

# On The Radar



August 14th, 2020

# Status by Crop

- Corn: R3-R4 (milking-dough)
- Soybeans: R4 stage (full pod)
- Potato
  - Early planted: vine-killing has begun
  - Later planted: 5-12 oz tubers
- Cabbage:
  - Transplants: harvest beginning
  - Direct seed at 12-14" sized heads
- Carrots
  - Taproots 10" long with 2.5" diameters (dicers)
  - Taproots 13" long with 1.25" diameters (slicers)

# Blacklight Trap

- Grand Marsh, WI
  - Low incidence of Western bean cutworm & European corn borer moths caught
  - First appearance of dingy cutworm and spotted cutworm moths in traps
- Hancock, WI
  - Low incidence of Western bean cutworm moths caught

# Corn - Aphids



Corn aphids observed this week. Typically can find them near the corn ears leaves.

No treatment thresholds are recommended for corn after tasseling.

# Corn – Tar Spot

Several tar spot samples were confirmed in Adams and Waushara County this week.

Favorable Conditions: 60-70 degrees Fahrenheit with high humidity (75%)

Distinguishing traits: pin head sized black lesions that become raised & can have a tan halo around them

If symptoms are observed, an infected leaf sample can be sent to the Pest Pros location to confirm Tar Spot presence.

UW Madison Field Crop Pathologist, Damon Smith is collecting samples as well to learn more about Tar Spot in WI.

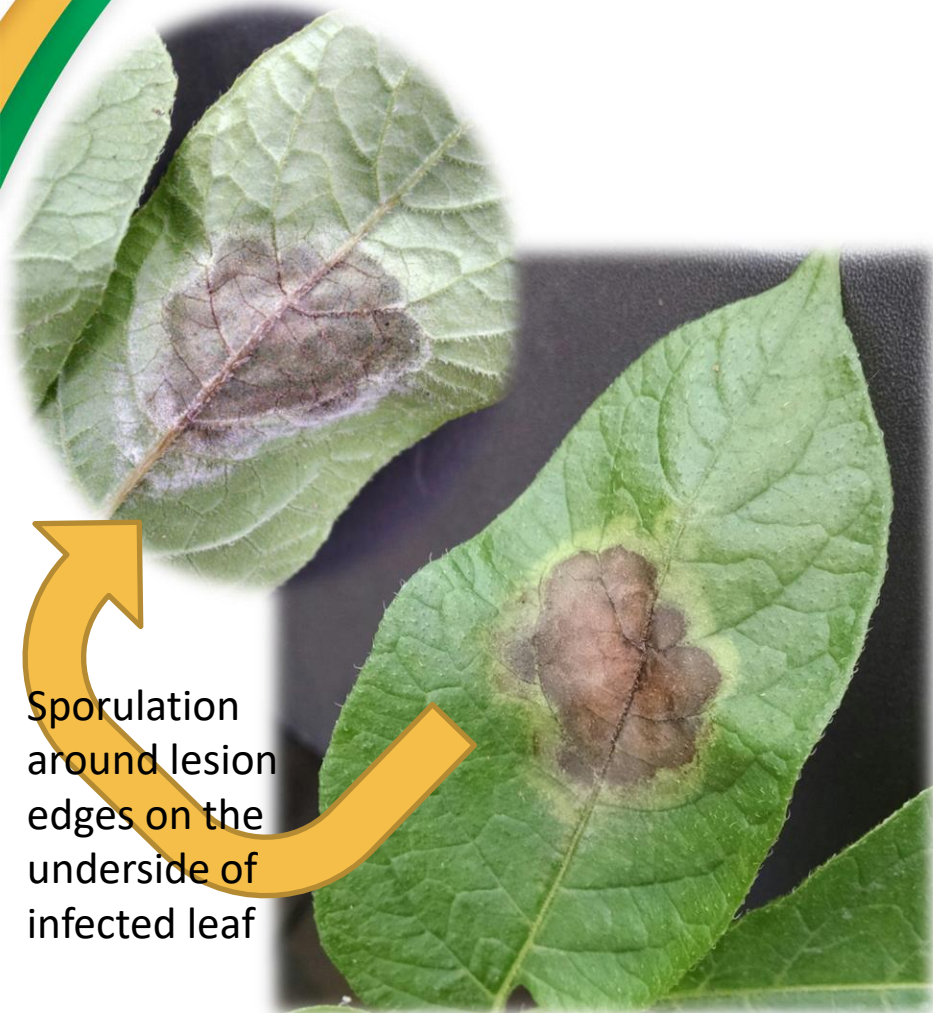


# Soybeans – White Mold



White mold mycelial growth found in our fields this week. Best control at this stage is to reduce irrigation. Reducing the level of humidity in the canopy as well as water splash potential reduces the spread of white mold.

# Potatoes – Late Blight



Sporulation  
around lesion  
edges on the  
underside of  
infected leaf

This year's first incidence of late blight was found in Adams Co. this week. It was typed as US-23 late blight, which is Ridomil sensitive.

Susceptible areas of field:

- around the pivot point
- low spots
- Any borders where there are overhanging branches from the tree line. (Particularly East edge)

# Potato – Green Peach Aphids



When infestations of green peach aphids overwhelm the plants, they move on to the neighboring healthy plants, eventually creating "aphid craters".