Mild winter means more Stewart's wilt

unusually mild winter in some regions may promote a greater incidence of Stewart's wilt in 1981 corn fields, especially in areas hit by the disease in 1980, says Michael Turner, Funk Seeds International manager of entomology and plant pathology.

"If the corn disease shows up early and at a high enough rate, it can cause significant damage," he says. "One clue to the possible severity of an outbreak is the

BLOOMINGTON, Ill. - An preceeding winter's weather." Primary transmitters of Stewart's wilt are black, pinheadsized corn flea beetles, which carry the bacteria within their bodies during winter. When they come out of hibernation in spring the insects begin feeding on corn plants as well as other corn relatives, opening wounds through which the disease passes.

Turner says a cold winter, or one with a lot of alternate freezing and thawing, results in higher insect

kill, thus reducing the damage potential for the following season.

"On the other hand, a mild winter, like the one experienced this year is much of the country, would result in a higher overwintering flea beetle population," he adds.

Chemical control of the insect is not a sure-fire method of combating the disease, Turner says, because flea beetles travel and can spread into the field from nearby weeds and other infested fields.

"Cultural practices which might help reduce infection include rotating corn with another crop, such as soybeans, and plowing down disease-infested debris, Turner suggests.

"The best control of Stewart's wilt comes from using tolerant hybrids, however," he says. "that's been the recommended control method for the last 30 vears.'

Also called bacterial wilt, Stewart's wilt is a vascular disease

which plugs up water-carrying channels of the corn plant. The whole plant may wilt and die, even with plenty of water in the soil.

Characteristic symptoms appear as long, pale green streaks with irregular margins. They develop along the leaf veins throughout the growing season. If infection is severe, streaks join together and entire leaves dry up and die. Light, poorly filled ears may result, lowering yield.



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