

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

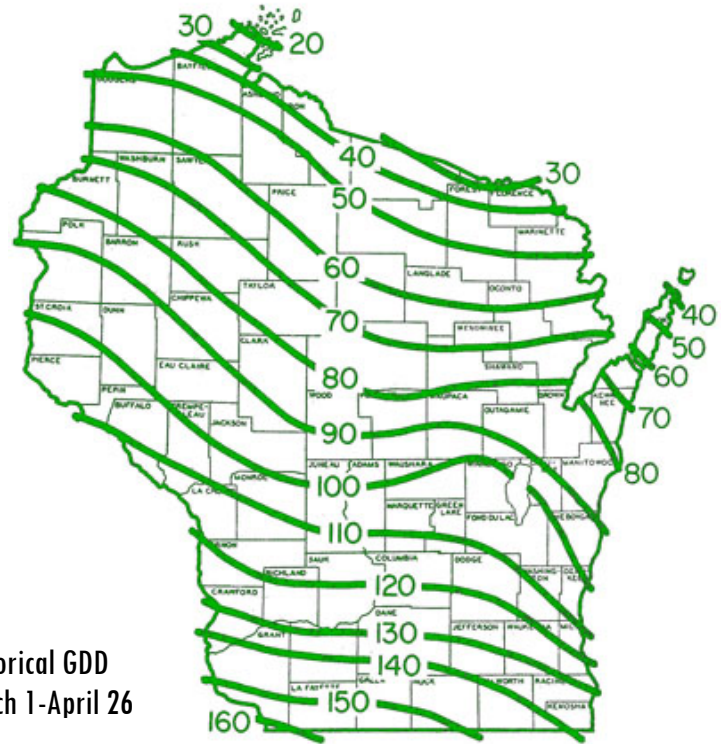
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Your weekly source for crop pest news, first alerts, and growing season conditions for Wisconsin



Weather and Pests

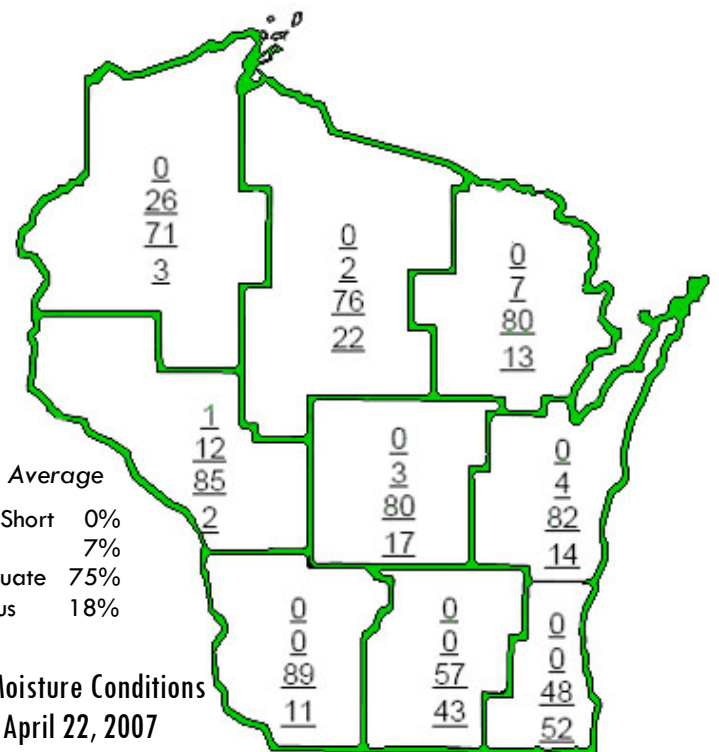
Despite some rainy weather, spring planting and tillage activities have accelerated considerably. Farmers are busy planting corn, oats, peas, potatoes and early sweet corn. Successive days of sunshine and above-average temperatures followed by a day or two of rainfall have transformed rural southern Wisconsin landscapes into rolling green fields of alfalfa and winter grains. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid-50s to low 70s, while average low temperatures ranged from the mid-30s to 40 degrees. Alfalfa acreage has shown very little winter damage after the unseasonably cold weather earlier this month. Pest insect activity has been minimal so far this season, with the most noteworthy events occurring in apple orchards and alfalfa fields.



