Goss's wilt found in Illinois

DEKALB, Ill. – As if the lat and lack of rainfall didn't pose enough of a problem for Illinois corn growers, now a disease new to the state has been found in



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Seeds

idge

some Henry County corn fields.

Nebraska bacterial wilt and leaf freckles, commonly known as Goss's wilt, was discovered just weeks age in a number of Henry County corn fields. This is the first time the disease has been detected in Illinois.

Goss's wilt was first identified in Nebraska in 1969 and spread slowly into parts of Colorado, Kansas, South Dakota and Iowa.

In fact, an Iowa State University release claims that the disease has been detected in several locations in eastern Iowa this summer.

According to David Smith,

corn research pathologist for DeKalb AgResearch, Inc., the spread of Goss's wilt is sporadic in nature, although the bacterium causing Goss's wilt in known to overwinter in corn residue.

Smith, who has traveled to Henry County to diagnose and confirm the existence of Goss's wilt in Illinois, says there is a sharp hybrid-tohybrid difference in field reaction the disease.

"There are various levels of hybrid resistance and susceptibility to Goss's wilt," Smith points out. He adds that DeKalb began conducting resistance work to the disease in 1971 in Nebaraka and Colorado, and

that most of the hybrids marketed by DeKalb in the area carry good levels of resistance.

Smith says that Goss's wilt can actually cause damage at any phase of plant growth.

"Generally, warm tem-peratures and some type of mechanical injury to the plant, such as hail or wind storms, aid in the infection of plants," the pathologist notes.

The most characteristic symptom is dark green or black spots along the edges of leaf lesions. Yellow to gray streaks appear parallel to leaf veins, and these grow together and die, causing scorched areas. Close inLancaster Farming, Saturday, September 20, 1980-C39

spection may show a slimy film on the leaves.

Once the bacterium is present in an area, Goss's wilt may or may not occur in following years, "but the potential definitely exists," Smith says.

According to the corn disease specialist, the disease can strike young plants if appripriate conditions exist, and a corn crop can be drastically affected.

"Henry County farmers escaped that level of infection this year," Smith says, "but in the fields I observed, it did appear as if there will be some level of economic damage."

The pathologist suggests that as a strong precautionary move, farmers in affected areas ask

dealers to their seed recommend resistant hybrids, and that they utilitze care not to spread the disease by cutting infected specimens and removing them from the field without following proper procedure.



Upper Susquehanna

(Continued from Page C38)

Amos J Zoo	k				
Nellie	10 2	297	16,605	46	756
Jane	9-3	273	20,264	37	758
Boots	2-8	305	18.656	36	673
Esta	2-8	305	18,462	40	731
Hemlock Meadow Farm					
 Princess 	5-6	305	23.058	38	874
Betty	47	305	18,674	36	679
Mark M Wet	hr	1			
2	5-4	305	20,692	36	742
Wood Ann Fa	arms				
Kelly	3 10	305	23,564	37	874
Mervin B Ni					••••
19	5-3	305	18.991	35	657
84	4-6	305	17 918	38	684
94	3-3	289	18.258	43	788
Melvin K Stoltzfus					
Girl	81	305	18, 9 35	36	678
Bonny	7.2	305	22,832	37	834
Segis	8-3	305	17,399	42	734
Bess	77	305	22,759	35	800
Mina	40	305	25.474	32	825
Aaron R Zimmerman					
Miriam	5-9	305	16.835	47	796
Irene	4-0	305	17,931	40	710
Ben Martin			27,201		/10
37	7-9	305	17,232	38	663
8	7.9	305	19.013	34	654
ĩ	3-4	305	19,776	34	665
Joe E Miller	- •		20,770	• •	000
6	7-0	305	18,797	37	694
19	8-4	305	19,724	36	705
62	5-4	305	19,498	34	663
Ben S Yoder		000	10,400	0 1	000
Maple	7-6	303	21.414	34	723
Elaine	3-0	299	17,955	36	652
Wilmer E Zo			17,000		001
Saily	4-6	305	21,572	36	772
US Pentent					
46	2-10	305	14,663	45	653
Paul R Smith		000	14,000	+0	000
11	8-5	305	20,077	39	784
22	6-5	195	16,625	41	682
24	4-3	305	18,196	36	662
Daniel Z Sto		000	10,100		002
Queen	6-5	305	21,964	36	784
Leroy C Gotshall, Jr					
Janet	3-10	305	19,194	35	680
301101	0.0	000	**1***		

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