Wisconsin Crop Manager

Volume 20 Number 18 --- University of Wisconsin Crop Manager --- July 11, 2013

What's new?

Agronomy Field Day at Marshfield Research Station.... 79

Weeds

High Value Straw and Weedy Wheat…What do I do? .. 79

Crops

Vegetable Crop Update 7/9/13 79

Insects and Mites

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin 7/11/13..... 79

Scouting Soybean Aphids, a Short Video..... 80

Plant Disease

Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC) Summary..... 80

Agronomy Field Day at Marshfield Research Station

There is going to be an Agronomy Field Day at the Marshfield Agricultural Research Station on Wednesday, August 14th. It will be held at the north location at M605 Drake Avenue, Stratford. It will go from 10:00 to 3:00 with a lunch at 12:00 for a small price. Attendees can earn CEUs. If you have any questions about the event please contact Jason S. Cavadini by phone at 715-687-4624 Ext. 17 or by e-mail at jcavadini@wisc.edu.

High Value Straw and Weedy Wheat…What do I do?

Shawn Conley, Soybean and Wheat Extension Specialist, Vince Davis, Extension Weed Scientist

Wet fields made spring weed control difficult to impossible in many winter wheat fields, and prolonged wet conditions have encouraged prolific weed growth from large competitive broadleaf weeds like giant ragweed and lambsquarters. As we approach harvest in southern WI (week of August 21st) growers simply have limited herbicide options for preharvest weed management:

1. 2,4-D products. There is a 7 day pre-harvest interval with this product. The downside of 2,4-D is you are **NOT** allowed to feed treated straw to animals. That restriction alone probably leaves just one option….
2. Glyphosate products. There is also a 7 day pre-harvest interval with this product, and it can **NOT** be applied until the grain is at the hard dough stage (30% moisture or less). Grain treated with glyphosate at this growth stage should not be used for seed as germination can be significantly lowered.

Some benefits to applying preharvest glyphosate may include desiccation of green weedy plants to enable an easier combine harvest and quicken the ability to bale straw following the grain harvest. However, drawbacks include a narrow window of application timing ahead of harvest, wheel tracks (if ground applied) will reduce grain yields, and moreover many of the weeds like giant ragweed and lambsquarters will be large and difficult to control. Thus, consider a preharvest glyphosate application as a last resort because partial control of large weeds will greatly increase selection pressure for glyphosate resistance. We already have glyphosate-resistant giant ragweed in southern WI , and other broadleaf weeds continue to be a concern.

Vegetable Crop Update 7/9/13

The 11th issue of the Vegetable Crop Update is now available. This issue contains information on Disease Severity Values, P-Days, and cucurbit downy mildew. Click here to view this update.

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin 7/11/13

A new issue of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is now available. The Wisconsin Pest Bulletin provides up-to-date pest population estimates, pest distribution and development data, pest survey and inspection results, alerts to new pest finds in the state, and forecasts for Wisconsin's most damaging plant pests.

Issue No. 10 of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin is now available at:

http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/index.jsp

http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/pdf/07-11-13.pdf

Scouting Soybean Aphids…a Short Video

Dr. Eileen Cullen, University of Wisconsin Extension Entomologist

As note last week, it is time to scout for soybean aphids and be aware of current population densities in your fields to determine if they are increasing toward the economic threshold.

This week, a new video was added called "Scouting Soybean Aphids" which breifly demonstrates scouting and discusses management in Wisconsin fields.

Economic threshold is reached when a field average is 250 aphids/plant and populations are actively increasing. To calculate a field average, count the number of aphids on each of 20-30 plants/field, from a sample representative of at least 80% of the field.

Begin field scouting in late June (late vegetative to beginning bloom soybean growth stages), making one or two visits/field/week. Continue scouting until aphid populations decline, usually mid to late August.

Key publications:

Should I Spray for Soybean Aphid?
http://ipcm.wisc.edu/download/pubsPM/sba2010-web.pdf

Pest Management in Wisconsin Field Crops (A3646)
http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3646.pdf

Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC) Summary

Brian Hudelson, Ann Joy, Erin DeWinter and Joyce Wu, Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic

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 June 29, 2013 through July 5, 2013.

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

FIELD CROPS

Corn, Seedling Blight, *Pythium* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Bipolaris sorokiniana,* Adams, Walworth

Soybean, Seedling Blight, *Fusarium oxysporum,* Grant

FORAGE CROPS

Alfalfa, Aphanomyces Seedling Blight, *Aphanomyces euteiches,* Brown

Alfalfa, Aphanomyces Root Rot, *Aphanomyces euteiches,* Iowa

Alfalfa, Root Rot, *Rhizoctonia solani, Fusarium* sp., Iowa

FRUIT CROPS

Apple ('Gala'), Fire Blight, *Erwinia amylovora,* Lincoln

VEGETABLES

Garlic, Aster Yellows, Aster Yellows Phytoplasma, Waukesha

Tomato, Late Blight, *Phytophthora infestans,* Sauk

Follow us on

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