

VegNet Vol. 9, No. 13, June 11, 2002

Muck Crops Field Day Postponed

Adjust your calendars, the Muck Crops Field Day scheduled for Thursday, June 27 has been rescheduled for Thursday, July 25, at the Muck Crops branch in Celeryville, OH.

For starting times, details and directions, contact:

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Insect Pest Observations

C. Welty

The first squash vine borer moths were caught in the past week in Columbus. Zucchini and other squash will be at risk of infestation by this pest during the next few weeks.

Armyworm (true armyworm, not fall armyworm) has been reported from some sweet corn fields in northern Ohio. This pest feeds in corn, wheat, and other grasses. Sweet corn should be scouted for this pest during the seedling and early-whorl stages, and insecticide treatment is suggested if more than 35% of the stand is infested.

Striped cucumber beetle has been reported as lighter than usual at some locations in both southern and northern Ohio. In early pumpkin plots at Columbus, we have seen heavy pressure from this pest during the past month. Live beetles are still present but their numbers seem to be dropping compared to 2 weeks ago. There are also some spotted cucumber beetles and adult squash bugs found on pumpkin seedlings. Admire insecticide applied at planting on 23 May (2.75 fl oz per 1000 feet of row) has been providing a minimum of 3 weeks of control after plants emerged. Colorado potato beetle is active as expected. Large larvae were found heavily infesting some tomato plants in Meigs County last week. Adults and eggs were found in potatoes this week in Sandusky County.

In cabbage and related crops, flea beetles are abundant in central and northern Ohio. Larvae of diamondback moth were found in broccoli this week in Sandusky County.

European corn borer on vegetables with emphasis on sweet corn

European corn borer adults began emerging later than usual this year but first emergence was followed rapidly by peak emergence. There seems to be little difference in emergence time between northern and southern Ohio.

First catch of borer moths in blacklight traps was on 25 May in Wood County, 29 May in Sandusky County, and 31 May in Franklin County. Peak catch of moths was the exact same date, 11 June, at all 3 sites: Wood County, Sandusky County, and Franklin County. Moths are still being caught this week but their numbers are dropping.

Pheromone traps have been showing similar trends in catch of adult European corn borers. Trap cooperators reported the number of moths caught in the past week were:

0 in Meigs County,
57 in Montgomery County,
2 in Miami County,
85 in Franklin County,
7 in Wayne County,
33 in Sandusky County, and
15 in Wood County.

In areas where moths are being caught, we can assume that European corn borer eggs are still being laid in sweet corn, with preference for the earliest plantings. This pest prefers corn but in areas where no sweet corn or field corn was planted early due to excessive rain, the European corn borer could infest less preferred hosts such as tomato stems, cabbage petioles, potato stems, and bean pods.

In Meigs County, no moths were caught in the past week so the flight seems to be over in far southern Ohio. During our field tour in Meigs County last week, we found evidence of borer larvae feeding on leaves of tasselling corn.

There are two management rules for corn borer on sweet corn. One rule is used for corn that has not yet started silking during the time that moths are flying; this is normally used for early (but not extra-early) sweet corn that begins silking from mid- to late June. The other rule is used for corn that is silking during the time that moths are flying; this is normally used for late season sweet corn that begins silking in late July or later, or extra early corn planted under plastic that begins silking in early June.

For early sweet corn that is not yet silking when European corn borer moths are active, which is most of our current sweet corn in Ohio, it is best to ignore feeding by larvae deep in the whorls, but scout each planting as the tassels begin pushing up out of the whorl. Insecticide treatment is recommended at this stage if 10% or more of plants are infested with larvae of European corn borer or fall armyworm. The idea here is to kill the borer larvae before the first silks appear so that larvae do not drop down from the tassels to the ears.

For extra-early sweet corn that is silking when European corn borer moths are active, which was happening in some Meigs County fields 2 weeks ago, insecticide treatment is needed every 5-7 days during silking. The 5-day schedule is needed during peak egg hatch (during peak moth catch and for about 1 week after peak moth catch), while the 7-day schedule is needed during the period before and after peak activity.

Crop Reports
Hal Kneen

SOUTHEAST

Diseases are popping up in the tomato fields. Early Blight has been spotted in the earliest tomato plantings that have been under many stresses while growing (cold, hail, extreme wetness). Later plantings seem to be more disease free. Fungicides have been applied to all plantings. Botrytis- grey mold have been identified in the field especially after suckering and trellising. Ideal weather conditions combined with stem injury seems to aggravate the problem. Black nightshade weeds are growing rapidly in tomato fields not sprayed Dual Magnum , many growers are reconsidering their current herbicide programs for the 2003 year. Waterweed (Galinsoga) is doubling in size overnight so Sencor spray is being applied help keep it under control, remember it is more effective on smaller weed plants than on overgrown weeds. Johnson grass seedlings are quickly growing. Our Ohio field crop guide shows that Select does a better job on controlling rhizome and seedling Johnson grass than Round-up so several growers are using Select this year. Once again the need for late summer and early fall sprays on the Johnson grass are needed to reduce additional seed formation and to kill the roots of this perennial grass. The last of the late tomatoes for harvest in late September and October are being planted. The tomato crop is setting fruit and earlier sets are sizing up especially Mountain Spring and Sensation varieties. Third trellising is occurring in many fields.

