

Wisconsin Crop Manager

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Viptera Corn Being Rejected by Grain Buyers

Eileen Cullen, Extension Entomologist

Below is a link to an article titled 'Viptera corn being rejected by grain buyers' in this week's Ag Professional that caught my attention in Brian Lang's Crop Notes newsletter, Iowa State University Extension Information for Northeast Iowa. The Bt corn affected is Agrisure Viptera corn. At least two grain companies, Bunge and Consolidated (CGB), that have the expectation of shipping corn to China have announced they will not accept delivery of Viptera corn with the MIR162 (Vip3a) insecticidal trait because China has not yet approved import of the grain. Vip3a is one of the above ground caterpillar-active insecticidal traits in Agrisure Viptera. Keep open communications with ag retailers as to what may be necessary for grain handling and storage.

Please refer to the Ag Professional article, '[Viptera corn being rejected by grain buyers](#)', for more information.

The full URL is:

<http://www.agprofessional.com/newsletters/agpro-weekly/articles/Viptera-corn-being-rejected-by-grain-buyers-127724248.html>

Vegetable Crop Update 18 is Now Available

The eighteenth vegetable crop update is now available.

To view this update go to the Veg Crop Update page or follow this link

<http://ipcm.wisc.edu/WCMNews/VegCropUpdate/tabid/115/Default.aspx>

This issue includes information regarding:

Potato and vegetable crop status report
Late blight & early blight updates
Cucurbit downy mildew updates

2011 Wisconsin Winter Wheat Performance Test Results Official Publication Now Available

Shawn Conley, Soybean and Wheat Extension Specialist

Wisconsin saw a 37% increase in winter wheat acres harvested (315,000) in the 2010 -2011 growing season compared to the previous year. The forecasted yield for the 2011 crop is 68 bu/a, up 4 bu/a from last year. The increase in winter wheat acres was due to timely corn and soybean harvest coupled with increased commodity price. Wheat that was established in a timely manner last fall looked very good to excellent going into winter dormancy; however some areas had delayed emergence and poor fall growth due to dry soil conditions. Late planted wheat suffered from poor tiller development that led to thin stands and weed control problems. Spring growing conditions were mostly favorable across the state; however excessive rainfall did impact wheat in some low lying areas. Warmer-than-normal temperatures in July accelerated crop maturity, however yields were largely unaffected by the hot weather.

Winter wheat yields were variable across our testing locations due to variable rainfall, planting date, and disease pressure. Wheat yields at the Janesville, Lancaster and Arlington, and Chilton locations averaged 86, 102, 97 and 71 bu/a, respectively. Wheat yield and test weight at Chilton was reduced due to variable stands and poor tillering caused by adverse weather conditions (extremely wet and cool early spring) as well as delayed harvest caused by frequent rainfall events. Overall, winter wheat test weights were excellent in 2011. No winterkill was noted at any location in 2011.

Please visit www.coolbean.info to view the official results.

Goss's Wilt of Corn

Paul Esker, Extension Field Crops Plant Pathologist

We are starting to receive an increase in the number of reports, calls and/or emails regarding Goss's wilt of corn. Goss's wilt is caused by the bacterium, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *nebraskense*. This disease has been on the increase in the past two years, including being found in numerous seed corn and sweet corn fields in Wisconsin in 2010. Significant yield losses can occur in very susceptible hybrids.

Symptoms of Goss's wilt include: distinct light tan/yellow to gray lesions, with wavy or irregular margins that follow the leaf veins. Within the lesions, dark green to black specks or flecks [freckles] are common and the lesions often have a shiny appearance due to the bacteria oozing onto the leaf surface. As symptomology progresses, lesions can coalesce causing whole leaves to be blight, and furthermore, there can be wilting and stalk degradation leading to entire plant death. To examine the stalk for Goss's wilt, split the stalk and look for an orange to brown color with water-soaked and slimy tissue.

Currently, there is no good, in-season management tactic for control of Goss's wilt. As a bacterial disease, foliar fungicides are not effective.

