



# Upcoming Crop Diseases & Control Methods

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Tina Sullivan, PhD

Assistant Professor & Area Agronomist

# Cover Topics

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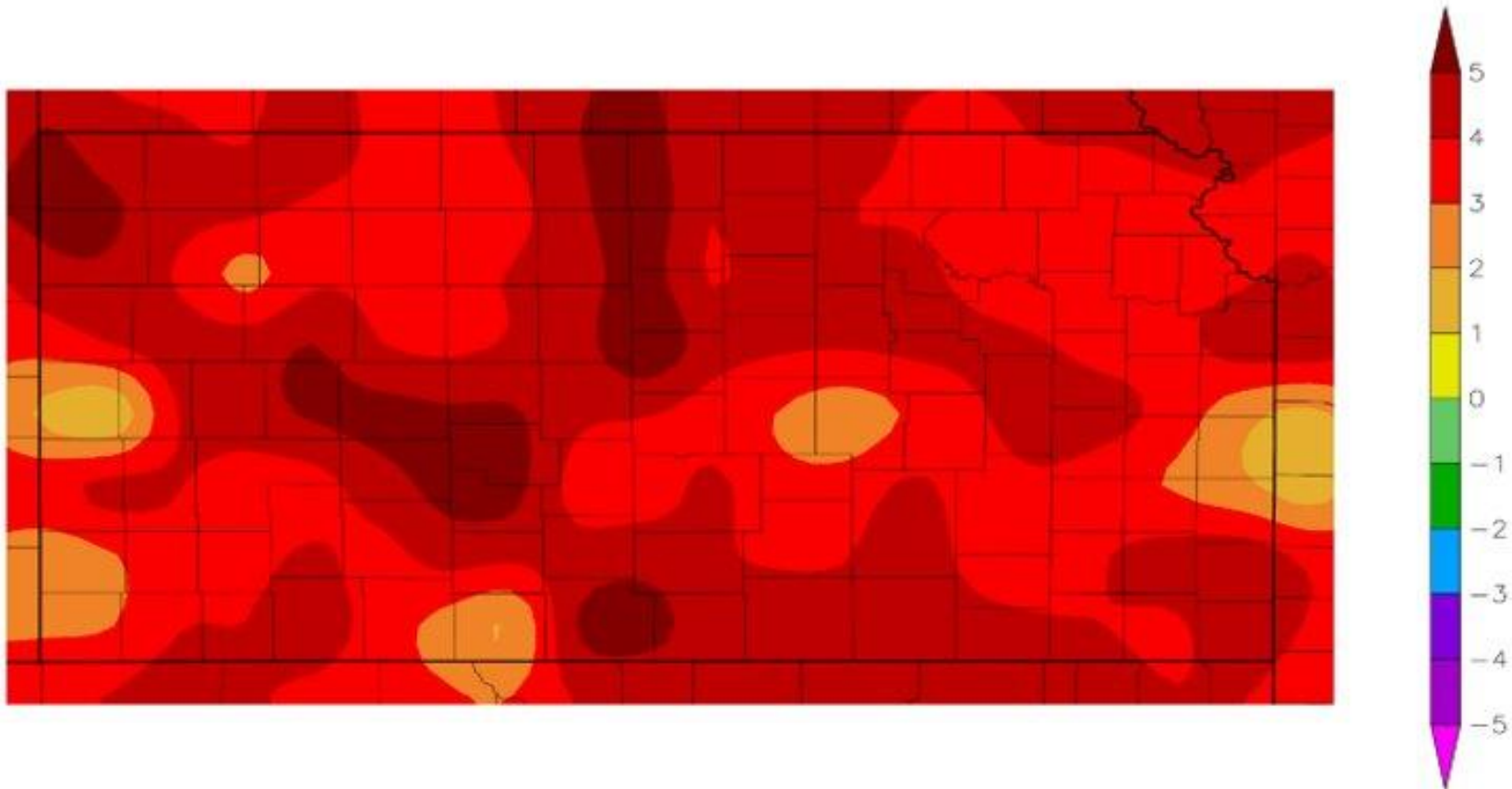
- Wheat Problems
  - Wheat Streak Mosaic
- Corn Problems
  - Tar Spot
  - Corn Leaf Hopper & Corn Leaf Stunt Complex



# Departure from Normal Temperatures

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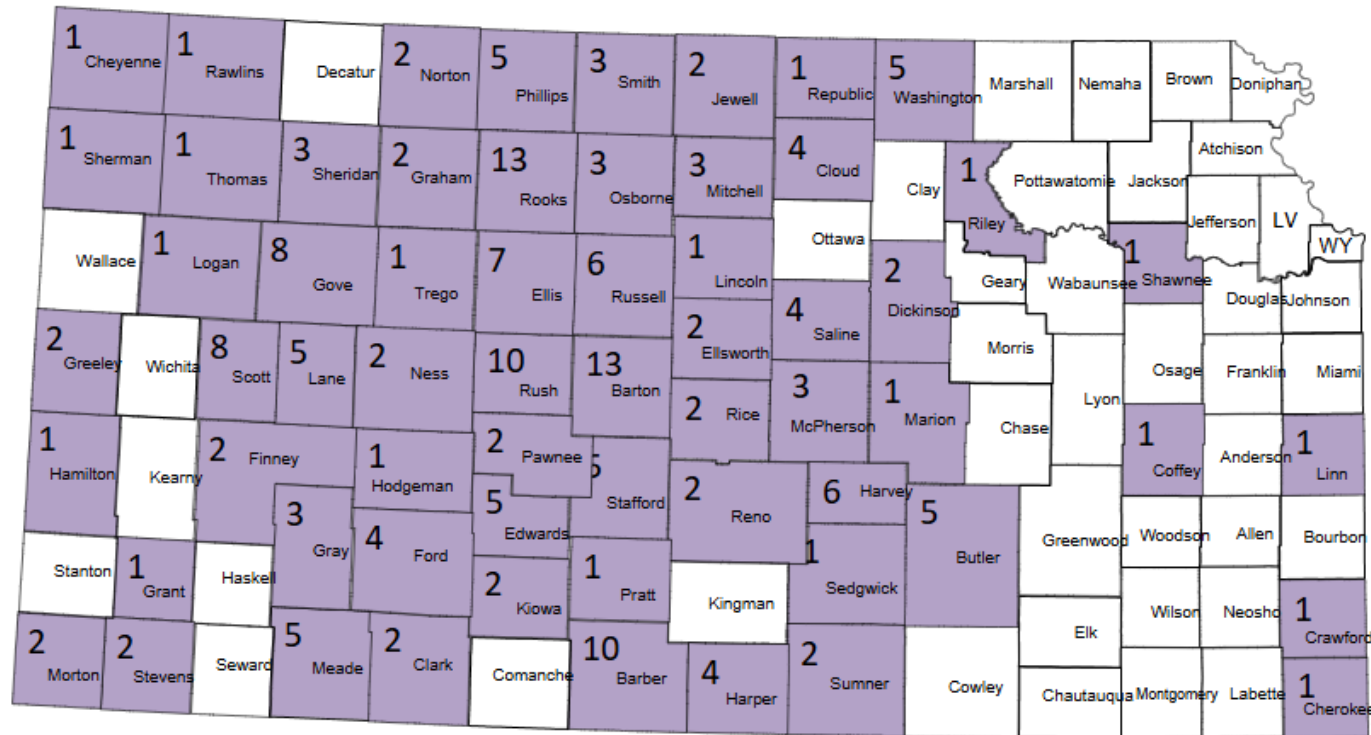
Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
9/1/2024 – 11/30/2024



# Last Season...

## Diagnostic Lab Samples: Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus

202 positives in 62 counties in 24/25 growing season\*



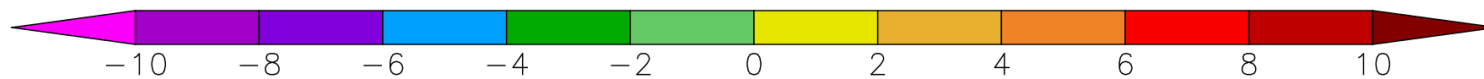
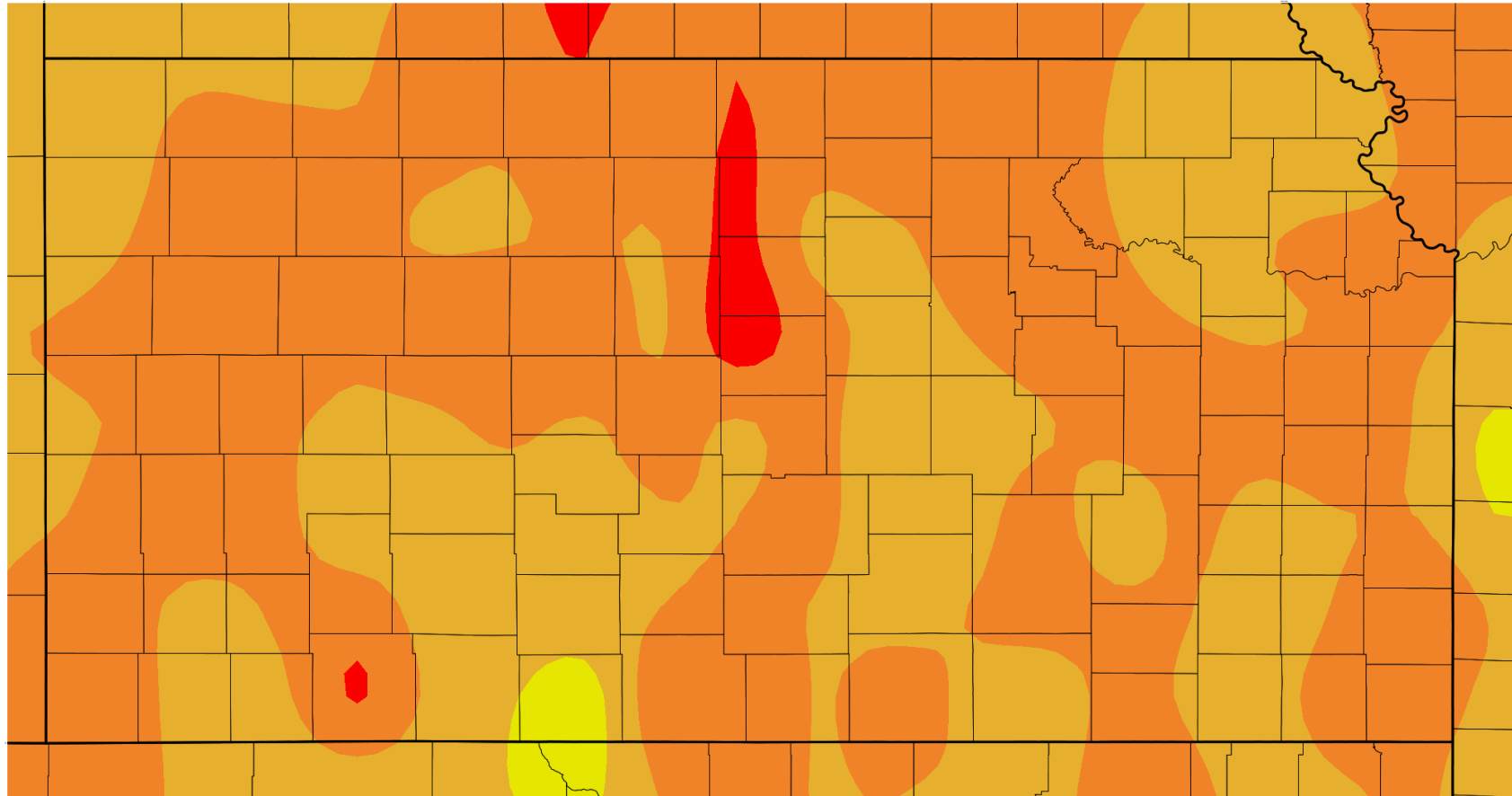
Detected

