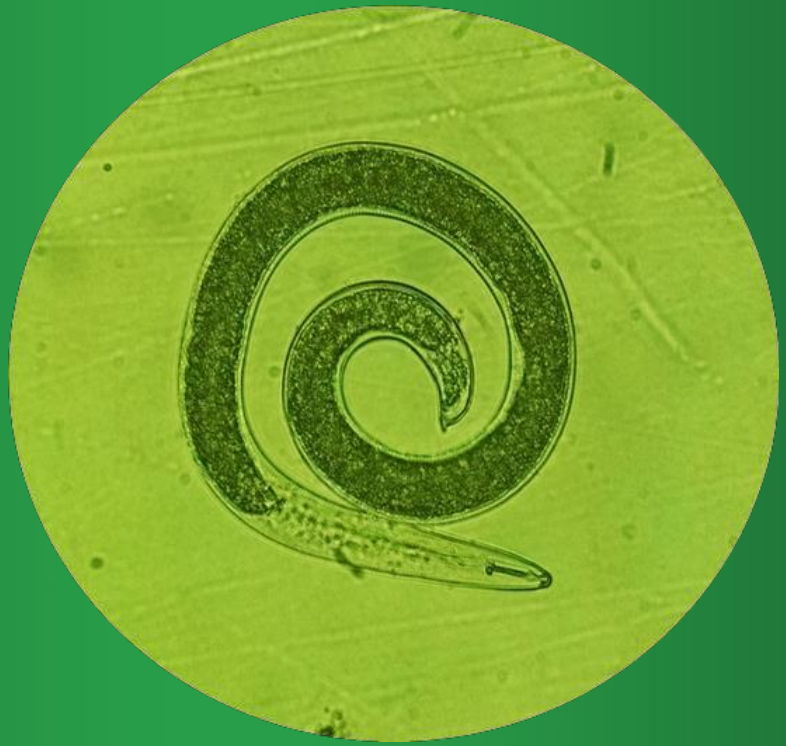
ALLIED COOPERATIVE

PESTPROS CROP CONSULTANTS

On The Radar



July 31st, 2020

Status by Crop

- Corn: R2 (blister)
- Soybeans: R3.5 stage (mid-pod development)
- Potato
  - Early planted: vine-killing has begun
  - Later planted: 3-8 oz tubers
- Cabbage:
  - Transplants: harvest beginning
  - Direct seed at 10-12" sized heads
- Carrots
  - taproot bulking 5-10” long with 1-1/2”

Blacklight Trap

- Grand Marsh, WI
  - Western bean cutworm moths dropped in appearance, but still at notable levels
- Hancock, WI
  - Peak in Western bean cutworm moths caught in our trap for this area followed by a drop as the week progressed

Corn – Crop Development

Silk (R1)

Blister (R2)

Milk (R3)

Corn – Corn Ear Worm

As our corn has reached reproductive stages, protecting the ears are a new focus point.

Corn ear worms will feed on the developing corn, leading to ear rots.

Corn – Corn Rootworm

Adult corn rootworms – Top two adults are Western & bottom one is a Northern rootworm

Keeping a look out for corn rootworms is essential as they directly affect the ears by clipping silks.

Economic threshold = silks clipped to 0.5” or less and less than 50% of plants have been pollinated.

Source: University of Purdue Extension. (2015) The Corn and Soybean Field Guide. Purdue crop diagnostic training and research center.

Corn – Western Bean Cutworm

Scouting for western bean cutworm egg masses as well as around & in corn ears since egg hatching has occurred.

Economic threshold guidelines from Purdue University suggest an insecticide spray if 5% plants are found with egg masses.

Remember, not all Bt corn has control for Western bean cutworms - Only Bt corn hybrids containing the Cry1F gene do.

Soybeans – Crop Development

At R3, soybean pods will be at least 5 mm long at one of the 4 upper most nodes on the main stem.

The fungicide window for white mold is very close to closing at this point because the canopy is covering lower flowers.

Brown Stem Rot in Soybeans

Symptoms can easily be confused with Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome. Typically, plants that have brown stem rot will retain dry, dead leaves while plants with SDS will not. Also keep in mind that Manganese deficiency can look similar to both of these diseases.

