

Pest & Crop

May 12, 2000 - No. 8

In This Issue

Insects, Mites, and Nematodes

- Black Cutworm Coming On Strong, Scout Now
- Corn Flea Beetle Making Their Presence Known
- Armyworm in Corn and Wheat
- Blacklight Trap Catch Report
- Black Cutworm Adult Pheromone Trap Report

Weeds

- Bull and Musk (Biennial) Thistle Control in Perennial Grass Crops
- Control Practices for Canada Thistle 2000

Plant Diseases

- Fusarium Head Blight (Scab) of Wheat
- Leaf and Glume Blotch of Wheat
- Tan Spot of Wheat

Agronomy Tips

- The Root of the Matter
- Can Corn Survive Leafing-Out Underground?
- Growing Points of Interest

Weather Update

- Temperature Accumulations

Insects, Mites, and Nematodes

Black Cutworm Coming On Strong, Scout Now –
(John Obermeyer, Rich Edwards, and Larry Bledsoe) –

- Black cutworm damage is evident in many cornfields in southern counties
- Central Indiana should be looking for leaf feeding and cutting
- Scout NOW, cutworms won't wait
- Scouting guidelines and rescue insecticides are given

First thing Monday morning (May 8), Gibson county producer Mike Hirsch reported that black cutworm and leaf feeding had been observed and several fields treated over the weekend. Soon to follow was Tony Halter with Pioneer Hi-Bred in southeastern Indiana, informing us of several corn fields being damaged, some severely. Ron Blackwell, IPM survey specialist, traveled to southwestern counties on Wednesday to assess the situation and confirmed the potential damage brewing. Just like last year, the early arriving moths (February and March) and subsequent flights apparently have survived, established in weedy fields, and are now feeding. The underlying theme is that larger cutworms (up to 6th instar

found) are cutting corn and smaller ones are feeding on the leaves. This leaf feeding appears minor, but it will soon become cutting as the cutworms grow. As this newsletter was being put to bed, Randy Schelle from Fayette County called to report fields being damaged and rescue treatments being applied. **NOW** is the time to be scouting!

As we graphed last week in this newsletter, large numbers of black cutworm moths have been captured by our pheromone trap cooperators. This certainly set the stage for, but did not necessarily guarantee, economic damage to Hoosier cornfields. Black cutworm moths are particularly fond of winter annuals, such as chickweed and mustards, to lay eggs on. Fields that were showing lots of green a month or two ago, are at highest risk for cutworm damage. This includes fields that were treated at planting with a soil insecticide. Remember, corn and soybean are not the preferred food of the black cutworm. It just so happens that it is normally the only plant remaining by the time larvae have hatched and weeds have been killed.



Scout by inspecting 20 consecutive plants in each of 5 areas of a field (100 plants) for cutworms and feeding activity. Count and record the number of plants cut or damaged and determine the percentage of plants affected. Also collect black cutworm larvae and determine the average instar stage. While sampling, also record how many leaves are fully unrolled (the collar of the leaf is visible on a fully unrolled leaf). Control of black cutworm may be necessary if 3 to 5% of the plants are damaged and the average larval instar is from 4 to 6. Use the following management guidelines and instar guide. Suggested foliar insecticides for control of economic infestations are listed below.

Black Cutworm Management Guidelines

Average Instar of BCW	Number of Plant Leaves Fully Emerged					
	6 or more	5	4	3	2	1
4.0	1% +	2% +	2% +	2% +	3% +	4% +
5.0	2% +	3% +	4% +	4% +	6% +	25% +
6.0	4% +	7% +	9% +	17% +	Don't	Don't
7.0	6% +	15% +	50% +	Don't	Don't	Don't

1. Look down the column at the left labeled "Average Instar of BCW" until you find the average instar of BCW found in the field. This column is called the Instar Row.
2. Look across the top of the table and find the number that best represents the "Number of Plant Leaves Fully Emerged" for the plants inspected. A leaf is fully emerged if the leaf collar is visible. The column of figures below this is called the Leaf Column.
3. Follow the Instar Row and the Leaf Column to the place where they intersect. This figure is the control threshold. If the percentage of cut or damaged plants in the field equals or exceeds this number, treatment may be advisable.

Black Cutworm Instar Guide

Instar	Head Capsule	How to use the instar guide: Immobilize the larva by holding it with a forceps, by placing it in alcohol, or by grasping it tightly behind the head. Hold the larva flat against the paper and move it down until the head just fits inside one of the "keystone" figures. That is the most probable instar for that larva.
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

• • P&C • •

Insecticides Suggested for "Rescue" Application to Control Cutworms in Corn

Insecticide	Rate of formulation per acre	Remarks
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban)	1 - 2 pt 4 E	Apply broadcast by ground equipment in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage, or by aerial application in at least 2 gallons of water per acre. If soil surface is dry, cloddy or crusty at application, a shallow cultivation soon after treatment may improve control.
cyhalothrin (Warrior) ¹	1.92-3.2 oz 1 EC or 1 T	Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. May be applied before, during, or after planting.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL) ¹	5.8 - 9.6 oz 0.66 EC	Apply with either ground or air equipment. Do not exceed 0.25 lb. a.i. per acre per season.
permethrin (Ambush) ¹ (Pounce) ¹ (Pounce) ¹	6.4 - 12.8 oz 2 EC 4 - 8 oz 3.2 EC 6.7 - 13.3 lb 1.5 G	Apply a minimum of 1 gal. finished spray per acre by air and 10 gallons per acre with ground equipment. May also be injected into properly-equipped overhead sprinkler irrigation systems. Broadcast by ground or air pre- or postemergence.

¹Restricted use pesticide.

Corn Flea Beetle Making Their Presence Known

– (John Obermeyer, Rich Edwards, and Larry Bledsoe) –

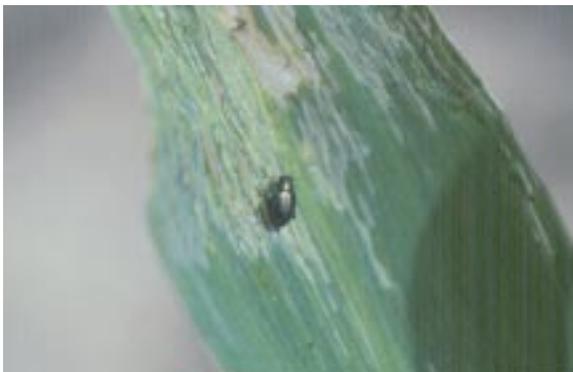
- Several corn flea beetle calls have come in
- Most corn will outgrow damage
- Field corn under environmental stress with 5 or more beetles per plant may need treating
- Seed, sweet, and popcorn highly susceptible to Stewart's disease needs protection from feeding

There is no doubt that the mild winter has contributed to the high numbers of corn flea beetles being observed. This tiny (1/16"), shiny black beetle feeds on corn leaves by stripping off the top layer of plant tissue. This feeding leaves gray to brown lines or "tracks" etched on the leaf surface. Heavily infested plants may appear gray as their leaves shrivel and die.

