To: Local News
From: Keith VanSkike
Twin Creeks Extension District
Agronomy & Natural Resources

Twin Creeks Wheat Plot Tours Update

Twin Creeks does appreciate the May's and Miller's for putting the two plots. Unfortunately this year, we did not have either tour. The Brian & Larry Miller near Dresden had poor growth and was hailed out. The Roger May plot is still at the site with signs up, however with the poor stand and growth, very late to mature we decided to cancel the tour. Please be sure to check out the variety descriptions on our website at https://www.twincreeks.k-state.edu/crops/index.html These variety descriptions are what is in the plots we planted however only Roger May's signs are up. Feel free to stop and look at the varieties if you would like.
Larry and Brian Miller - plot planted September 21, 2021- Narrow strips – From Dresden: Travel South on highway 23 to #9 highway. East on #9. Between roads 1900 and 2000
Roger May- From Oberlin, Kansas: Go 3 miles on Hwy 36 to Road 800. Then South ¾ mile to plot.

Tomato Leaf Spot

K-State horticulture expert shares why common leaf spot diseases appear on tomato plants
By Maddy Rohr, K-State Research and Extension news service

MANHATTAN, Kan. — Tomato leaves will begin showing signs of leaf-spot diseases soon if they haven't already, Kansas State University horticulture expert, Ward Upham said. Brown spots on the leaves indicate Septoria leaf and blight. "Septoria leaf spot usually appears earlier in the season than early blight and produces small dark spots," Upham said. "Spots made by early blight are much larger and often have a distorted "target" pattern of concentric circles."

Heavily infected leaves will turn yellow and drop, with older leaves being more susceptible than young leaves because the disease starts at the bottom of the plant and works its way up. "Mulching, caging, or staking keeps plants off the ground, making them less vulnerable. Better air circulation allows foliage to dry quicker than on plants that are allowed to sprawl," Upham said. Mulching to prevent water from splashing and carrying disease spores to the plant. If you have room, rotate the location of the tomatoes each year to an area that has not had tomatoes or related crops (peppers, potatoes, eggplant) for several years. "In situations where these diseases have been a problem in the past, rotation is a good strategy," If rotation is not feasible, Upham said fungicides are often helpful. Be sure to cover both upper and lower leaf surfaces, and reapply fungicide if rainfall removes it. "Plants usually become susceptible when the tomato fruit is about the size of a walnut. Chlorothalonil is a good choice for fruiting plants because it has a zero-day waiting period, meaning that fruit can be harvested once the spray is dry," Upham explained. Chlorothalonil can be found in numerous products including Fertilome Broad-Spectrum Landscape and Garden Fungicide, Ortho Garden Disease Control, GardenTech Daconil, Bonide Fungonil and others. "Be sure to start protecting plants before these diseases are first seen if they have been a problem in the past. It is virtually impossible to control these diseases on heavily infected plants," Upham said.

FOR PRINT PUBLICATIONS: Links used in this story
K-State Horticulture Newsletter, https://hnr.k-state.edu/extension/info-center/newsletters/index.html
K-State Research and Extension local offices, https://www.ksre.k-state.edu/about/statewide-locations.html
S**tory by:**
Maddy Rohr
Maddy23@ksu.edu

For more information:
Ward Upham
785-532-6173
Wupham@ksu.edu