Reports from Wisconsin follow on several recent reports from surrounding states. The links below will take you to several of these bulletins, which also provide several excellent photos of this disease:

- 1) [Illinois](#)
- 2) [Iowa](#)
- 3) [Minnesota](#)

Since yield losses can be significant, it is important to properly diagnose Goss's wilt in order to develop an effective management plan. This disease can be confused with another bacterial disease, Stewart's wilt, as well as fungal diseases like Northern corn leaf blight and Diplodia leaf streak. We recommend that you submit samples for proper identification of Goss's wilt to the [Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic](#). Make a note of the hybrid from fields where Goss's wilt was found and

talk to your seed dealer about hybrids that have better Goss's wilt ratings if this disease has been confirmed. Cultural management includes tilling fields immediately after harvest and burying residue. Planting corn into the same field in the next growing season is not recommended. Instead, rotate to a non-host crop like soybean.

UW-Extension/Madison Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC) Update

Brian Hudelson, Ann Joy, Amanda Zimmerman, Adam Greene, and Erin Schmid, Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic

The PDDC receives samples of many plant samples from around the state. The following diseases/disorders have been identified at the PDDC from August 10, 2011 through August 16, 2011:

PLANT/SAMPLE TYPE	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
FIELD CROPS			
Corn	Gray Leaf Spot	<i>Cercospora zea-maydis</i>	Lafayette
FRUITS			
Cherry	Root Rot	<i>Fusarium</i> sp.	Door
Cranberry	Shoot Dieback	<i>Phylospora</i> sp.	Monroe
Raspberry	Root/Crown Rot	<i>Phytophthora</i> sp., <i>Pythium</i> sp., <i>Fusarium</i> sp., <i>Cylindrocarpon</i> sp.	Dane, Rusk, Dakota (MN)
Strawberry	Root/Crown Rot	<i>Phytophthora</i> sp., <i>Fusarium</i> sp.	Lincoln
VEGETABLES			
Pumpkin	Bacterial Soft Rot	<i>Pectobacterium carotovorum</i>	St. Croix
	Bacterial Wilt	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	Waupaca
	Root/Crown Rot	<i>Pythium</i> sp., <i>Fusarium</i> sp.	St. Croix
Snap Bean	Bacterial Brown Spot	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>	Dane
Tomato	Leaf Mold	<i>Fulvia fulva</i>	Dunn
	Septoria Leaf Spot	<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>	Vilas

For additional information on plant diseases and their control, visit the PDDC website at pddc.wisc.edu.

Corn Earworm Alert for Processing Sweet Corn

Eileen Cullen, Extension Entomologist

The Wisconsin DATCP [Wisconsin Pest Bulletin's](#) Corn Earworm pheromone trap network has registered a significant and accelerating August corn earworm (CEW) migration flight. As reported in the August 11th issue of WDATCP Pest Bulletin: Large flights of 80-700 moths were registered in

Dane and Waushara counties since late July and treatments are underway. Trap counts for the two-week period of July 28-August 10 were: Chippewa Falls 6, Coon Valley 9, Cottage Grove North 120, Cottage Grove South 80, East Troy 1, Hancock 190, Janesville 4, Keyeser 325, Madison North 28, Manitowoc 0, Marshfield 29, Prairie du Chien 6, Sun Prairie North 700, and Wausau 0.

Please *Note*: The WI DATCP pheromone trap network data above is reported on a weekly, rather than nightly basis. Most cooperators throughout the state check pheromone traps and report numbers weekly. When running a CEW pheromone trap for individual fields or farms, check the trap 2-3 times per week or more often to record moths per night during large flight periods in August for later planted sweet corn.

Insecticide treatment action threshold is based on nightly pheromone trap capture.

A CEW pheromone trap count of 10 moths for two consecutive nights indicates the need for protective treatment (action threshold) of silking sweet corn fields.

Mike Sandstrom's 'InsectForecast' website provides an excellent forecast and risk assessment for CEW migrations into Wisconsin and the Upper Midwest from overwintering source population areas in the southern region. To view the latest CEW migration risk status for Wisconsin, please visit <http://www.insectforecast.com>. CEW migration status is currently at Moderate Risk level, one step below the High Risk category.

For additional CEW information and images see:

<http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/cullenlab/insects/info/cew.html>

<http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Commercial-Vegetable-Production-in-Wisconsin2009-P540C31.aspx>