Sweet corn tassles are being seen throughout the growing region so fresh Ohio corn won't be far behind. Local moth populations were non existent for European corn Borer and corn earworm in the helio traps. Is this the lull before the storm? Pumpkins are planted. Muskmelons and watermelon vines are beginning to run.

The 7 Day Outlook*
By Robert Precheur

Warm and dry for the next few days.

Finally some warm and dry weather to move crops along. A front approaches the area at the beginning of next week and will increase rain chances. Summer starts Friday morning and days begin to get shorter.

AKRON-CANTON

DAY DATE | FRI 21| SAT 22| SUN 23| MON 24| TUE 25| WED 26|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 61 85| 63 85| 63 85| 65 85| 66 84| 63 85|

WIND | 5 7| 5 6| 5 7| 5 7| 5 7| 6 8|

PREC.

PROB. 24| 25 | 23 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 38 |

CLEVELAND

DAY DATE | FRI 21| SAT 22| SUN 23| MON 24| TUE 25| WED 26|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 63 82| 63 83| 64 85| 65 85| 65 84| 65 84|

WIND | 4 6| 4 6| 4 7| 4 7| 5 8| 6 8|

PREC.

PROB. 24| 27 | 24 | 29 | 32 | 36 | 38 |

COLUMBUS

DAY DATE | FRI 21| SAT 22| SUN 23| MON 24| TUE 25| WED 26|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 62 85| 64 87| 65 85| 65 86| 65 85| 66 87|

WIND | 2 5| 2 5| 3 5| 2 5| 3 6| 3 6|

PREC.

PROB. 24| 25 | 25 | 29 | 35 | 38 | 38 |

CINCINNATI

DAY DATE | FRI 21| SAT 22| SUN 23| MON 24| TUE 25| WED 26|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 66 85| 67 88| 69 88| 68 87| 69 87| 67 86|

WIND | 5 8| 5 8| 5 8| 5 8| 5 7| 6 9|

PREC.

PROB. 24| 22 | 31 | 30 | 36 | 37 | 38 |

DAYTON

DAY DATE | FRI 21| SAT 22| SUN 23| MON 24| TUE 25| WED 26|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 62 85| 65 88| 66 87| 67 86| 69 88| 67 87|

WIND | 3 6| 3 6| 4 6| 4 6| 4 6| 5 7|

PREC.

PROB. 24| 24 | 28 | 29 | 34 | 37 | 37 |

TOLEDO

DAY DATE | FRI 21| SAT 22| SUN 23| MON 24| TUE 25| WED 26|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 61 83| 62 84| 63 85| 64 85| 65 85| 63 85|

WIND | 3 6| 3 5| 3 7| 4 7| 6 8| 7 9|

PREC.

PROB. 24| 31 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 36 | 36 |

YOUNGSTOWN

DAY DATE | FRI 21| SAT 22| SUN 23| MON 24| TUE 25| WED 26|

TEMP

MIN/MAX | 58 85| 59 85| 60 85| 61 85| 62 84| 62 83|

WIND | 5 6| 4 5| 5 6| 5 6| 5 6| 5 7|

PREC.

PROB. 24| 25 | 22 | 28 | 33 | 37 | 38 |

* LEGEND:

TEMP MIN/MAX - forecasted minimum and maximum temperature for time periods midnight to noon and noon to midnight.

WIND - MEAN WIND SPEED (KTS) FOR TIME PERIODS midnight to noon and noon to midnight.

PREC. PROB. 24 - probability of precipitation for the 24 hour period.

What's New At The VegNet Web Site

Slide Presentations

Pepper Variety Slides 2001 | HTML Slide Show

Pumpkin Variety Slides 2001 | HTML Slide Show

Go to the VegNet homepage.

VegNet Vegetable Schools

A series of slide presentations are now available in order to update you on the latest pumpkin and sweet corn research. We begin with 6 pumpkin topics in Pumpkins 101 and have 10 slide presentations available in Sweet Corn 101. In sweet corn. Powerpoint presentations and html online slide shows are available now. Go to the VegNet homepage.

Pumpkins 101

The use of trap crops and Admire for cucumber beetle control and New varieties for 2001. In coming weeks, we will have presentations on cover crops for disease control and pumpkin fungicide use. Check back often.

Perimeter Trap Cropping. Online html slide show | Perimeter Trap Cropping. PPT, 7 Mbytes

See also the Research Results section on the home page for text version of the report.

Pumpkin Variety Slides 2001 | HTML Slide Show

Sweet Corn 101

Presently only Powerpoint presentations available. Coming Soon: Online HTML slide shows. Check back often Nine topics including:

Aspects of Variety Selection based on Disease Control [ppt 40 KB]
Internet Link To "Reactions of Sweet Corn Hybrids to Prevalent Diseases" Dr. Jerald Pataky www.sweetcorn.uiuc.edu
Producing Early Sweet Corn [ppt 3.5 Mbytes]
Managing Weeds in Sweet Corn [ppt, 9 Mbytes]
Sweet Corn Herbicides & Variety Sensitivity. [ppt 2Mbytes]
Sweet Corn Development and Critical Periods for Irrigation Management [ppt 1.6 Mbytes]
Flea Beetle Management in Sweet Corn [ppt 510 KB]
How To Keep Worms Out of Sweet Corn Ears [ppt 8.3 Mbytes]
Role of Bt Transgenic Hybrids in Sweet Corn Pest Management. [ppt 21.2 Mbytes]
Bt Sweet Corn Efficacy in OH, 1999-2000 [ppt, 208 KB]

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

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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