On seedling dent corn, control may be necessary if 50% of the plants inspected show severe corn flea beetle feeding damage (plants begin to look silvery or whitish, or leaves begin to die), approximately 5 or more corn flea beetle per plant are found, **and** poor growing conditions are causing slow corn growth (e.g., cool temperatures, dry soils, herbicide damage). Normally, once a corn plant reaches the growth stage V5, it is no longer susceptible to significant corn flea beetle damage. Therefore, sampling for corn flea beetle typically will not be necessary once the plants have 5 leaves.

Corn flea beetle may also transmit the bacterium that causes Stewart's wilt as it feeds. This can be a serious problem, especially on sweetcorn and seed corn inbreds. In sweetcorn, the disease may result in ears that are smaller than normal, or some infected plants may die. In seed production fields, severe leaf blight may cause lightweight chaffy ears, plus increase the likelihood of stalk rots. The beetles alone are seldom severe enough to kill plants although in combination with the disease, such as noted above for sweetcorn, they may. In seed production fields where highly susceptible inbreds are utilized, treatment is probably justified if corn flea beetles are noted.

• • P&C • •



Corn flea beetle and damage

Armyworm in Corn and Wheat - (John Obermeyer

Rich Edwards, and Larry Bledsoe) -

- Moths lay eggs on grassy crops and weeds
- Corn can be quickly consumed when grass cover crop is destroyed
- Wheat defoliation and head clipping can result

Spring flying armyworm moths prefer to lay their eggs on dense grassy vegetation (e.g., wheat and grass cover crops) and the hatched larvae will feed on both corn and wheat.

Corn - Corn that has been no-tilled into or growing adjacent to a grass cover crop (especially rye) should be inspected immediately for armyworm feeding. Hatched larvae will move from the dying grasses to emerging/emerged corn. Armyworm feeding gives corn a ragged appearance, feeding from the leaf margin toward the midrib. Damage may be so extensive that most of the plant, except the midrib and stalk, is consumed. A highly damaged plant may recover if the growing point has not been destroyed. If more than 50% of the plants show armyworm feeding and live larvae less than 1-1/4 inches long are numerous in the field, a control may be necessary. Larvae greater than 1-1/4 inches will soon be pupating and controls are futile because the damage has already been done. If armyworm are detected migrating from border areas or waterways within fields, spot treatments in these areas are possible if the problem is identified early enough.

Wheat - Examine plants in different areas of a field, especially where plant growth is dense. Look for flag leaf feeding, clipped heads, and armyworm droppings (excrement) on the ground. Shake the plants and count the number of armyworm on the ground and under plant debris. On sunny days, the armyworm will take shelter under crop residue or soil clods. If counts average approximately 5 or more per linear foot of row, the worms are less than 1-1/4 inches long and not parasitized or diseased, and leaf feeding is evident, control may be justified. If a significant number of armyworm are present and they are destroying the leaves, or the heads, treat immediately.

• • P&C • •



Armyworm and damaged plant

**Black Light Trap Catch Report
(Ron Blackwell)**

County/Cooperator	4/25/00 - 5/1/00							5/2/00 - 5/8/00						
	VC	BCW	ECB	GC	CEW	FAW	AW	VC	BCW	ECB	GC	CEW	FAW	AW
Clinton/Blackwell	2	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	2
Dubois/SIPAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Jennings/SEPAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
LaPorte/Pinney Ag Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Lawrence/Feldun Ag Center	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
Randolph/Davis Ag Center	1	0	0	0	0	0	2							
Whitley/NEPAC	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	21

BCW = Black Cutworm ECB = European Corn Borer GC = Green Cloverworm CEW = Corn Earworm
 AW = Armyworm FAW = Fall Armyworm VC = Variegated Cutworm



**Black Cutworm Adult Pheromone Trap Report
Week 1 = 4/27/00 - 5/3/00 Week 2 = 5/4/00 - 5/10/00
(Ron Blackwell)**

County	Cooperator	BCW Trapped		County	Cooperator	BCW Trapped	
		Wk 1	Wk 2			Wk 1	Wk 2
Adams	Roe/Price Ag Services	12	4	LaPorte	Garrison/Pioneer	14	2
Benton	Manning/Jasper Co. Extension	0	0	Marshall	Garrison/Pioneer (1)	18*	1
Clay	Kramer/PK Agronomics (1)	0	0	Marshall	Barry/Marshall Co. Coop	0	13*
Clay	Kramer/PK Agronomics (2)	7	5	Porter	Mueller/Land O' Lakes	2	0
Clay	Smith/Growers Coop (Bzl)	0	0	Putnam	Nicholson Consulting	0	1
Clay	Smith/Growers Coop (CC)	0	0	Randolph	Jackson/Davis-Purdue Ag Center (N)	5	1
Clay	Smith/Growers Coop (BG)	0	0	Randolph	Jackson/Davis-Purdue Ag Center (S)	5	5
Clinton	Blackwell/Purdue	33*	5	Rush	Peggs/Pioneer	2	0
Decatur	Miers/Pioneer	0	18*	Sullivan	Smith/Growers Coop (W)	0	0
Elkhart	Kauffman/Crop Tech (1)	0	1	Sullivan	Smith/Growers Coop (E)	0	0
Elkhart	Kauffman/Crop Tech (2)	0	1	Sullivan	Smith/Growers Coop (NL)	0	2
Fayette	Schelle	1	10	Tippecanoe	Obermeyer/Purdue	57*	2
Gibson	Hirsch Farms	0	4	Tipton	Johnson/Pioneer	0	0
Gibson	Shupe/Gibson Co. Coop (1B)	0	0	Tipton	Sybouts/Top Ag (DP)	16*	6
Gibson	Shupe/Gibson Co. Coop (2H)	0	0	Tipton	Sybouts/Top Ag (E)	5	11
Hamilton	Mroczkiewicz/Novartis	13	9	Vigo	Smith/Growers Coop	3	6
Henry	Henry/Schelle	2	7	White	Reynolds/Orville Redenbacher 1K	0	0
Johnson	Truster/Ag Excel Inc.	2	7	White	Reynolds/Orville Redenbacher 2P	0	2
Lake	Lake/Kliene (1)	4	6	Whitley	Walker/NEPAC	0	0
Lake	Lake/Kliene (2)	5	7				

* = Intensive Capture.... An intensive capture occurs when 9 or more moths are caught over a 2-night period.

