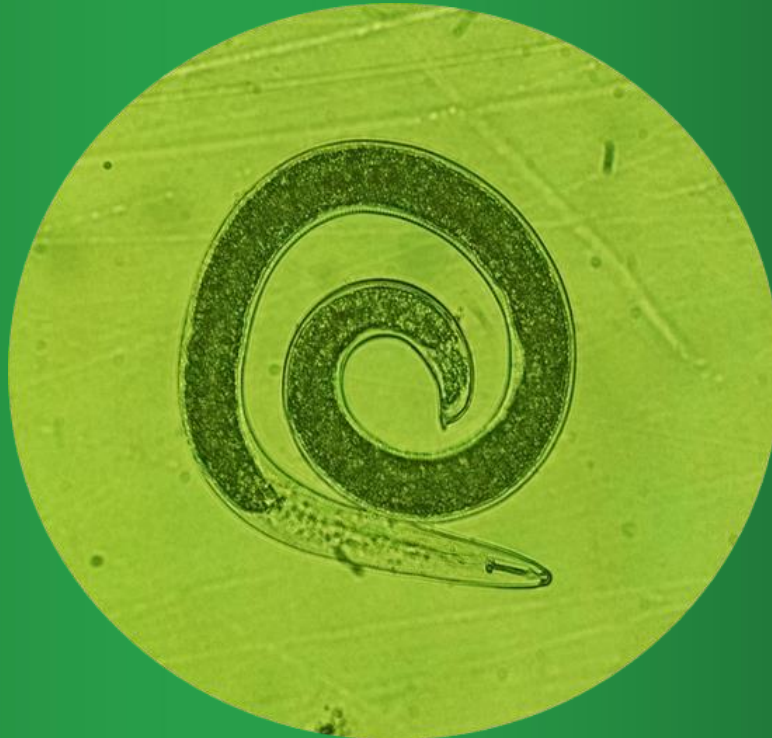




On The Radar



August 1st, 2025

Status by Crop

Corn: V12 – R2

Soybeans: R2

Potatoes: Late Tuber Bulking – Senescence

Cabbage: Softball – Harvested

Carrots: 5 – 12 True Leaves

Pheromone Traps

- Grand Marsh
 - 45 Western Bean Cutworm
 - 7 True Armyworm
- Stevens Point
 - 8 Western Bean Cutworm
 - 0 True Armyworm
- Coloma
 - 0 Cabbage Looper
 - 0 Diamondback
- Almond
 - 4 Western Bean Cutworm
 - 2 True Armyworm
 - 1 Cabbage Looper
 - 0 Diamondback

Corn

Starting to find Rust in some fields

The next few slides will help distinguish between the two

There are two kinds of Rust caused by different fungal species

Management for both species:
Fungicide can be effective when applied preventatively or early in the disease cycle. An application between the R1 (silking) and R3 (milk) growth stages is usually most effective.



Corn

Common Rust

Causative Agent: *Puccinia sorghi*

Symptoms: rust-colored to dark brown, elongated pustules on both leaf surfaces, often scattered. Pustules darken with age. Severe infections can lead to leaf chlorosis and death.

Favored Conditions: Cool, moist conditions with temperature around 60-77 degrees Fahrenheit and at least 6 hours of dew

Impact: Reduces functional leaf area, photosynthesis and can weaken stalks, leading to lodging



Corn

Southern Rust

Causative Agent: *Puccinia polysora*

Symptoms: Orange to tan, circular to oval pustules, primarily on the upper leaf surface. Typically appears later in the season

Favored conditions: Warmer temperature (77-88 degrees Fahrenheit) and at least 4 hours of dew

Impact: Can cause significant yield losses if severe, especially if it occurs early in the season



Soybeans



Here is a disease to look out for. Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS).

SDS is caused by a soilborne fungus. The fungus overwinters in the soil and plant residue as chlamydospores. Some symptoms to be on the lookout for, yellowing between leaf veins. The yellowing areas eventually turn brown. The leaves may detach from the petioles and fall off the plant.

Potatoes

Seeing an uptick in Flea Beetle populations in potato fields that haven't required insecticide applications for Colorado Potato Beetles in the past few weeks



Potato

Late Blight Look-Alikes

Late Blight has not been found yet this season but there are many maladies that can look very similar such as potash fertilizer burn (left) and *Phytophthora nicotiana* (right)



Cabbage

Found Imported Cabbage worm eggs in the cabbage this week.

Larvae feed on leaves between the large veins and midribs. Feeding occurs mainly on the upper leaf surface

Eggs masses are small, typically pale white or yellowish and are laid singly on the underside of leaves

Larvae are velvety green worms up to 1" long, with faint yellow stripe running down the back



Carrots

Issue with weeds?

Weed wick applicators or weed wipers might be a great solution. They directly apply herbicide to weeds, minimizing herbicide contact with the carrots and reducing the risk of harming the crop. Also, can minimize herbicide drift which is a safer option in windy conditions but still error on the side of caution. Can also be more cost-effective than broadcasting or hand-weeding.

Can be hand-held or mounted on an ATV or tractor

