

# Wisconsin Crop Manager

Volume 24 Number 9 -- University of Wisconsin Crop Manager -- May 18, 2017

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and has been identified by experts in all but one county (Pierce). Despite this, I rarely see it as the dominant weed species in production fields. It does thrive in undisturbed areas with large amounts of bareground, so I typically see populations in no-till fields, roadsides, and other right of way areas. If you want to find this plant, it is easy to see populations growing along train tracks and roadsides throughout the state. Unique attributes of this plant include its ability to act as a winter or summer annual weed and its ability to evolve herbicide resistance in Wisconsin (glyphosate) and other states (glyphosate, ALS inhibitors, and PS I & II inhibitors).

Similar to our previous weed species we emphasized (chickweed) we have seen an increase in populations over the past several years, and I expect to see populations continue to increase in 2017.

[Click here to download this factsheet.](#)

## Weed Identification, 2017 Series, Horseweed

Mark Renz UW Madison Associate Professor and Extension Specialist (mrenz@wisc.edu), Chelsea Zegler UW Madison Associate Research Specialist (zegler@wisc.edu)

Weed species #2 that we wanted to emphasize this spring is horseweed, also known as maretail. This species has been in Wisconsin for well over a century

## Alfalfa Weevil

Bryan Jensen, UW Extension and IPM Program

Based on current degree day calculations several areas in southern Wisconsin are at, or a little past, 300 accumulated weevil degree days (base 48o F) which is the best tim-

ing to initiate scouting. At 300 weevil degree days, eggs are starting to hatch. Pinhole damage may be difficult to find because larvae are small and do not consume a lot of foliage. Concentrate your efforts on the leaflets at the tip of the stems as small larvae often like to hide in these folded leaflets prior to bud development. Scouting at 300 degree days will give you a heads up on damage potential and allow more time to reach a control decision, if needed. Maximum feeding should occur between 600 and 800 weevil degree days.



**Above:** Alfalfa Weevil Larvae

A treatment threshold of 40% tip feeding is suggested. This is not to advocate treating at 40% defoliation but rather when 40% of the stems have signs of weevil feeding. If you are over the suggested threshold and within 7 days of cutting, consider an early harvest. Timely cutting is still our best control option and you do not have to delay harvest because of the insecticide's pre-harvest restriction. For those fields with heavy first crop weevil feeding, plan to check second crop regrowth for feeding on newly forming stem and crown buds. If environmental conditions are conducive, larvae and/or adults can survive harvest and cause significant damage to regrowth.

One of the challenges you may have is knowing when the potential for feeding is over. For that I have two suggestions. First look for silken cocoons (see picture below)



**Above:** Cocoon

which can be found on leaves or w/in the leaf litter on the soil surface. Secondly, use an insect sweep net and look for larvae. Small larvae are not easily dislodged, however, late instar larvae can be easily found in the net. Numbers swept are not used for management purposes other than to tell if larvae are present or not.

At this point in time, I have not received any calls regarding above threshold feeding.

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## Soybean Growth Stages

Shawn P. Conley, Soybean and Wheat Extension Specialist

As soybean begin to crack and we move into post emergent labels and restrictions due to crop growth stage here is a pictorial on [Understanding Soybean Growth and Development: How to Properly Growth Stage Soybean](#) to help guide timely and on label management decisions.

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## Soybean Replant Decisions

Shawn P. Conley, Soybean and Wheat Extension Specialist

I had sent this posting out ~two weeks ago but our first planted soybeans are just starting to crack so I thought a friendly reminder of these articles would be timely to help guide soybean replant decisions. On a side note I know many of the growers and retailers are very frustrated with this recent rainfall event however many (10,000's of thousands of acres) of early planted soybeans were severely crusted and this rainfall event saved many fields



**Above:** Larval Damage



from replanting. As with many things in life a mixed blessing...

[Think Twice Before Replanting Soybeans](#)

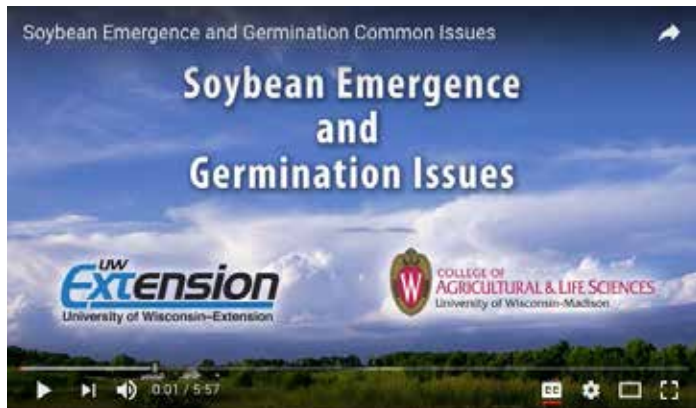
Considering Replanting? Let [Bean Cam](#) Help.

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## Soybean Emergence and Germination Common Issues

Shawn P. Conley, Soybean and Wheat Extension Specialist

Attached please find a YouTube video that addresses [Soybean Emergence and Germination Common Issues](#). Loss of cotyledons from last night's hail events across the Midwest would cause similar yield loss as that caused by cotyledon loss from emergence related issues. That information is addressed in this video



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## Row Spacing and Seeding Rate and Effects on Weed Management

Shawn P. Conley, Soybean and Wheat Extension Specialist

Pigweeds are among the most abundant and troublesome weed species across the Midwest and Midsouth because of their prolific seed production capacity and their ability to rapidly evolve herbicide resistance. This considerable challenge has sparked renewed farmer and practitioner interest in diversifying weed management by implementing integrated weed management (IWM) programs that efficiently manage weeds, increase soybean light interception, and increase grain yield. Our results suggest that even though agronomic practices such as row spacing and seeding rate can positively influence weed crop interactions a combined PRE followed by POST herbicide strategy was our most valuable IWM

tool to decrease weed seed production and increase soybean yield.