Weeds

Bull And Musk (Biennial) Thistle Control In Perennial Grass Crops – (Merrill A. Ross) -

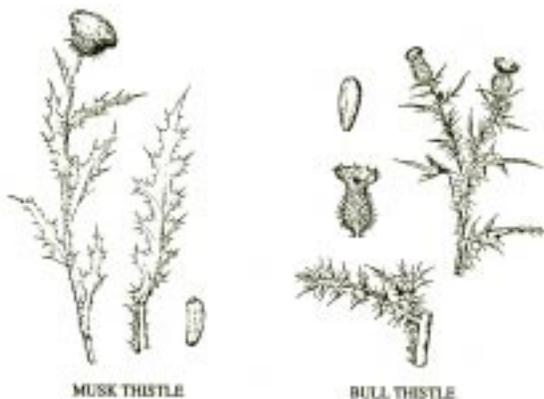
Musk thistle and bull thistle are biennials causing major problems in perennial grass crops including pastures, roadsides, conservation reserve and fence rows. Biennials require portions of two growing seasons to reproduce. They grow from seed the first season as a rosette (a taproot with a cluster of leaves on the soil surface). The rosette overwinters and cold causes the rosette to send up a flowering stalk the next season and produce seed. Once seeds mature, the plant dies. Destruction of rosettes prior to flowering is an effective means of preventing seed formation and subsequent spread.

Management of pastures infested with biennial thistle requires special consideration. Since biennial thistles reestablish from seed which is dispersed by wind, it is helpful to prevent seed formation adjacent to pastures. Also it may take two or more years of excellent control before seeds are reduced to the point that allows for legume reestablishment for pasture improvement. One year of poor thistle control will result in having to start the control program over.

Most of the herbicides used for control of bull and musk thistle also kill pasture legumes. Spot spraying individual plants or patches rather than broadcast spraying the entire pasture also spares the legumes.

Musk thistle normally initiates flower stalks in early May and reaches full flower in early June. Seed production is prolific and usually completed in mid to late June. Rosettes reestablish nearly any time during the growing season. Some rosettes may be three or four feet in diameter by late fall. Musk thistle is extremely aggressive.

Bull thistle normally initiates flower shoots in July and reaches full flower in August. Seed production is usually completed in late summer. Rosettes reestablish during summer and early fall.



USE OF POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR CONTROL OF BIENNIAL THISTLES

The best time to treat biennial thistles with herbicides is in late fall or early spring when the rosettes are present but before flowering stalks are initiated. Musk thistle and bull thistle plants with seed stalks are more difficult to kill than the rosettes. Thistle rosettes need to be treated when they are actively growing and not under drought stress. The younger the rosette, the more susceptible it is to herbicide.

FOLIAR TREATMENTS FOR SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF BIENNIAL THISTLE FROM PASTURE GRASSES

One properly timed treatment per year should prevent seed formation. Several herbicides provide good to excellent control of thistle rosettes. Fall treatments should be made late enough to kill all rosettes germinated before winter. Late germinating rosettes that establish after early fall herbicide applications could flower the next growing season. Early spring treatments should kill all overwintering rosettes and those rosettes germinating later (spring and summer) should not produce seed until the following year.

2,4-D (Numerous trade names. Some of the more recognizable include: Esteron 99, Weedone 638, Weedar 64, Formula 40 and HiDep). 1 to 1 1/2 qt./acre.

BANVEL/CLARITY (dicamba) 1 pt./acre.

STINGER (clopyralid) 1/3 to 2/3 pt./acre. Spot treatment only or when Canada thistle is present. Forage legumes will also be killed. Legumes cannot be reseeded into treated areas for 12 months following treatment

ALLY (metsulfuron) 1/4 to 1/2 oz./acre. Mixing with 2,4-D frequently reduces injury to pasture grasses.

CROSSBOW (triclopyr + 2,4-D) 2 qt./acre where woody species are present.

Plateau (imazapic) 8 to 12 oz./acre for Conservation Reserve, and wild flower establishment and other non-cropland only uses. Doses of imazapic PLATEAU that control thistle tend to severely injure tall fescue.

TORDON (picloram) long soil-residual selective control in permanent pastures where brush control is also desired.

FOLIAR TREATMENTS FOR NONSELECTIVE REMOVAL OF BIENNIAL THISTLE FROM PASTURE GRASSES

ROUNDUP/TOUCHDOWN (glyphosate) 1 to 2 qt./acre or 1 to 2% solution

• • P&C • •

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA THISTLE

Canada thistle is a cool season perennial which spreads by seed and vegetatively by creeping roots. In Indiana, Canada thistle normally initiates growth in spring, reaches the flower-bud stage the first week in June, and full flower about the third week of June. Seed production is usually completed in early July. Undisturbed plants tend to become inactive during hot weather (July and August). Then new shoots emerge during September and survive into November. The growth on Canada thistle in late September and October helps restore underground food reserves.

The best time to treat Canada thistle with foliarly applied herbicides which move down through the plant is in early June after the first flower buds are formed and before the first flowers open and/or on fall regrowth during September and early October. Mowing, tillage, or herbicide application can alter the normal growth pattern and provide regrowth suitable for spraying.

Creeping roots provide stored food and numerous underground buds to depths well below the plow layer. Removal of shoots and severe damage to established plants stimulate new growth from underground buds. It is the buds on the creeping roots of established Canada thistle plants which largely account for re-establishment after attempts at control. Buds on creeping roots can generate new shoots a year or more after top-growth has been destroyed.

Seed is produced when patches with male flowers are in close proximity to patches with female flowers. While young seedlings are not competitive in most crops, they provide a source of re-establishment and take on perennial characteristics after about two months. Seeds can survive burial in the soil for 20 years or more.

CONTROL PRACTICES FOR CANADA THISTLE

I. SHADING — Canada thistle is susceptible to shading. Thus, it grows most vigorously when no competing vegetation is present. Small grains compete less effectively against Canada thistle than most other agronomic crops grown in Indiana. Shade from a vigorous crop often provides much of the control needed to keep Canada thistle in check during the growing season. Conditions which favor rapid closure of crop canopies (good stands, adequate fertility and narrower row spacing) maximize the control provided from a competing crop and compliments other control practices (e.g., herbicides).



