Vegetable Crop Updates

A newsletter for commercial potato and vegetable growers prepared by University of Wisconsin-Madison vegetable research and extension specialists

Extension UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

May 4, 2026

In This Issue:

Calendar of Events:

May 18, 2026 – Potato Scouting Class, UW-Extension, UW Hancock Agricultural Research Station, Hancock, WI
July 9, 2026 – UW Hancock Agricultural Research Station Field Day, Hancock, WI
July 16, 2026 – UW Langlade County Airport Research Station Field Day, Antigo, WI
December 1-3, 2026 – Midwest Food Products Association Annual Convention & Expo, Processing Crops Conference, Wisconsin Dells, WI
February 9-11, 2027 – WPVGA/UWEX Grower Education Conference, Stevens Point, WI

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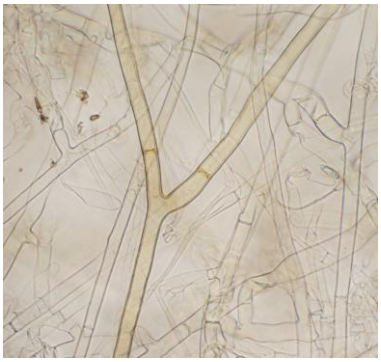
Rhizoctonia in Vegetable Crops. Rhizoctonia, caused primarily by *Rhizoctonia solani,* is one of the most common and economically important soilborne diseases affecting vegetable production systems. Its broad host range, persistence in soil, and ability to attack plants at multiple growth stages make it especially challenging in diversified vegetable operations. In Wisconsin, Rhizoctonia is particularly problematic during cool to warm spring transitions, periods of high soil moisture or poor drainage, and in fields with a history of vegetable or susceptible rotational crops.



Left, Rhizoctonia root rot on bean. Photo Credit: Cheryl Kaiser, University of Kentucky. Center, Rhizoctonia root and crown rot on cauliflower. Photo Credit: Steven Koike, Trical Diagnostics. Right, Hyphae of *Rhizoctonia solani* with microscopy. Photo Credit: Steven Koike, Trical Diagnostics.

The pathogen survives long-term in soil and crop residue as mycelium or sclerotia, allowing it to persist between seasons and infect new crops readily. Rhizoctonia infects plants at or below the soil surface. Infection is favored by warm soil temperatures (60–85°F), high soil moisture or poor drainage, dense canopies that maintain humidity, and plant stress (fertility imbalance, mechanical or environmental). The fungus spreads through soil movement, equipment, and plant debris and does not rely on airborne spores, instead growing via hyphal contact between plants.

Crops impacted by Rhizoctonia are many and include potatoes, beans, carrots, cole crops (cabbage, broccoli), cucurbits, onions, and leafy greens. This range makes for a challenge in designing rotational strategies to suppress this disease.

Early disease identification is indicated by evidence of plant damping off. This is noted with poor or uneven emergence, seed decay before emergence, seedling collapse after emergence, reddish-brown lesions at the hypocotyl or soil line (often appearing 'pinched off' or wirestem), and stunted, off-color pants with reduced root development (often with brown root lesions). Symptoms can develop later in the production season as noted by crown and stem rot. Typically, there are sunken, dry lesions at the soil line, wilting despite adequate moisture, and patchy field distribution. In the late season, symptoms can include enhanced brown to black root decay, crown rot leading to plant death, and foliar wilting during warm afternoons.

Effective Rhizoctonia management in Wisconsin relies on integration of multiple practices, especially cultural practices including avoiding planting into compacted soils, minimizing excessive irrigation early on in crop establishment and avoiding planting into cold and wet soils. Avoiding deep planting (of seeds and transplants), and optimizing spacing to reduce canopy humidity can be advantageous. Crop rotations should be away from susceptible crops when possible, but this can be challenging due to the broad host range of the pathogen. Reducing infected crop residue helps to reduce inoculum in your field. Rhizoctonia severity is strongly associated with plant stress and poor soil conditions. Plant high-quality disease-free seed or transplants and limit mechanical injury to seedlings. Be sure that transplants are hardened off before setting into the field.

