

Sweet Corn Rust  
Sally Miller

Several growers observed common rust on sweet corn last week, so now is the time to begin scouting fields for rust. University of Illinois fungicide recommendations for rust control

<http://www.aces.uiuc.edu/~ipm/fruits/corn/mgtrec.html#/rust>  
are summarized below.

Fungicide applications:

Quadris: Apply 6.2 - 9.2 fl. oz/A; repeat at 7-14 day intervals.

Quadris cannot be applied more than two times before alternating with a fungicide with a different mode of action, and no more than six applications of Quadris or other strobilurin fungicides can be made in one season. 7 day preharvest interval.

OR

Tilt: Apply 2-4 fl. oz./A; repeat on 7-14 day intervals. Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz/A per season. 14 day preharvest interval.

OR

Dithane, Manzate, Penncozeb, or Manex II: Apply 1.5 lb/A for dry formulations, or 2.5 pt/A for flowable formulations. Repeat on 7 day intervals. Do not feed treated forage to livestock. 7 day preharvest interval.

OR

Bravo or Terranil: Apply 3/4 - 2 pt/A for flowable formulations and 5/8 to 1.5 lb/A for dry formulations. Repeat at 4 - 7 day intervals. Do not feed treated forage to livestock or apply fungicide to sweet corn to be processed. 14 days preharvest interval.

According to Dr. Jerald Pataky, University of Illinois pathologist and sweet corn specialist: Fungicide applications should begin whenever rust is seen on lower leaves (6 pustules per leaf threshold -- but that really means ANY rust) if wet conditions are expected (rain or dew); plants are still in the whorl stage; and the hybrid has a moderate to susceptible reaction to rust. Hybrids with moderately resistant reactions can tolerate a slightly higher threshold (about 1 to 5% severity).

[Editors Note: Summarized tables of Dr. Pataky's sweet corn reactions to common rust are available from the VegNet home page. (Prepared by R.M. Riedel and staff)]

Fungicide applications usually are not of much value after "row tassel" (tassels apparent as you look down the rows of plants), because: rust has a 7-day latent period, most infection occurs in whorls where moisture collects, and sweet corn is only 4 weeks away from harvest anyway.

Powdery Mildew on Squash  
Richard Riedel & R. Precheur

Late last week good powdery mildew development on summer squash was observed in northern OH. First symptoms appear as pale yellow spots on stems, petioles and leaves. Infection occurs on upper or lower surface of leaves. As the spots enlarge, they become covered with white spores and have a powdery appearance. Infected leaves turn yellow and eventually brown. As we approach the end of July and with the arrival of moist, humid weather, we can expect powdery mildew development also in pumpkins. Fungicides labeled for powdery mildew control in squash and pumpkins include: Benlate, Topsin M, Quadris and Flint. See page 216 of the 2001 OH Vegetable Production Guide for rates, timing and restrictions.

#### MOTH TRAP REPORTS (~7/10 to 7/17)

C. Welty

corn earworm, pheromone trap

Highland County (Hillsboro): 2 (up from 0 last week)

Miami County (Troy): 0 (same as last week)

Franklin County (Columbus): 0 (same as last week)

Wayne County (Wooster): 0 (same as last week)

Medina County: 0 (same as last week)

Summit County: 0 (same as last week)

Huron County (Celeryville): 0 (same as last week)

Sandusky County (Fremont-South): 3 (up from 2 last week)

Sandusky County (Fremont-West): 0 (same as last week)

Wood County (Hoytville): 0 (same as last week)

European corn borer, pheromone trap

Highland County (Hillsboro): 3 (down from 5 last week)

Miami County (Troy): 2 (same as last week)

Franklin County (Columbus): 7 (up from 0 last week)

Wayne County (Wooster): 0 (down from 2 last week)

Medina County: 0 (down from 2 last week)

Summit County: 0

Huron County (Celeryville): 0 (same as last week)

Sandusky County (Fremont-South): 2 (up from 0 last week)

Sandusky County (Fremont-West): 2 (down from 4 last week)

Wood County (Hoytville): 0 (down from 7 last week)

European corn borer, blacklight trap

Franklin County (Columbus): 3 (up from 1 last week)

Sandusky County (Fremont-South): 1 (down from 2 last week)

fall armyworm, pheromone trap

Franklin County (Columbus): 2 (down from 4 last week)  
Wood County (Hoytville): 0 (same as last week)  
squash vine borer, pheromone trap

Highland County (Hillsboro): 21  
Clark County (S. Charleston; mean of 2 traps): 0.0 (down from 0.5 last week)  
Franklin County (Columbus; mean of 3 traps): 2.3 (down from 5.7 last week)  
variegated cutworm, pheromone trap

Franklin County (Columbus): 282 (up from 207 last week)  
Huron County (Celeryville): 68 (down from 170 last week)  
Wood County (Hoytville): 102 (up from 84 last week)  
black cutworm, pheromone trap

Huron County (Celeryville): 9 (down from 19 last week)  
Wood County (Hoytville): 19 (up from 17 last week)  
true armyworm, pheromone trap

Wood County (Hoytville): 68 (down from 111 last week)  
Note: full season trap records are posted at: <http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~ipm/traps/traps.htm> A link is provided from the VegNet homepage, just click on the Vegetable IPM button.

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

In "Problem of the Week", see....

Early Powdery Mildew symptoms on summer squash leaves.

Sunscald on slicing cucumbers.

Bacterial Wilt on summer squash from early symptoms until death.

Just click on the "Problem of the Week" button in the left hand menu.

Online Edition of the 2001 Ohio Vegetable Production Guide - Now Available

Sweet Corn Disease Resistance Ratings

The following are summarized lists of Dr. Pataky's work at the Univ. of IL on disease reactions of sweet corn. In these summaries, all experimental and processing varieties have been removed and only named varieties which were rated for common rust or MDM are included. The first list are those named varieties rated for common rust. The second list are only those named varieties rated for Maize Dwarf Mosaic virus (MDM). For a complete report, E-mail: Bob Precheur:

[precheur.1@osu.edu](mailto:precheur.1@osu.edu)

Common Rust of Sweet Corn

MDM of Sweet Corn

Do You Know Us?

Find out what we've been up to. The OSU Vegetable Team Report is available in PDF file format for downloading from the VegNet homepage.

Sources of Pheromone Traps Used in Vegetable Pest Management.

Do you need to find traps, lures or suppliers, click on the Vegetable IPM button on the left side of the homepage, then click on the 'Sources' document in the Vegetable IPM section.

#### IR-4 News

Also in the Vegetable IPM section, you can link to the IR-4 website. Read the results of the 2000 food use workshop, monthly and quarterly newsletters. Find out the latest on pesticide registrations for minor crops. Learn about biopesticides plus much more. Click on the Vegetable IPM button on the VegNet homepage and then click on the IR4 link in the Vegetable IPM section.

[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.

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