Two years underground growth of Canada Thistle from original one foot of root



Canada thistle rosette



Mature Canada thistle

II. HERBICIDES — Herbicides for Canada thistle can be grouped as follows: 1) those applied to the foliage and which move down through the plant causing substantial injury to the creeping root systems, 2) those applied to the foliage and which move down through the plant causing partial (and variable) injury to the creeping root systems, 3) those applied to the foliage and which **do not** move down through the plant and can only result in shoot kill or inhibition (no injury to the creeping root systems can be expected), and 4) long residual herbicides which can be appropriate for permanent pastures, bare soil sites and other non-crop situations.

A. FOLIARLY APPLIED HERBICIDES WHICH MOVE DOWN THROUGH THE PLANT AND CAUSE SUBSTANTIAL INJURY TO THE CREEPING ROOT SYSTEMS. One properly timed application may provide 50 to 90 percent control on shoot regrowth 6 months to a year later. At least one additional application made to regrowth 3 to 12 months later is needed to provide adequate stand reductions to provide long term control.

Canada thistle can be treated after heavy frost and light freezes if the leaves appear not to be injured.

B. FOLIARLY APPLIED HERBICIDES WHICH MOVE DOWN THROUGH THE PLANT AND CAUSE PARTIAL (AND VARIABLE) INJURY TO THE CREEPING ROOT SYSTEMS. These herbicides provide suppression of thistle shoot growth and may provide some long-term control if applied two or more times a year in conjunction with a competitive crop.

Conditions needed for good performance of foliarly applied downwardly mobile herbicides on Canada thistle:

- 1 - Adequate soil moisture from the soil surface well into the subsoil.
- 2 - Green leaves, not wilted and generally free from extensive damage caused by insects, disease, drought, hard freeze, dormancy etc.
- 3 - Shoot height is at least 10 inches tall in the early June and 8 inches or more in the fall.
- 4 - Flowers not fully opened.
- 5 - The thistle has not been disturbed recently (within 2 months) by tillage.
- 6 - No mowing or cultivation should be done for 10 days after application.

If one or more of the above situations is not met, control of Canada thistle will be reduced. Under extreme conditions, nearly complete lack of control can result.

C. FOLIARLY APPLIED HERBICIDES WHICH **DO NOT** MOVE DOWN THROUGH THE PLANT AND THUS RESULT ONLY IN SHOOT KILL OR INHIBITION. No injury to the creeping root systems can be expected. These provide shoot kill and/or subsequent suppression in a competing crop but not much long-term effect when used alone.

D. LONG RESIDUAL HERBICIDES which can be appropriate for bare soil sites (these should not be used on cropland).

HERBICIDE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE 2000 GROWING SEASON

SELECTIVE CONTROL WITH GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT CROPS

Glyphosate ROUNDUP ULTRA in conjunction with **glyphosate tolerant (ROUNDUP READY) crops** — Soybeans are the easiest to use. Plant glyphosate resistant ROUNDUP READY soybeans. Then apply 1 qt/acre of glyphosate ROUNDUP ULTRA (or other labeled glyphosate herbicide product) over the top of soybeans and thistle when Canada thistle reaches six or more inches tall. Follow up as appropriate on thistles which recover.

SELECTIVE CONTROL WITH NORMAL GERMPASM CROPS

Between crop applications of glyphosate — ROUNDUP (TOUCHDOWN) at 1 to 1 1/2 qt/acre applied in late may or early June after flower buds are

formed and before flowers open and/or on fall regrowth in late September and early October. Glyphosate treatments followed by a crop which provides good shade and a selective herbicide to remove the shoots of thistle plants which escape can result in reductions of thistle approaching 50 to 90 percent a full year after treatment. Split applications of two 1 qt applications of glyphosate (3 to 12 months apart) should prove more effective than a single 2 qt application.

Corn — A clopyralid and flumetsulam combination sold as HORNET is less costly and next most effective to STINGER for selective control of Canada thistle in normal corn.

Soybeans (at leaf drop) preharvest with glyphosate ROUNDUP 1 qt/acre.

Grass sods for pasture, conservation reserve and ground cover — Clopyralid STINGER at 2/3 pt/acre. High cost of chemical usually limits use of STINGER to spot treatments. One or more applications per season in established perennial grass cover should be applied in late May or early June as flower buds (**8 to 12 inch stems**) are formed and before flowers open. Canada thistle should be retreated when subsequent regrowth reaches 6 to 12 inches in height. A treatment on fall regrowth should be included. One or more treatments per season will be needed several consecutive years for complete control. Grass sods are less competitive with Canada thistle than corn or soybeans.

Picloram TORDON is labeled for use in permanent pastures and non-crop and is generally selective on established perennial grasses.

SELECTIVE TOP REMOVAL (AND SOMETIMES MORE) IN CROPS

THIS IS THE MINIMUM THAT CAN BE DONE TO MEET THE INDIANA WEED LAW REQUIREMENTS)

These herbicides are used to selectively remove or suppress the tops of Canada thistle in crops which will grow rapidly enough to provide a closed canopy and shade the ground before new thistle shoots recover (Soybeans in drilled plantings or corn in 30 inch rows). None of these herbicide treatments should provide adequate control of Canada thistle unless the shade from a competing crop is obtained. Thistle can be expected to re-grow and recover in the fall following crop maturation and harvest.

CORN (tall varieties in 30 inch rows) — Dicamba BANVEL/CLARITY/DISTINCT, 2,4-D (numerous trade names), primisulfuron BEACON, bentazon BASAGRAN, applied postemergence at doses suggested for selective control of broadleaf weeds in corn. Combinations of these herbicides [or mixtures of atrazine with one of these herbicides either as prepackaged mixtures (e.g.,

MARKSMAN, LADDOK) or as tank mixtures] can also be used.

Wheat (Wheat is much less competitive with Canada thistle than corn and soybeans)

Clopyralid STINGER, dicamba BANVEL/CLARITY, 2,4-D, MCPA, or thifensulfuron + tribenuron EXPRESS HARMONY EXTRA after wheat is tillered and at doses and timings suggested on product labels.

SOLID STAND SOYBEANS (top kill only) — Postemergence herbicides applied at higher labeled doses include bentazon BASAGRAN, acifluorfen BLAZER or TACKLE, chlorimuron CLASSIC, lactofen COBRA, or combinations of two herbicides (e.g., bentazon + acifluorfen or bentazon + imazethapyr PURSUIT).

