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Insects, Mites, And Nematodes

Black Light Trap Catch Report - (John Obermeyer)

County/Cooperator	8/21/07 - 8/27/07							8/28/07 - 9/3/07						
	VC	BCW	ECB	SWCB	CEW	FAW	AW	VC	BCW	ECB	SWCB	CEW	FAW	AW
Dubois/SIPAC Ag Center	1	5	18	0	8	18	9	1	10	40	0	12	15	7
Jennings/SEPAC Ag Center	1	1	24	0	27	17	1	2	7	44	0	5	6	0
Knox/SWPAC Ag Center	0	2	14	0	12	9	2	1	3	14	0	8	7	1
LaPorte/Pinney Ag Center	1	1	41	0	1	14	3	1	1	85	0	5	9	2
Lawrence/Feldun Ag Center	4	14	47	0	16	29	17	1	10	19	0	7	15	5
Randolph/Davis Ag Center	0	2	4	0	5	6	1	0	2	16	0	1	1	1
Tippecanoe/TPAC Ag Center	1	2	3	0	4	4	7	0	3	8	0	2	7	0
Whitley/NEPAC Ag Center	0	00	12	0	16	3	6							

VC = Variegated Cutworm, BCW = Black Cutworm, ECB = European Corn Borer, SWCB = Southwestern Corn Borer, CEW = Corn Earworm, FAW = Fall Armyworm, AW = Armyworm

Weeds

Weed Science Surveys III: The Perception of Glyphosate-Resistance - (Glenn Nice, Bill Johnson, and Tom Bauman)

Surveys are also useful tools to investigate popular opinion. In 2003, Bill Johnson and Kevin Gibson sent out 3000 surveys to investigate the level of concern growers of corn and soybean had in regards to the development of glyphosate-resistance and what management techniques were being used to stop or slow the development of glyphosate-resistant weeds in Indiana. Of the 3000 surveys sent out, 612 were returned. The majority of growers surveyed responded that the development of glyphosate-resistant weeds was of high to moderate concern to them at 36 and 46%, respectively, when averaged across farm size¹. However, 19% responded that the development of glyphosate-resistance was of low or no importance. When farm size was broken down from 500 acres or less to greater than 2000 acres the percent or responses indicating that weed resistance to glyphosate was of high concern increased from 34% to 40%. This may suggest that larger growers may be more aware of the impacts and costs of dealing with resistance to herbicides. Like the medical field and the use of antibiotics, agriculture has been dealing with the development of resistance to insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides for many years. The development of resistance is not new to growers, the opinion that until it happens on your field it is of low importance exists. It has been also argued that the development of glyphosate-resistant weeds is unlikely to decrease the value of glyphosate greatly, resistance has developed to other families of herbicides and yet their value was retained, for example atrazine. In actuality, it might be said that it was the development of the Roundup Ready[®] system that had a greater impact on the value of other herbicide's than the development of resistance in those modes of action.

Herbicide resistance is a product of natural selection or induced selection. Natural mutations or variability in a plant's genetics can allow resistance to occur. These can occur with

or without the use of a herbicide. It is the continual use of the same mode of action that applies the selection pressure to give the resistant plants the competitive advantage over the susceptible wild type. When growers were asked what factors contributed to the development of resistant weeds, the responses were grouped into four categories, repeated use of same mode of action, poor application technique or timing, unique weed characteristics, and changes in tillage practices. When averaged over farm size, 58% responded that it was the repeated use of the same mode of action of a herbicide. Poor application technique was indicated by 33% of the growers¹. Although the development of glyphosate resistance was something of expressed concern, the question was raised what growers would be willing to do to prevent or slow the development of herbicides resistance on their fields.

Four options were provided; scout for weeds, use soil-applied herbicides, use 2,4-D or dicamba with glyphosate applications, or to use postemergence tank mixes. The results of the responses are in table 1. Twenty seven percent of the survey growers responded that they already used tank mixes in postemergent applications, 53% responded that they would be willing to start tank mixing something with glyphosate. Almost half of the responders (42%) selected that they already used a soil-applied residual herbicide, 45% stated that they would be willing to start using one. No grower responding in the survey selected that they would not be willing to use soil-applied residual herbicides; however, 14% averaged over farm size were not sure.

¹Johnson, W.G. and K.D. Gibson. 2006. Glyphosate-Resistant Weeds and Resistance management Strategies: An Indiana Grower Perspective. *Weed Technol.* 20:768-772.

Table 1. Willingness of growers to adopt practices to prevent or slow the development of glyphosate resistance in their fields. Adapted from glyphosate-Resistant Weeds and Resistance Management Strategies: An Indiana Grower Perspective. Adapted from Weed Technology 20: 768-772.

