

LOUISIANA CROPS NEWSLETTER

Cotton, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, and Wheat



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Frogeye Leaf Spot Prevalent Again in 2015

Trey Price, Assistant Professor, Macon Ridge Research Station

Over the past few weeks, there have been many calls concerning frogeye leaf spot (FLS), the most prevalent foliar disease in the state at the moment. It seems FLS is becoming an annual issue for Louisiana producers with this being the third year in a row that it has been a problem. If you have a susceptible variety, you should be actively scouting for this disease. Symptoms will appear in the upper half of the canopy as small chlorotic/necrotic spots with reddish margins (Photo 1). Black/gray fungal reproductive structures are often visible within the centers of lesions, particularly on the underside of the leaf. In cases of moderate severity, lesions may coalesce to form larger affected areas (Photo 2). In severe cases, frogeye leaf spot may cause significant defoliation resulting in yield loss and also affect petioles and pods.



Photo 1. Symptoms of frogeye leaf spot (FLS).



Issue

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Photo 2. FLS lesions coalescing. Approximately 18% disease severity (% of total area).

Most stakeholders are concerned about FLS when they see only a few spots. However, light infestations are not uncommon in resistant varieties, so it is important to know the level of resistance. By using ratings from LSU AgCenter official variety trials, you can determine what level of severity to expect with a given variety (www.lsuagcenter.com or www.louisianacrops.com). If you have trouble finding this information, contact your County Agent or nearest specialist for assistance.

Rather than applying automatic applications, a reactionary approach is effective at managing FLS. Scouting for FLS weekly is essential along with correct identification of the disease. After FLS has been identified, accurate estimations of disease severity are important to determine if a fungicide application is warranted. As a general guideline, soybeans may tolerate 20 and 30% leaf area loss at R5 and R6, respectively, without a significant yield loss. A rating scale (Photo 3) is included to aid in severity determinations. Prevailing environmental conditions also are factors to consider when making application decisions. FLS prefers warm, humid conditions. Even with the recent hot weather pattern, high humidity and long dew periods at night will allow FLS to continue to develop. Rainy conditions or overhead irrigation also may increase severity. If necessary, fungicides are available that are effective on FLS (Please see the fungicide efficacy table at the end of the article for more information on FLS and other diseases.) Fungicide applications will be more effective when applied by ground and a high water volume is used (15 GPA preferred). Remember that we have determined that resistance to Group 11 fungicides is prevalent in the FLS pathogen population; therefore, it is unlikely that satisfactory FLS control will be achieved with these products when applied alone.

