

# On The Radar



May 29<sup>th</sup>, 2020

# Status by Crop

- Corn: VE to V3
- Soybean: Planted to cotyledon
- Potatoes: Cracking to 6 inches
- Carrots: Unplanted to 1 true leaf
- Cabbage:
  - Transplants: 4-8 true leaves
  - Direct Seeded: Emerging to 1 true leaf

# All Crops: Early Season Weed Scouting

The weeds seem to have gotten off to a better start than some of the crops

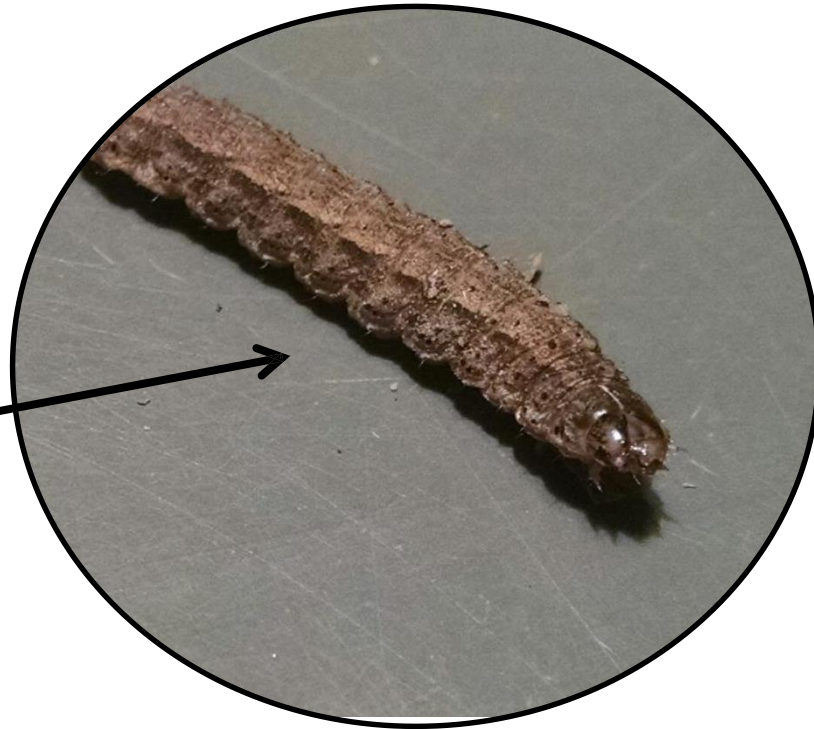


Especially lambsquarter & common ragweed here  
in the Central Sands.



# Cutworm on Corn

- Cutworm flights in south Midwestern states, progressing to WI this month.
- Threshold = 3 to 5% of plants showing signs of feeding or cut entirely.



(Black) cutworm





# Cutworm Damage to Corn





# Black Cutworm Moth Flights

- We are using black traps to monitor moth flights in our area
  - Grand Marsh, WI
  - Hancock, WI
- In some of our earliest planted fields we have found active cutworm feeding already this last couple weeks.
- The WI Pest Bulletin stated that this week is the peak week for black cutworm damage



# Blacklight Traps

Besides keeping an eye out for black cutworm moths, European corn borers will possibly be showing up in our traps in the next couple weeks, as the flights are just beginning in Southwest WI

As of May 28<sup>th</sup>, there are no concerning moth populations caught.



# Seed Corn Maggot on Corn

- Seed Corn Maggots bury themselves into the seed piece and kill the plant before it can emerge.
- When out scouting fields look for skips in emergence or sickly looking plants.
- Dig up seed and look for feeding on the seed or on sprout tissue.





# Corn

Irrigated sandy soils with cool, wet springs are prone to experience sulfur deficiency in corn, but this also something to keep an eye out for in non-irrigated fields.

Sulfur comes in many forms, so you have a variety of choices to correct sulfur deficiency in your fields.



<https://agfax.com/2015/05/18/north-carolina-corn-watch-for-sulfur-deficiency-in-emerging-fields/>

Products containing sulfur are: ammonium sulfate, Kmag, ammonium thiosulfate, & CalSul

# Corn: Verify Target Population



Assessing populations is beneficial to making sure your emergence is accurate to what you planted. Begin assessing population anywhere from V1-V3. Do not count plants that have blight or insect damage that don't look like they will make it.

## 1) For 30" row spacing:

- Count the number of corn plants in 10 feet in 10-20 field sites.
- Determine the average plants per 10 feet.
- Multiply the average by 1742
- Product = plants per acre

Alternatively: Count the number of corn plants in 1/1000<sup>th</sup> of an acre (depending on row spacing). Do that 10- 20 times in a field, find the average, and then multiply by a thousand.

30" rows —————> 17'5" feet

36" rows —————> 14'6" feet

15" rows —————> 34' 10" feet



# Potato: “Cracking” stage



# Potatoes

The overwintering CO Potato beetles have begun to make their way into our fields!





# *Rhizoctonia in Potato*

Growing point of a sprout is “burned off” at the soil line.

Subsequent axillary growth from further down increases the apparent number of stems and delays emergence.





# Potatoes: Post-Hilling Weeds





# Carrots

- Checking even emergence & population density
- Assessing carrot size compared to emerging weeds, so that the herbicide application is timely.



# Cabbage

- Some of our earliest transplanted cabbage has 8 true leaves.
  - This is a great time to think about starting to tissue sample.
- Diamond Back Moth Larva
  - Have been found in some of the further along fields.
  - When scouting check undersides of leaves. They can vary in size from 2mm-3/4in.



**Larva**



**Larva in Cocoon**



**Adult Moths**