Fungicides are most effective when integrated with cultural practices and can include seed-applied treatments as well as in-furrow options at the time of planting. Registrations vary by vegetable crop, however, the following offers general recommendations. Fungicides with effectiveness in limiting Rhizoctonia include fludioxonil (ie: Maxim) or a biological as a seed-applied treatment; strobilurins (ie: azoxystrobin) and SDHI fungicides (ie: penthiopyrad) directed to planted row or as at-plant drench in early season can provide control. PCNB (Blocker) is registered for potato and cole crop Rhizoctonia control, but the supply is very limited due to the stopping of production in December of 2025. More information on this can be found here: https://vegpath.plantpath.wisc.edu/2026/01/06/important-update-on-blocker-fungicide-in-potato/. Biological products may suppress Rhizoctonia under lower disease pressure conditions (ie: *Trichoderma* at pre-plant; biological seed/transplant dip; *Bacillus* species post-plant). When planting early, preventative inputs are most effective at controlling this disease when coupled with integrated management strategies.

It's important to confirm a diagnosis because fungicides that may be effective agains true fungal pathogens, like Rhizoctonia, may not be effective against oomycete/water mold pathogens like Pythium or Phytophthora. You can submit samples to diagnostic labs (e.g., UW–Madison Plant Disease

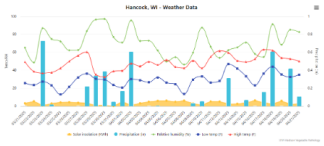
Diagnostics) in order to differentiate the plant damage from Pythium root rot, Fusarium root rot, and/or Phytophthora root rot. The clinic contact information for UW-Madison is provided here: UW Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic, 1630 Linden Drive, Room 183. Madison, WI 53706. Phone: 608-262-2863. Email: pddc@wisc.edu. Website: https://pddc.wisc.edu/

In Wisconsin vegetable systems, Rhizoctonia often operates as a stress opportunist causing the greatest damage where compaction, moisture imbalance, or slow emergence already limit plant vigor. Management success depends less on any single input and more on system-level optimization of soil health and crop establishment.

For further information on inputs to manage commercial vegetables in Wisconsin, a link to the 2026 Commercial Vegetable Production guide (A3422) is here: https://vegpath.plantpath.wisc.edu/resources/a3422/

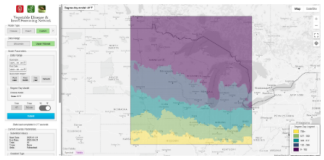
Decision Support Tools for Management of Vegetable Disease. Numerous useful tools are available to aid in timing targeted scouting for vegetable diseases as well as inputs for preventing onset of critical diseases based on weather-based risks. https://vegpath.plantpath.wisc.edu/decision-support-tools/

Our UW-developed tools include:



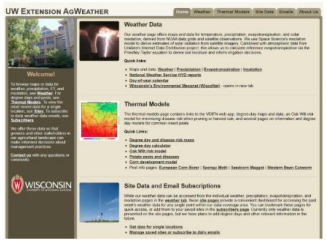
Weather and Potato Disease Models

Convenient access to curated weather and disease risk charts here on this website. Pages are available for Spring Green, Arlington, Grand Marsh, Hancock, Plover, Antigo, and Rhinelander. Data is sourced from AgWeather.



Vegetable Disease and Insect Forecasting Network (VDIFN)

VDIFN uses daily gridded weather data which are fed into various disease risk and insect developmental models and converted into daily disease severity values (or equivalents) or degree-days. These disease severity value and degree-day accumulations are then displayed on the map as color-coded risk scores based on the estimated risk to susceptible crops. Clicking on an individual grid cell brings up the daily history of weather data and disease severity values or degree-days for that location.



