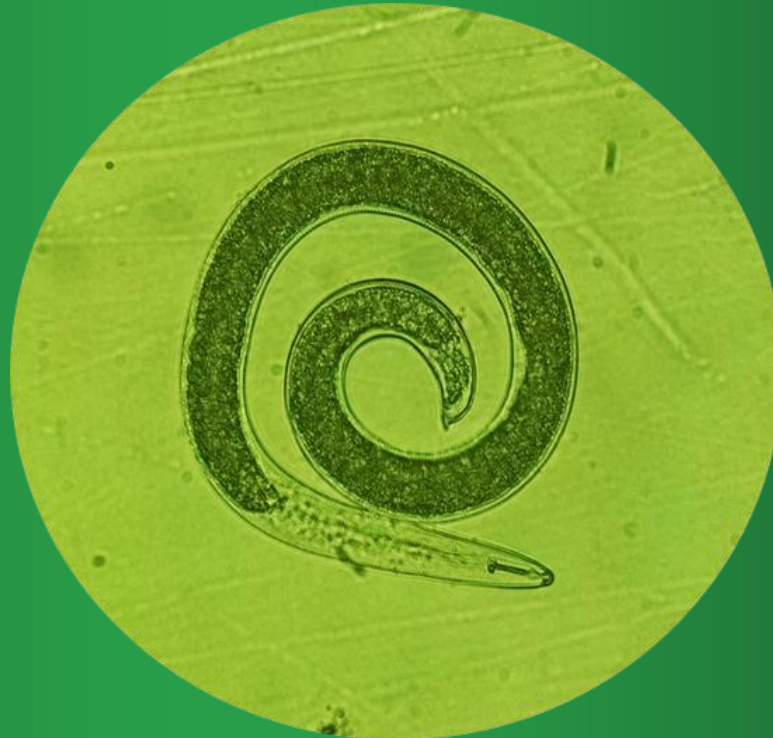


On The Radar



August 14th, 2026

Status by Crop

Corn: R4 (Dough) – R5 (Dent)

Soybeans: Mid – Full Pod Fill

Potatoes: Senescence – Vine Kill

Cabbage: Head Bulking – Harvest

Carrots: Full Canopy

Pheromone Traps

- Almond
 - 9 Western Bean Cutworm
 - 0 Fall Armyworm
- Grand Marsh
 - 12 Western Bean Cutworm
 - 0 Fall Armyworm
- Coloma
 - 7 Western Bean Cutworm
 - 0 Fall Armyworm

Corn – Exposed Ears

Stunted husk leaves without the stunting of cob length is a combination of excessive heat and drought stress before tasseling followed by relief (cooler temperatures or rainfall) during the pollination stage. While this is the most common factor leading to exposed cobs, it can also be caused by a variety of factors.

The exposed kernels are more vulnerable to insect and bird predation, weathering, and fungal infections that can develop into ear molds.



Soybeans

Aphid are found on the underside of the leaves. If not treated, the aphid population will travel to the pods and stems of the plant. They cause stunted growth, yellowing of leaf, and reduced yield.



Soybeans

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



Late Blight

Leaf Symptoms: Starts as a small, pale-green or water-soaked spots. Then it rapidly grows into large dark brown or black blotches with a yellow halo. There will be white fuzzy mold of the underside of the leaf during wet weather.



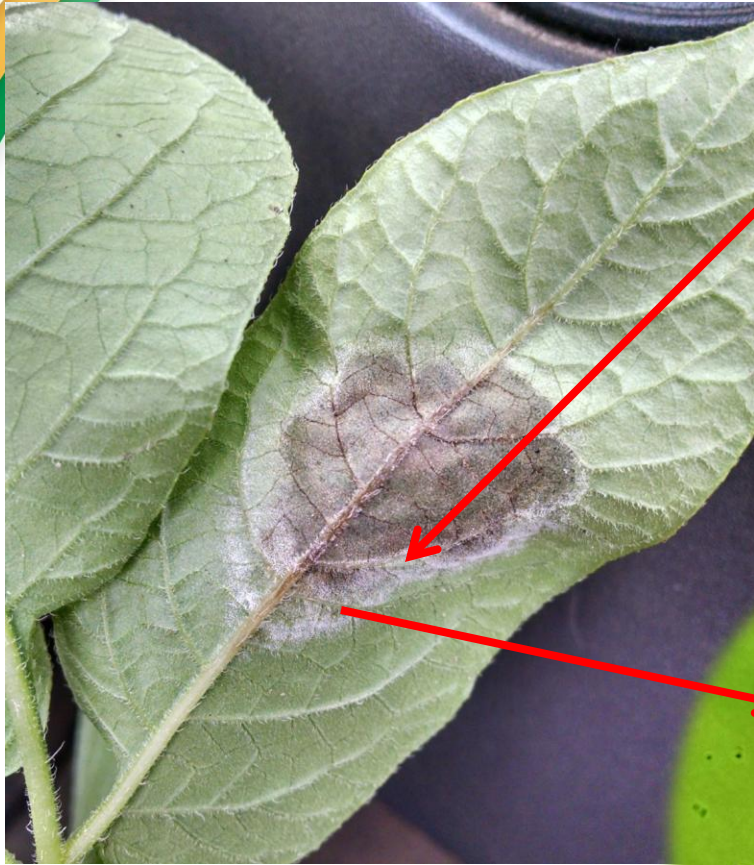
Environments where late blight can arise:

- shaded East borders
- pivot point
- low spots
- borders where there are overhanging branches from the tree line



These are good places to begin your search, but it can pop up anywhere.