Historical GDD
March 1-April 26

Growing Degree Days through 04/26/07 were

	GDD 50F	5-yr Ave	Sine 48F	40F
Dubuque, IA	194	210	194	429
Lone Rock	185	198	178	410
Beloit	186	208	185	421
Madison	164	182	161	380
Sullivan	160	184	152	366
Juneau	155	177	150	362
Waukesha	161	168	153	367
Hartford	158	162	152	362
Racine	153	146	148	352
Milwaukee	150	144	145	348
Appleton	136	138	129	319
Green Bay	115	111	109	292
Big Flats	162	174	151	355
Hancock	153	165	144	342
Port Edwards	155	159	145	338
La Crosse	195	205	193	428
Eau Claire	162	176	158	362
Cumberland	097	143	135	318
Bayfield	083	074	070	221
Wausau	127	132	118	295
Medford	124	127	116	289
Crivitz	097	098	087	255
Crandon	102	110	087	248



State Average

Very Short 0%
Short 7%
Adequate 75%
Surplus 18%

Soil Moisture Conditions As of April 22, 2007

Looking Ahead

Black cutworm - A second surge of strong southerly winds on April 21-22 may have sent additional black cutworm moths into the state from wintering grounds in Texas and Mexico. Black cutworm moths captured between April 19 and 26 are either new arrivals or laggards from a previous delivery in late March. Pheromone traps established along roadways in the southwest registered counts of 0-9 moths during the last reporting period. Egg laying has begun in the southwest and west central districts and the first concentrated captures of 8-9 moths were registered near Gratiot in Lafayette County between April 23 and 25 and at Janesville on the evenings of April 25 and 26.

Alfalfa weevil - Where degree day accumulations are approaching 300 GDD (base 48°F), most notably near Beloit, Lone Rock and La Crosse, egg hatch should soon begin. Feeding by newly-hatched first and second instar larvae is generally less serious than that of the larger third and fourth instars, which may consume a considerable amount of first crop foliage. No more than one adult per 50 sweeps was found this week and not a single larva was netted. Trace amounts of feeding observed in the Sauk City area were attributed to clover leaf weevil larvae, which are half-grown in some fields. Alfalfa growers are urged to follow the base 48°F degree day accumulations in the table on Page 1. These are listed specifically for the alfalfa weevil.

Picnic beetle - Uninvited picnic beetles, *Glischrochilus quadrisignatus*, made an appearance at an outing near Lake Monona on Sunday, April 22. Also known as the four-spotted sap beetle, this species has been implicated in the transmission of the oak wilt fungus, *Ceratocystis fagacearum*. Picnic beetles and other nitidulids (sap beetles) are attracted to the fermenting fruit smell of oak wilt spore mats, and accumulate fungal spore on their bodies. *Glischrochilus quadrisignatus* is not considered an important vector of oak wilt disease.



Picnic beetle, *Glischrochilus quadrisignatus*

www.funet.fi

Eastern tent caterpillar - Egg hatch is underway in the

southern and central districts. By early May the distinctive webs constructed by larvae of this species should be conspicuous in trees along roadsides.



Eastern tent caterpillar egg mass

Greg Hoover, PSU Entomology

Tarnished plant bug - Expect nymphs to appear in low numbers in the week ahead. Tarnished plant bugs alone seldom reach damaging levels, but the combined pressure from a range of alfalfa pests, including alfalfa plant bug, alfalfa weevil, aphids, meadow spittlebug and alfalfa caterpillar occasionally leads to economic injury in the first crop. Tarnished plant bugs are also a serious pest of strawberries, apples, carrots, snap beans, tomatoes, nursery stock and at least 385 other plants. Populations in alfalfa fields indicate the potential for injury to early bearing strawberry cultivars, as tarnished plant bugs disperse from alfalfa fields when the first crop is harvested in May.

Apple insect traps - Pheromone traps for spotted tentiform leafminer and redbanded leafroller should be in place and monitoring first brood flight activity. At this time, traps for codling moth should be deployed, followed by traps for obliquebanded leafroller two weeks after petal fall. By comparing weekly trap catches, the peak flight period for each of these pests can be determined. Record moth counts regularly and use the fluctuations in numbers to guide scouting activities. For example, scouting for spotted tentiform leafminer should begin one week after the first peak moth capture has been registered.