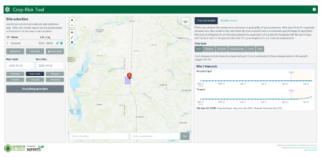
UW Extension AgWeather

This site provides easy access to several different types of weather data from our database. Data coverage extends across the upper Midwest.

- **Weather data:** Min/max daily air temp, precipitation, dew point, vapor pressure, hours of high humidity, and mean temperature during periods of high humidity. Useful in irrigation scheduling, reference evapotranspiration is calculated from air temperature, solar insolation, latitude, and day of year.
- **Thermal models:** View/calculate degree day models and some disease risk models. Also available is an oak wilt risk model, essential if pruning oaks.
- **Email subscriptions:** Add sites of your choosing (home, field, etc.) and get optional daily weather updates, forecasts, and degree day models.
- **Free API:** Retrieve weather data via API for integration with custom software.

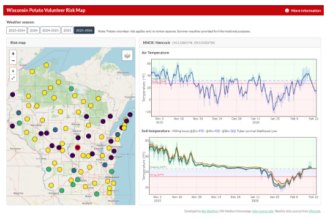
Wisconsin Irrigation Scheduling Program (WISP)

A complete irrigation scheduling program for your farm, it uses a few simple initial and periodically updated conditions (soil moisture, crop, canopy cover) as well as weather and potential evapotranspiration values (automatically imported but can be manually adjusted). Create a farm, add pivot(s), each pivot can serve one or more fields, and each field can have one crop. Once set up it tracks water balance in the field and predicts soil water levels. It warns when a field crosses below the allowable depletion or experiences deep drainage due to excess water.



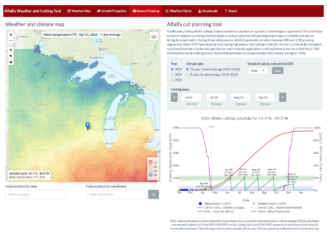
Crop Protection Network (CPN) Crop Risk Tool

Use this tool to easily download hourly weather data for any point in the United States and Canada (below 60°N latitude) from 2015-present. Weather data is provided by a subscription to IBM's Environmental Intelligence Suite API, and 7-day forecasts are sourced freely from NOAA (where available). Up to 10 locations may be pinned on the map and will be remembered in the browser when returning to the app. Crop risk models are currently available for corn (gray leaf spot, tarspot), soybean (white mold, frogeye leaf spot), and vegetable crops (early blight, late blight, Alternaria, Cercospora, Botrytis).



Potato Volunteer Risk Map

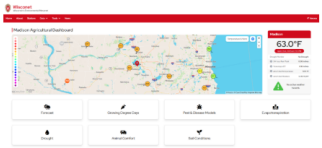
Potato volunteers are tubers left in the field after harvest which may survive the winter and grow during the following season. The tubers themselves may harbor pests and diseases, and the plants that grow from these tubers may not receive preventive fungicide applicatons so will increase the risk of serious diseases including late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*). It is critical to manage volunteer/weed potatoes when environmental conditions favor germination of this unintended crop. Further, earlier season management of late blight may need to be considered given the risk of volunteers from fields which may have had late blight in the previous season. This model uses soil temperature data from Wisconet to predict potato tuber survival.



Climate and Alfalfa Scheduling Tool

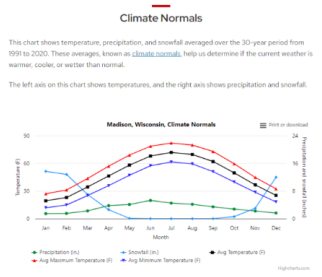
This tool was developed to help alfalfa growers in the upper Midwest plan and schedule their cuttings using location-specific weather-based recommendations, rather than calendar-based estimates. The tool also provides a map overlay with weather data, climate averages, and weather comparison to recent climate, in addition to location-specific weather and climate charts. Probabilities of last/first frost by date can also be explored based on 5- and 10-year climate averages.

