

# On The Radar



July 15<sup>th</sup> , 2022

# Status by Crop

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Corn: V12-V17

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Soybeans: V4- R1.5

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Potato: 100% canopy; early tuber bulking – some early varieties at largest are 6oz tubers

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Cabbage: 100% emerged (re-plants) – grapefruit sized heads

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Carrots: 5 true leaves – 45% canopy

# Blacklight Traps

Hancock, WI:

4 day interval –

0 western bean cutworm

3 spotted cutworm

3 day interval –

0 western bean cutworm

1 spotted cutworm

1 celery looper

Grand Marsh, WI:

4 day interval –

13 western bean cutworm

5 celery looper

3 day interval –

7 - western bean cutworm

1 - spotted cutworm

1 – celery looper



**Increased Western bean cutworm moths in both traps.**

# Corn

Northern corn leaf blight lesions have been found at the beginning of this week on a few lower leaves.

NCLB has an iconic cigar shaped lesion that is tan in color and can darken when spores develop. Size of the lesion can vary due to the variety's reaction to the infection – typically ranging from 1-6" in length.

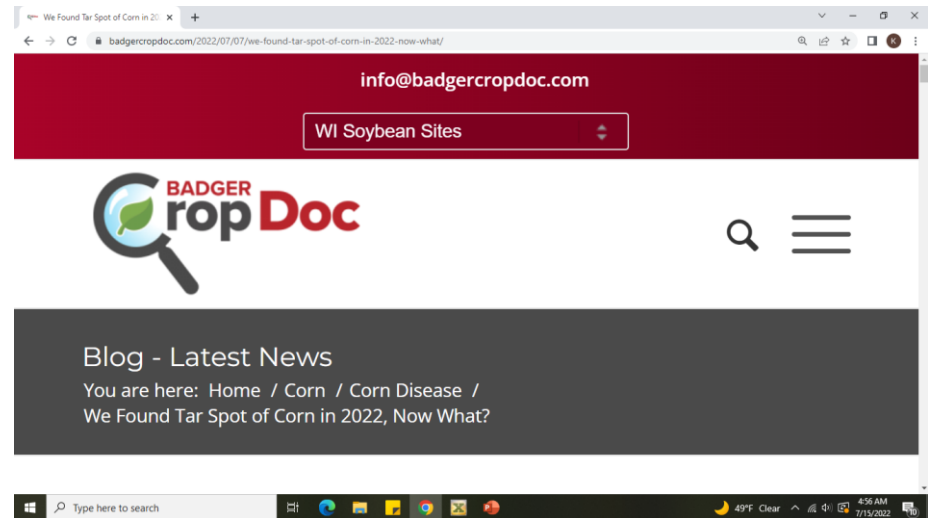


# Corn

The major disease of interest this week on corn was tar spot, as unfortunately conditions have been conducive enough that, as of last week, the first few lesions of the season were found in Columbia County.

UWEX Field Crop Plant Pathologist, Damon Smith, published an awesome article covering what action he would recommend now that tar spot has been found:

<https://badgercropdoc.com/2022/07/07/we-found-tar-spot-of-corn-in-2022-now-what/>



# Corn

## **Tar Spot Symptomology:**

A roughly circular shaped raised black lesion on leaf which can have a tan halo around the lesion or have healthy tissue surrounding it.

This lesion should not be able to be rubbed off (if so, most likely a secondary infection of senescing leaf tissue).

## **Tar Spot Identification:**

The stroma, the black growth found on the leaf, and with incubation in a humidity chamber, can sporulate, producing sausage shaped spores.



Photo Credit: K. Wise and E. Zaworski

Sourced from:

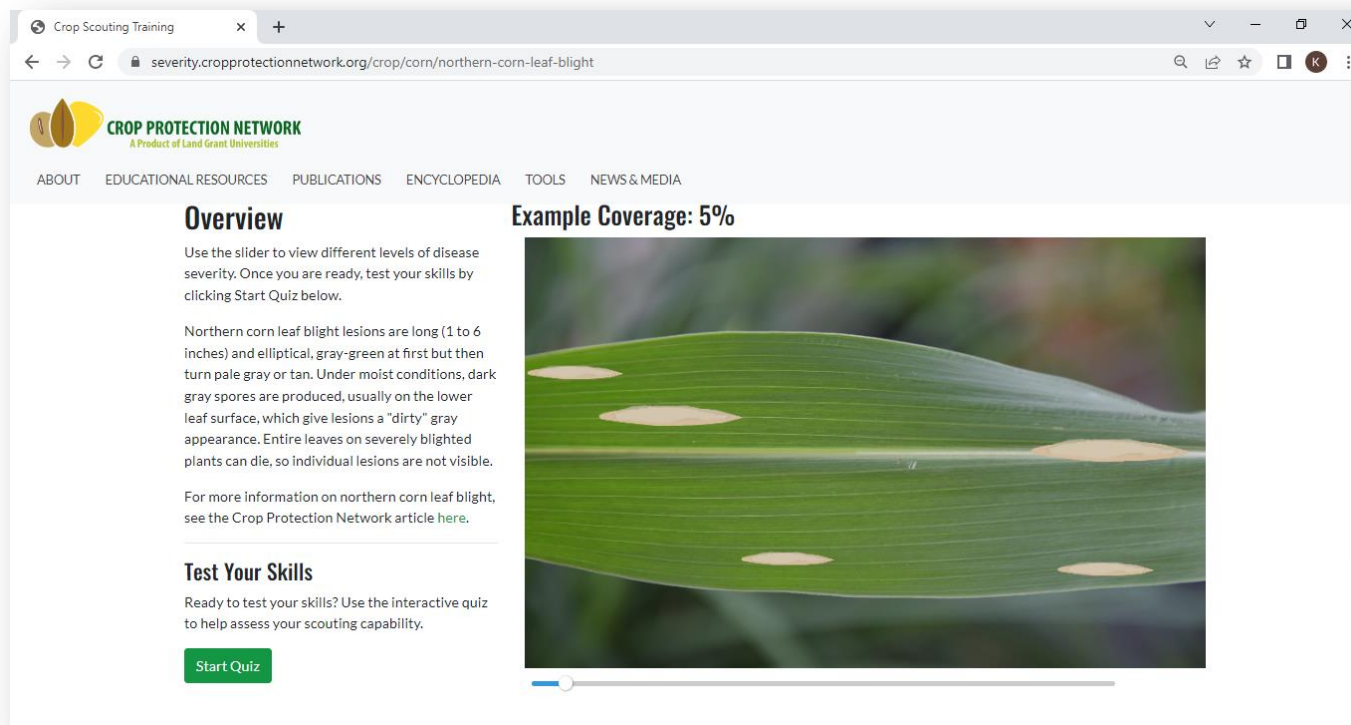
<https://cropprotectionnetwork.org/encyclopedia/tar-spot-of-corn>

# Corn

Cool online tool to help calibrate your eyes to assess the percent infected areas of a leaf as well as a description of the disease in question.

Can be found on the Crop Protection Network webpage:

<https://severity.cropprotectionnetwork.org/crop/corn/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [severity.cropprotectionnetwork.org/crop/corn/northern-corn-leaf-blight](https://severity.cropprotectionnetwork.org/crop/corn/northern-corn-leaf-blight). The page features the Crop Protection Network logo and navigation links: ABOUT, EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES, PUBLICATIONS, ENCYCLOPEDIA, TOOLS, and NEWS & MEDIA. The main content is titled "Overview" and includes the following text:

**Overview**

Use the slider to view different levels of disease severity. Once you are ready, test your skills by clicking Start Quiz below.

Northern corn leaf blight lesions are long (1 to 6 inches) and elliptical, gray-green at first but then turn pale gray or tan. Under moist conditions, dark gray spores are produced, usually on the lower leaf surface, which give lesions a "dirty" gray appearance. Entire leaves on severely blighted plants can die, so individual lesions are not visible.


For more information on northern corn leaf blight, see the Crop Protection Network article [here](#).

**Test Your Skills**

Ready to test your skills? Use the interactive quiz to help assess your scouting capability.

[Start Quiz](#)

**Example Coverage: 5%**



The image shows a close-up of a green corn leaf with several distinct, elliptical lesions. The lesions are light-colored with a darker, "dirty" gray center, characteristic of Northern Corn Leaf Blight. A slider at the bottom of the image indicates the current level of disease severity is set to 5%.

# Soybean – White Mold



As a majority of soybeans are at the R1 stage, a lot of fields are getting a fungicide spray this week or next, specifically targeting white mold.