\*data shown is from the K-State Plant Disease Diagnostic Lab and only represents samples submitted to the lab that tested positive

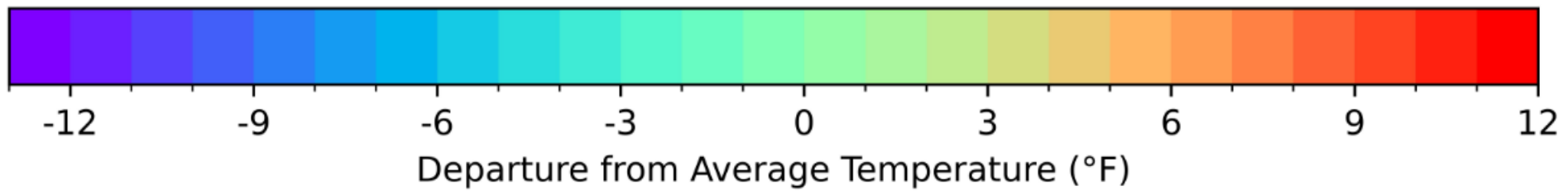
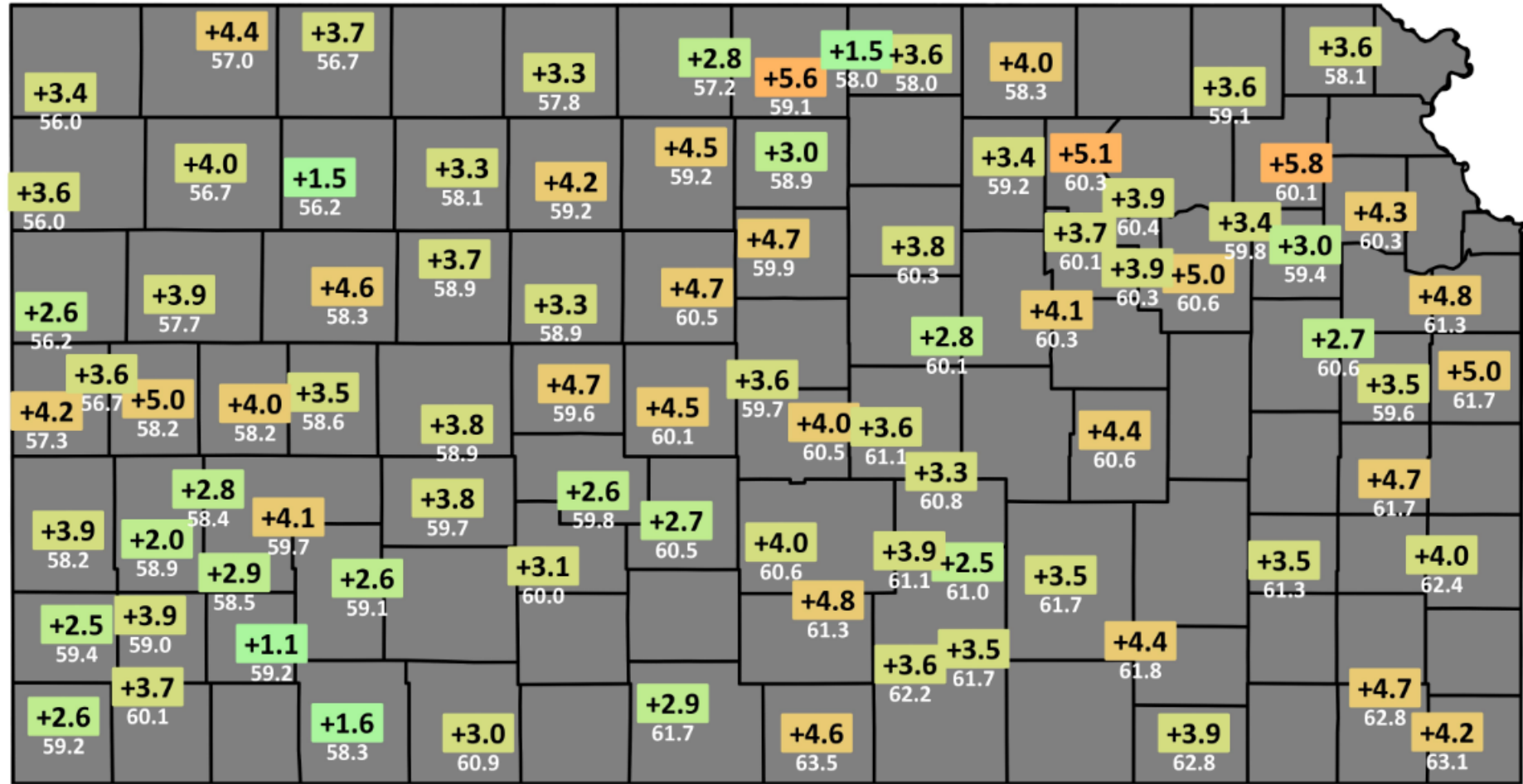
Map Credit: Chandler Day

# Departure from Normal Temperature (F)

9/2/2025 – 11/30/2025



# Departure from Average Temperature (°F): 09/01/2025 - 11/29/2025



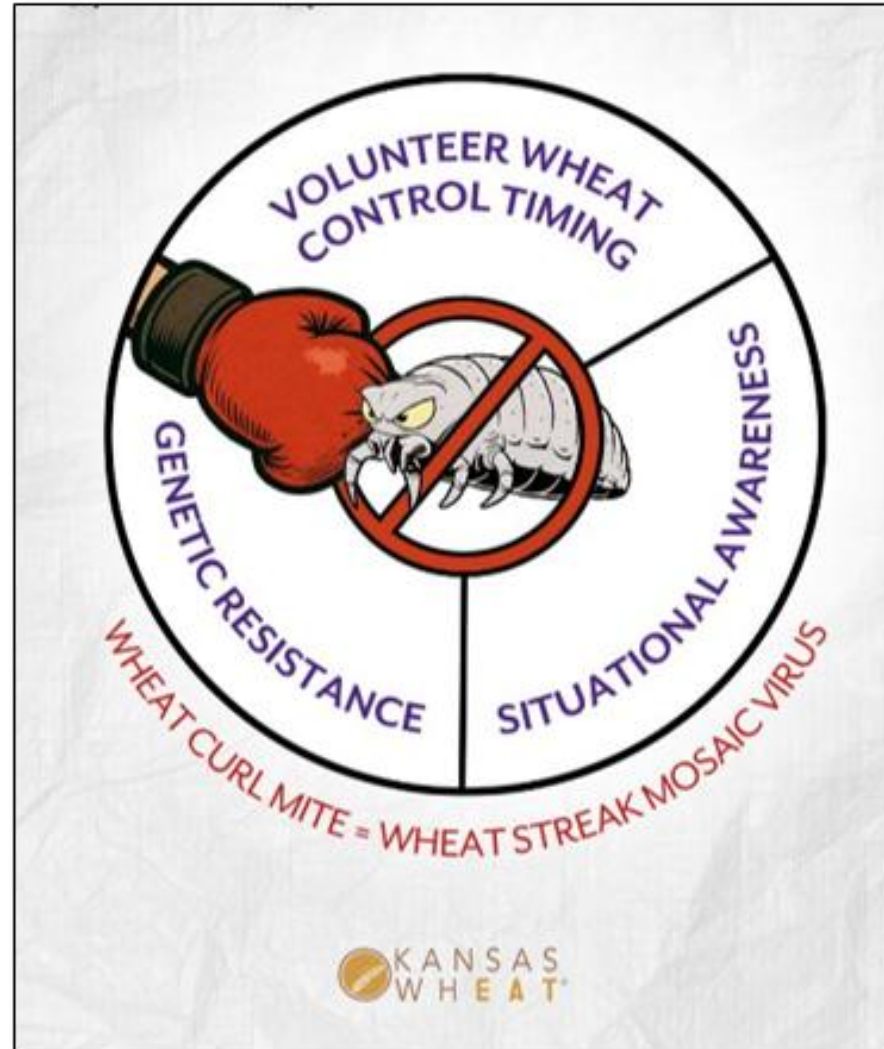
# Color Banding...

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# Wheat Streak Complex.... Fight the Mite!

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# What Wheat Streak Complex Looks Like

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# The Wheat Streak Complex

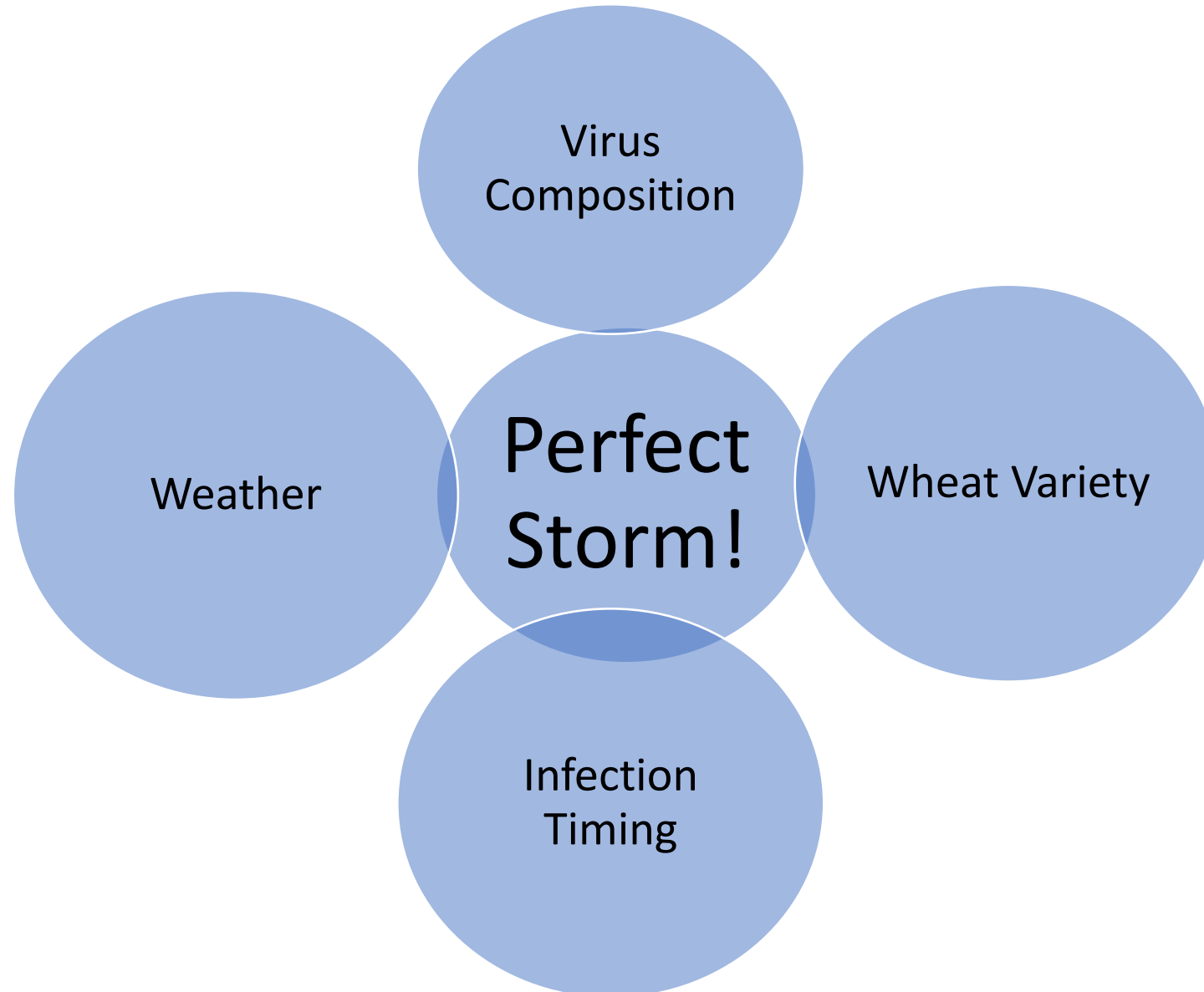
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- Wheat streak mosaic virus (WSMV)
- Triticum mosaic virus (TriMV)
- High Plains wheat mosaic virus (HPWMoV)



