

Wisconsin Crop Manager

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8:50 - 9:00 introduction/orientation

9:00 - 12:00 sessions 1-3

12:00 - 12:45 lunch (provided)

12:45 - 2:45 sessions 4-5

Topics Covered:

Nutrient uptake and partitioning in soybean – *Shawn Conley, Extension Soybean and Small Grains Specialist*

Soybean nutrient requirements change with developmental stage

Learn to understand these nutrient requirements and their effects on the growth and development of high yielding soybeans

Herbicide Mode of Action – *Vince Davis, Extension Weed Specialist*

Understanding herbicide mode of action is critical to developing effective resistance management strategies

This session will emphasize herbicides and emerging crop technologies, their use and resistance management strategies

The trait game – *Bryan Jensen, UW Integrated Pest Management Specialist*

This session begins with a brief discussion on the biology and current management problems of Bt resistant western corn rootworm

Learn to evaluate multiple corn rootworm management strategies for their efficacy and effectiveness in delaying the development of resistance

SCN/ SDS Interaction – *Damon Smith, Extension Plant Pathology Specialist*

Soybean cyst nematode and sudden death syndrome are both major yield limiting problems in soybean

Learn to recognize/diagnose crop symptoms and discover where current research is on interactions between SCN and the SDS causing fungus

Spray drift mitigation in crop pest management – *Daniel Heider, UW Integrated Pest Management Specialist*

Crop and Pest Management Workshop August 5th

Registration is still open for UW-Madison Integrated Pest Management Program's Crop & Pest Management Workshop to be held August 5, 2014.

FAST and easy ONLINE registration by credit card:

<https://patstore.wisc.edu/ipm/register.asp>

Crop & Pest Management Workshop

Date: August 5, 2014

Location: Arlington Ag Research Station

CCA CEU's: 1.0 Crop, 3.0 IPM, 1.0 Nutrient Management

Tiered fee: \$75 before 7/25/14, \$90 after 7/25/14

A multi-disciplinary and in-depth workshop covering agronomic concerns ranging from identification of crop and pest production problems to management options within production systems.

8:30 - 8:50 registration

Drift reduction has made great strides, but new emerging herbicide resistant technologies will require you to remain vigilant on drift

Evaluate nozzles and other drift reduction technology in a field setting to better understand drift and how to manage it

The workshop will be hosted at the Arlington Agricultural Research Station. Be aware that this is not a “traditional” field day. These training sessions are designed to be primarily in-field and hands-on. We advise that attendees come prepared to be in the field and ready for all types of weather.

Contact Dan Heider at 608-262-6491, or email djheider@wisc.edu

Click on the link below to view the flyer for this workshop.

<http://ipcm.wisc.edu/download/CDTC2014-flyer6.pdf>

Vegetable Crop Update 7/26/14 and Disease Supplement #3

The 15th issue of the Vegetable Crop Update is now available. This issue contains late blight updates, Blitecast and P-Days for late blight and early blight continued management, a Cucurbit downy mildew update, an update on Onion downy mildew in MI, and Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic updates.

Click [here](#) to view this issue.

Disease Supplement #3 of the Vegetable Crop Update is also available. This supplement provides updates on the status and management of late blight in tomato and potato in Wisconsin.

Earlier today (Wednesday), late blight was confirmed on conventionally managed tomato in Milwaukee County, WI. We do not yet know the genotype of the pathogen, but we will report this information in upcoming UWEX Veg Crop Update newsletters. This is the second WI county with a late blight report for 2014.

Please note management recommendations in this supplement for ALL producers of tomato and potato. This is a community disease and one that all growers of susceptible crops must be aware of and manage to limit crop losses and potentially great economic losses. Also, overall management helps to limit the need for more intensive fungicide use which is beneficial to people, the environment, and the economic bottom line of all producers.

Click [here](#) to view this supplement.

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin 7/24/14

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. 12 of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin is now available at:

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

<http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/pdf/07-24-14.pdf>

New Video: How to validate your corn root worm management

Bryan Jensen, IPM Program

Mid to late July in Wisconsin is the time you can validate your corn rootworm management decisions by checking for root damage. This is the time period just after feeding damage would have occurred, and just before regrowth would start to mask the damage.

Knowing how your 2014 corn rootworm control practice performed can go a long way to improving your comfort level as you make decisions for 2015. Digging, washing and evaluating corn roots can also answer questions you might have regarding the potential for damage on first year corn. You cannot assume lodged corn is a result of rootworm feeding nor can you assume straight standing corn does not have rootworm feeding. Digging roots prior to significant root regeneration can answer several questions and make decision more effective in 2015. Please review this video if you have any questions.

Click on the image below to view this video.



Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC) Update

Brian Hudelson, Ann Joy, Joyce Wu, Tom Hinsenkamp, and Catherine Wendt, 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 July 19, 2014 through July 25, 2014.