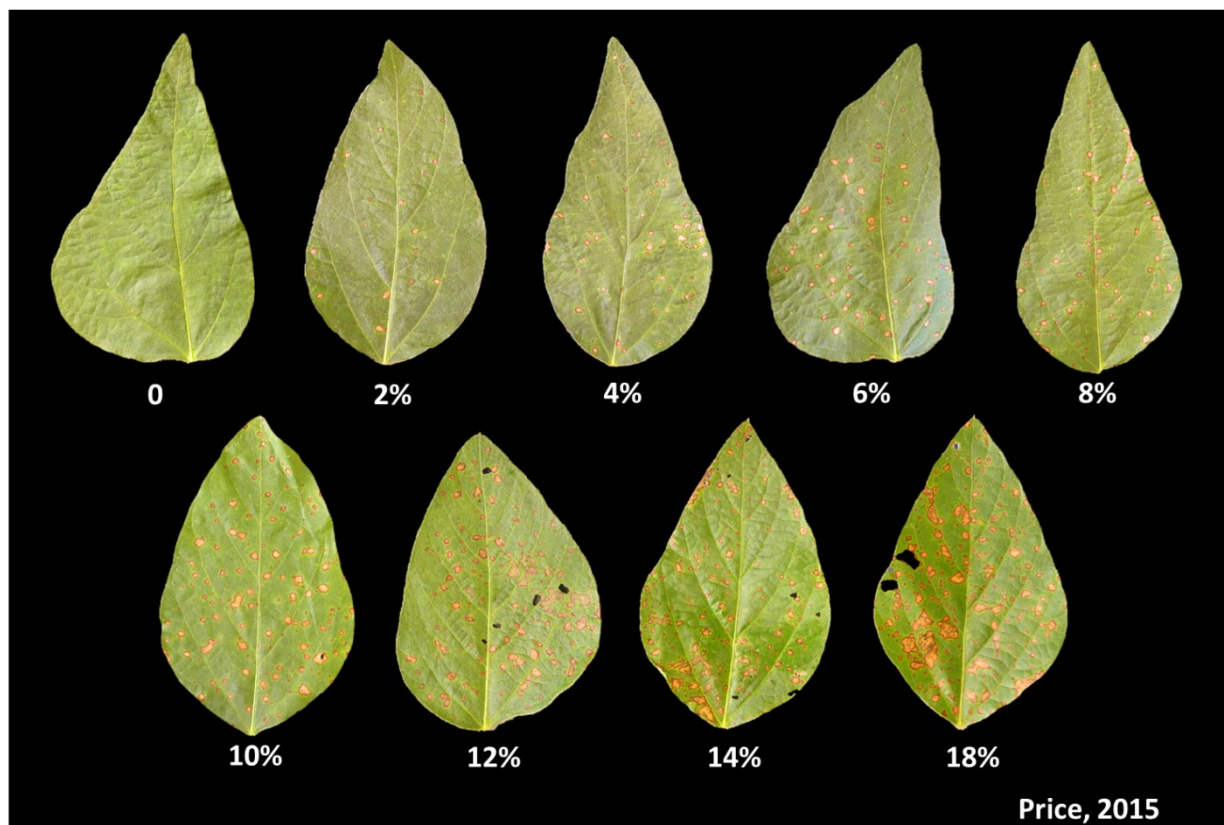


Photo 3. FLS Rating Scale (% of total leaf area affected). First version.

Management of Soybean Diseases

Foliar Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Foliar Soybean Diseases—July 2015

The North Central Regional Committee on Soybean Diseases and the Regional Committee for Soybean Rust Pathology (NCERA-212 and NCERA-208), which also includes members from the Mid-South, have developed the following information on foliar fungicide efficacy for control of major foliar soybean diseases in the United States. Ratings in this table have been modified by LSU AgCenter Pathologists to more accurately reflect observations in Louisiana. Efficacy ratings for each fungicide listed in the table were determined by field-testing the materials over multiple years and locations by the members of the committee. Efficacy ratings are based upon level of disease control achieved by product, and are not necessarily reflective of yield increases obtained from product application. Efficacy depends upon proper application timing, rate, and application method to achieve optimum effectiveness of the fungicide as determined by labeled instructions and overall level of disease in the field at the time of application. Differences in efficacy among fungicide products were determined by direct comparisons among products in field tests and are based on a single application of the labeled rate as listed in the table, unless otherwise noted. Table includes systemic fungicides available that have been tested over multiple years and locations. The table is not intended to be a list of all labeled products¹. Efficacy categories: NR=Not Recommended; P=Poor; F=Fair; G=Good; VG=Very Good; E=Excellent; NL = Not Labeled for use against this disease; U = Unknown efficacy or insufficient data to rank product efficacy.

Fungicide(s)				Aerial web blight ¹	Anthracnose	Brown spot	Cercospora leaf blight ²	Frogeye leaf spot ³	Phomopsis/ Diaporthe (Pod and stem blight)	Soybean rust	Harvest restriction ⁴
Class	Active Ingredient (%)	Product/Trade name	Rate/A (fl oz)								
QoI Strobilurins Group 11	Azoxystrobin 22.3%	Quadris 2.08 SC Generics ⁵	6.0 - 15.5	VG	VG	G	P	F	U	G-VG	14 days
	Fluoxastrobin 40.3%	AfterShock 480 SC Evito 480 SC	2.0 - 5.7	VG	G	G	P	F	U	U	R5 (beginning seed) 30 days
	Picoxystrobin	Approach 2.08 SC	6.0 - 12.0	VG	G	G	P	F	U	G	14 days
	Pyraclostrobin 23.6%	Headline 2.09 EC/SC	6.0 - 12.0	VG	VG	G	P	F	U	VG	21 days
DMI Triazoles Group 3	Cyproconazole 8.9%	Alto 100SL	2.75 - 5.5	U	U	VG	U	F	U	VG	30 days
	Flutriafol 11.8%	Topguard 1.04 SC	7.0 - 14.0	U	VG	VG	P-G ⁶	VG	U	VG-E	21 days
	Prothioconazole 41.8%	Tilt 3.6 EC Multiple Generics ⁵	2.0 - 4.0	P	VG	G	P	F	NL	VG	R5 (beginning seed)
	Prothioconazole 41.0%	Proline 480 SC	2.5 - 4.3	NL	NL	NL	NL	VG	NL	VG	21 days
	Tetraconazole 20.5%	Domark 230 ME	4.0 - 5.0	NL	VG	VG	P-G ⁶	VG	U	VG-E	R5 (beginning seed)
MBI Thiophanates Group 1	Thiophanate-methyl	Topoln-M Multiple Generics ⁵	10.0 - 20.0	U	U	U	P	G	U	NL	21 days