Imazapic PLATEAU (for Conservation Reserve, and wild flower establishment and other non-cropland only uses), has provided longer term control than just top removal in our limited testing. Doses of imazapic PLATEAU (8 to 12 oz/acre) that control thistle tend to severely injure tall fescue.

SELECTIVE CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED TREE CROPS — Applications of glyphosate ROUNDUP 1 1/2 qt per acre directed underneath foliage and green bark of established trees and over Canada thistle 10 to 18 inches tall should be made in late spring or on fall regrowth. Canada thistle is at the correct height about June first (by June 20 thistle is 36 to 48 inches tall in full bloom) and in the fall (September and early October). Removal of low growing tree branches will make directed applications easier and less likely to injure trees. Roundup should not be applied to green or freshly injured stems. Two or more applications at 3 to 12 month intervals will be required to provide adequate control. Canada thistle blooms heavily in late June. An effective control program must include treatments for any plants growing in the spring.

Clopyralid STINGER is labeled for selective control of Canada thistle in some conifers. Cost of treatment limits the use to spot treatment.

NON-SELECTIVE SITE PREPARATION FOR PERENNIAL CROPS — Two applications of glyphosate ROUNDUP/TOUCHDOWN 1 1/2 qt per acre at 3 to 12 month intervals (fall/spring, spring/fall, spring/spring, or fall/fall) made to Canada thistle plants 10 to 18 inches tall under good growing conditions should allow establishment of perennial crops (turf, pastures, Christmas trees, and nurseries) almost free from competing Canada thistle plants. This approach requires advanced planning and herbicide applications well ahead of crop establishment. An effective control program must include treatments for any plants growing in the spring, since Canada thistle blooms heavily in late June.

FOR NO SOIL-RESIDUAL (NON-SELECTIVE)

Glyphosate ROUNDUP/TOUCHDOWN AT 1 TO 2 qt/acre TWO APPLICATIONS PER SEASON; one in June after flower buds are formed and before flowers open and a second on regrowth when it reaches 8 to 10 inches tall mid-season or 6 to 8 inches tall in September and early October. Applications of 1 to 1 1/2 qt/acre applied twice (initially and then on regrowth) will be more effective than a 2 to 3 qt/acre single dose.

LONG SOIL-RESIDUAL NON-SELECTIVE CONTROL WHERE NO VEGETATION IS DESIRED.

Before any of the following herbicides are applied, both the site and herbicide chosen should be evaluated for potential harmful environmental consequences such as soil erosion, damage to nearby off-target vegetation and contamination of ground water. Chlorsulfuron TELAR, picloram TORDON, prometon + sodium-chlorate + sodium-metaborate PRAMITOL P, and imazapyr ARSENAL.

Plant Diseases

Fusarium Head Blight (Scab) of Wheat – (Gregory Shaner) –

- Recent rains may bring on disease
- A national wheat scab research program

Although the spring has generally been dry, recent rains may promote development of *Fusarium* head blight, or scab, of wheat. *Fusarium* head blight is caused by any of several fungi in the genus *Fusarium*. In the Corn Belt, the species *Fusarium graminearum* appears to be principally responsible. *Fusarium graminearum* is also a pathogen of corn, causing Gibberella ear rot and stalk rot. The fungus overwinters in Indiana in residue of wheat or corn plants that were infected the previous year. With the far greater amount of corn residue compared to wheat residue in Indiana at this time of year, corn is thought to be the main source of inoculum. Inoculum (the infective form of the fungus) consists of airborne ascospores produced on crop residue.

Moisture seems to play two roles in the epidemiology of wheat scab. It promotes the development and release of ascospores on corn residue and it provides the conditions necessary for these spores to infect wheat. The fungus infects wheat flowers directly. Anthers, which extrude shortly after pollen is shed, are thought to be the most frequent site of infection, but spores can infect the wheat ovary and may even infect directly through the floral bracts (glumes, lemmas, paleas). The fungus progresses into the developing wheat kernel, where it largely replaces the endosperm. The fungus also moves up and down the rachis from the point of infection and invades other kernels in the head. An infected kernel is shriveled, the degree depending on how early in its development it was infected. In addition to reducing yield and test weight, *F. graminearum* produces toxins (mainly deoxynivalenol, or DON) in infected grain.

Although we do not have a clear understanding of the relation between weather and development of scab, it is known that long periods of wet, humid weather while wheat is flowering are conducive to the disease. This spring we have not had the almost constant drizzling rains that characterized the wheat flowering period in Indiana during 1996, when scab was extremely severe, but areas of the state have had rains almost every day during wheat flowering. It is quite possible that some scab will develop in these areas.

My colleagues and I are participating in a national scab epidemiology research program. One of its major goals is to develop a weather-based forecast for wheat scab. To supplement results we are obtaining from a few experimental sites, we would appreciate learning of any

fields in which scab is seen so that we can expand our database for this study.

Unfortunately, if scab does develop in a wheat field, there is little that can be done during this season to suppress the disease. None of the currently labeled fungicides have proven to be effective against scab. In addition to the cooperative scab epidemiology study, we are participating in a uniform fungicide trial, and are continuing to evaluate a number of experimental fungicides for efficacy.

A bright spot in the wheat scab story is that wheat breeders have started to release soft red winter varieties with some degree of resistance. The resistance is not complete, but it appears to offer considerable protection to the plant under weather conditions that would result in severe scab on a susceptible variety. When making planting decisions next fall, growers should include resistance to *Fusarium* head blight as an important characteristic when choosing a variety.

We recommend not planting wheat into corn residue, reasoning that this practice puts the wheat right in the midst of abundant spores of the fungus. However, the ascospores of *F. graminearum* are carried by wind, and even if wheat is planted on ground that has no corn residue on the surface, spores may be blown in from neighboring fields that do have corn residue. For this reason also, we would like to hear about wheat fields that have scab, so that we can look for patterns between nearness of the wheat to corn residue and the severity of scab.

Any reports of scab on wheat can be given to me by phone (765-494-4651), fax (765-494-0363), or e-mail (shaner@btny.purdue.edu).

• • P&C • •

Leaf and Glume Blotch of Wheat – (Gregory Shaner)

- Recent rains may promote disease development

So far, there appears to be much less leaf blotch of wheat than is normal for Indiana. Leaf blotch is caused by either of two fungi: *Septoria tritici* or *Stagonospora nodorum*. Symptoms of *Septoria* blotch and *Stagonospora* blotch are similar and accurate diagnosis requires examination of infected tissue under a microscope. The spores produced by each fungus are distinctive and provide the easiest means of determining which pathogen is responsible for the symptoms. A single plant, or even a single leaf may be infected by both pathogens.