European corn borer - *Ostrinia nubilalis* larvae dissected from corn stubble in Columbia, Iowa, Jefferson, Richland, Rock and Walworth counties continue to show above normal survival (100%, with the exception of one field in Walworth Co. with 66% survival). Pupation of overwintered larvae is expected to begin at advanced sites after 246 GDD (base 50°F) have been surpassed.

Flea beetles - Overwintered flea beetles are active in grassy ditches and in field margins. The corn flea beetle, *Chaetocnema pulicaria*, was spotted near a corn field west of Mazomanie (Dane County) and an unidentified species was swept from an alfalfa field near Lodi (Columbia County). Growers of susceptible early-planted vegetable

crops, particularly spinach and leafy greens, should plan accordingly to prevent flea beetle injury next month. Planting a trap crop (about 1% of total acreage) 7-14 days in advance of the primary crop is one strategy to minimize flea beetle damage.

Honeylocust plant bug - Nymphs have started to feed on the new growth of honeylocust trees in localities where 100-200 GDD (base 50F) have been reached. Close monitoring of the foliage on susceptible trees is advised during the next two weeks. Foliar sprays or insecticidal soaps should be used only as a last resort when nymphs are present and measurable damage has been noticed. Treatments are effective only when applied early and evenly, when the leaves first begin to open.

Corn

European corn borer - Dissections of corn stubble indicate winter mortality of the European corn borer, *Ostrinia nubilalis*, due to climatic factors was very light. One hundred percent survival of overwintered fifth instar larvae was noted in the Columbia, Iowa, Richland, Rock, and Walworth County fields checked. Sixty-six percent survival was recorded in one Walworth County field, although three others in the same county showed 100% survival. Despite what appears to be good survival of second generation corn borer larvae from 2006, a light first flight of moths is projected based the results of a larval abundance survey conducted last fall. The survey documented a relatively low statewide average of 0.29 borer per plant (29 larvae per 100 plants).

Black cutworm - The first significant captures of 8-9 moths in two nights occurred near Janesville and Gratiot between April 23 and 26. Young corn plants will be susceptible to leaf feeding during the next 168 to 300 GDD (base 50°F) and to cutting once 300 GDD have passed. Corn is most vulnerable to cutting by this insect 10-14 days after emergence. Wet, weedy fields more commonly develop black cutworm infestations because they are plowed late and damaging populations have already developed by the time corn is planted.



Black cutworm pheromone trap

Krista Hamilton DATCP

True armyworm - The black light trap at Janesville registered a total capture of nine true armyworm moths between April 23 and 25. These migrants may have been blown into the state along with black cutworm moths on March 25-26 and April 21-25. Black light traps should be deployed in the week ahead to monitor the early-season flight activity of this occasional pest.

Forages

Alfalfa insects - Of the light assortment of alfalfa insects active in mid-April, the most numerous this week were tarnished plant bug adults, alfalfa caterpillars, and springtails (Collembola: Sminthuridae). Tarnished plant bug counts were low, ranging from 2-5 per 50 sweeps. A single plant bug nymph was netted, but escaped before it could be identified as either the alfalfa or tarnished plant bug variety. Velvety green alfalfa caterpillars were found at the rate of 10 per 50 sweeps in a small number of fields between Sauk City and Lodi, which seems peculiar since this insect is reported to overwinter in the pupal stage and not as larvae. Alfalfa weevil adults were also sighted in a few Columbia, Iowa and Richland County fields.



Alfalfa caterpillar larvae

Krista Hamilton DATCP

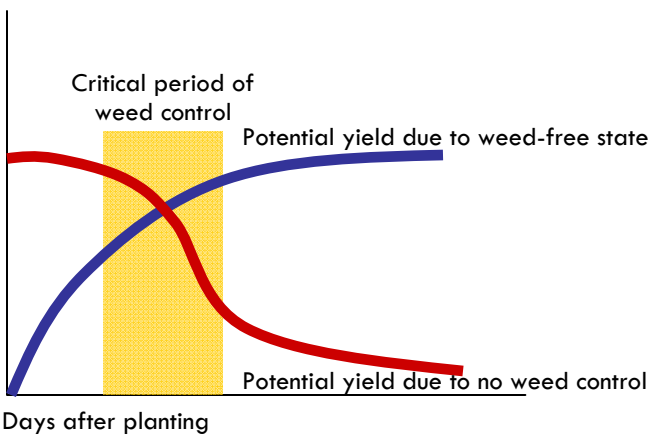
Pea aphid - Hatch of overwintered pea aphid eggs was noted on April 24 in Iowa County, although numbers were extremely low (2 per 50 sweeps). Aphid populations in southern alfalfa fields are expected to escalate during the first week of May.