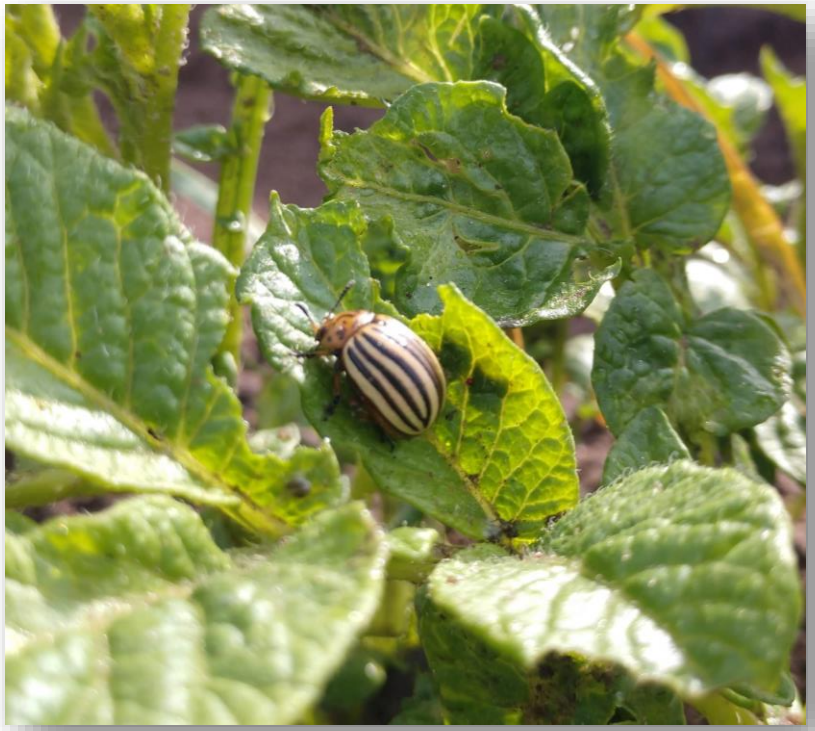
Potato Early Dying Syndrome

Early Dying Syndrome

Healthy

Potatoes

Colorado Potato Beetle (CPB)



2nd generation Colorado potato beetle adults are emerging after pupating, turning some field's populations to be more adult heavy and light in larva.

Timing your insecticide spray to target 2nd generation adults can help reduce 2nd generation egg laying and catch later instar 1st generation larva.

If done in a timely fashion coupled with the right insecticide for the populations present, CPBs can be greatly reduced in the field for the rest of the season.

Early Harvests

Vine-killed fields are seen here and there as harvest is taking place for the early bulking and shorter season potato varieties.

Potato Agronomy

Tuber "Type"

"Type" refers to the *desired shape* of the tubers and it changes depending on variety.

Broadly, there are *two ideal "types"*

Chip, red, and yellow are ideally of a **"blocky"** shape – especially chipping varieties

Russet varieties and some specialty varieties are ideally of **"elongated"** shape

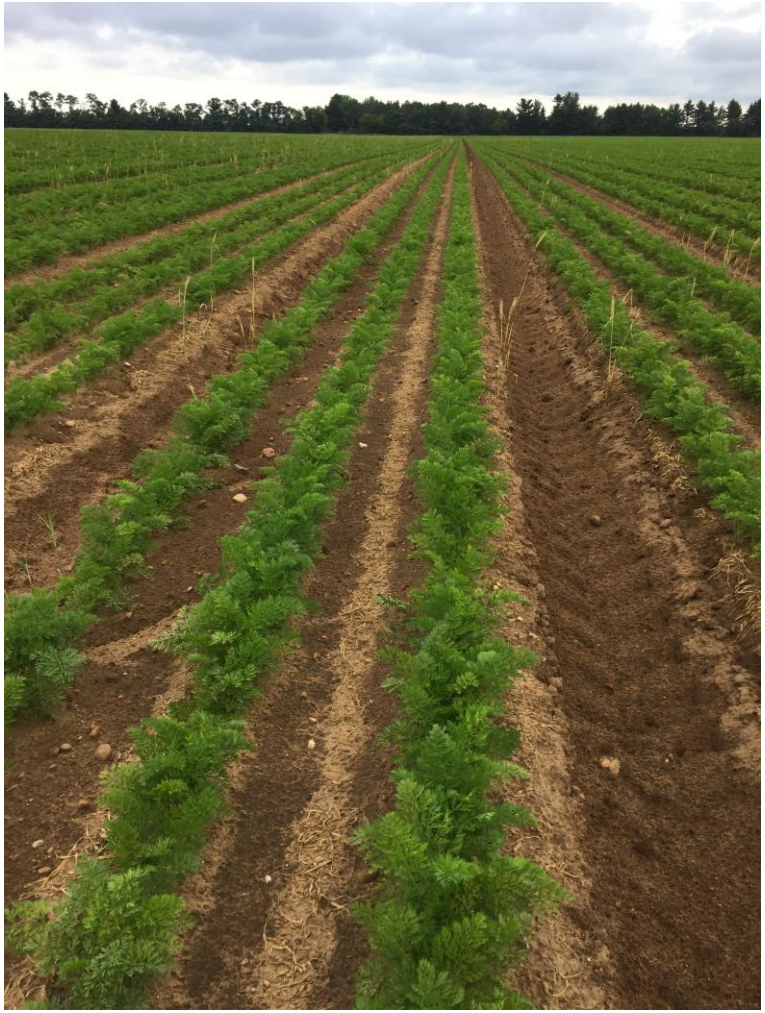
Off-type "pointy" potato

Off-type "dumbbell" potato

Cabbage - Loopers

Cabbage loopers larva feeding can cause large holes in the wrapper leaves as well as the cabbage heads.

Carrots - Bolting



Bolting, or premature flower and seed development, can be an issue in carrots.

Carrots will bolt in response to stress such as drought or heat. The tendency to bolt differs by variety.

We have spotted trace numbers of plants bolting so far this season.