Both diseases are problems in seasons with frequent periods of rainfall. The lack of rainfall during the early

spring seems to have largely halted development of these diseases, but recent rains may promote infection. These diseases develop to damaging levels through a process of secondary infection. Initial infections occur in the fall or early spring, and result in spots of dead tissue on lower leaves. The fungi produce small spore-producing structures (pycnidia) within these spots. During periods of rainfall, spores are released from pycnidia and dispersed to upper leaves by splashing raindrops. If leaves remain wet from rain or dew for prolonged periods, the spores germinate on the leaf surface, penetrate the leaf, and cause new infections. If wet weather persists after heading, *Stagonospora nodorum* can infect heads and cause glume blotch.

Leaf and glume blotches reduce yield and test weight. The degree of damage depends on the percentage of leaf and head area infected, and how early in the grain filling process disease occurs. So far this season, I have seen very little evidence of infection, either in fields I have walked, or in samples submitted to the Plant and Pest Diagnostic Laboratory. The recent spell of rainy weather could promote infection, particularly by *Stagonospora nodorum*, because it out-competes *Septoria tritici* when weather is warm. My best guess at this time is that even if *Stagonospora* blotch develops, it will be too late to cause serious damage. This prediction could be overly optimistic if we continue to have daily rains over the next couple of weeks.

Although there are fungicides labeled for use on wheat that are effective against *Septoria* and *Stagonospora* blotches, the general absence of disease and the late start of any possible epidemic suggest their use would not be warranted this year.

• • P&C • •

Tan Spot of Wheat – (Gregory Shaner) -

- Several occurrences of this disease have been seen

I have seen tan spot on wheat plots in Tippecanoe and Jennings Counties and on some samples submitted to the PPDL. Symptoms described over the phone have also sounded like tan spot in some cases. Tan spot is normally a minor leaf disease of wheat in Indiana, but it can be confused with *Septoria* or *Stagonospora* blotch. Symptoms consist of dead, tan lesions on leaves. Spots are usually more abundant on lower leaves, and symptoms progress up the plant over time. A fungus (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis*) unrelated to the fungi that cause *Septoria* causes tan spot and *Stagonospora* blotches.

One way to distinguish tan spot from *Septoria* or *Stagonospora* blotch is that tan spot lesions do not contain small black specks (pycnidia). However, absence of

these specks is not conclusive because they are often difficult to see in lesions caused by *Stagonospora*. Accurate diagnosis requires microscopic examination of leaf tissue.

The tan spot fungus seems to be well established and common in Indiana, but the disease is usually not a problem. The only time I have seen severe tan spot is when wheat is planted directly into stubble of a wheat crop from the previous year, or when there is wheat stubble adjacent to a field of wheat. In this case, tan spot is usually confined to the part of the wheat field nearest the stubble. The spores of the tan spot fungus are relatively large (although still microscopic) and perhaps are not carried far by wind before they settle out. Unlike *Septoria* and *Stagonospora*, which are favored by long periods of wet weather, *Pyrenophora* requires only a few hours of leaf surface wetness for spores to infect the wheat leaf. I don't anticipate a major problem with tan spot, but in scouting fields, this disease should be kept in mind as a possible reason for leaf spotting.

Agronomy Tips

The Root of the Matter – (Bob Nielsen) -

- Good roots help ensure a good crop

Corn is a grass and has a fibrous type root system, as compared to soybeans or alfalfa which have tap root systems. Successful establishment of the corn plant's root system helps ensure successful establishment of the crop itself. Stunting or restriction of the root system, especially in young plants, can easily stunt the entire plant's development. To better understand rooting problems, it is important to understand that root development in corn can be characterized by root position relative to the seed.

The Seminal (Seed) Root System

Seminal roots originate near the seed and are comprised of the radicle & lateral seminal roots. This initial seminal root system anchors the young plant and absorbs water and nutrients for the first two to three weeks. Seminal roots cease new growth shortly after the coleoptile emerges at the soil surface.

A young corn seedling depends primarily on the energy reserves of the kernel until permanent (nodal) roots develop. Within a few days after emergence of the coleoptile and first leaves from the soil, a second root system, the nodal roots, begin to develop from the crown or growing point. If damage occurs to seminal roots or the mesocotyl before nodal roots become established, stunting or death of the plant will occur. Such damage includes salt injury from excessive rates of starter fertilizer, seedling blight, herbicide injury and insect feeding damage.

Nodal (Or Permanent) Root System

Nodal roots begin to elongate from the coleoptile crown shortly after growth stage VE and are distinctly visible by growth stage V1. An individual set of roots forms at each stalk node below-ground plus one or more above-ground nodes. By growth stage V6, the nodal roots are the main root system of the plant.

Four stalk nodes usually comprise the 'woody' triangle at the bottom of a corn stalk. The internode above the fourth node elongates about 1/2 inch, above which is found the fifth node (still below or just at the soil surface). Consequently, five sets of nodal roots will usually be detectable below ground (one set for each below ground stalk node).

Elongation of the internode above the fifth node 'pushes' the sixth node above ground. Continued elongation of subsequent stalk internodes will result in higher

and higher placement of the remaining stalk nodes. Additional sets of nodal roots that form at above ground stalk nodes are usually assigned the 'fancy' name of brace roots, but are functionally identical to those nodal roots that form below ground. If surface soil conditions are suitable (moist and not excessively hot), brace roots can successfully enter the soil, proliferate and effectively scavenge the upper soil layer for water and nutrients.

Don't forget, this and other timely information about corn can be viewed at the Chat 'n Chew Café on the World Wide Web at <http://www.kingcorn.org/chatchew.htm>. For other information about corn, take a look at the Corn Growers' Guidebook on the World Wide Web at <http://www.kingcorn.org/>

• • P&C • •

Can Corn Survive Leafing-Out Underground? –
(Peter Thomison, Ohio State University, Hort. & Crop Science Dept.)

(Originally published in Ohio C.O.R.N. Newsletter, 8 May 2000)

- Underground leaf emergence can be a significant problem
- Causes are multiple and require careful diagnosis

When certain unfavorable environmental conditions (especially dry, cloddy soils) occur, germinating corn seedlings may start unfurling leaves below ground. This premature leafing out may also be associated with twisted shoots (coleoptiles). When the problem is widespread across a field, replanting is often necessary.