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

FIELD CROPS,

Soybean, Bacterial Blight, *Pseudomonas savastanoi* pv. *Glycinea*, Lafayette

Soybean Bacterial Blight, Cercospora Blight, *Cercospora kikuchii*, Washington

Soybean Bacterial Blight, Downy Mildew, *Peronospora manshurica*, Washington

Soybean Bacterial Blight, Phytophthora Root Rot, *Phytophthora* sp., Lafayette

FORAGE CROPS,

Alfalfa, Aphanomyces Root Rot, *Aphanomyces euteiches*., Vernon, Allamakee (IA)

Alfalfa, Root/Crown Rot, *Fusarium* sp., *Pythium* sp., *Rhizoctonia* sp., Vernon, Allamakee (IA)

FRUIT CROPS,

Apple, [Root Rot](#), *Pythium* sp., Door

Apple, Sphaeropsis Canker, *Sphaeropsis* sp., Jackson, Marinette

Apple, Winter Injury, None, Door, Jackson,

Cherry, [Powdery Mildew](#), *Oidium* sp., Dane

Cranberry, Protoventuria Early Leaf Spot, *Protoventuria* sp., Wood

Grape, [Downy Mildew](#), *Plasmopara viticola*, Dane

VEGETABLES,

Beet, Cercospora Leaf Spot, *Cercospora beticola*, Fond du Lac

Cabbage, [Black Rot](#), *Xanthomonas campestris*, Outagamie

Garlic, Fusarium Basal Plate Rot, *Fusarium oxysporum*, Jackson

Onion, Fusarium Basal Plate Rot, *Fusarium oxysporum*, Jackson

Onion, Stemphylium Leaf Blight, *Stemphylium* sp., Green Lake

Tomato, [Septoria Leaf Spot](#), *Septoria lycopersici*, Dane

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

Wisconsin Soybean Phytophthora Root Rot Survey Update

Damon Smith, Extension Field Crops Plant Pathologist



Phytophthora Root Rot of Soybean

Anette Phibbs, Plant Pathologist with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Consumer Protection, reports that the 2014 survey of early vegetative soybeans shows high levels of Phytophthora root rot disease caused by *Phytophthora sojae*. Nearly half of soybean fields sampled from June 6 to July 16 in 35 surveyed counties were infected with this fungus-like pathogen. Lab testing of root samples showed 26 out of 53 (49%) fields tested positive for *P. sojae*. Fields that tested positive were found in the following 15 counties: Barron, Clark, Dane, Green, Jefferson, Kenosha, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marathon, Ozaukee, Rock, Sheboygan, St. Croix, Walworth, Winnebago. Counties where the problem was not encountered should not expect to be free from the disease. This is the highest prevalence of soybean root rot since the start of this survey in 2008. During the flood prone spring of 2010 the pest survey team found 38% of fields infected. This high prevalence of Phytophthora root rot throughout the surveyed area is no doubt due to heavy rainfalls causing saturated soils and relatively low temperatures this spring which have been very conducive to this water mold. A relatively new *Phytophthora* species, *P. sansomeana*, was detected in soybean roots in Calumet, Dunn and Eau Claire Counties. This pathogen was first detected in Wisconsin soybeans in 2012 in Jefferson, Marathon and Sheboygan counties; again in 2013 in Dane, Green, Outagamie and Sheboygan counties. Research into *P. sansomeana*'s potential effect on soybean and corn are ongoing.

For more about Phytophthora root rot of soybean, visit an informational webpage by [clicking here and scrolling down to "Phytophthora Stem and Root Rot"](#) or [download a UWEX fact sheet by clicking here](#). Specific questions can be directed to Damon L. Smith, Field Crops Extension Pathologist, University of Wisconsin-Madison at dlsmith26@wisc.edu.

Bur and Wild Cucumber; Two Native Vines Common in Wisconsin

Mark Renz, Extension Weed Specialist, UW-Madison

Now is the time of year when we start to notice vines climbing trees, crops, and even structures. While Wisconsin has over 50 plants categorized as vines, bur (*Sicyos angulatus* L.) and wild (*Echinocystis lobata* (Michx.) Torr. & A.Gray) cucumber are two of the most common found in Wisconsin. If you see a vine that has small white flowers in August, chances are that it is one of these two species. While many characteristics are present to differentiate between the two, the easiest is to look at the leaves, as they are quite distinct. See below for pictures from the Arlington Ag. Research Station taken in Late July of this year.

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Both are native annuals fairly well distributed throughout the state. While these germinate in late April to early May (seedlings look very similar to cucumber seedlings), they are usually not identified until they produce small white flowers (July-August) when vines are over 10 feet in length. Vines typically are intertwined in other plant material, making it extremely difficult to remove the entire vine. If possible, look for where the vine attaches to the soil and pull/cut the stem at this point. The remaining tissue will die as its supply from the roots has been severed. Several herbicides are also effective, but make sure the plant it is wrapped around is tolerant to the herbicide you plan to use.

If seen in an agricultural setting I recommend managing this plant before it produces seed as these will require management in future years. If in natural or non-crop areas, admire it as unique native vegetation of Wisconsin.

For more information about wild cucumber and some great photos see: <http://wimastergardener.org/?q=WildCucumber>