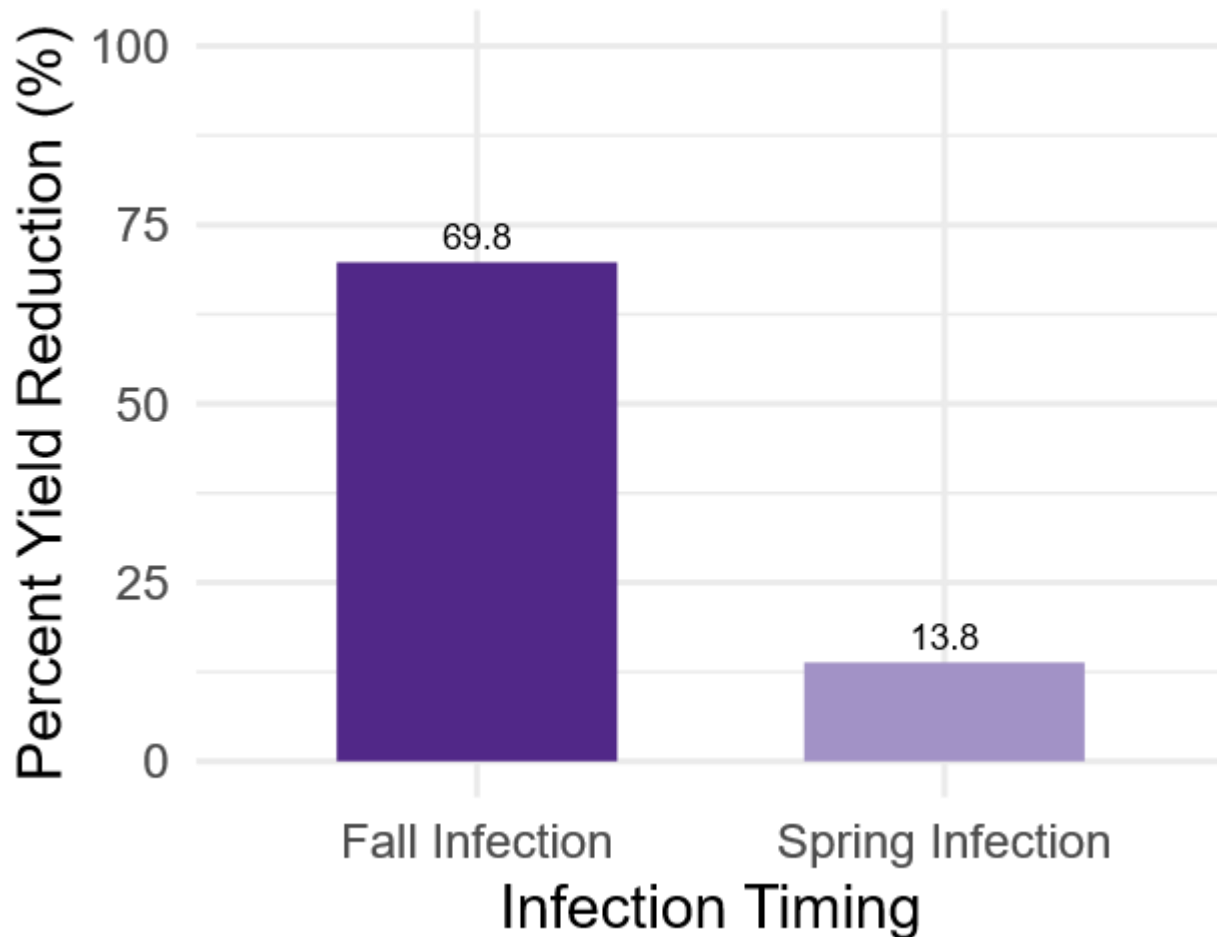
# Factors Determining Severity

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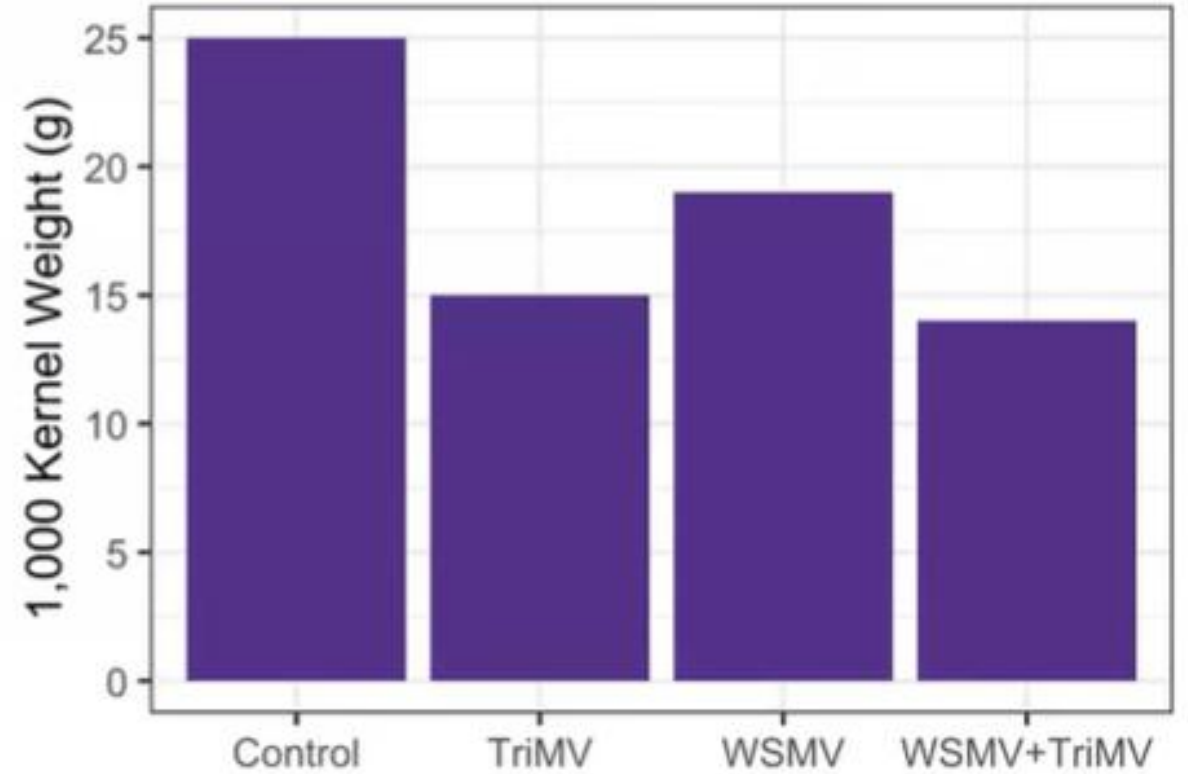
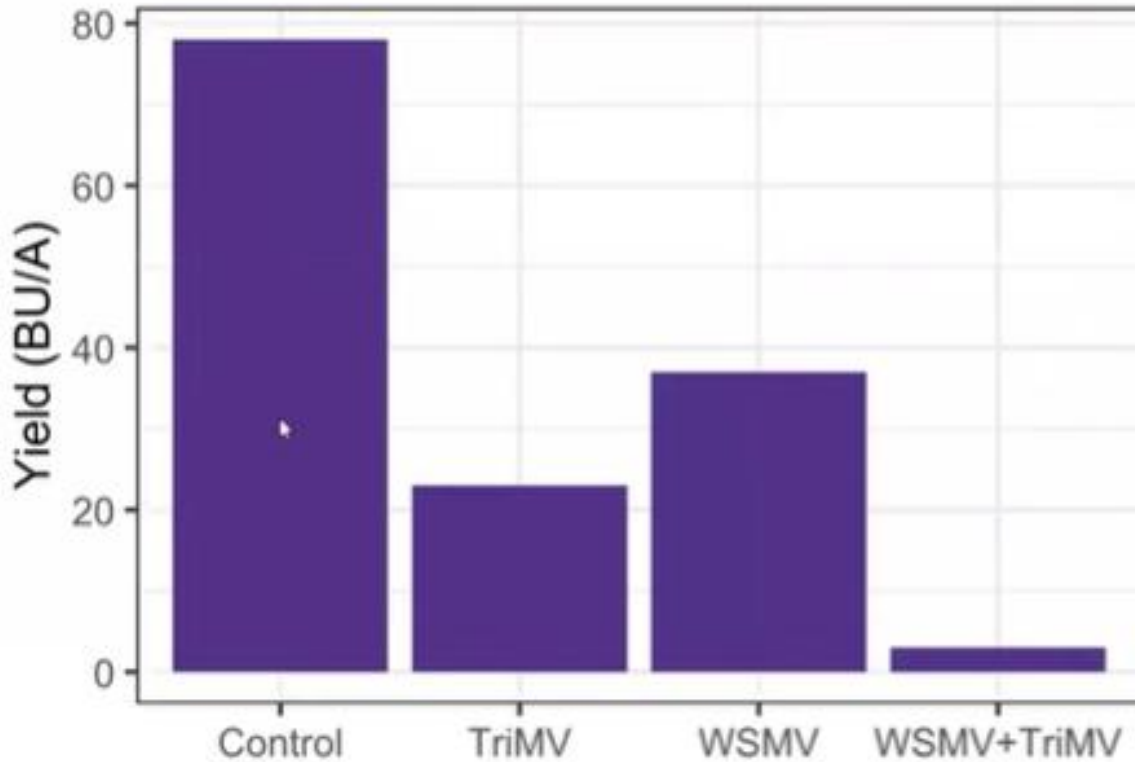
# Fall infections typically do not show symptoms until the spring