Practice	Already Do	Yes	Not Sure	No
Scout for weeds	54	38	5	3
Use soil-applied herbicides	42	45	14	0
Use 2,4-D or dicamba with glyphosate in burn-down program	32	36	20	13
Use postemergence tank mixes	27	53	15	5

Agronomy Tips

Symptomology of Arrested Ear Development in Corn - (Bob Nielsen)

Reports of arrested ear development in cornfields continue to surface around the Midwest this year. Circumstantial evidence in some situations links the symptoms to post-emergence applications of herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, and/or assorted additives. In other situations, no obvious connection can be identified with post-emergence pesticide applications. Definitive diagnoses of the causes of arrested ear development remain to be determined, but it may be useful to compare and contrast the various arrested ear symptoms and what they may tell us in terms of the timing of the damage. Too often, folks identify a cause of a problem before clearly identifying the symptoms.

Whole Plant Symptoms

In almost every reported situation of arrested ear development, the overall appearance of the remainder of an affected plant is normal for the given hybrid; e.g., plant height, plant color; leaf size and number; and tassel size and appearance. The exception is that the leaf midribs, leaf

blades, and leaf sheaths of plants with severely arrested ears and near total absence of kernels eventually redden (anthocyanin pigments) late in the grain filling period in response to the higher than normal concentration of plant sugars in the leaves (plenty of photosynthetic output, no grain to accept it).

The fact that the remainder of an affected plant appears otherwise normal suggests that the cause of the arrested ear is NOT a lingering or cumulative type of stress (e.g., compaction, drought stress, nutrient deficiency), but rather a single stress event that directly affected the developing ear.

Husked Ear Symptoms

At some point during the grain filling period, the outward appearance of affected ear shoots is visibly different than normal ear shoots simply because the smaller than normal cob/ear alters the shape of the husked ear. Sometimes the diameter of the husked ear is fairly normal at the butt of the arrested cob, and then pinches near the tip. In other situations, the diameter of the husked ear is noticeably smaller throughout. In the case of severely arrested ears, silks may never emerge from the ends of the husk leaves due to silkbaling inside the husk leaves.

The number and length of husk leaves on affected ears are usually normal, though sometimes the husks are noticeably shorter with damaged tips. Occasionally the final one or two husk leaves (youngest, immediately adjacent to cob) are somewhat short and exhibit an unusual crinkled texture (aka accordion bellows for you older readers). This latter symptom seems most common in fields where post-emergence injury due to herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, or additives is thought to be involved with the arrested ear development. Indeed, the fact that the remainder of the husk leaves on such severely arrested ears is relatively normal suggests that the cause of the problem in these fields occurred late in the development of the ear shoot, but prior to pollination.



Ear Symptoms

The appearance of affected ears represents the most dramatic symptom, but the nature of the symptom varies one field to another. Because the ear symptoms vary so dramatically, the causes of the arrested ears may also vary.

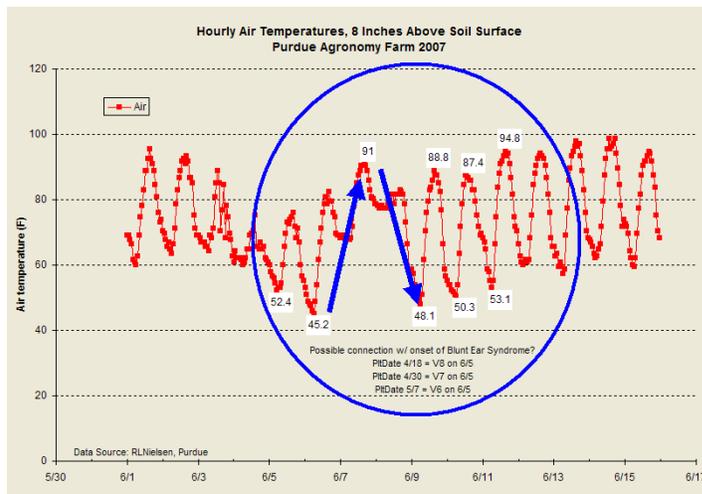
Beer Can Ears. The ear symptom I am most familiar with is that associated with the classical “beer can ear” (BCE) or “blunt ear” syndrome (BES). The BES form of arrested ear development was first reported in Colorado back in the late 1980’s and throughout corn growing areas of the U.S. ever since. I’ve written several articles on this phenomenon over the years when it has occurred in Indiana (Nielsen, 2003; Nielsen, 2004).

