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IL Extension

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**Date**

July 31, 2024

**County**

Grundy

**Region/State**

Region 3

**Field Photo Upload 1**



**Field Photo Upload 2**



### Field Photo Upload 3



### Field Photo Upload Caption 1

Northern Corn Leaf Blight

### Field Photo Upload Caption 2

Corn aphids

### Field Photo Upload Caption 3

R4 Full pod Sb

### Which of the following best describes current conditions in this county?

Near Normal

### Quick synopsis of conditions that will appear in the main feed

As July ends warmer temperatures and humidity returned to NE Illinois. While some appreciate seeing a sunrise mist with morning coffee, I think of extended leaf wetness on crops and that it often favors fungal leaf diseases. Despite these occurrences, I continue to see very limited leaf disease symptoms in corn or soy. From a maturity standpoint in fields visited, corn is transitioning from R3 (milk) to R4 (dough) stage. The starch within the kernel is converting from a liquid to a pasty consistency. R4 is often the shortest reproductive stage dependent on environmental conditions. Soy has reached R4 or the full pod stage. At this stage a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch (2 cm) pod can be found on one of the 4 uppermost nodes on the main stem. R4 through R6 (full seed) is a critical time for the soybean plants exposed to environmental stresses. Issues at

this time can cause more significant yield decreases than other growth stages.

Recently Dr. Doris Lagos (USDA-ARS) at the University of Illinois reported finding corn aphids in the suction trap network <https://suctiontrapnetwork.org/data/> and in fields. Several have corroborated finding corn aphids and suggested treating specifically for the pest. In my scouting visits I am finding corn aphid populations where I often find them, on plants at or near field edges, and at very low densities (random mostly singular plants).