

Crops Bulletin
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Eyespot of corn. Eyespot of corn is more prevalent this year. The recent cool weather is ideal for eyespot development. Many popular corn hybrids are fairly susceptible to eyespot. There are no specific thresholds for eyespot for corn. However, one guideline is to treat with a fungicide if there are eyespot lesions at the ear leaf or above.

Gray leaf spot (GLS). Corn fields in southern Iowa have had some high levels of GLS this year. Gray leaf spot can be found in northern Iowa at low levels. The recent cool weather *does not* favor GLS – warm humid weather is more conducive to GLS development. However, check corn fields for GLS lesions. However, continue to check fields for GLS. Fields with susceptible hybrids and corn on corn rotation with high amounts of crop residue may justify treatment. Consider treatment if there are GLS lesions on the third leaf below the ear and there is a susceptible hybrid.

Corn leaf diseases. Information on eyespot and gray leaf spot can be found on the [ISU Crop News website](#).

Soybean aphid. Aphid numbers appear to be on the increase. The delayed soybean development will mean soybeans will be susceptible to aphid damage later in the season. This may mean waiting until aphid numbers increase. Most insecticides will provide about 7-10 days of chemical residual and it will take aphids another 7-10 days to recover after the treatment. Aphids can cause yield damage to soybeans until late August. Therefore, time insecticide applications for the most benefit – which might mean early August this year.

Corn rootworm. Most of the damage from corn rootworm is likely completed by this time. Now is an excellent time to check for corn rootworm damage. Dig and wash a few plants to check for rootworm damage. Expect to see rootworm beetles emerging soon.