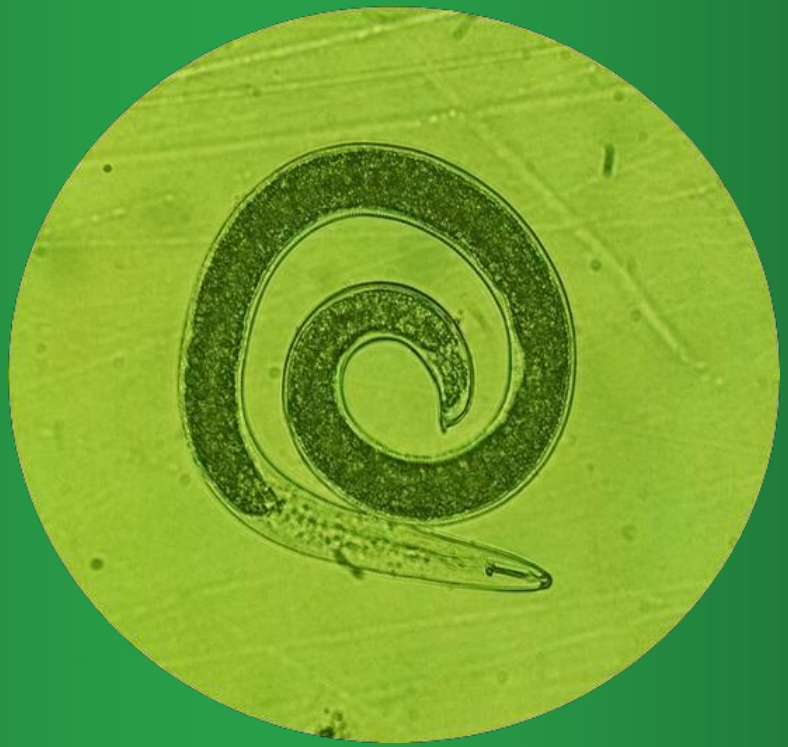
ALLIED COOPERATIVE

PESTPROS CROP CONSULTANTS

On The Radar



August 2nd , 2024

Status by Crop

Corn: R1 (silking)–R3 (milk)

Soybeans: R3 (beginning pod)-R4 (full pod)

Potato: Early Tuber Bulking – Harvested

Cabbage: 6” – 14” Head Diameter

Carrots: 4 True leaves - 100% Canopy

Pheromone Traps

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Western Bean Cutworm

- Grand Marsh, WI: 31 western bean cutworm
- Plover, WI :317 Western bean cutworm
- Plainfield, WI : 102 western bean cutworm

Cabbage Crop

- Coloma, WI: : 0 diamond back moth

and 0 cabbage looper

- Plainfield, WI :1 cabbage looper

0 diamond back moths

Corn
Tar Spot

Tar spot is a fungal disease that affects corn leaves, husks, and stalks. We have been observing pockets of it. Plainfield and Grand Marsh have confirmed tar spot.

Soybeans
Spider Mites

- Two spotted spider mites feed on soybean leaves and cause injury by sucking contents out of leaf cells. The plant cells injured by mite feeding appear as white or yellow spots (stippling) on leaves and are usually most abundant on the undersides of leaves.
- Several insecticides (e.g., dimethoate and bifenthrin) also act as miticides and are labeled for controlling two spotted spider mites. However, beware that some insecticides have been known to worsen infestations by causing the populations to increase ("flare"). As with any pesticide use, follow directions on the product label.

Aphids in Potato

For the past 2 weeks or so, we have been battling aphids potatoes that are not treated with a systemic insecticide at planting.

Unfortunately, the need to also manage leafhopper nymphs and Colorado potato beetles requires the use of products that often lead to “aphid blooms” or “aphid flares”.

Aphid blooms can occur when a chemistry like permethrin is applied. The permethrin does not hurt the aphids but it kills the insects that prey on them. In the absence of predators, the aphid populations increase dramatically.

This same phenomenon can occur in spider mite populations as well.

Bacterial Vine Rot on Potato

A week of hot humid weather has really turned on bacterial vine rot in the potatoes.

Stems essentially rot away, leaving attached tubers unable to get fed and grow.

Early copper applications and good irrigation management are the only known mitigations for this weather dependent disease.

Carrots
Aster Yellows

- We've found Aster Yellows in the fields this week. The Aster Yellows virus is spread by the Aster Leafhopper.
- Symptoms of the virus on carrots include yellowing or purpling top growth that becomes stunted. As well as a shriveled root with excessive root hairs and a woody texture. This causes the root to become unmarketable due to the bitter taste.
- Thankfully infectivity is low this year and is managed by keeping Aster Leafhopper pressure low in the fields using pyrethroids.

Cabbage Soft Rot

- We have seen more soft rot in the fields this week. Soft rot is a bacterial disease present in the soil and manifests in warm and wet conditions.
- This disease will attack the root and stem of the plant initially and then infect the head often from the interior.
- Symptoms are first seen as wilted plants with pale coloring and then the cabbage head will show water-soaked, brown lesions as it begins to rot.
- Control of soft rot is mostly achieved with good watering practices.