

**Crop Progress and Notes**

Outside of soybean aphids and rarely seen foliar diseases showing up, it's been a quiet couple of weeks. Corn is largely in the milk and dough stages with some fields already in the dent stage. Soybeans are in pod and seed set stages. In other words, corn and soybean grain fill is well underway. Soybean aphids are on the tail end. Most fields have been sprayed for the first time and some are potential candidates for a second application. For the most part, corn and soybean foliar diseases are not a levels to be concerned with at this time. Although, there are some oddities out there such as Goss' Wilt, Southern Rust, Cercospora and Frogeye. I should mention that Sudden Death Syndrome is starting to show symptoms and there have been reports of Southern Corn Rust in SW Iowa.

**Soybean Aphids—To Spray or Not**

Now that most of the soybean acres have been sprayed for soybean aphids it appears that populations are beginning to fall. This comes at a time when late planted and early sprayed fields may be on the verge of needing sprayed. In light of that, I would like to make an additional comment to help make that decision slightly easier. If soybeans have reached the R5.5 growth stage control of soybean aphids is not recommended. The R5.5 growth stage is the point at which biomass production is maximum and where seed size exceeds 1/8" at the two uppermost nodes. It now seems some fields will be racing to see which will win.

**Corn Diseases**

Goss's wilt is prevalent in Western Iowa and Southern corn rust is being found in SW Iowa. Goss's wilt is caused by a bacteria that can be hosted on green foxtail, barnyard grass and shattercane in addition to corn. Symptoms of Goss's wilt include grey to reddish or yellow lesions that extend down the leaf veins. It is often misdiagnosed as Northern leaf blight or Stewart's disease. Nothing can be done as a control measure. For more information on Goss's wilt go to; [Goss's wilt prevalent in Western Iowa](#).

Southern corn rust can be explosive since it can go through the disease cycle in 3 to 6 days. It has been found in SW Iowa and could potentially make its way north. Alison Robertson noted at the field agronomist teleconference this morning that this is a case where Southern corn rust is positively identified it could very well be beneficial to apply a fungicide since it can reproduce so quickly. She also noted that there is no firm threshold as to which growth stage or how extensive the disease incidence would need to be before diminishing yield responses to fungicide applications. For help in diagnosing foliar corn diseases and more information on Southern corn rust go to; [Know your spots as foliar diseases show up in corn](#) or [Is that Common or Southern rust showing up in Iowa fields](#).

**Buying and Selling Manure Meeting**

During these volatile price times, we continue to have lots of requests for information on utilizing manure as a fertilizer source. So, to help fulfill this need for information, ISU Extension will be holding a program in Carroll to address concerns of both buyers and sellers of manure. Topics will include determining crop nutrients needs and manure nutrient availability, DNR manure plan requirements, compaction and calibration, and valuing the manure. The Carroll meeting will be Friday, August 22, 1:30 p.m. at the Carroll County Extension office. There is a registration fee of \$35 at the door. For details, contact Kris Kohl, ISU Extension ag engineer, at 712-732-5056 or [kkohl1@iastate.edu](mailto:kkohl1@iastate.edu).

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Serving; Calhoun,  
Carroll, Crawford,  
Greene, Ida,  
Monona and  
Sac counties.

**Web pages to View:**

- [Soybean Aphid Management Field Guide 2008](#)
- [Speed Scouting Soybean Aphids](#)
- [Soybean Aphid](#)
- [Field Extension Education Laboratory](#)
- [ICM News](#)
- [Sensitive Crops Directory](#)
- [Soybean Disease & Pest Management Field Guide](#)

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