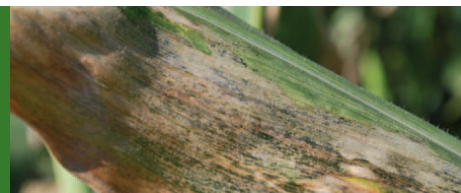
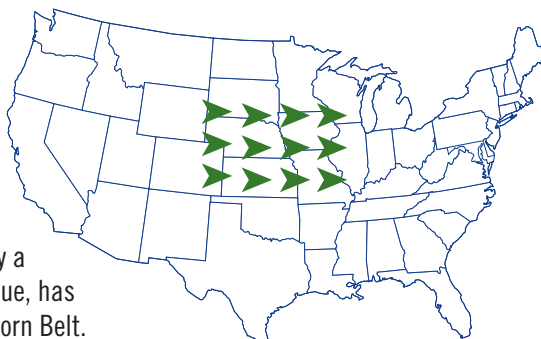


Goss's Wilt Technical Bulletin



Goss's Bacterial Wilt and Leaf Blight of Corn

The warm and wet growing season of 2010 has set the stage for an explosive level of late-season corn diseases such as stalk rots, ear rots and foliar diseases. Among the foliar diseases fast emerging as a significant issue to growers is Goss's Wilt. The disease, typically a western Nebraska and Colorado issue, has been moving east throughout the Corn Belt.



What is it?

Goss's Wilt is a persistent and economically serious disease of susceptible dent, food-grade and sweet hybrids. Unlike many of the common corn diseases seen throughout the season, Goss's bacterial wilt and blight of corn is caused by a bacteria rather than a fungus. The disease is common following severe weather events such as hail, heavy winds or heavy rainfall. States in which Goss's Wilt have been reported in 2010 include: Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana.

What to look for?

Goss's Wilt symptoms are often confused with other foliar diseases such as Stewart's Wilt, Northern Corn Leaf Blight or Diplodia. Some of the distinguishing symptoms of Goss's Wilt include:

- Gray to light yellow lesions with wavy margins that follow the leaf veins.
- Dark green to black spots or "freckles" on the surface within the infected area of the leaf
- Symptoms will progress to kill large portions of the canopy and can result in plant death
- Severe symptoms can be confused with drought stress



Options for Control

There are no in-season control options available to the grower. Foliar fungicides are not effective in the control of this disease.

What can you do?

Your best defense against Goss's Wilt is to plant corn hybrids with high levels of tolerance.

With the wide array of diverse genetics available to GreenLeaf Genetics, we are able to assemble a portfolio of hybrids that are highly tolerant to Goss's Wilt. Refer to the list of hybrids at right, and talk to your Genetic Sales Manager about which hybrids are a good fit for your area.

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RM	Pedigree	Predicted Goss' Wilt Tolerance
83	GP200 x TR1017	Good Tolerance
86	NP2536 x TR3030	Good Tolerance
86	NP2623 x TR1017	Good Tolerance
86	TR3030 x NP2536	Good Tolerance
90	GP200 x TR3127	Highly Tolerant
90	NP2623 x TR3030	Good Tolerance
93	NP2536 x TR3127	Tolerant
95	NP2623 x TR3127	Tolerant
97	TR3622 x GP475	Highly Tolerant
100	TR3622 x GP217	Tolerant
101	GP234 x NP2529	Tolerant
101	GP373 x GP374	Highly Tolerant
101	TR3622 x GP374	Highly Tolerant
101	TR3622 x GP374	Highly Tolerant
103	NP2660 x GP519	Highly Tolerant
104	NP2660 x NP2727	Highly Tolerant
106	NP2643 x NP2727	Highly Tolerant
107	NP2660 x GP477	Highly Tolerant
109	GP237 x MBS8814	Tolerant
109	TR7169 x GP443	Highly Tolerant
110	GP383 x MBS8814	Highly Tolerant
112	GP260 x NP2546	Highly Tolerant
113	NP2605 x NP2546	Tolerant
114	GP260 x MBS8814	Highly Tolerant
115	GP245 x MBS8814	Highly Tolerant
115	GP248 x MBS8814	Highly Tolerant
115	GP280 x GPX274	Highly Tolerant
115	GP474 x NP2546	Highly Tolerant
115	GP378 x MBS8814	Highly Tolerant
117	GP280 x MBS8814	Highly Tolerant

* Multiple traited versions are available.



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