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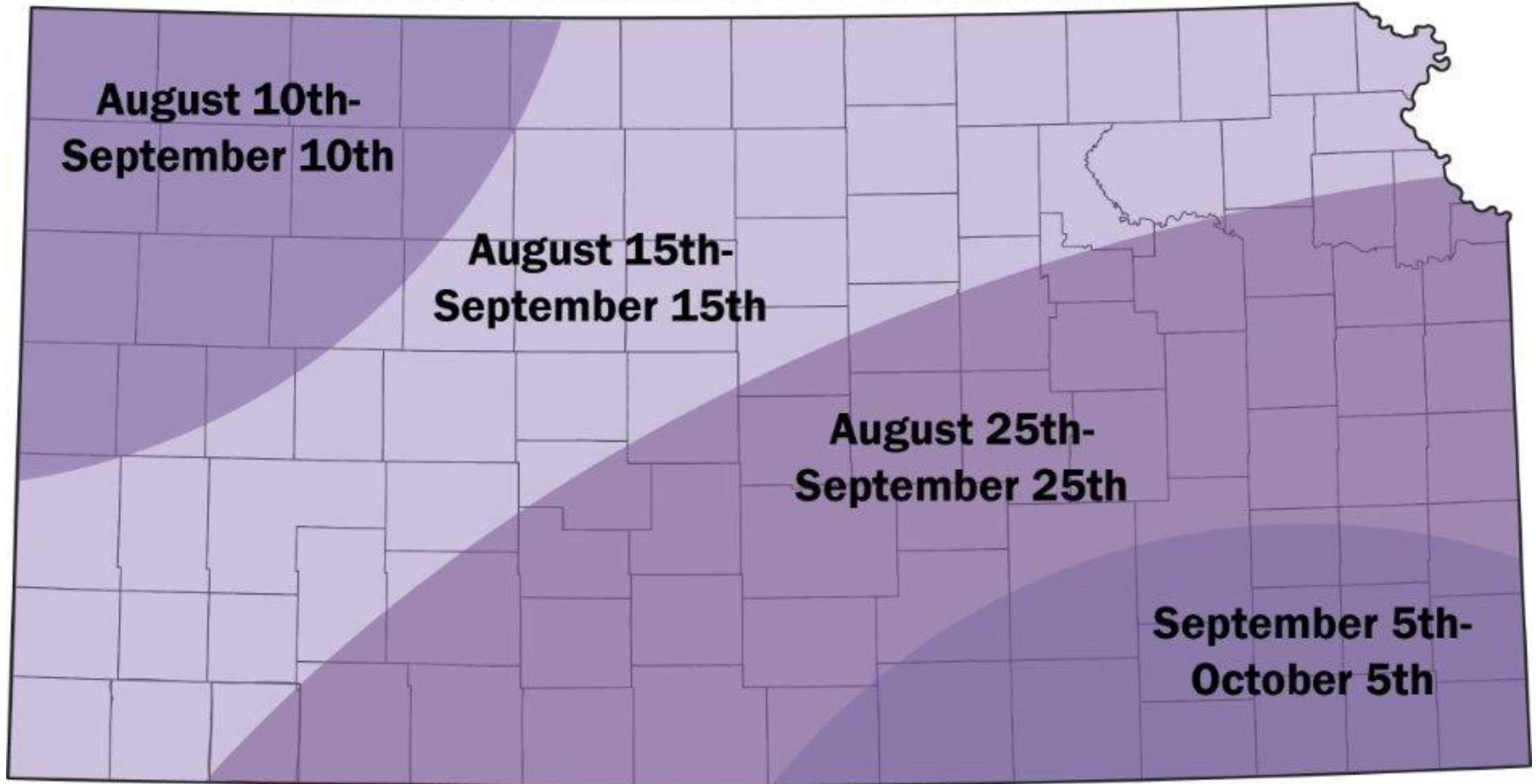


# More Disease = More Loss

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# Kansas Wheat-Free Windows



# Varieties with Resistance

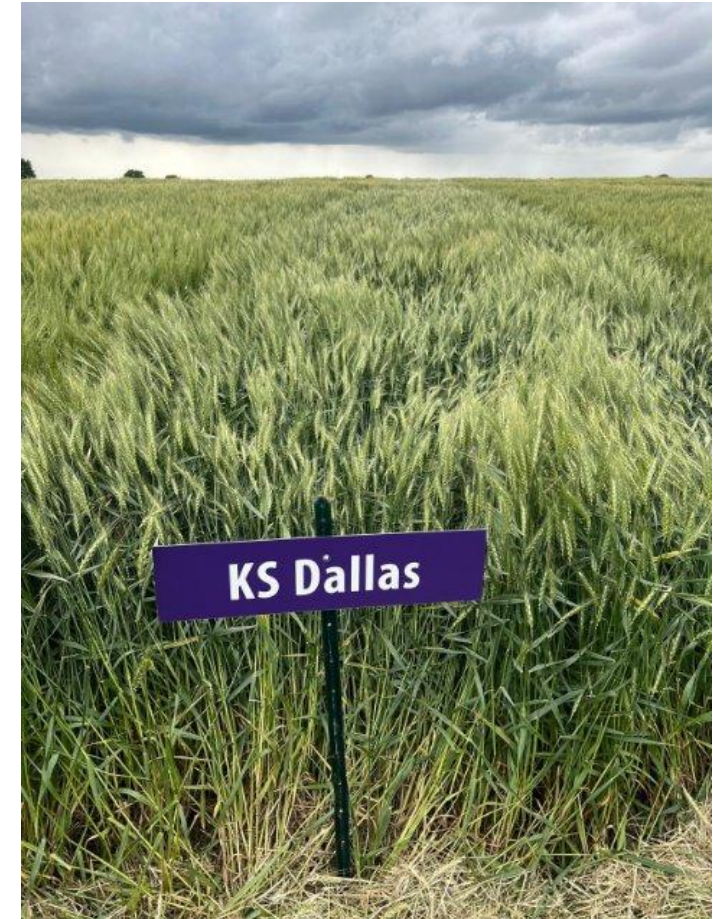
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## **WSM2**

- ***Hard red winter wheat:***
  - KS Territory KS Mako
  - KS Bill Snyder KS Dallas
  - KS Hamilton Guardian
  - Oakley CL
- ***Hard white winter wheat:***
  - KS Big Bow Joe

## **Curl Mite Resistance**

- Guardian Canvas
- Kivari AX KS Western Star
- Crescent AX Incline AX
- TAM 115 TAM 204
- TAM 112 T158
- Byrd Avery
- Whistler Fortify SF
- Langin



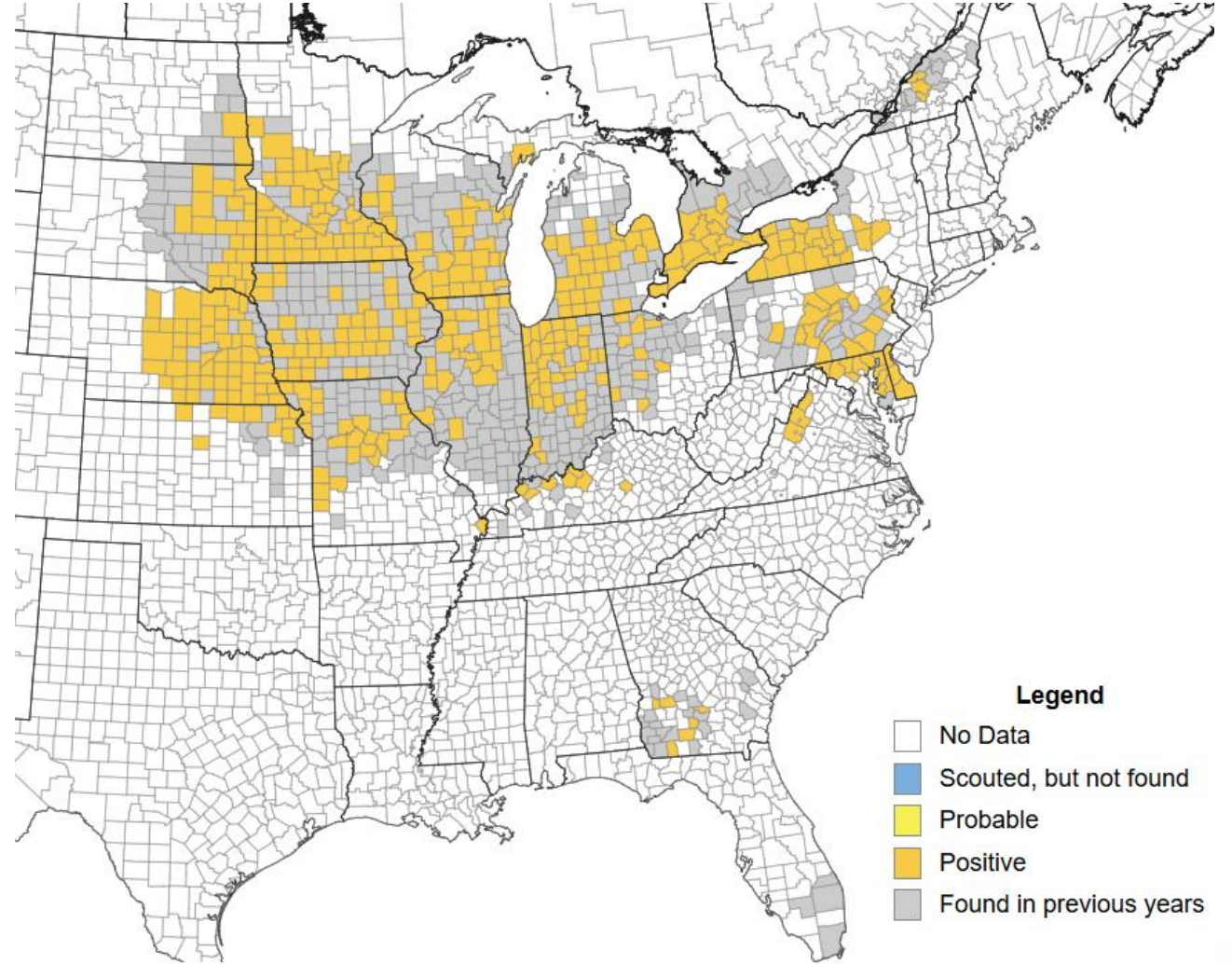
# Warmer Fall... Leaf Rust?

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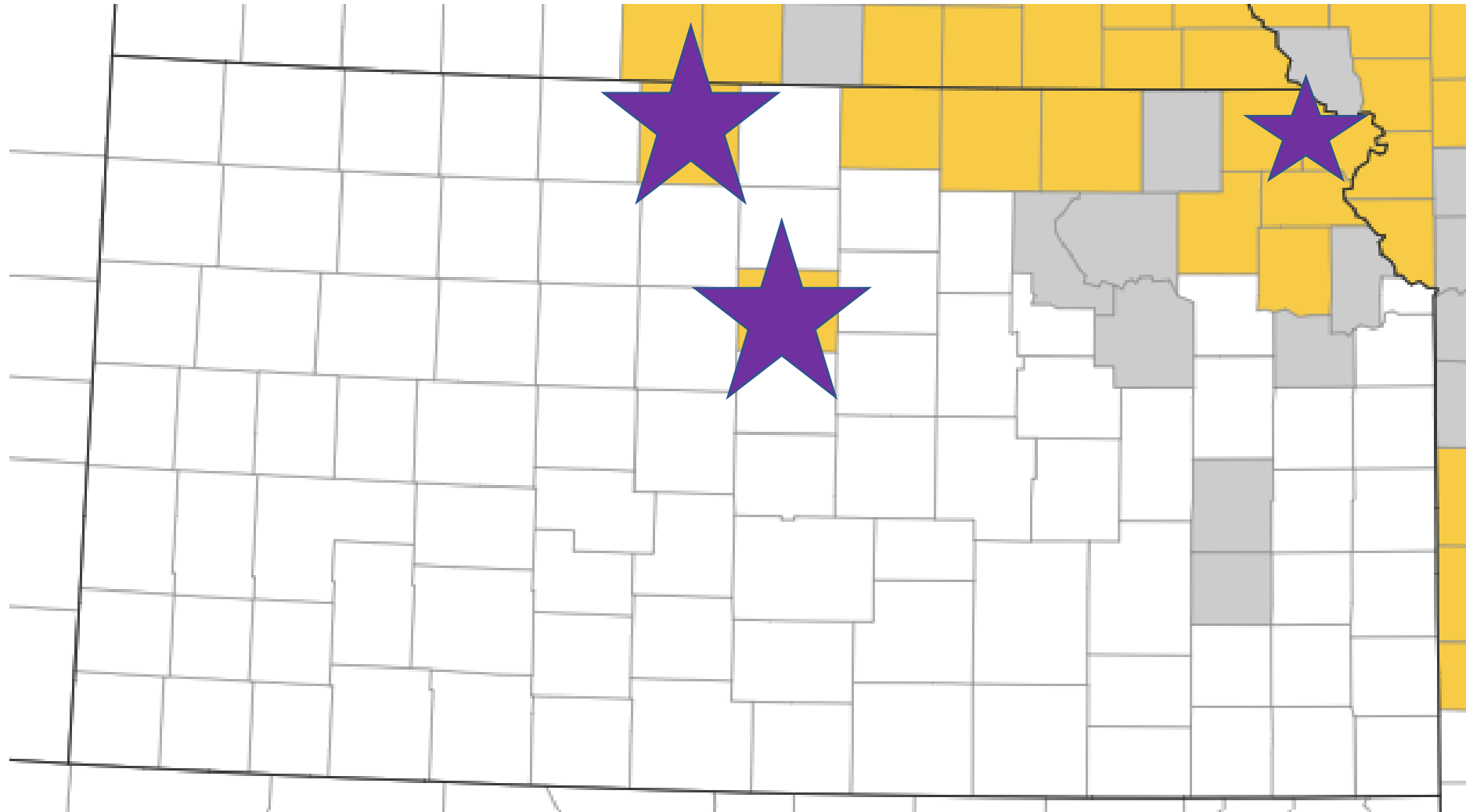


