

Wisconsin Crop Manager

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Agronomy/Soils Field Day at ARS is on Wed, Aug 31

Carrie Laboski, Professor & Extension Soil Fertility/Nutrient Management Specialist

Agronomy/Soils Field Day will be held on August 31. There are five different tours from which to choose, but only three different tour departure times; so plan your day ahead of time. Tours include: use of remote sensing in the field, soil fertility & management, grain production systems, forage production systems, and pest management. [Tour details can be found in the flyer on the web.](#) An application has been made for Certified Crop Advisor continuing education units.

Please plan to register (free) at 8:00 and join us for coffee before the first tour departs from the main events center. All attendees will need to sign a waiver before they can ride tour wagons. Come early to help facilitate this new process. The Badger Crops Club will provide lunch (\$5 donation).

Research results: Don't delay soybean planting to manage SDS

Damon Smith, Department of Plant Pathology and Shawn Conley, Department of Agronomy, University of Wisconsin-Madison

A new 4 page publication titled "Don't Delay Soybean Planting to Manage Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS): Yield Loss Can Result" is available to download in PDF format from the <http://www.coolbean.info> website.

http://www.coolbean.info/library/documents/SB_SDS_Loss_2016_FINAL.pdf

Here are the results in a beanpod:

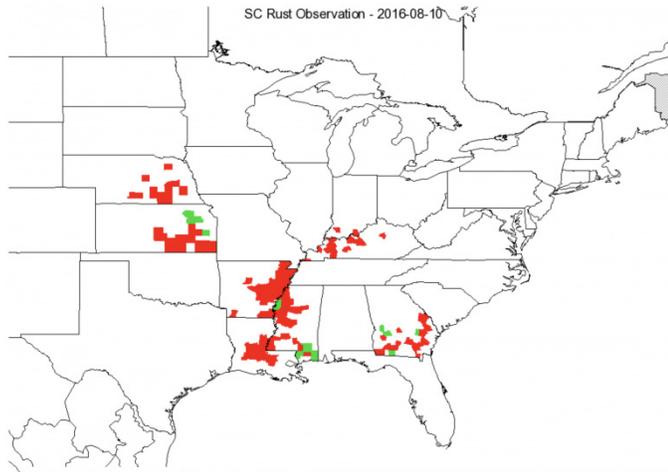
- Wisconsin soybean growers should not sacrifice early-May planting dates that maximize yield in order to reduce SDS development and subsequent yield loss.
- Highest amount of SDS symptoms occurred in early-May planting dates. Despite this, highest yields also occurred in the early-May planting dates.
- Careful attention should be given to selecting cultivars with high-yield potential as the first priority, and then focus cultivar selection using company SDS ratings.

Wisconsin Corn Southern Rust Update – August 10, 2016

Damon Smith, Extension Field Crops Pathologist, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Wisconsin corn continues to remain free of southern rust as of August 10, 2016. However, new confirmations have been reported in southern Indiana (see map). You

should continue to scout the corn crop for southern rust. However, the window of risk is quickly passing for much of Wisconsin.



Once corn reaches the milk stage (R3), risk of yield loss from this and other foliar pathogens begins to quickly decline. Thus, as long as corn remains free of southern rust for another week or so, we will be in good shape for the rest of the season. If you need assistance in identifying rust on corn, leaf samples of corn plants can be sent in a sealed plastic bag with NO added moisture to the University of Wisconsin Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC). Information about the clinic and how to send samples can be found at - <https://pddc.wisc.edu/>



Wilting and plant death as a result of Sclerotinia stem rot. Photo Credit: Craig Grau.

White Mold Showing Up in Wisconsin soybean fields

Damon Smith, Extension Field Crops Pathologist, University of Wisconsin-Madison

The UW Fields Crops Pathology team has begun to scout for white mold symptoms in soybean fields around the state. Generally white mold incidence has been relatively light in fields we have visited in the southern half of the state. Some pockets of higher incidence do exist, but pressure has been generally low.

Incidence in the northern half of the state is higher. We have visited fields as far north as Bloomer, Wisconsin and have observed incidence ranging from 3% to 20% of plants infected. Reports from areas in the northwest and northeast also confirm similar findings. Most of the soybean crop is at the R5 growth stage, with some earlier maturing fields approaching R6.

