weather on this past Sunday and Monday accumulated several DSVs.

The IPM strategy for late blight in potatoes involves knowing how many disease severity values have accumulated since your last late blight targeted fungicide spray.

Your DSV = Last spray's cumulative DSVs – current cumulative DSVs

If your value is larger than 18, a fungicide spray is recommended for late blight control. Visit: <https://wivegdis.plantpath.wisc.edu/dsv/> to view the DSV calendar.

Potato – *Phytophthora nicotianae*



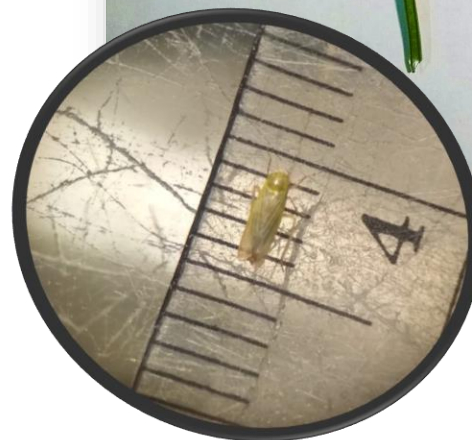
P. nicotianae, the late blight look-a-like, infections have become prevalent in the Grand Marsh, Nekoosa, & Hancock area.

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 - Aster Yellows

Start of visual symptoms of the Aster Yellows caused by a Phytoplasma – which is vectored by Aster Leafhoppers – has been observed this week.

Carrot tops with leaf edge reddening to yellowing, symptomatic plants, will be randomly distributed throughout the field.



Carrots

We continue to be on the lookout for leaf blights, particularly *Alternaria* leaf spot, as they can lead to unhealthy canopy, making harvest more difficult. As harvest approaches, it is crucial to be able to identify patches in field that may have soft rot, so they can potentially be harvested sooner. Reducing irrigation to the field in a common practice to avoid further infection.



Cabbage

This week's weather has been ideal for cabbage bulking!

Low incidence of split cabbage heads due to rapid growth seen this week.



Cabbage – Soft Rot

Beginning to see some development of bacterial soft rot in cabbage.

Prolonged leaf dew and increased outer leaf contact with soil are a few factors that lead to soft rot later in the season.