# Tar Spot... Not Fully in Southeast... Yet

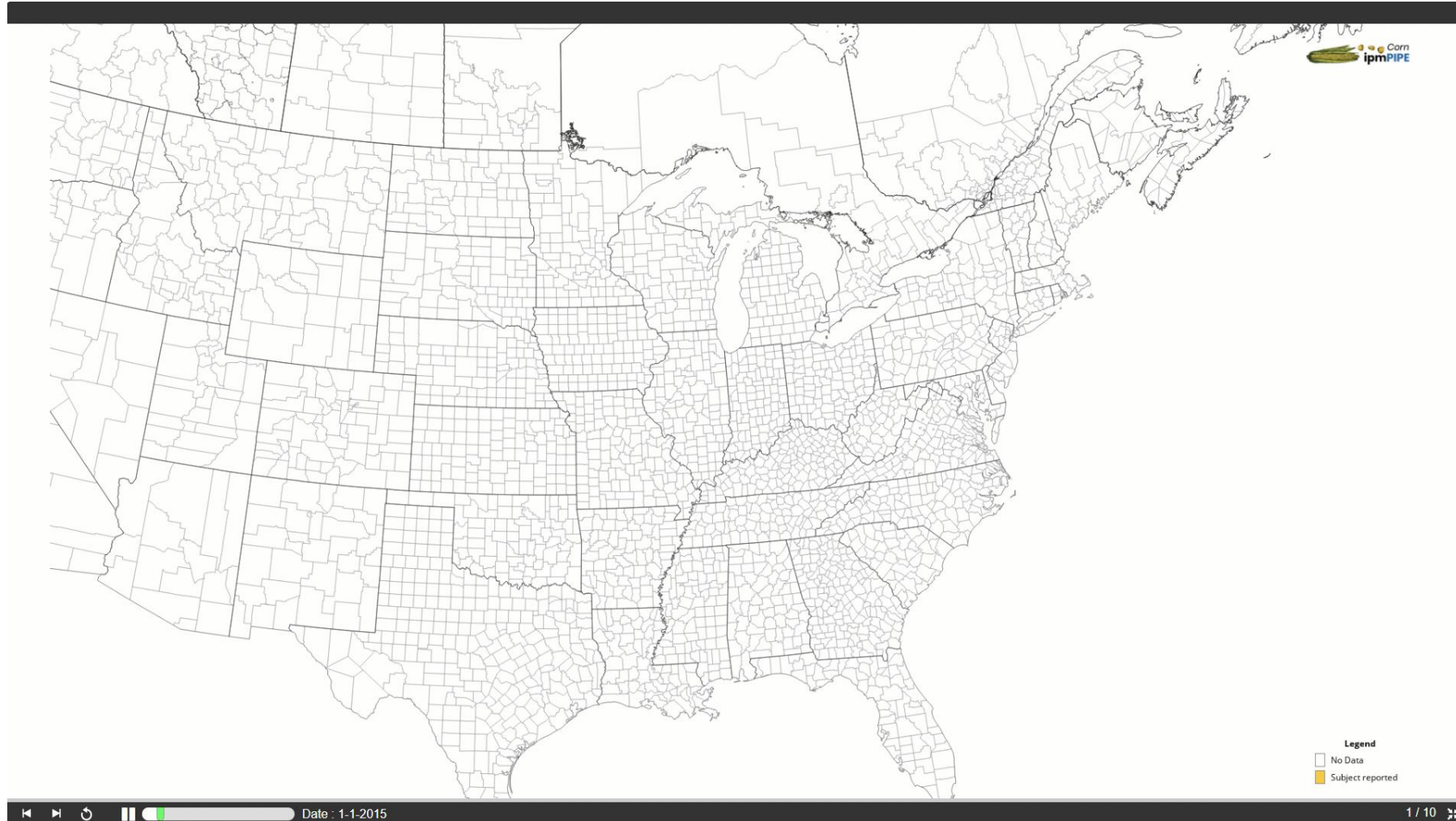


# Where is it – end of 2025 Season

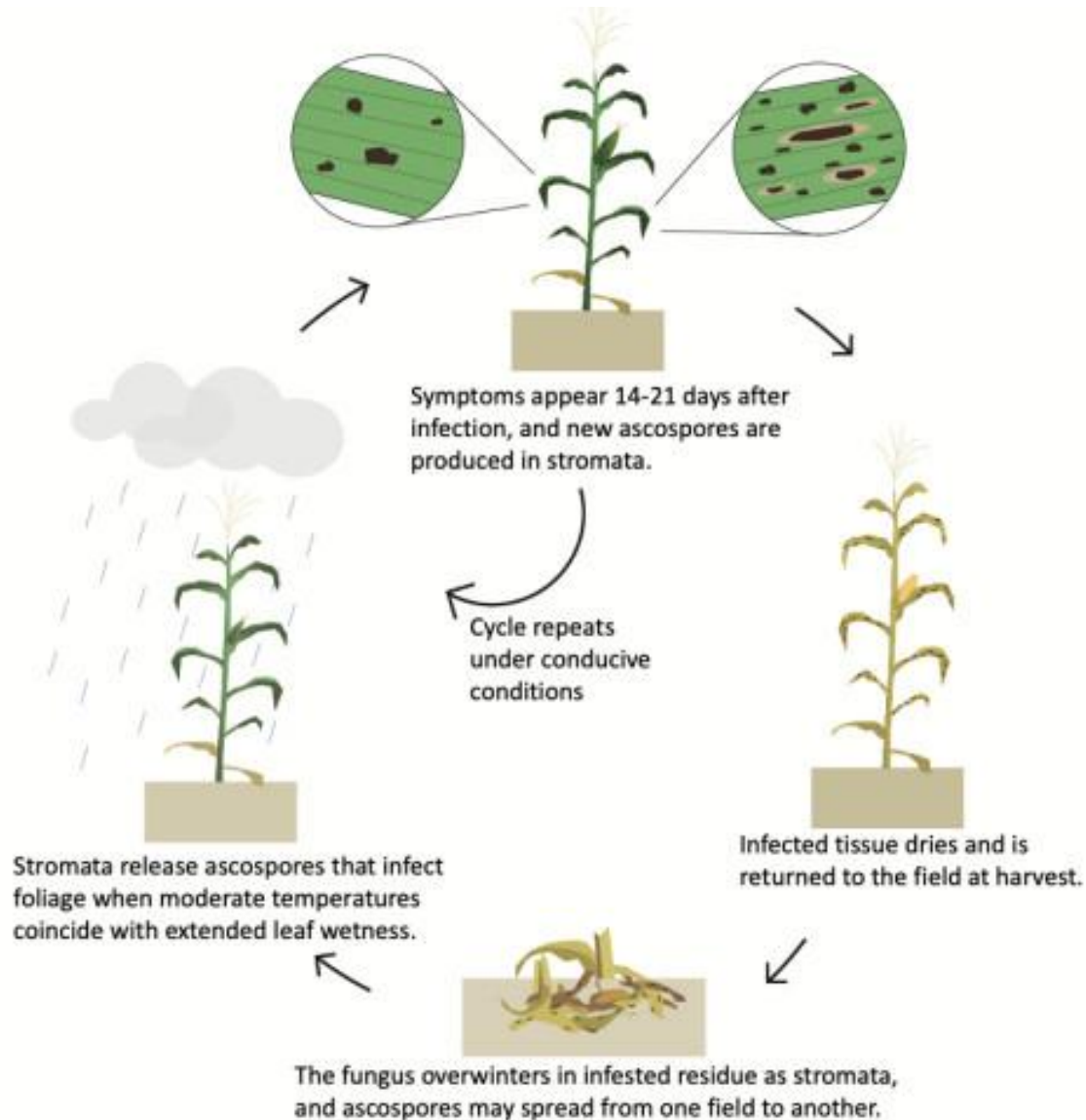
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# Movement since 2015



# The Fungal Disease: *Phyllachora maydis*



- Extended periods (**30 days**) of mild temperatures (**64-73°F**).
- > 73°F reduce tar spot progression
- Relative humidity **under 90%** over a **2-3-week span**. Extended periods of RH > 90%, especially at higher temperatures, can hold back disease progression (Webster et al. 2023)
- Tar spot lesions takes **14 to 21 days** after infection to appear
- **TAR SPOT SURVIVES IN CORN RESIDUE**

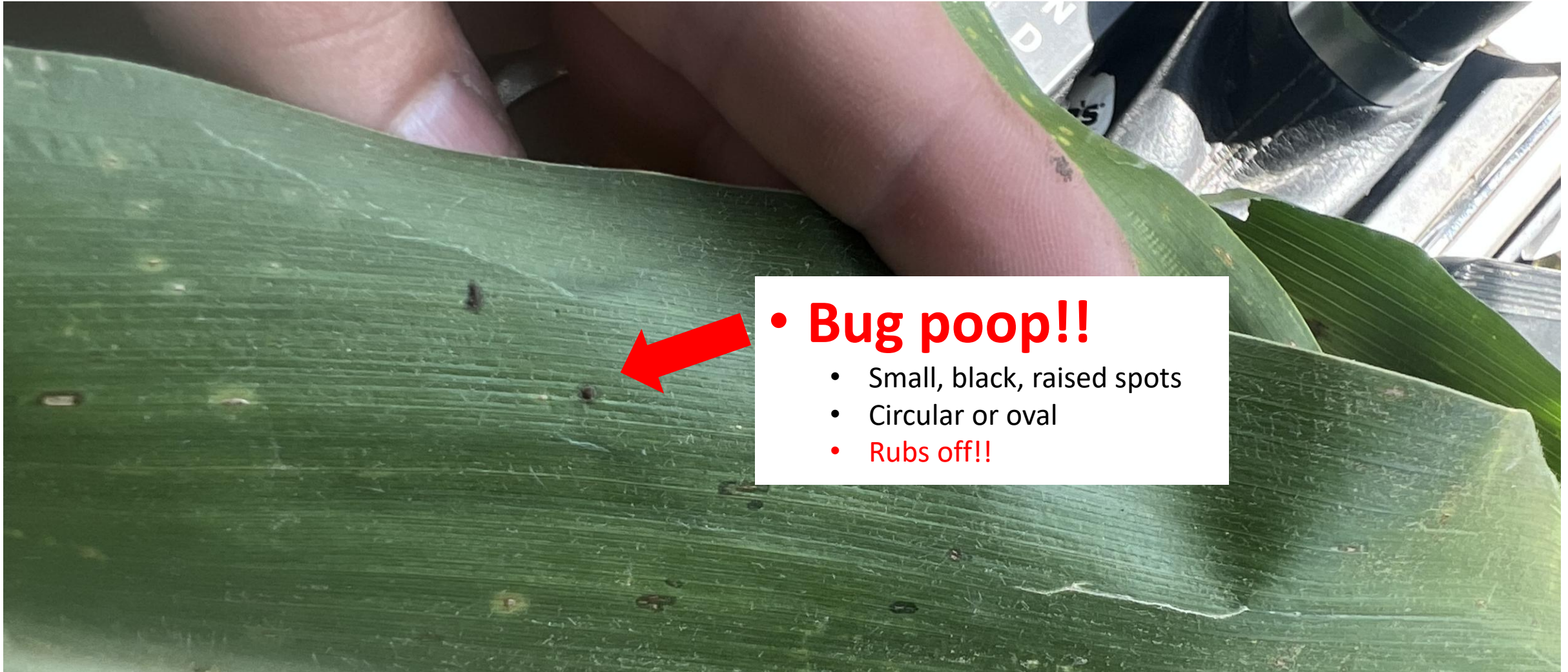
# Lesions can be on any green part

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# The Look Alike....