Other Recommended Weather-based Tools



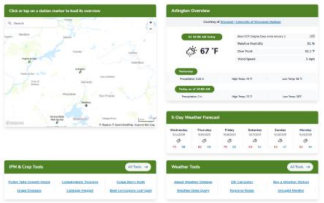
Wisconsin's Environmental Mesonet

The Wisconsin Environmental Mesonet (WiscoNet) is a growing network of weather and soil monitoring stations across Wisconsin, designed to provide high quality data at high spatial and temporal resolutions. There are currently more than 80 stations. Each station provides more than one dozen measurements every 5 minutes. The web services associated with these stations were recently upgraded and provide many improvements over the prior version of the site. The screenshot shows an "Agricultural Dashboard" that can be created for any location in the state, showing a curated collection of important data feeds.



Wisconsin State Climatology Office

Weather and climate play a vital role in our state's economy, agriculture, and recreation. The Wisconsin State Climatology Office collects, analyzes, and shares climate information with our communities while leading the way in climate science education and research. View our collection of Wisconsin climate data, which includes temperature, precipitation, snowfall, and other records dating back to the 19th century.

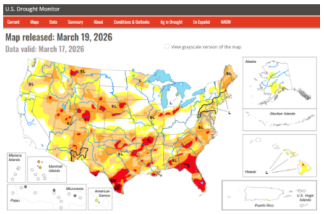


NEWA | Network for Environment and Weather Applications

NEWA is an advanced platform that uses weather data from any of hundreds of weather stations across the United States, including all Wisconet stations, to run a number of models including crop development models, disease risk models, and insect development models. Users can create a profile to save their preferred models and other settings.

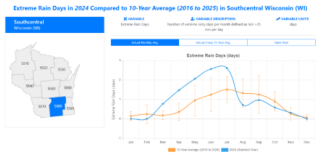
Midwest Regional Climate Center (MRCC)

Providing high-quality climate data, tools, interactive maps, and customized services for the Midwest and the nation since 1982. Tools include cli-MATE (a new general climate data explorer), Midwest Climate Watch, Ag Climate Dashboard, freeze date tools, soil temperature climatology, and more. The Midwestern Regional Climate Center is a partnership with the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) and Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana.



US Drought Monitor

The U.S. Drought Monitor (USDM) is a map released every Thursday, showing where drought is and how bad it is across the U.S. and its territories. The map uses six classifications: normal conditions, abnormally dry (D0), showing areas that may be going into or are coming out of drought, and four levels of drought: moderate (D1), severe (D2), extreme (D3) and exceptional (D4). USDM is based out of the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.



Iowa State Forecast and Assessment of Cropping sysTemS (FACTS)

This site provides several decision support tools to benchmark weather and soil (water and nitrogen) conditions, determine corn harvest date, soybean planting date and maturity choices. The weather benchmark tool displays monthly weather summaries for temperature, precipitation, radiation and other weather indicators (e.g. number of days with extreme rain events or warm nights) at the crop reporting district level for 12 US Midwest states. It contains data from 1984 to today and is updated every month. The user can select a crop reporting district, a weather variable of interest, the month or year of interest and the tool displays benchmarking graphs and options to download the data or the images. The tool is best suited to answer questions like how does the July 2020 precipitation compare with the previous years? In addition, we have included USDA-NASS historical corn and soybean yields to facilitate easy comparisons between weather deviations and yield deviations.

University of Nebraska Lincoln High Plains Regional Climate Center Agroclimate Tools

The High Plains Regional Climate Center provides several tools specifically for the agricultural community. CliGrow, shown above, contains several crop growth models and options to illustrate specific years against long-term climate averages, and shows historical last and first frost dates to help with planting and harvest decisions. Data is available for any location in the United States.