Late Blight



Note the white sporulation on the edge of the lesion.

The sporulation is dense and short (does not stand up on the leaf surface) and is almost exclusively around the edge of the lesion.



Although not always present, the sporulation is very diagnostic of late blight.

The sporangia themselves are lemon shaped.

Not Late Blight:

Phytophthora nicotianae



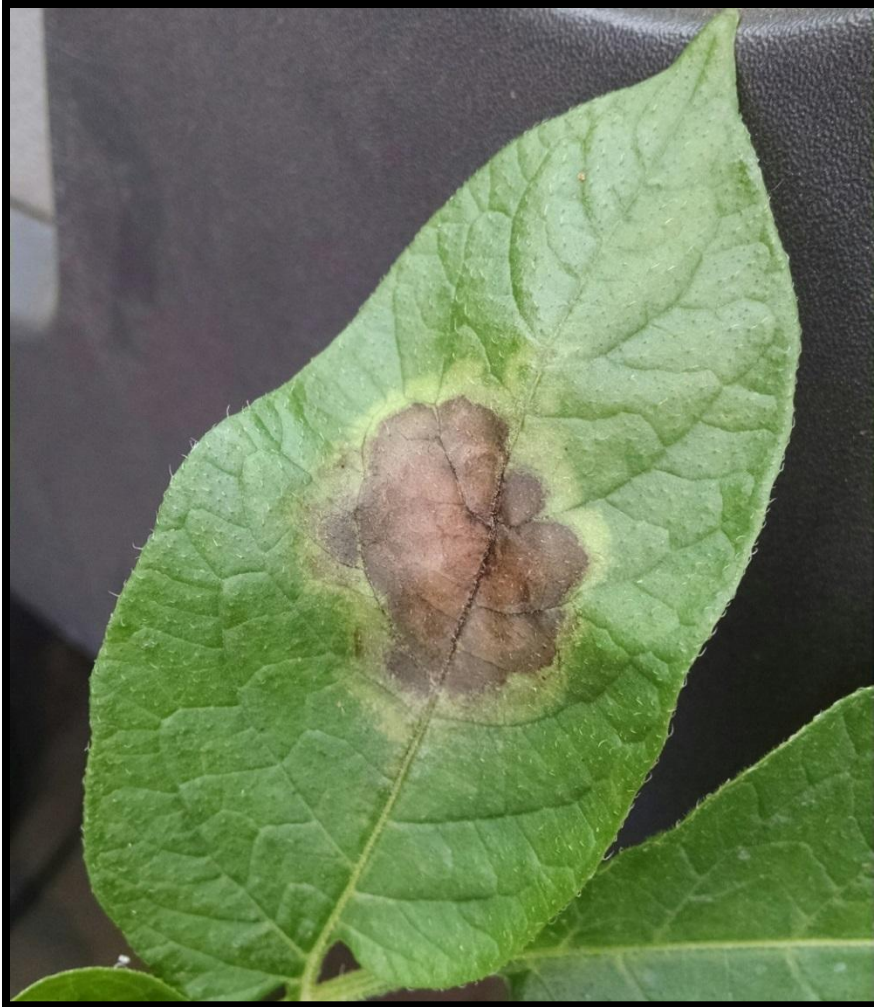
A plant pathogen in its own right, *P. nicotianae* infections are soil borne and tend to follow along the wheel tracks.

Leaf lesions look very similar to those of *P. infestans* (the late blight pathogen).

Causes a tuber rot in storage that looks similar to pink rot.

Potatoes

Late Blight



Good Late Blight fungicides to consider are:

Gavel
Super Tin 4L
Ridomil Gold products
Metalaxyl based products

We have not found any late blight in Wisconsin yet this year.

Late Blight was found in southwestern Michigan

Keep applying fungicide until the vines have been killed.

Cabbage

With the cooler, foggy mornings we have had, we have been seeing more black rot in the fields.





Carrots

We have been seeing bolting in carrots.

Bolting is a natural reproductive phase that normally happens in the second year. However, bolting can be seen in the first year if they experience certain conditions.

Temperature fluctuations is the main cause of bolting we are seeing.

Some symptoms are thick flower stock growing from the center of the carrots, the roots become hair, tough and woody, and the carrots produce white flowers.