Normally the coleoptile is pointed and quite stiff, it can spike or push its way through soil during emergence. However, in a cloddy field where soil coverage of seed is poor and irregular, sunlight can reach the seedling and induce leaf emergence beneath the soil surface. Other factors (or combinations of factors) can also result in abnormal unfurling symptoms. Heavy rains after planting can cause a hard crust which makes emergence of small seedlings very difficult. As a result, bending and twisting of the seedling below the crusted layer often occurs. Planting the seed too deep, which may cause poor germination and emergence, may also result in premature unfurling of the corn. Certain herbicides such as Lasso and Dual, and the premixes that contain their active ingredients, can show similar symptoms (i.e., twisting, abnormal growth) when excessive rates are applied pre-emergence. Besides excessive rates, improperly closed seed furrows can allow the pre-emergence

herbicide to come in direct contact with the seed. Excessive soil insecticide dosage or in-furrow placement of insecticide phytotoxic to seed can also cause twisting sprouts and abnormal leaf expansion underground. In addition, anhydrous and aqua ammonia fertilizer injury has been associated with these symptoms. Certain corn hybrids are also more prone to premature unfurling during emergence.

Corn seedlings that exhibit abnormal unfurling symptoms during emergence will be unable to penetrate any but the loosest soil even if the crust is broken mechanically or softened by rain. When the coleoptile ruptures below ground, the leaf that is exposed is quite wide, no longer pointed or rigid, and cannot push its way to the soil surface. Instead it spreads out, stays yellow and eventually dies. Prompt treatment with a rotary hoe, weeder, spike-tooth harrow or cultipacker may help break the crust and improve emergence. To minimize poor seedling emergence due to unfurling below the soil surface, watch for cloddy seedbeds, open seed furrows, and crusting surface soils after rains. Also, check planting depth periodically and adjust accordingly during the planting operation, and monitor herbicide and soil insecticide rates.

• • P&C • •

Growing Points of Interest - (Bob Nielsen) -

- Recovery from early season damage to corn is dependent on health of growing point region

There is something about the rumble of thunder, sheets of driving rain and a few hailstones that makes one curious about the ability of corn to recover from early season damage. When corn is damaged early in the growing season, growers are sometimes faced with the decision of whether or not to replant the field.

One of the most important, and most difficult, steps in making a replant decision is estimating the surviving plant population in the field. Corn is remarkably resilient to above-ground damage early in the season, yet growers often underestimate the recovery potential of a damaged corn field. As a result, much replanting is unnecessarily performed each year. Use my replant publication (AY-264) to estimate yield and dollar returns to corn replanting.

The health and condition of the corn plant's growing point region plays a major role in determining whether a damaged corn plant will recover or not. A damaged plant with a healthy, undamaged growing point (apical meristem) will survive. Damage to the growing point area will either kill the plant or severely stunt its recovery.

Corn's growing point is initially located 1/4 to 3/4 inch below the soil surface, near the crown. The growing point remains below ground until about V6. The stalk internodes begin to elongate shortly before growth stage V6, rapidly elevating the growing point above soil surface. From this point on, the growing point becomes increasingly vulnerable to above-ground damage.

Prior to V6, a plant is relatively immune to above-ground damage from 'single event' damage by frost, hail, cutworm, sandblasting, anhydrous ammonia burn, 28% N solution burn, and paraquat drift. However, repeated injury to young plants may stunt a plant's development severely enough to eventually kill the plant even though the growing point was technically not injured.

While corn younger than V6 can tolerate a fair degree of above-ground damage to leaf tissue by frost, lethal cold temperatures (32°F or less for several hours) can 'penetrate' the upper soil surface and damage or kill the growing point of a young corn plant. Corn younger than V6 is also susceptible to below-ground damage from soil insects, disease and flooding.

Damaged corn fields need to be left alone for several days after the damage occurs to give them some time to initiate recovery. Recovery from the whorl will appear within 3 to 10 days, depending on temperature and soil moisture. Warmer temperatures and adequate soil moisture encourage rapid recovery, while cooler temperatures and/or drought stress restrict the rate of recovery.

The stalk tissue near the growing point region should remain firm and yellowish-white. Injury occurring close to the growing point may alter normal hormonal activity and cause deformed regrowth. Given sufficient time, surviving corn plants should be showing new leaf tissue expanding from the whorls, while dead corn plants will still look dead.

Weather Update

Temperature Accumulations from Jan. 1 to May 10, 2000

MAP KEY				
Location				
HU41	HU48	HU50	GDD(5)	GDD(35)

HU41 = heat units at a 41°F base from Jan. 1, egg hatch at approx. 600, larval movement from grasses to corn at approx. 1,400

HU48 = heat units at a 48°F base from Jan. 1, for alfalfa weevil development (begin scouting at 250)

HU50 = heat units at a 50°F base from date of intensive moth capture, for black cutworm development (larval cutting begins about 300)