Questions have arisen about spraying fungicide now to reduce the damage caused by white mold and preserve

yield. **The short answer is NO.** The reason is that the primary means of infection by the white mold fungus is through soybean flowers. These infections happened several weeks ago. Therefore, the optimal time to spray would be when flowers were out. A low level of plant-to-plant transmission can occur late in the season in soybeans. However, this rate is low enough, that spraying to prevent it does not produce favorable results.

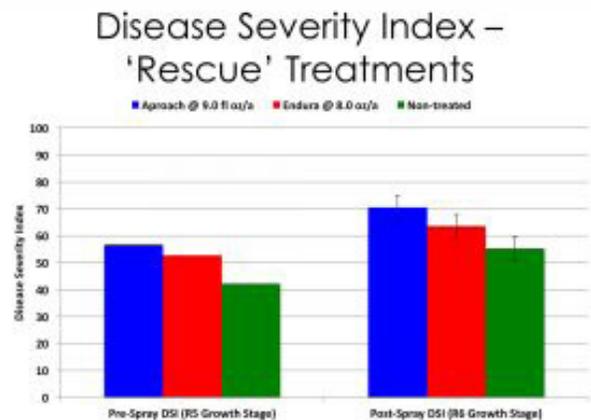


Figure 1. White mold severity index ratings for soybeans treated with or without fungicide at the R5 growth stage.

In 2014 we conducted a trial where we applied the fungicide Aproach and Endura to soybeans already showing symptoms of white mold and compared these treatments to a non-treated check. These were plots in a production field. We rated them for severity at the time of application and then again 2 weeks later. We also collected yield data.

Aproach and Endura both have good efficacy on white mold when they are applied at the right time. However when applied late (R5 growth stage), like we did in this trial, we noticed no ability of these products to reduce disease advancement. Figure 1 shows the disease severity index ratings of the two treatments compared to the non-treated check. On the left are the pre-spray ratings and on the right are the post-application ratings. All treatments resulted in basically an equal increase in disease. Figure 2 shows the average yield for each treatment. You will notice that there is no statistical separation in yield, with only about a 2 bushel difference among treatments. In fact the yield for all treatments was equally low. There was no response out of these fungicides at this late application timing. Had the timing been appropriate (R1 to R3 growth stages) then we might expect a greater than 10 bushel response out of Aproach and Endura.

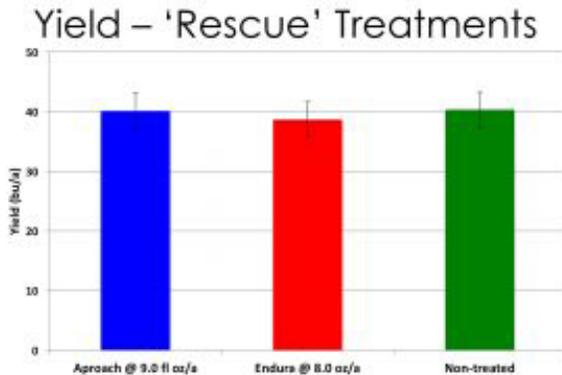


Figure 2. Yield of white mold-symptomatic soybeans treated with fungicide at the R5 growth stage or not treated.

How much soybean yield might I lose from white mold?

Research has demonstrated that for every 10% increase in the number of plants that are infected with white mold at the R7 growth stage, you can expect between 2 to 5 bushels of yield loss. Thus, the fields I mentioned earlier will likely range from little detectable yield loss (3% incidence) to as high as 10 bushels lost (20% incidence).

What should I do if I see white mold in my soybean field now?

Get out and survey your fields for white mold. It is a good idea to determine how much white mold you have in your fields, so you can make some educated harvest decisions. One way to move white mold from one field to the next is via combines. You could clean your combine between each field, but this can be time consuming. So my determining which fields have no white mold and which fields have the most white mold, you can develop a logical harvest order by beginning your harvest on fields with no white mold and working your way to the heavily infested fields. This will help reduce spread of the white mold fungus to fields that aren't infested. You can also make some decisions on your rotation plan and future soybean variety choices based on these late season observations.

If you would like to learn more about white mold and management of this disease, [CLICK HERE](#) to download a fact sheet from the crop protection network. You can also watch a short video about white mold by [CLICKING HERE](#).

