Crop Weather
Rainfall, temperatures, degree-days and other current and historical weather data for a spot about two miles west of Lamberton, MN can be found at the University of Minnesota Southwest Research and Outreach Center (SWROC) website: http://swroc.cfans.umn.edu/WeatherInformation/index.htm.

Many corn and soybean fields are mature to the point where your intervention in insect, mite, disease and weed control will not be productive.

Those of you still dragging waterhemp, and other weeds, out of the field are probably leaving a trail of viable seed behind you now.

Pod feeding/clipping by grasshoppers is still possible in droughty areas and those fields where grasshoppers have not been collateral damage from aphid and mite spraying. I am not expecting a lot of issues.

At this point, moisture stress and high nighttime temperatures will affect corn and soybean yield by reducing seed size rather than reducing seed numbers. This holds true for most insect and disease stress also.

Soybean aphids
This fall, the first few winged soybean aphid females were seen on 2013 SWROC buckthorn on September 4th. It is too early to know if a complete movement to buckthorn will occur now or more slowly over the next few weeks. The co
Most, if not all, properly scouted fields should be safe from soybean aphid induced yield reductions now.

**Twospotted spider mites**
These are still a problem in some drier areas. Symptoms (yellowing and bronzing of foliage) on the edges of fields indicate they should be scouted. Symptomatic areas increasing in size are one indication of an active infestation.

Don’t just assume that a pesticide application worked, check for live mites that escaped treatment or recently hatched from eggs. Mite control is unlikely to pay in any fields beginning to show signs of maturing normally. A reasonable and conservative cutoff (from a yield maintenance standpoint) is the R6.5 (yellow pod) stage.

**SCN**
This is your last chance to scout soybeans for SCN symptoms and effectively identify nematodes on the roots. SCN females are increasingly hard to find on soybean roots once leaf senescence begins. At this point, I’d wait till after harvest to take soil samples for SCN populations.

See IPM stuff 2013-13 for pictures and possible causes of late season yellow soybeans. There is a good chance they are related to SCN infestations.

Happy trails,

Bruce Potter
IPM Specialist SW MN
University of Minnesota Southwest Research and Outreach Center
23669 130th Street
Lamberton, MN 56152
Phone: 507.752.5066 Cell: 507.276.1184 Fax: 507.752.5097
E-mail: bpotter@umn.edu
swroc.cfans.umn.edu/ResearchandOutreach/PestManagement/index.htm

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