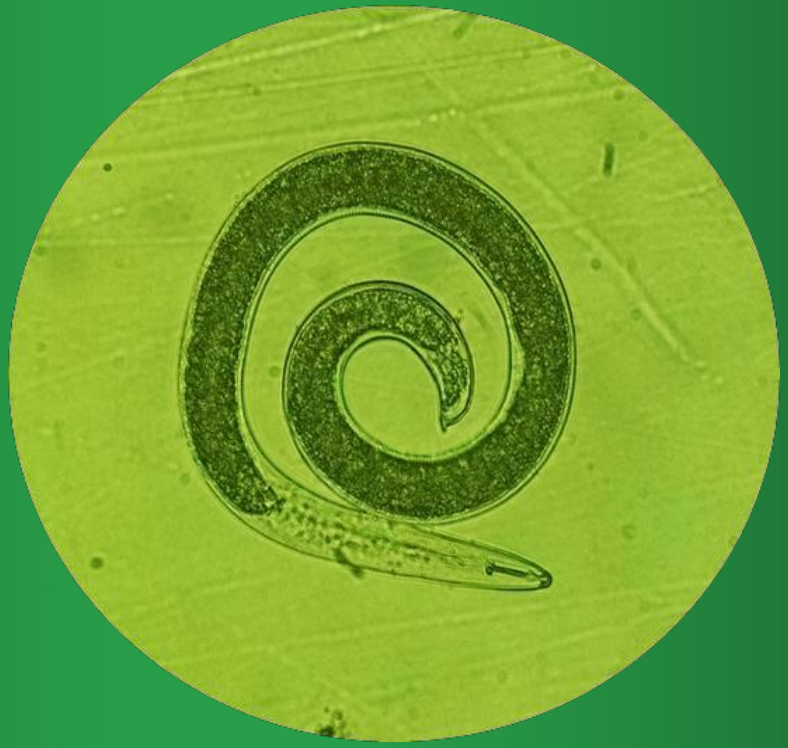
ALLIED COOPERATIVE

PESTPROS CROP CONSULTANTS

On The Radar



August 16th , 2024

Status by Crop

Corn: R1 (blister)–R4 (dough)

Soybeans: R3 (beginning pod)-R5.5 (mid-pod fill)

Potato: Late Tuber Bulking; Senescence – Harvested

Cabbage: 10”- 16” diameter heads

Carrots: 6 true leaves-Full Canopy

Pheromone Traps

Pheromone Traps

Western Bean Cutworm

- Grand Marsh, WI: 1 western bean cutworm
- Plover, WI :0 Western bean cutworm
- Plainfield, WI : 0 western bean cutworm

Cabbage Crop

- Coloma, WI: : 4 diamond back moth

and 11 cabbage looper

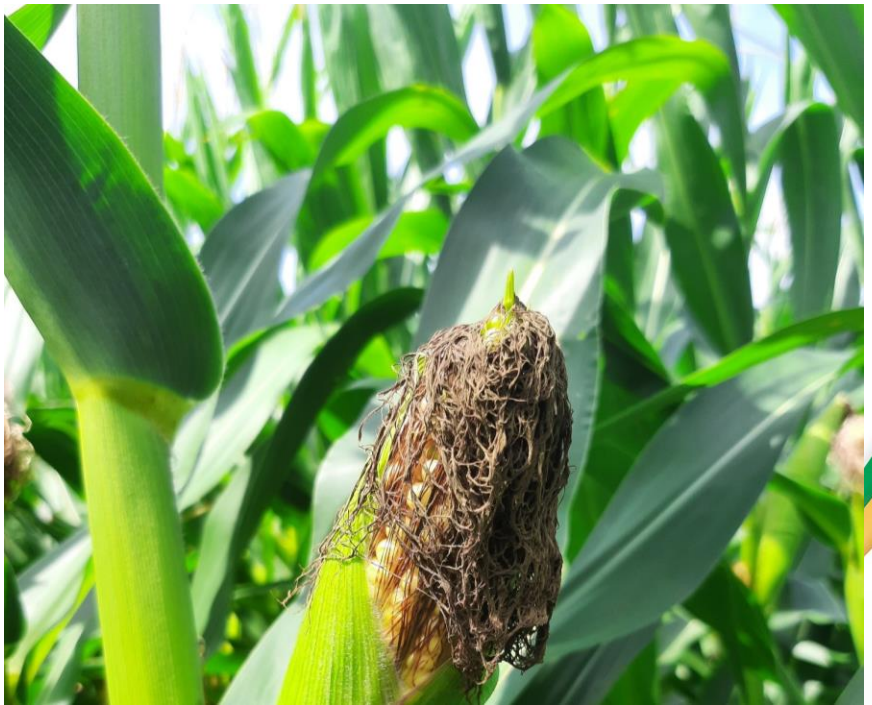
- Plainfield, WI : 1 cabbage looper

0 diamond back moths

Corn – Exposed Ears

The development of stunted husk leaves and exposed ears seems to be related to combination of severe stress before or during pollination that is then relieved in the initial weeks following pollination .

If not drought stress, it can be difficult identifying the nature of the pre-tassel stress.



Corn – Spider Mites

For the late planted corn fields, we still need to keep an eye out for spider mites feeding, particularly on ear leaves.

Soybeans Yield Impacts

Soybeans require oxygen to produce energy. But depending on soil type, waterlogged soil may reduce a plant's access to that oxygen. Typically, the longer the soil remains saturated, the greater the potential for yield loss. Soybeans can typically withstand overly wet conditions for 48 hours.

Soybeans
Aphids

Scouting for soybean aphids as August is normally where pressure peaks for them, but levels are low in fields so far this year.

The threshold for aphids are quite high, where an insecticide rec will typically be made if a field is averaging around 250/plant.

Potatoes - *Botrytis*

This pathogen favors cool, wet weather, which is exactly what the last few weeks have consisted of.

Lesions are typically wedge shaped and tan in color and eventually develop gray-brown fuzzy growth.

The damage is usually not significant on this crop. However, in areas with a long growing season, low temperatures, long periods of wetting the leaves and a lack of light, grey mold can be a very harmful disease.

Photo Credit: Willie Kirk, and Adam Merlington, Michigan State University Extension.

Potato Vine Kill

- Most potato fields are close to senescence vine killed, or will be vine killed in coming weeks.
- Potatoes are vine killed to help ensure a good skin set on the tubers before harvest.
- Different varieties have different lengths they stay in the ground after vine kill; can be anywhere from 14 to 30 days.

Carrots
Bacterial Leaf Blight

- This is a common disease that only affects the carrot foliage. We hadn't found any up until this point due to the dry season we have had, but the rainfall within the last two weeks has brought out this disease in a few fields.
- It tends to show up in low pockets in the field or any areas with excessive moisture.
- The metallic lesions on the leaf are the distinguishing characteristic.
- Good water management and bactericides are the best forms of control against this disease.

Cabbage Alternaria

- Alternaria or “Cabbage Leaf Spot” in cabbage, is very common. Due to the disease surviving in the soil, and the older cabbage leaves contact with the soil, eventually we will see lesions on most of the lower leaves in the cabbage canopy.
- Severe infections occur when the lesions make their way upwards and begin infected the cabbage head. This makes for an unmarketable cabbage head.
- Cabbage Leaf Spot is relatively easy to control with consistent and timely fungicide applications.