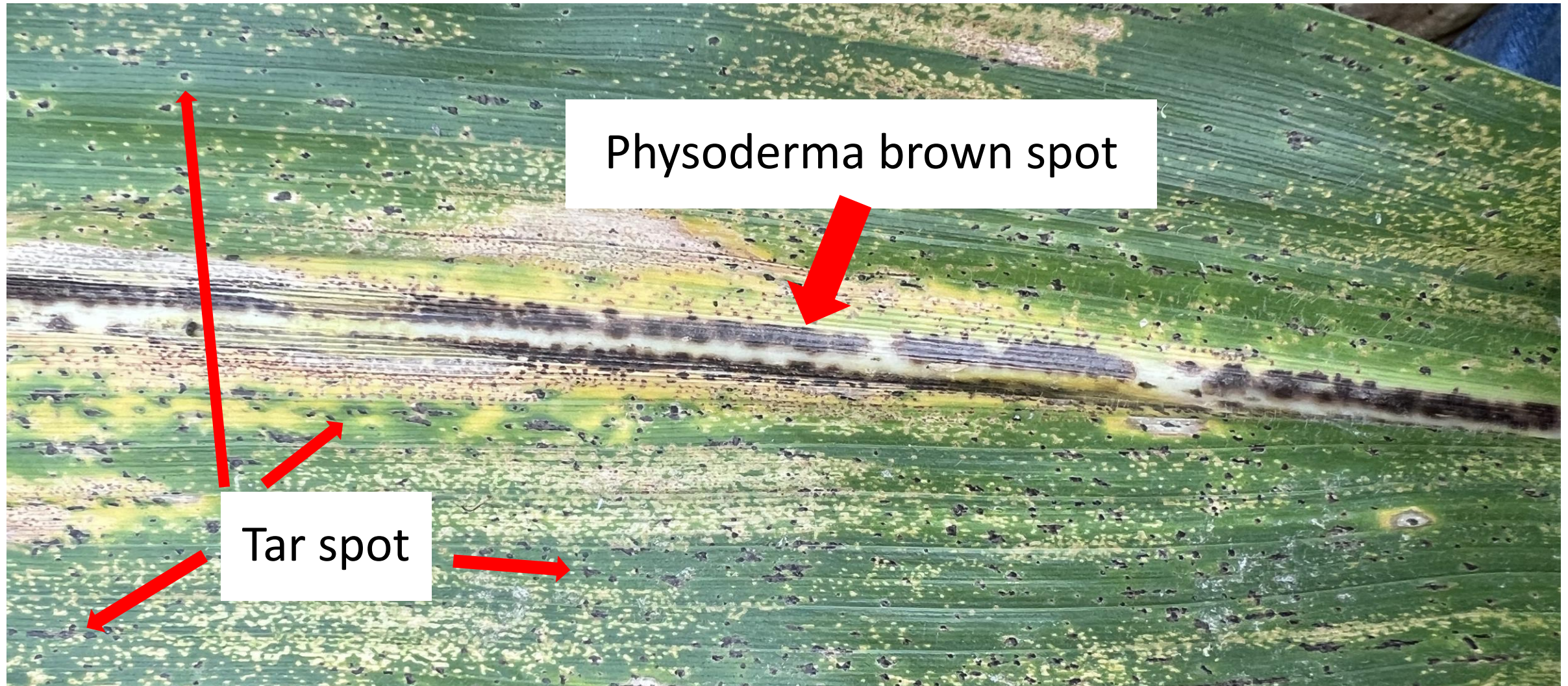
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- **Bug poop!!**

- Small, black, raised spots
- Circular or oval
- **Rubs off!!**

# The Look Alike...



# The Look Alike....

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Southern rust (late in the season)

Tar spot

# The Look Alike....

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Tar spot

Northern Corn Leaf Blight  
(NCLB)

# The Look Alike

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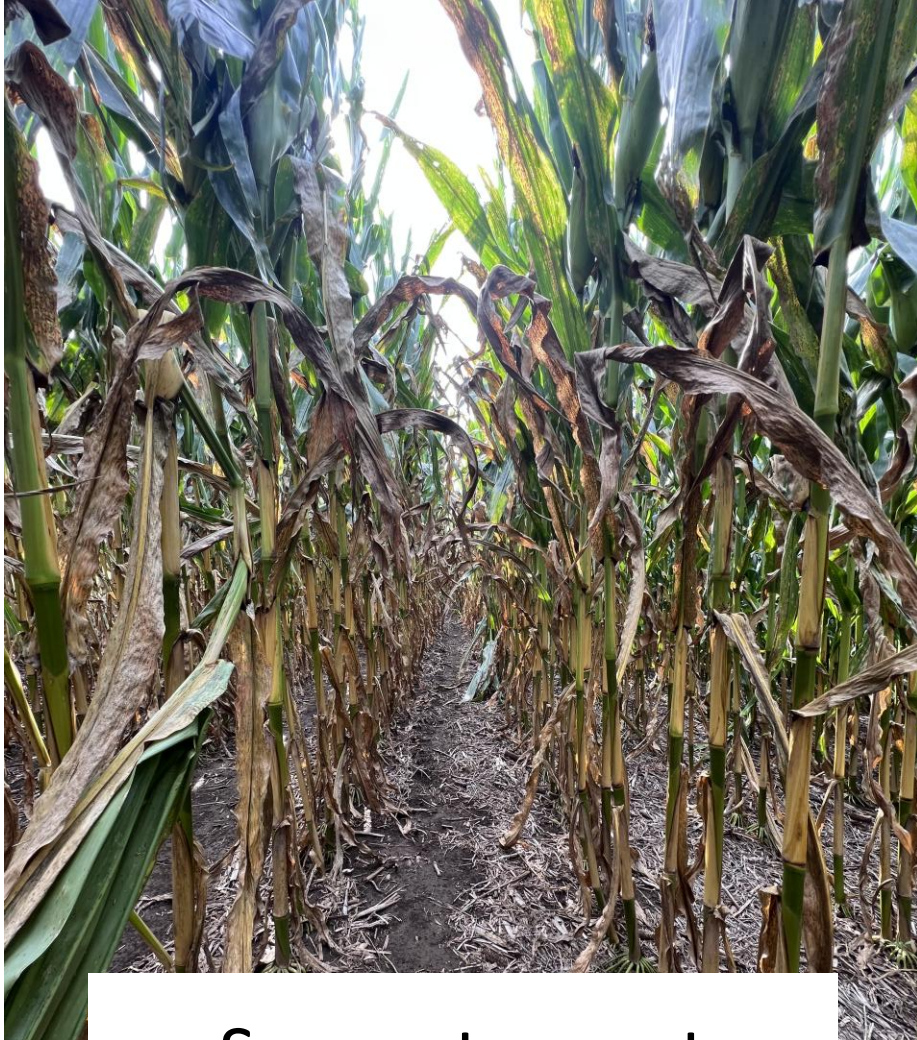