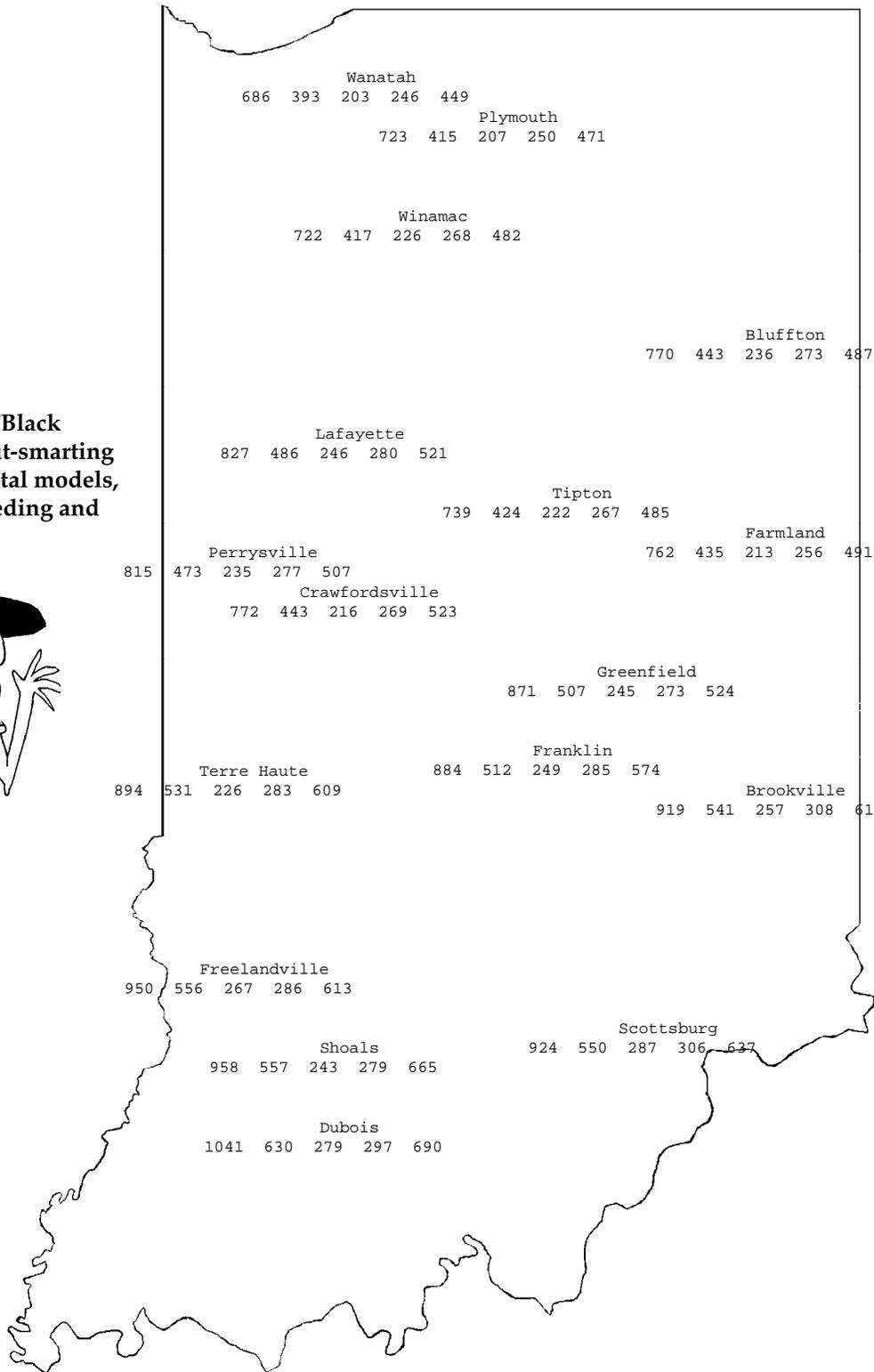
GDD(5) = Growing Degree Days from April 15 (5% of Indiana's corn planted), for corn growth and development

GDD(35) = Growing Degree Days from April 30 (35% of Indiana's corn planted), for corn growth and development

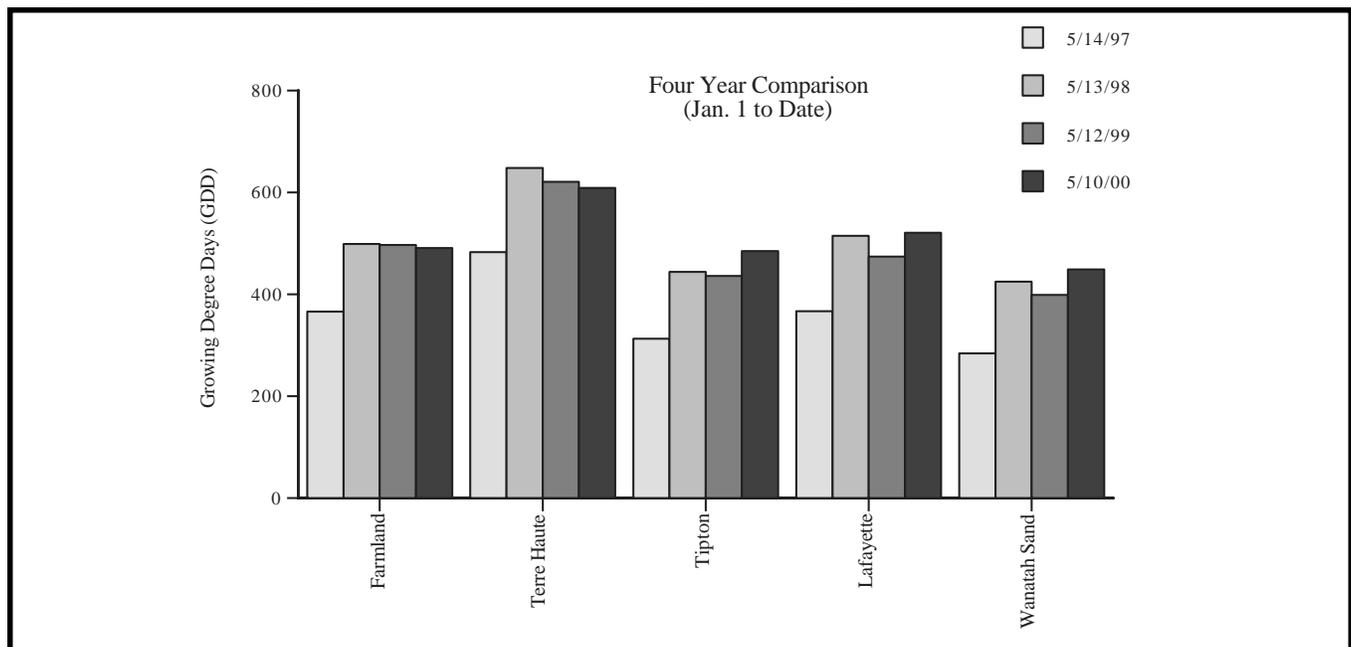
4" Bare Soil Temperatures 5/10/00

Location	Max.	Min.
Wtfd Mills	71	65
Wanatah	75	58
Columbia City	68	64
Winamac	74	58
Bluffton	65	64
W. Laf Agro	71	57
Tipton	74	58
Farmland	69	62
Perrysville	71	65
Crawfordsville	67	62
Trafalgar	78	60
Terre Haute	72	64
Oolitic	69	65
Dubois	83	59

Bug Scout says "Black cutworms are out-smarting our developmental models, scout for leaf feeding and cutting NOW!"



<http://www.entm.purdue.edu/Entomology/ext/targets/newslett.htm>



The *Pest Management and Crop Production Newsletter* is produced by the Departments of Agronomy, Botany and Plant Pathology, and Entomology at Purdue University. The Newsletter is published monthly February, March, October, and November. Weekly publication begins the first week of April and continues through mid-September. If there are questions or problems, contact the Extension Entomology Office at (765) 494-8761.

DISCLAIMER

Reference to products in this publication is not intended to be an endorsement to the exclusion of others which may have similar uses. Any person using products listed in this publication assumes full responsibility for their use in accordance with current directions of the manufacturer.