The symptoms include a basal end of the cob that contains a fairly normal number of kernel rows (for the specific hybrid) with typically good kernel set, but then truncates completely partway up the cob and ends with a rudimentary tip of the ear shoot that has no evidence of silk formation whatsoever. The distal end of the cob is often barren because silks from that area failed to emerge through the pinched husk leaves.



differentiation; no later than leaf stages V12 to V15. The greater the severity of arrested ear (i.e., “hand grenade” symptoms or worse), the earlier the problem occurred during ear size determination; while the lesser the severity (i.e., “tall beer can” symptoms), the later the problem occurred during ear size determination.

I’ve always leaned toward the theory of cold temperature shock or that due to wide swings in temperature during ear size determination as possible contributing factors for the development of beer can ears (Nielsen, 2003; Nielsen, 2004). Indeed, the 2007 growing season included a cold/hot/cold pattern in the early days of June when many late April or early May plantings would have been in the early stages (V6 - V8) of ear size determination.



Malformed & Arrested Ears. Another form of arrested ear development reported in cornfields this summer is characterized not only by arrested development, but also by malformed cob tissue. The ovule glumes on the basal portion of the cob are unusually long; the mid-section of the cob often has a hard “bony” texture, while the tip of the cob simply seems to have ceased differentiation. These malformed, arrested ears often show very little evidence of silk formation whatsoever.

Silk presence or absence can be used to guesstimate the timing of the ear arrest by virtue of the fact that silk elongation

The exceptionally few number of kernels/ovules per row plus the appearance of the rudimentary tip of the ear shoot suggest that the cause of the problem occurred prior to the completion of ear size determination and ear shoot

begins near the butt of the cob around leaf stage V12 and is usually clearly visible by V14. The nearly normal number of ovules per row plus the absence or near absence of visible silks suggests that these ears were arrested near the end of ear size determination but prior to or very shortly after initiation of silks at the basal ends of the cobs. Depending on the hybrid, such timing might correspond to leaf stages as early as V12 or approximately 2 weeks prior to pollination. For malformed, arrested ears that exhibit more evidence of silk development, the timing of the stress may have been later but still prior to pollination.



“Baby Ear” Arrested Corn. Another form of arrested ear development has the appearance of those baby ears of corn you find at the salad bars of finer eating establishments. This form of arrested ear does NOT exhibit any obvious malformation of cob tissue but does show obvious evidence of initial silk formation. The appearance of the ear is identical to that you would find if you dissected ears from corn plants 7 to 10 days prior to pollination and, thus, suggests that was the timing of the occurrence of the ear arrest. It is as if these young ears were simply “frozen in time” the week prior to tassel.



Summary

So, what is the upshot of all this discussion on the symptomology of arrested ear development in 2007? Basically, I am suggesting that there may be more than one cause of the problems being reported this year based on the range of arrested ear symptoms being reported and the likely timings of their onset. In other words, not every case of arrested ear development can be blamed on herbicide injury; not every case can be blamed on fungicide injury; not every one can be blamed on cold temperature shock.

The “beer can ear” syndrome may be related to temperature shock during ear size determination from roughly leaf stages V6 to V10 (Nielsen’s bias). As I indicated earlier in this article, temperature patterns during the first week of June throughout the northern halves of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio may have been conducive for such shock.

The “malformed arrested ear” syndrome suggests the occurrence of stress nearer to leaf stage V12 nearer the time when silk elongation begins to occur at the basal portions of the cobs. Such timing would tend to support those who speculate about injury from late post-emergence applications of glyphosate or glufosinate on herbicide-tolerant hybrids, late applications of other post-emergence herbicides; especially plant growth regulators, or “early” pre-tassel applications of fungicide/insecticide/foliar fertilizer/spray additives.

The “baby ear corn” syndrome suggests the occurrence of stress sometime after leaf stage V12 but prior to full silk emergence from the husk leaves. Such timing may agree with affected fields where circumstantial evidence points toward injury from various combinations of fungicide/insecticide/foliar fertilizer/spray additives applied closer to tassel emergence.

Though different in severity and appearance, the symptomology of arrested ear development resembles that caused by plant growth regulators and thus might reflect the consequences of hormone-mediated responses to more than one type of stress. Indeed, Lejeune et al. (1998) suggested that alteration of the ratio of indole acetic acid (IAA) to cytokinin might be involved with the ear abortion they induced with chilling treatments in corn grown under controlled conditions. Grossmann & Retzlaff (1997) documented that the strobilurin fungicide kresoxim-methyl showed auxin-like properties in a series of bioassays and inhibited ethylene formation in treated leaf discs, intact plants, and water-stressed shoots of wheat.

Related References

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