Late season tar spot

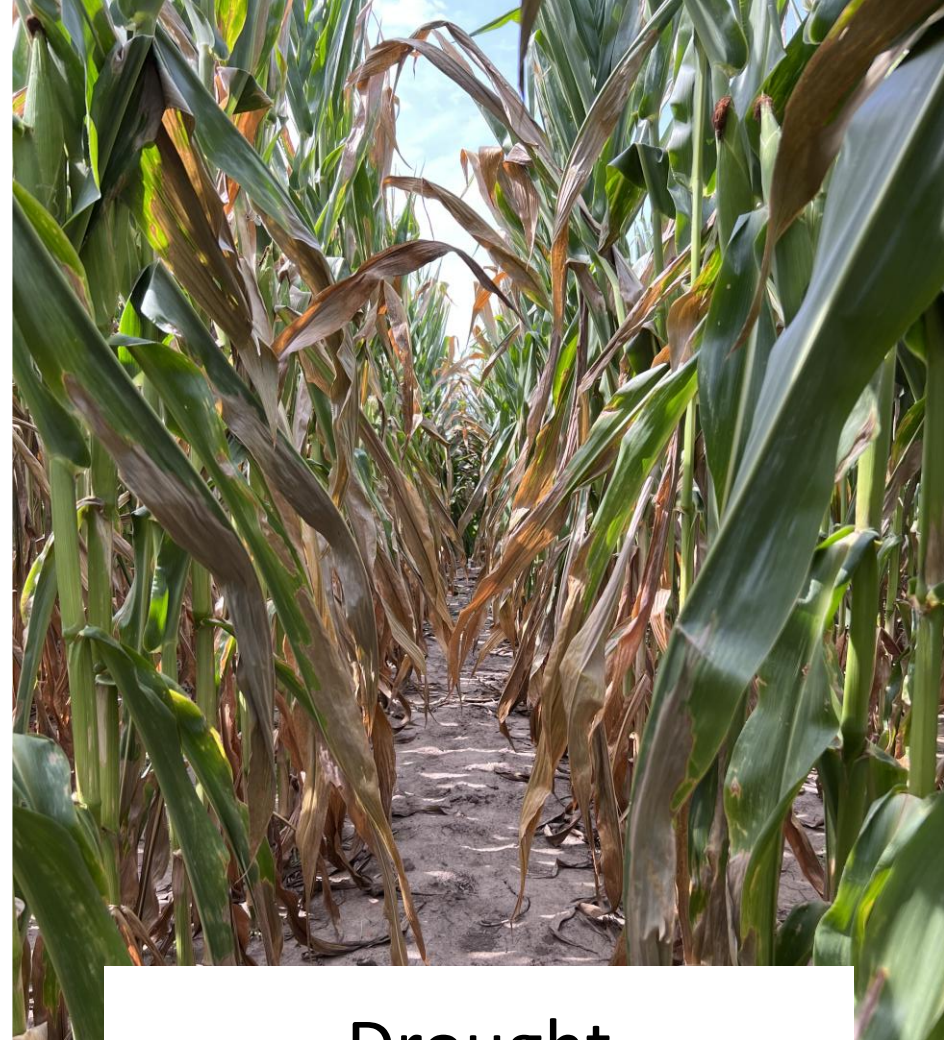
Late season sooty mold

# Fast Progression

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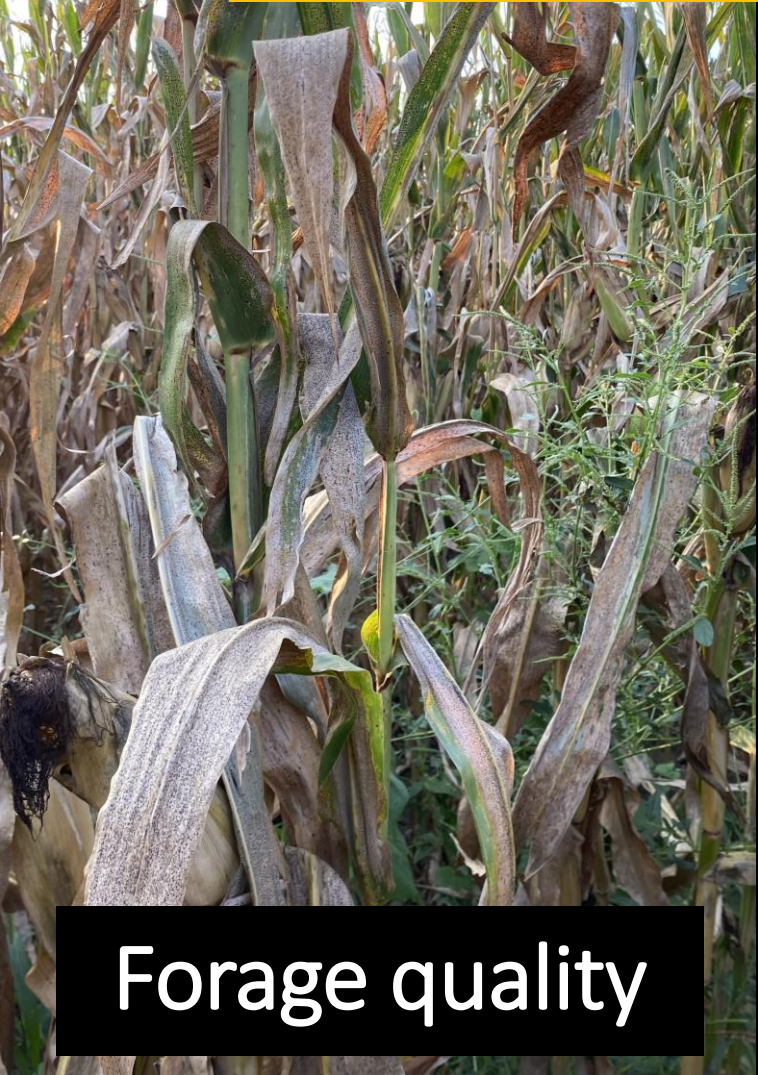


Severe tar spot

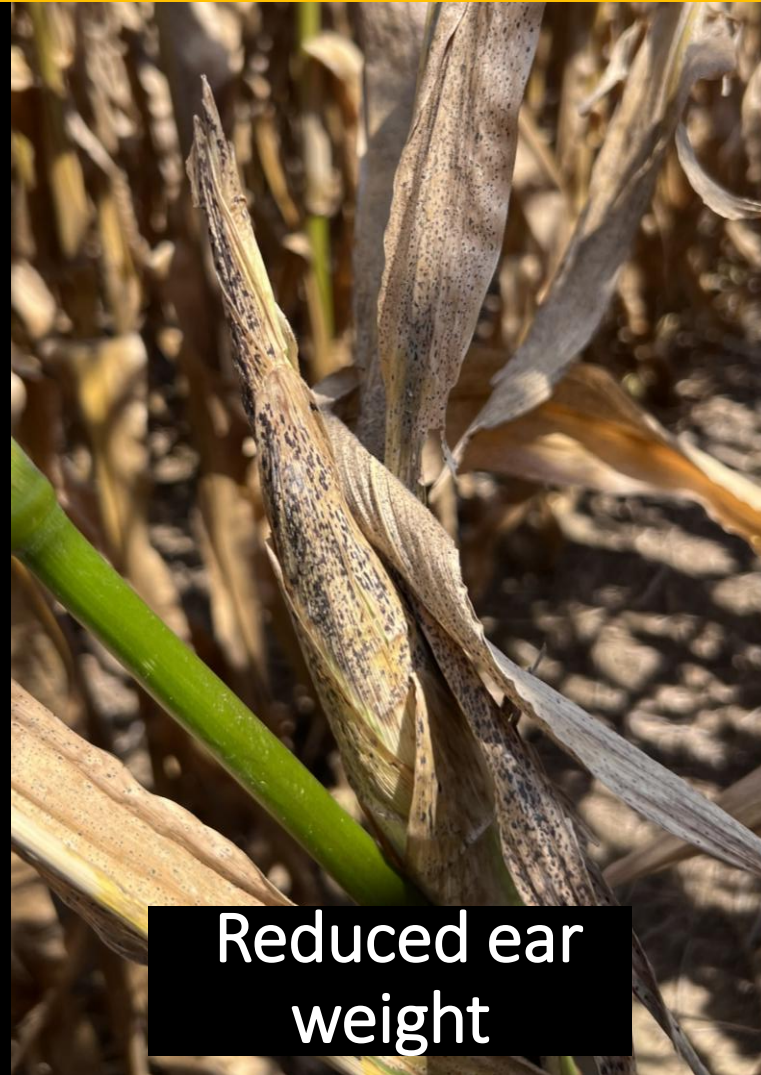


Drought

Severe tar spot outbreaks may reduce yield by more than 60 bushels per acres



Forage quality



Reduced ear weight



Lodging

# Fungicides for Tar Spot... and Southern Rust

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- Group 11 – Aproach 2.08 SC (Good)
- Group 7/11/3 - Trivapro 2.21 SE (Good/V.Good/Excellent)
- Group 3/11 - Aproach Prima 2.34 SC (Good/V.Good)
- Group 3/11 - Fortix 3.22 SC (Good/V.Good)
- Group 3/11 - Preemptor 3.22 SC(Good/V.Good)
  
- Plus more...



**Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Corn Foliar Diseases**



# The Corn Leaf Hopper

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**\*Not all leafhoppers are corn leafhoppers\***

**Corn Leafhopper**



**Aster Leafhopper**

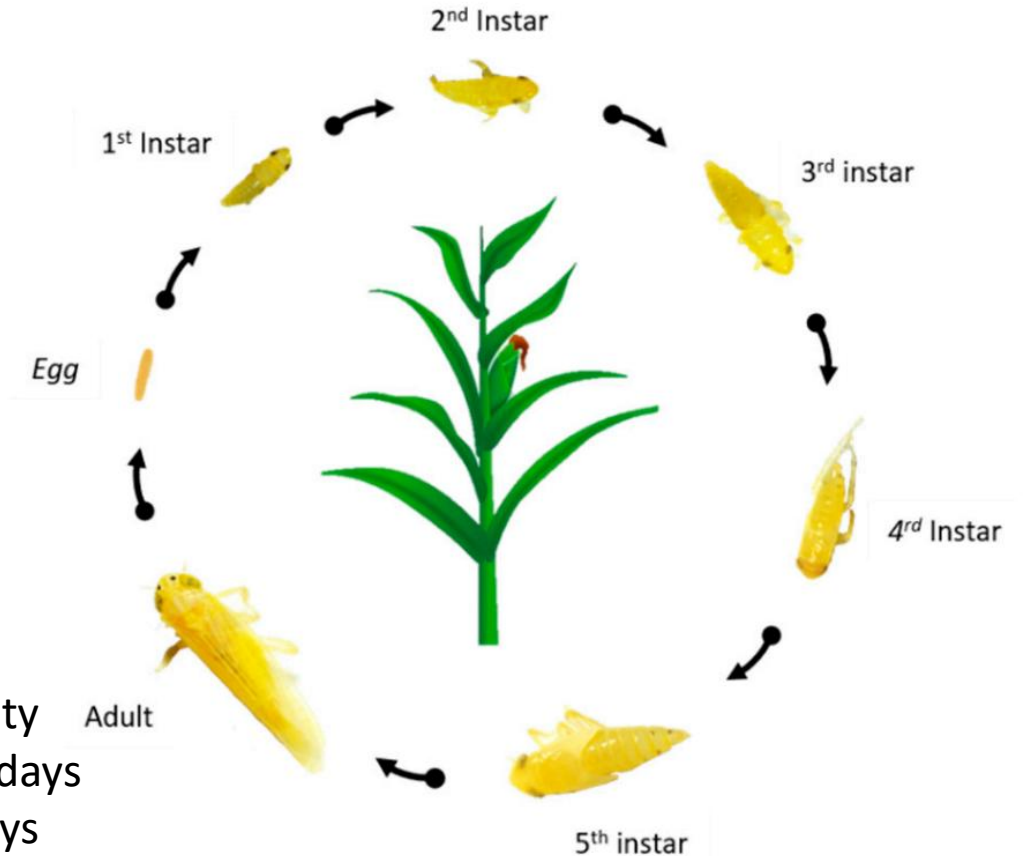


**\*Not all leafhoppers are corn leafhoppers\***



# Corn Leaf Hopper Lifecycle

- Incomplete metamorphosis
- Eggs laid inside host leaf tissue
- Nymphal instars resemble adults, but are wingless
- Shed exoskeleton as they grow through 5 instars
- All stages cause damage



