

Insect News  
C. Welty

European corn borer:

borer moth emergence began on 16 May in Fremont as detected by our blacklight trap; 32 moths were caught last week and 55 moths so far this week. At Columbus, our blacklight trap has caught very few corn borer moths, possibly due to interference by huge lights on the new intramural athletic fields across the road from our university farm; there were single-moth catches on 8 May, 9 May, 23 May, and 24 May. We can assume that egg-laying has begun and small borer larvae will soon be active. The earliest planted sweet corn is most vulnerable to infestation by European corn borer. Much natural mortality occurs when the borers are in their early instars feeding in the whorls. Plantings should be scouted in the emerging-tassel stage to assess the need for insecticide to control corn borer.

Cutworms:

Economic levels of black cutworm injury on field corn have been reported from central and western Ohio by Hal Willson and from Indiana by Purdue entomologists. Most cutworm larvae detected were in the 4th instar stage (about 3/4" long) and cutting young plants at the sub-surface level. On sweet corn, cutworm damage can be monitored by walking along several samples of 100 consecutive plants and counting the number that are cut. Control is suggested if the infestation is detected soon enough that significant damage can be prevented; this is when at least 3% of plants are cut when plants are in the 6-leaf stage or younger and if cutworms are not more than 1 inch in length.

Insecticide label news:

In March, DuPont announced that the Asana label has been expanded to include mustard greens. Note that it had been previously registered for use on collards, and it is still not registered on kale or turnip greens.

Crop Reports

Ron Becker, William. Evans

North Central:

Monday (5/24) was the first day not suitable for planting in this area in more than two weeks. Rains totaled from 0.6 to just over an inch this weekend.

Cutworms (trapped), flea beetles (radishes), root maggots (radishes), and leafhoppers (weeds, lettuce) are active on the Muck Crops Branch. traps are showing some European corn borers. IPM workers in southwest Michigan have

found significant Stewart's wilt in flea beetles they have tested. Sweet corn growers in northwest Ohio should be controlling the beetles to reduce Stewart's wilt incidence later on. Rhizoctonia has been seen on radishes.

The spring radish cultivar trial is being harvested. The lettuce trial has been planted.

Area growers continue planting all muck crops, plus sweet corn, peppers, squash, and tomatoes. Brassica greens and radishes are being harvested.

Northwest Ohio growers subject to the very heavy rains last week should consider this in their nitrogen scheduling. Significant leaching may necessitate an earlier nitrogen sidedressing or a foliar nitrogen spray to make up for leaching and help plants recover from flooding. Potassium sidedressing may benefit crops on the very sandy soils if heavy rains continue.

From Wayne County, May 20

In sweet corn, flea beetles have been sprayed for the past two weeks, with counts as high as 22% infestation. Stewart's wilt was found on one plant in a field that had high counts last week. This week we are also finding black cutworm, with most fields showing about 1% infestation.

Vine Crops are being hit hard by striped cucumber beetles. We are also finding a few spotted cucumber beetles. Aphids and slugs are also starting to move in.

Cole Crops are showing flea beetle infestations with 5-7 beetles per plant. We are also finding imported cabbage worm eggs and larvae, with one field having an average of .5 larvae per plant. Again, aphids are also showing up. Several plants were also found to have cabbage maggot.

Colorado potato beetle is showing up as light infestations in potatoes and eggplant.

TOMCAST Report

J. Jasinski

DSV Hotline -1-800-228-2905

TOMCAST is a tomato disease forecasting network which many growers find aids in their timing of fungicide applications. As of May 27 the total TOMCAST DSV, are given for each station below:

The current stations and DSV counts as of May 18, 1999:

If you have further questions, please contact: J. Jasinski

at 937-454-5002 or

jasinski.4@osu.edu

The 7-10 Day Outlook\*

The 7-10 Day Outlook\*

Temperature:

From 28 May to 02 Jun, the mean surface temperature will be 60-70 degrees F for all of OH.

From 02 Jun to 07 Jun, the mean surface temperature will be 70-80 degrees F for all of OH.

#### Precipitation:

From 28 May to 02 Jun, expect less than 0.1 inches in the northeast, expect 0.1 - 0.5 inches in a wide band from northcentral to southcentral and southeast OH, expect around 0.5 inches in extreme southwest and northwest OH.

From 02 Jun to 07 Jun, expect 1.0 - 1.5 inches for most of OH except in the southwestern counties where rain totals maybe greater.

#### What's New At The VegNet Web Site

##### Research Reports

1998 se Sweet Corn Variety Trial

1998 Fresh Market Cabbage Cultivar Evaluation

1998 Fresh Market Vegetable Reports from the Enterprise Center at Piketon.

1998 Colored Pepper Cultivar Trial

1998 Fresh Market Tomato Cultivar Evaluation

Evaluation of Eastern Style Muskmelons for Southern Ohio, 1998

Mechanical Harvesting Regimes for Processing Bell Pepper Production in Ohio

From The Vegetable Crops Planner: Links now provided to the National Weather Service Offices in Cleveland and Wilmington, OH. Provides Agricultural Observations, soil temperatures, climate summaries, growing degree days and much more.

1999 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide - Online. Visit: "The Library

>> 1998 Pumpkin Yield Data is Here!...Plus the First Set of Pumpkin Pictures

See how your favorite varieties performed.

Check out new varieties.

View Powdery Mildew Tolerance ratings

plus the effects of spray programs on pumpkin production. More pumpkin pictures coming.

#### 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.