**Watch Presentation** (26 min 12 sec)

[for PC, Mac, and Mobile Devices](#) | [for iPhone](#)

[Subscribe to PMN](#)

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## Black Cutworm

Bryan Jensen, UW Extension and IPM Program

A friendly reminder regarding the potential for Black Cutworm (BCW) damage in corn. Based on arrival of the migrating adults, the WI Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection's Pest Survey is anticipating BCW cutting may appear around May 21. Although BCW's are an occasional pest in Wisconsin, the Pest Survey's BCW pheromone trap network had recorded a strong flight this spring. Furthermore, a lot of Wisconsin's corn will likely be at a stage (VE-V4) which is susceptible to cutting and/or below ground tunneling.

Begin spot checking corn fields that will be most attractive and include fields with significant broadleaf weed populations, soybean residue and/or low lying areas of fields. To get an accurate assessment of BCW damage, count the number of cut plants in 50 consecutive plants in each of 5 areas of a field and collect 10 larvae to determine instar. Treatment is suggested when 2-5% of the plants are cut and before the later instars (roughly 1 inch) are present. Some seed treatments and Bt hybrids may control/suppress black cutworms. However, when BCW populations are high these treatments may not control cutworms effectively. Knowing the size of larvae is important and a head capsule gauge can be found in on page 56 (Table 2-9) of [A3646, Pest Management in WI Field Crops](#). For example, if the majority of larvae are 7th instar, feeding may only continue for another 5 days making control uneconomical. If damage is not uniform within a field, spot treatments may be a good option.

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## Wisconsin Pest Bulletin issues #2, #3, #4 available

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

5/4/2017 Issue No. 2 of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin is now available at:

<http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/pdf/05-04-17.pdf>

5/11/2017 Issue No. 3 of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin is now available at:

<http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/pdf/05-11-17.pdf>

5/18/2017 Issue No. 4 of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin is now available at:

<https://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/pdf/05-18-17.pdf>

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## Vegetable Crop Update May 7, 2017

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

2017's 3rd issue of the Vegetable Crop Update is now available. [Click here to view this issue.](#)

In this edition, please find information on:

- Current Special Local Need Registrations and Emergency Pesticide Exemptions for use in Wisconsin
- National Late Blight Updates
- Blackleg of Potato: *Dickeya* and *Pectobacterium* Review for 2017

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## Vegetable Crop Update May 13, 2017

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

2017's 4th issue of the Vegetable Crop Update is now available. [Click here to view this issue.](#)

In this edition, please find information on:

- Cull pile destruction deadline of May 20 reminder
- National updates on late blight and cucurbit downy mildew
- Updated list of fungicides for hop downy and powdery mildew for WI

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

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 April 29, 2017 through May 5, 2017.

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

#### Fruit Crops

Apple, Black Rot, *Sphaeropsis sp.*, Rock  
Apple, Cytospora Canker, *Cytospora sp.*, Rock  
Apple, Phomopsis Canker, *Phomopsis sp.*, Rock  
Apple, [Root Rot](#), *Pythium sp.*, *Fusarium sp.*, Rock

#### Vegetable Crops

Tomato, Arabis Mosaic, *Arabis mosaic virus*, Dane  
Tomato, [Cucumber Mosaic](#), *Cucumber mosaic virus*, Dane  
Tomato, Tobacco Mosaic, *Tobacco mosaic virus*, Dane

For additional information on plant diseases and their control, visit the PDDC website at [pddc.wisc.edu](http://pddc.wisc.edu).

Follow the clinic on Facebook and Twitter @UWPDDC.

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

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 May 6, 2017 through May 12, 2017.

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

#### Forage Crops

Alfalfa, Crown/Root Rot, *Fusarium sp.*, Clark  
Alfalfa, Pythium Root Rot, *Pythium sp.*, Clark

#### Specialty Crops

Hop, Apple Mosaic, *Apple Mosaic Virus*, Ingham (MI)  
Hop, [Cucumber Mosaic](#), *Cucumber mosaic virus*, Ingham (MI)

## Vegetable Crops

Potato, Bacterial Soft Rot, *Dickeya sp.*, Portage

Potato, Dry Rot, *Fusarium sambucinum*, Langlade

Potato, Leak, *Pythium sp.*, Langlade

For additional information on plant diseases and their control, visit the PDDC website at [pddc.wisc.edu](http://pddc.wisc.edu).

Follow the clinic on Facebook and Twitter @UWPDDC.

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## Wisconsin Fruit News, Issue 2

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

[Click here to view the 3rd issue of the Wisconsin Fruit News.](#)

In it you will find information about:

- Promalin, a frost rescue alternative for apples
- Home Fruit Cultivars for Southern Wisconsin – updated publication
- An integrated approach to pest management
- Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic update
- Insect Diagnostic Lab update
- Eastern Flower Thrips
- Cranberry degree-day map and update
- Planting and caring for young grapevines
- Wine and table grapes developmental stages
- Grape insect pest scouting report
- Using NEWA weather stations to predict spray timings: an example from plum curculio

All newsletters will also be posted onto at the Wisconsin Fruit website, available at [www.fruit.wisc.edu](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.

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