Adult longevity  
Female: ~30 days  
Male: ~78 days

Tara-Kay Lencola Jones  
Texas A&M University

**KANSAS STATE**  
UNIVERSITY

# Transmission Cycle

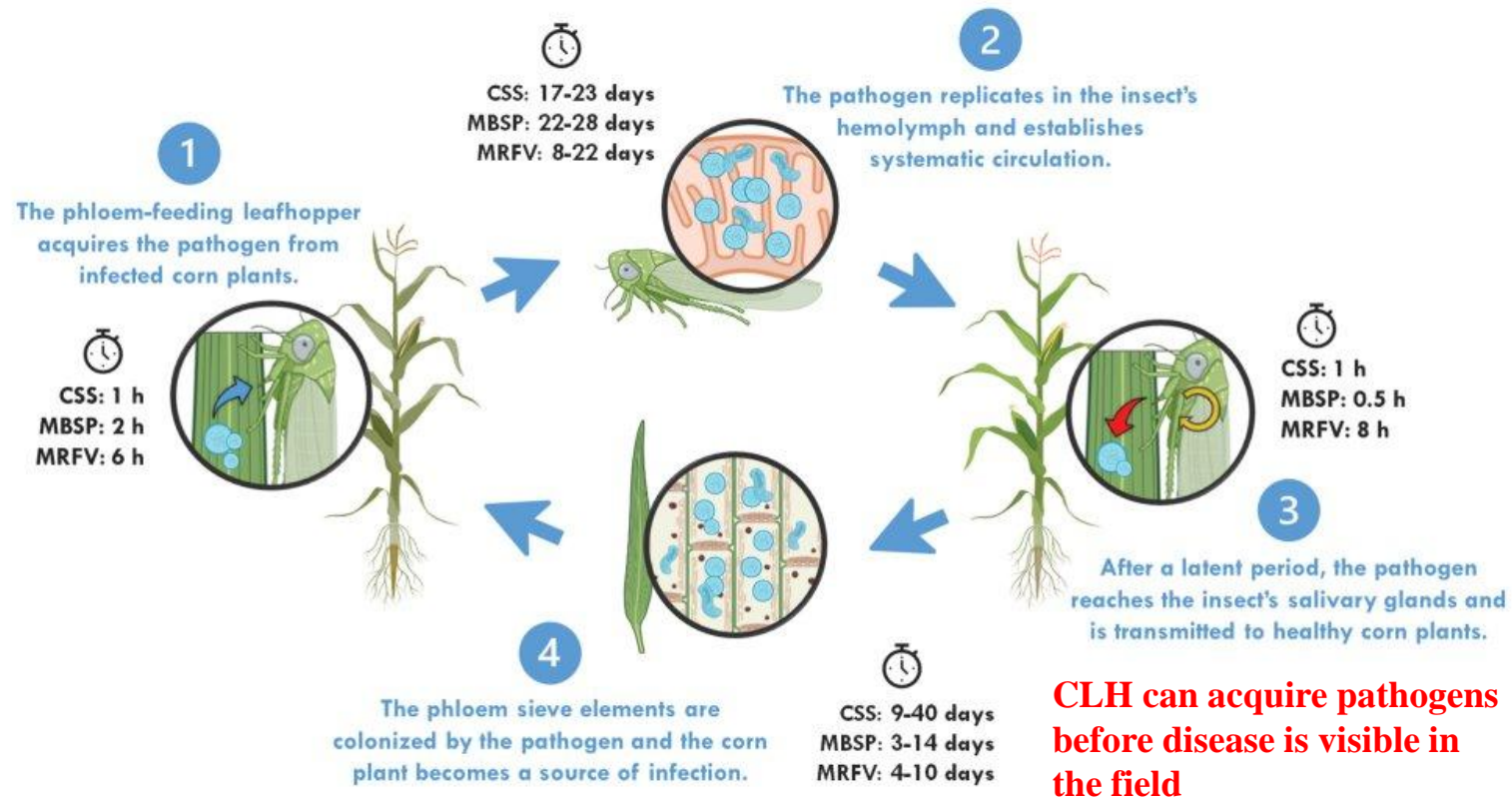
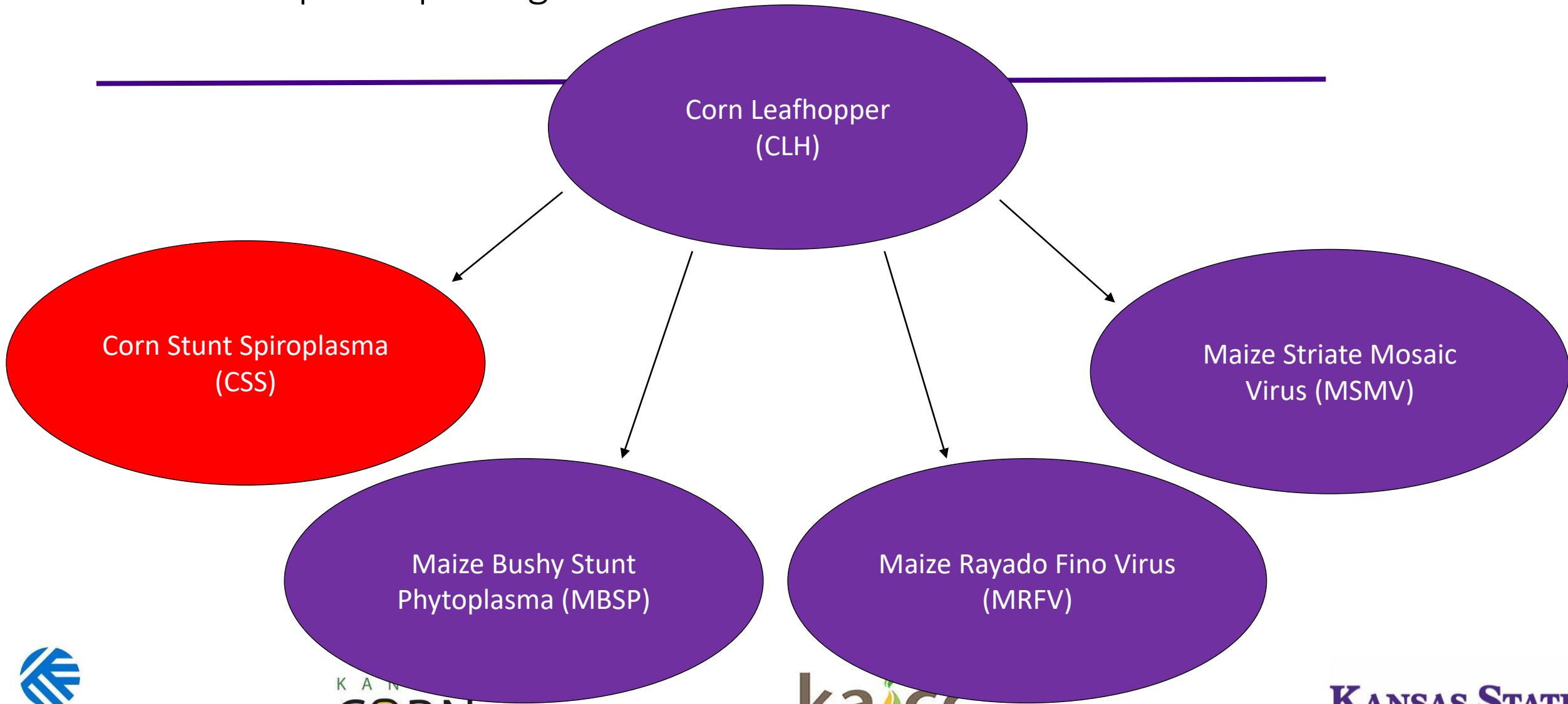


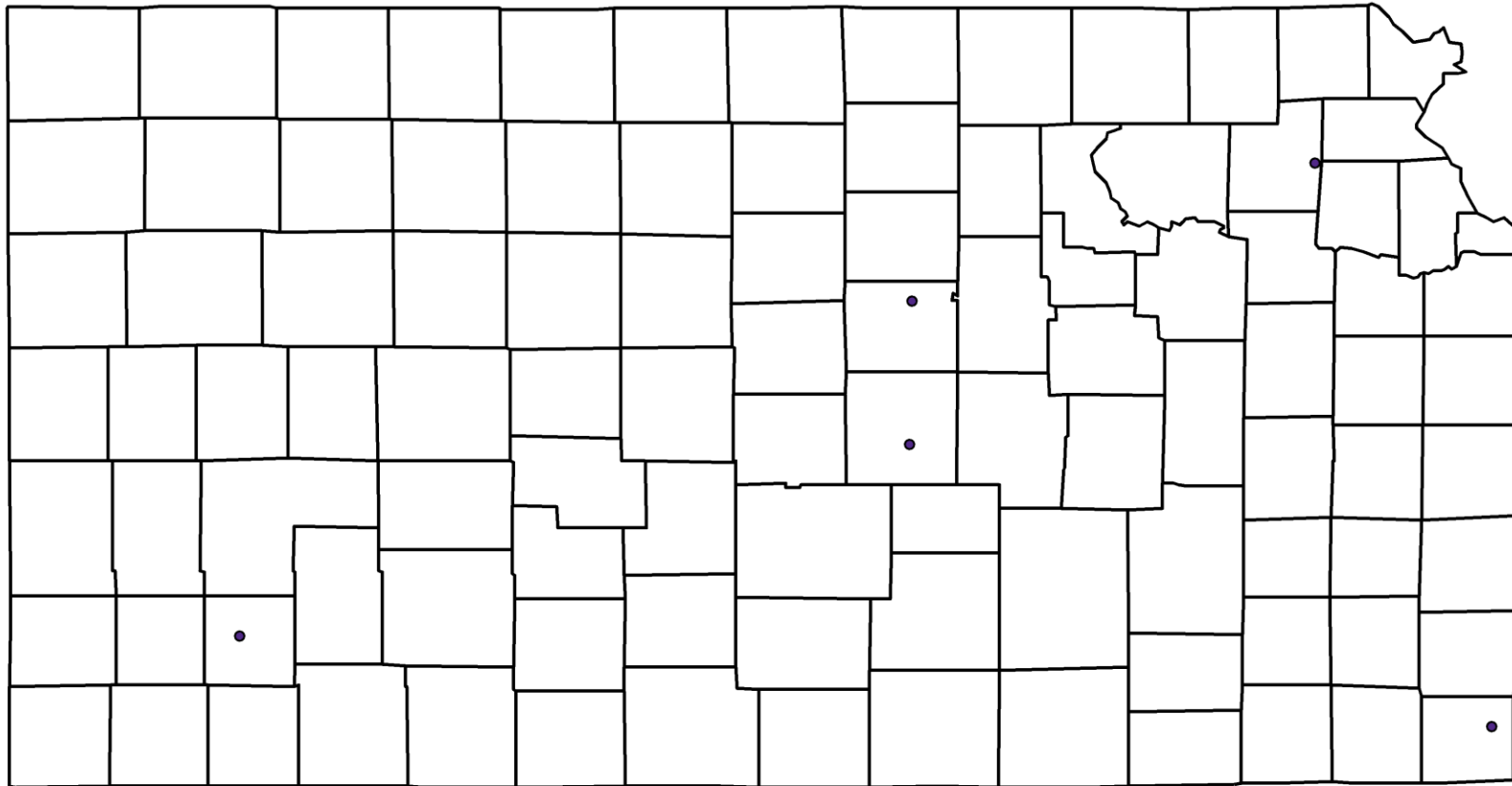
Fig. 7. Transmission cycle of corn stunt disease. *Dalbulus maidis* acquire pathogens (corn stunt spiroplasma (CSS), maize bushy stunt phytoplasma (MBSP), and maize rayado fino virus (MRFV)) from infected corn tissues. Pathogens go through a latent/incubation period in which they replicate within the insect, after which they are inoculated into healthy seedlings by *D. maidis* feeding. The average periods necessary for each stage (acquisition, incubation in the vector, inoculation, and incubation in the plant) are indicated. CSS, MBPS, and MRVP can be retained throughout *D. maidis* lifetime. The color, size, and shape of the organisms are stylized. Figure created using Biorender (<https://biorender.com/>).

CSS pathogen *Spiroplasma kunkelii* is considered the most important and widespread pathogen associated with corn stunt

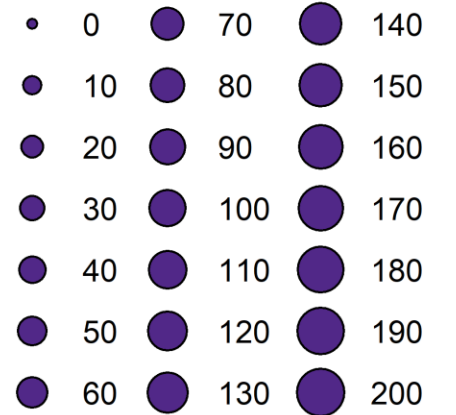


# Spread of Corn Leaf Hoppers 2025

2025-04-21



# CLH  
Detections





# Corn Stunt Symptoms

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# Corn Stunt Symptoms

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# Corn Stunt Symptoms

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# Your Specialists

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Tina Sullivan

[tsullivan@ksu.edu](mailto:tsullivan@ksu.edu)

423-315-0570

Kelsey Andersen Onofre

[andersenk@ksu.edu](mailto:andersenk@ksu.edu)

@KSUWheatDisease

785-410-2426

Rodrigo Onofre

[onofre@ksu.edu](mailto:onofre@ksu.edu)