# Soybeans

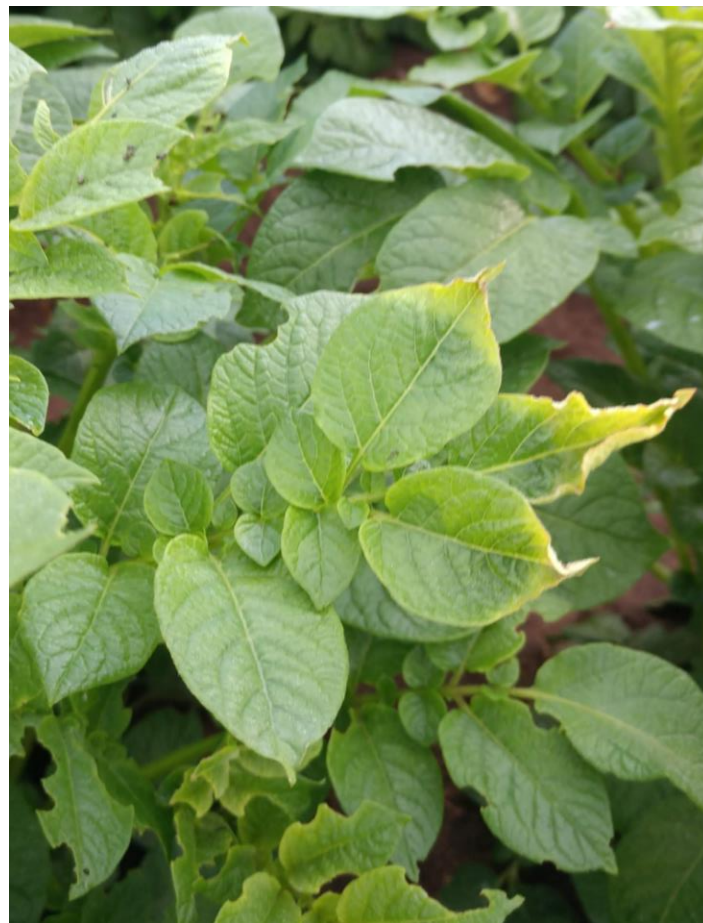
Interesting observation in soybeans: black specks on leaf undersides - closer view with a dissecting microscope, they were identified as dead aphids...appearance/death potentially due to a parasitizing fungus.



# Potato

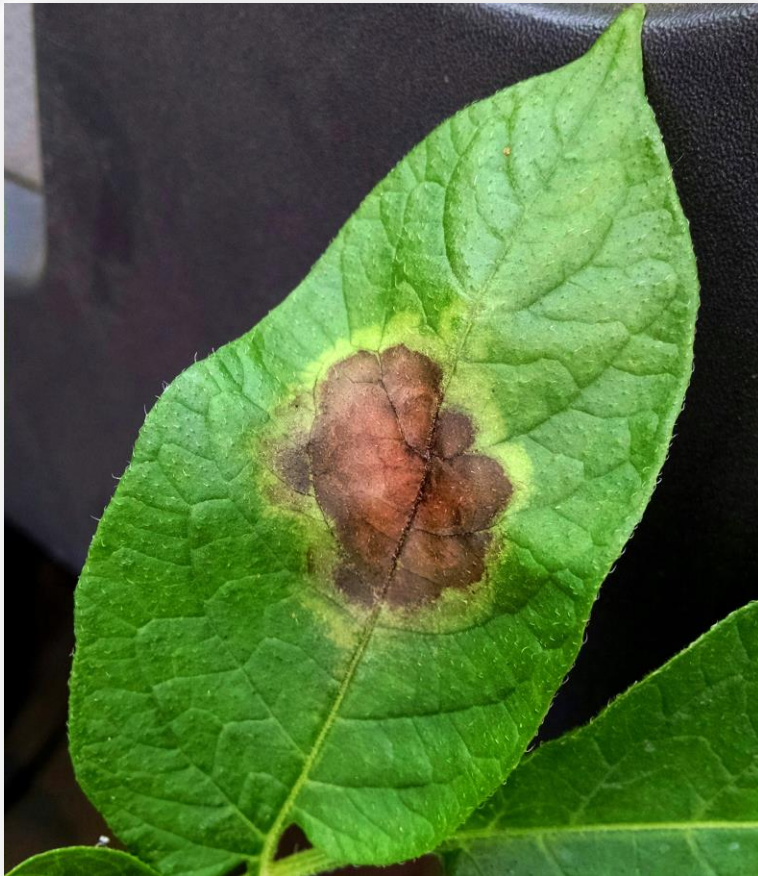
On the look-out for potato leafhoppers in our sweep net counts as increased populations can lead to hopper burn due to the adult and nymph feeding.

Symptomology could be easily identified as a nutrient deficiency if leafhopper levels aren't taken into account.



Example of what hopper burn can look like – begins with leaf tip yellowing that can progress to reddening/purpling.

# Potatoes – Late Blight



Late blight lesion view from leaf top – necrotic/brown irregular lesion on foliage and can develop a yellow/chlorotic halo



Late blight lesion view of leaf underside – white fuzzy growth along margins of the lesion (sporulation)

# Potatoes – Late Blight



If you find a suspect lesion, contact your Agronomy Advisors or Pest Pros for sample identification.

Pest Pros works closely with the UW-Extension specialists to get the sample typed when found to help determine correct fungicides.

Late blight can infect stems, leaves, as well as tubers.

## Carrots

More aster leafhopper sprays have begun in the carrot fields.

Aster leafhopper control in fields is crucial to the marketability of the carrots, as they can transmit aster yellows amongst plants, which causes woody and bitter taproots.



# Cabbage

Increase of imported cabbage worms have been found in a few fields- particularly on edges.

Pictured is the size of a relatively small caterpillar feeding on cabbage and one on a person's finger-tip- easily identified when this small by their hairiness.

