



VegNet Vol. 7, No. 26, September 7, 2000



Insect News:

Celeste Welty

Fall armyworm:

This caterpillar often shows up in Ohio as an important pest of sweet corn in mid- to late summer and occasionally of peppers, tomatoes, and other late crops in September and October. The larvae are about the same size as corn earworm and sometimes similar colors, but the body of fall armyworm is usually brown striped, the head is dark brown with a white Y-shaped mark in the middle, and the body is not covered with short microspines like corn earworm is. The adults (moths) can be monitored by a pheromone trap. Anyone using a trap for this species for the first time should be aware that the pheromone lure attracts a non-target species (wheathead armyworm) in large numbers, so care is needed in taking data accurately. This year we have one pheromone trap for fall armyworm at Fremont. The number of fall armyworm moths caught at Fremont from 9 June through 8 August was zero, but there were 5 moths on 8/15, 31 moths on 8/22, 15 moths on 8/29, and 5 moths on 9/5. No detailed management guidelines are available, but presence of moths in the trap means that larvae might infest vegetable crops. Most Ohio peppers are sprayed weekly during August to control European corn borer and these sprays should also control fall armyworm; as corn borer activity tapers off, fields where spraying is discontinued have the potential to be infested by fall armyworm (as well as by corn earworm). The conservative approach to pepper pest management is to continue insecticide sprays until harvests are completed as long as there is evidence of fall armyworm activity. On sweet corn, fall armyworm is much harder to kill than other caterpillars; Larvin is excellent for fall armyworm control (Ohio has a 24C label for its use); Asana is generally poor for fall armyworm control; the newer pyrethroids Warrior and Baythroid are supposed to give good fall armyworm control.

European corn borer:

The number of corn borer moths active during the past two weeks is up from the previous week. Calculation of degree- days in Columbus shows that as of 5 September we have accumulated enough heat units (2562 degree-days base 50F) since corn borer flight began on 5 May that the second generation corn borer pupae could complete their development and emerge as new adults. Thus our traps are probably seeing the start of a third flight that will potentially be key pests of peppers and late sweet corn. Pepper and sweet corn growers should continue to apply preventive sprays of insecticide to control young larvae before they invade the pepper fruit or corn ears. The number of corn borer moths caught in our blacklight trap at Fremont was 124 during the past week (78 females and 46 males), and 166 (115 females and 51 males) during the previous week. Catch of corn borer moths in pheromone traps in the past week was 42 at Meigs County, 12 at Franklin County, 30 at Wayne County, 1 at Summit County, and 152 and 54 at Sandusky County. Catch of corn borer moths in pheromone traps in the previous week was 28.5 at Gallia County, 21 at Meigs County, 16 at Highland County, 49 at Clark County, 29 at Franklin County, 71 and 25 at Wayne County, 6 at Summit County, and 248 and 130 at Sandusky County.

Corn earworm:

Moths of corn earworm remain active at moderate to high densities at most Ohio locations this week. Any sweet corn in the fresh-silking stage should be sprayed with insecticide to prevent infestation, as detailed in VegNet on 9 August and in the Ohio Vegetable Production Guide on page 217. Catch of earworm moths in pheromone traps in the past week was 72 at Meigs County, 392 at Franklin County, 34 at Wayne County, 48 at Summit County, and 82 and 67 at Sandusky County. Catch of earworm moths in pheromone traps in the previous week was 43 at Meigs County, 11 at Highland County, 55 at Clark County, 262 at Franklin County, 22 at Wayne County, 16 at Summit County, and 122 and 17 at Sandusky County. This species prefers to lay eggs on corn, particularly corn in the fresh-silk stage, but it can infest other late-season crops such as peppers and tomatoes once all of the corn in an area is dried down.



Insecticide News

Celeste Welty

New insecticide registration: 'Fulfill' can now be used for aphid and whitefly control on cucurbits, tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant. It was registered last year for use on potatoes. Fulfill is made by Novartis and contains the active ingredient pymetrozine. It is formulated as a water dispersible granule with 50% AI. It is used at a rate of 2.75 oz per acre. The preharvest interval is 14 days and the reentry interval is 12 hours. It is not a restricted use material.



Crop Reports

Hal Kneen

SouthEast:

Southeast Ohio certainly doesn't know what season it is. Scattered rainfall has some farmers wishing for drier weather while others have to irrigate. Temperatures have ranged from the highs in the lower eighties on Sunday to lows in the high forties on Wednesday.

Diseases are affecting a lot of late season crops. Rusts are quite prevalent in sweet corn, beans and broom corn. Early blight and bacteria speck are being found in late tomatoes, so far no late blight.