Wisconsin Fruit News, Aug 5

Janet van Zoeren, Christelle Guédot, and Amaya Atucha, University of Wisconsin – Madison, Departments of Entomology and Horticulture

Here is the 9th issue of the Wisconsin Fruit News: <http://go.wisc.edu/77o1uu>

In it you will find information about:

- Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic update
- Insect Diagnostic Lab update
- Leaf tissue analysis for berry crops
- Blueberry stem gall wasp
- Cranberry degree-day map and update
- Grape disease update
- Grape insect scouting report
- Grape developmental stages
- Insecticide profile: Delegate
- Antique apples with modern value
- Update on brown marmorated stink bug

All newsletters will also be posted onto at the Wisconsin Fruit website, available at <http://www.fruit.wisc.edu>. There you will also be able to search by category or tag, to find crops and/or subject material of interest to you on a particular day.

Vegetable Crop Update August 6

Amanda J. Gevens, Associate Professor & Extension Vegetable Plant Pathologist

The 22st issue of the Vegetable Crop Update is now available. In this edition, please find information on:

- PDays, DSVs for potato disease management
- Late blight updates (in WI and nationally)
- Cucurbit downy mildew updates
- Cucurbit fungal disease identification and management (Alternaria, Anthracnose, Plectosporium)

Click on the link below to view this update:

<http://ipcm.wisc.edu/download/vgu/August-5-2016.pdf>

UW-Madison/Extension Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC) Update, Aug 5

Brian Hudelson, Sean Toporek, Jake Kurczewski and Ann Joy

The PDDC receives samples of many plant and soil samples from around the state. The following diseases/disorders have been identified at the PDDC from July 30, 2016 through Aug 5, 2016.

Plant/Sample Type, Disease/Disorder, Pathogen, County

Field Crops

Soybean, Fusarium Root and Stem Rot, Fusarium sp., Buffalo

Soybean, Phytophthora Root and Stem Rot, Phytophthora sp., Buffalo

Soybean, Rhizoctonia Root and Stem Rot, Rhizoctonia sp., Buffalo

Soybean, Sudden Death Syndrome, Fusarium virguliforme, Rock

Fruit Crops

Apple, Cedar-Apple Rust, Gymnosporangium sp., Dane

Apple, Chemical Burn, none, Dane

Apple, Root Rot, Phytophthora sp., Pythium sp., Dane

Pear, Chemical Burn, none, Dane

Vegetable Crops

Cucumber, Anthracnose, Colletotrichum orbiculare, Dane

Kale, Fusarium Stem Rot, Fusarium sp., Dane

Potato, Rhizoctonia Canker, Rhizoctonia solani, Langlade

Pumpkin, Angular Leaf Spot, Pseudomonas syringae pv. lachrymans, Dane

Tomato, Bacterial Canker/Bird's-Eye Fruit Spot, Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis, Dane

Tomato, Bacterial Speck, Pseudomonas syringae pv. tomato, Fillmore (MN)

Tomato, Blossom End Rot, none, Washington

Tomato, Cucumber Mosaic, Cucumber mosaic virus, Jefferson

Tomato, Cuticle Cracking, none, Crawford

Tomato, Early Blight, Alternaria solon, Fillmore (MN)

Tomato, Septoria Leaf Spot, Septoria lycopersici, Grant, Oneida, Fillmore (MN)

Tomato, Tobacco Mosaic, Tobacco mosaic virus, Jefferson

Zucchini, Plectosporium Blight, Plectosporium tabacinum, Dane

Specialty Crops

Hop, Downy Mildew, Pseudoperonospora humble, Wood

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin Aug 11

Krista Hamilton, Entomologist, WI Dept of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Volume 61 Issue No. 15 of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin is now available at:

<https://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/pdf/08-11-16.pdf>

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

LOOKING AHEAD: Western bean cutworm moth flight subsiding

FORAGES & GRAINS: Alfalfa pest pressure low to moderate for mid-August

CORN: Annual corn rootworm beetle survey now underway

SOYBEAN: Soybean aphid survey finds below-threshold counts in 170 fields

FRUITS: Codling moth resurgence flights observed in some apple orchards

VEGETABLES: Continued anti-late blight fungicide treatments advised for potatoes

NURSERY & FOREST: Assorted reports from recent nursery inspections

DEGREE DAYS: Growing degree day accumulations as of August 10, 2016

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