Fungicide(s)				Aerial web blight	Anthracnose	Brown spot	Cercospora leaf blight	Frogeye leaf spot	Phomopsis/ Diaporthe (Pod and Stem blight)	Soybean rust	Harvest restriction
Class	Active Ingredient (%)	Product/Trade name	Rate/A (fl oz)								
SDHI Group 7 Mixed mode of action	Boscalid 70%	Endura 0.7 DF	3.5 – 11.0	U	NL	VG	U	P	NL	NL	21 days
	Azoxystrobin 18.2% Difenoconazole 11.4%	Quadris Top 2.72 SC	8.0 – 14.0	U	U	U	U	VG	U	VG	14 days
	Azoxystrobin 7.0% Propiconazole 11.7%	Avaris 1.66 SC Quilt 1.66 SC HM-0812 1.66 SC	14.0 – 20.5	U	U	G	U	F	U	VG	21 days
	Azoxystrobin 13.5% Propiconazole 11.7%	Quilt Xcel 2.2 SE	10.5 – 21.0	E	VG	G	P	F	U	VG	R6
	Fluoxastrobin 18.0% Tebuconazole 25.0%	Evito T 3.99 F	4.0 – 6.0	U	F	VG	P	F	U	U	30 days
	Pyraclostrobin 28.58% Fluxapyroxad 14.33%	Prlaxor 4.17 SC	4.0 – 8.0	E	VG	E	P-G ⁵	F	U	VG	21 days
	Trifloxystrobin 11.4% Propiconazole 11.4%	Stratego 250 EC	10.0	G-VG	VG	G	P	F	U	VG	21 days
	Trifloxystrobin 32.3% Prothioconazole 10.8%	Stratego YLD 4.18 SC	4.0 – 4.65	VG	VG	VG	P	F	U	VG	21 days
	Picoxystrobin 17.9% Cyproconazole 7.2%	Approach Prima 2.34 SC	5.0 – 6.8	U	U	U	P	F-G	U	U	30 days

¹In areas where strobilurin resistance has been found, efficacy of products containing strobilurins may be reduced.

²Fungicides with a solo or mixed Qol or MBC mode of action may not be effective in areas where Qol or MBC resistance exists in the fungal population that causes Cercospora leaf blight.

³Fungicides with a solo or mixed Qol mode of action may not be effective in areas where Qol-resistance exists in the fungal population that causes frogeye leaf spot.

⁴Harvest restrictions are listed for soybean harvested for grain.

⁵Efficacy of this product has been inconsistent across locations and years.

⁶Generics containing the same active ingredient may be available.

Many products have specific use restrictions about the amount of active ingredient that can be applied within a period of time or the amount of sequential applications that can occur. Please read and follow all specific use restrictions prior to fungicide use. This information is provided only as a guide. It is the responsibility of the pesticide applicator by law to read and follow all current label directions. Reference to products in this publication is not intended to be an endorsement to the exclusion of others that may be similar. Persons using such products assume responsibility for their use in accordance with current directions of the manufacturer. Members or participants in the NCERA-212 or NCERA-208 group assume no liability resulting from the use of these products.

Entomology Update

Sebe Brown and David Kerns: LSU AgCenter Entomologists

Cotton:

With the recent hot, dry weather settling over Louisiana, many of the state's non-irrigated cotton is well over due for rain. With this, insect control becomes increasingly more important to help preserve existing fruit and limit insect injury. Tarnished plant bug numbers are continuing to increase as cotton begins to reach mid to peak bloom. Applications of broad spectrum insecticides such as acephate and pyrethroids should be avoided to help prevent infestations of spider mites. No instances of abamectin failures have occurred in Louisiana this season, however; rates below 8 oz/acre may not give satisfactory control and sequential applications should be avoided.

Cotton bollworm trap catches and reports of worm injury in the field have increased in the past weeks.

During most years, the need to overspray *Bt* cotton for bollworm does not result in significantly higher yields. However, in years where worm pressure is consistently high the need to overspray is justified especially in Widestrike cotton.

Soybeans

Insect issues in soybeans still appear to be relatively minor across the Northern portion of Louisiana. Scattered numbers of redbanded banded stink bugs as well as soybean loopers and corn earworms are beginning to develop in earlier planted fields. Many of these populations are below threshold and applications of pyrethroids for insects such as hoppers should be made judiciously to avoid elimination of natural enemies. The threshold for redbanded stink bugs is 4 per 25 sweeps while the threshold for loopers is 150 worms in 100 sweeps and corn earworms is 38 worms in 100 sweeps.

Grain Sorghum

Sugarcane aphid populations have been detected in fields around much of Louisiana. Treatments with currently labelled products are giving satisfactory control and many early planted fields required only one aphid application. Late planted grain sorghum will need to be routinely scouted for infestations of sugarcane aphids. Later planted sorghum, as with most crops, is often plagued with greater insect pressure that persists the entire season. The preliminary Louisiana threshold for sugarcane aphids is 50 aphids per leaf colonizing 20% of plants in a field. Drought stressed sorghum may be more susceptible to aphid injury and applications to control aphids should not be delayed.

Furthermore, sorghum web worm, corn strain fall armyworm and corn earworm numbers are increasing in sorghum as well. The use of a pyrethroid is strongly discouraged and often ineffective for controlling any insect in the headworm complex. Prevathon, Belt or Intrepid edge are viable options that control sorghum head worms and will not flare aphids.

Upcoming Calendar of Events



Oct. 8, Landscape Horticulture Field Day at the Hammond Research Station, Hammond.

Oct. 15, Beef Cattle and Forage Field Day at the Dean Lee Research and Extension Center, Alexandria.

Oct. 22-Nov. 8, AgMagic, an agricultural awareness exhibit for youth at the State Fair, Shreveport.

For additional calendar information on LSU AgCenter Parish and Statewide events, visit our website at www.lsuagcenter.com/calendar

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