Staked tomatoes for the fresh market are still developing however they are ripening quite slowly, need our normal hotter days and especially warmer night temperatures over 70 degrees.

Sweet corn fields are slow to develop and are being attacked by high numbers of European corn borer (42 moths caught in helio trap) and corn earworm (72 moths caught in helio trap) moths.

Melon crop is completed, several weed problems need to be addressed this winter at the vegetable schools- black plastic, no-till, sanitation and proper herbicide selection.

Pumpkins are coloring up fast and some fields are completely defoliated due to powdery mildew problems. Sales have begun, especially for the various fall festivals.



TomCast Report

K. Scaife

At Fremont,. The total DSV's as of 5 Sep are 109. Last week, 30 Aug: 100 DSV's. .



What's New At The VegNet Web Site

Pumpkin Production Chart

Originally available only in the print version of the 2000 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide, this WEB version can be found in "The Pumpkin Patch" The chart is a quick guide and timeline to key factors necessary for a successful pumpkin crop.

Another NEW! VegWeb Fact Sheet.

Table on Susceptibility of sweet corn hybrids to Stewart's Bacterial Wilt as rated by Jerald Patak (Univ. of Illinois). Adapted by Dr. Celeste Welty, Extension Entomology, OSU Columbus. This table was published in last week's VegNet Newsletter. A WEB edition is

now available from the VegNet homepage. More information on Stewart's wilt and its history in Ohio will be available soon.

● **Vegetable Faculty WEB Pages.**

Dr Matt Kleinhenz has recently posted his faculty webpage. At the site you can find his research projects, results and review his presentations made this past winter. A link from VegNet will be provided soon. To visit Matt's homepage, go to:

<http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/kleinhenz/>

● **From Dr. Brent Rowell, Univ of KY,
email: browell@ca.uky.edu**

Our new KY Vegetable Recommendations book is on the web now. A print version is also available. The introductory section on marketing might be of interest to southern OH tobacco growers.

<http://www.ca.uky.edu/agc/pubs/id/id36/id36.htm>

The marketing section is also available as a separate publication.

<http://www.ca.uky.edu/agc/pubs/id/id134/id134.htm>

● **[Visit: "The Library, Online Edition of the 2000 OH Vegetable Production Guide, NOW AVAILABLE."](#)**

The OH Vegetables Production Guide ranks #22 in top downloads from OSU Extension Ohionline with over 1,000 downloads. Most of the new features are available in the online edition including the New Insecticide Efficacy tables. The new Pumpkin Production Chart is not there but I hope to have it posted soon in "The Pumpkin Patch" section of the VegNet website.

● **NEW! VegWeb Fact Sheets.**

This new feature offers some valuable information on certain aspects of vegetable production that you can print out directly in your home or office. The first two are by Dr. Mac Riedel, OSU Plant Pathology, and are available from the VegNet homepage.

- **Fungicides Labeled for Pumpkins**
Confused by the many new fungicides now available for pumpkins. Check out this fact sheet to see how to use these fungicides.
- **Fungicide Activity For Control of Tomato Diseases** Which fungicide is best for a particular tomato disease.

[Available from the Vegetable Crops Homepage, Click Here!](#)

● **The 1999 Pumpkin Review and Slide Show.**

Yield Data plus pictures of pumpkin cultivars from this year's trials. Also, see pumpkin varieties rated

for powdery mildew resistance. There are many new and interesting pumpkin varieties in all size categories.

[Visit: 'The Pumpkin Patch' for pictures and yield data.](#)

- The 1999 Green Pepper Evaluation and Slide Show.

[Yield Data Slide Show](#) From The Muck Crops Branch at Celeryville,

- From The Enterprise Center

- Comparison of Disease Control on Fresh Tomatoes using TOMCAST and SKYBIT to Time Fungicide Applications.
- Evaluation of WaterMelon Cultivars for Southern Ohio, 1999
- 1999 Ornamental Corn Evaluation
- Evaluation of Eastern Style Muskmelons for Southern Ohio, 1999

[Link To Research Summaries From The Enterprise Center at Piketon.](#)



[Return to Vegetable Crops Homepage | Ohio State](#)

[University Extension](#)

We appreciate very much the financial support for this series of vegetable reports which we have received from the board of growers responsible for the Ohio Vegetable and Small Fruit research and Development Program. This is an example of use of Funds from the "Assessment Program".

Where trade names are used, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by Ohio State University Extension is implied. Although every attempt is made to produce information that is complete, timely and accurate, the pesticide user bears the responsibility of consulting the pesticide label and adhering to those directions.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Keith L. Smith, Director, Ohio State University Extension.

All educational programs and activities conducted by Ohio State University Extension are available to all potential clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, creed, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, sex, age, handicap or Vietnam-era veteran status.