Weeds

Critical period of weed control - Newly-emerged crops are especially sensitive to competition with weed species. Crops may suffer irreversible yield loss if forced to compete with weeds shortly after emergence. There is a specific period of time after planting, referred to as the 'critical period of weed control,' when effective weed control is imperative. This critical period of weed control varies widely by crop and cultivar. After the designated 'critical' period has passed and crops have gained a

competitive advantage, timing of weed management is not nearly so crucial.

The 'critical period' concept is illustrated in the graphic below. The red line shows yield potential decreases if weeds are left unmanaged for the corresponding number of days listed on the x-axis. The blue line represents the potential yield advantage gained by maintaining a weed-free field for the number of corresponding days on the x-axis. When the blue line levels off, it indicates the effect on yield no longer increases if the field continues to be weed-free. Thus, the critical period to control weeds after crop emergence is within the shaded box, from the point at which the weeds present begin to cause yield loss, until the point when a weed-free field no longer affects the potential to reach 100% of the yield goal. There are many other factors which contribute to final yield; this concept explains only the potential impact of early competition with weeds.



Phenology tool updated - Phenology models predict the seasonal timing of events in plant and insect development. The 'weedometer,' a weed phenology tool developed by Dr. Ed Luschei at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, allows weed watchers to plot earliest and average emergence and flowering times of 69 familiar Wisconsin weed species. This tool is based on first emergence and flowering data collected at the Arlington Research Station by Dr. Jerry Doll from 1998 to 2001.

Before improvements to the weedometer were made over the winter months, predictions pertained only to the Arlington area. Now data can be extrapolated to several other Wisconsin locations by application of Hopkins' Law. For example, to determine when musk thistle is likely to emerge and flower in Stevens Point, WI, select 'musk thistle' from the first drop-down box, 'Stevens Point, WI' from the second drop down box (be sure to click on 'change my location'), then simply click 'make a speedometer' and a graphic resembling the speedometer of a car will appear. The speed equates to days in the year and the color coded regions represent the first and last emergence and flowering time observations. Visit <http://weedometer.net> and read more about the recent updates to the weedometer website in the Wisconsin Crop Manager at <http://ipcm.wisc.edu/WCMNews/tabid/53/EntryID/242/>.

Fruit

Spotted tentiform leafminer (STLM) - First brood flight activity was highly variable in the last week, with counts ranging from 0 to 1,100 moths at reporting orchards. Emergence of adults is underway in all counties except Bayfield in the northernmost part of the state. A peak STLM capture was registered between April 19 and April 26 near Galesville in the west central district, which corresponded with the passing of 150 GDD (base 50°F). At other southern and central locations, peak counts for the first flight of STLM moths should be noted this week. During this period of heightened STLM activity, pheromone traps may fill up in a single night. Trap liners should be replaced as often as needed.

Cooperators new to STLM trapping will know a peak flight has occurred only after counts begin to decline. For instance, should the following counts be recorded from March 06 to May 18, then a peak flight was registered during the week of 4/27 to 5/04:

Sample STLM Trap Counts

Reporting period	No. of STLM moths
3/06-4/13	11
4/13-4/20	62
4/21-4/27	217
4/27-5/04	1,100 PEAK FLIGHT
5/04-5/11	842
5/11-5/18	334

In addition to monitoring moth activity using pheromone traps, a degree day model (base 50F) specific to STLM has been developed and may be used to track each stage of development. According to the STLM model, the peak of the first flight period occurs at approximately 150 GDD (around early pink) and first generation larvae begin to emerge around 209-231 GDD (see table below). STLM undergoes three generations per year in Wisconsin. Once the first generation of larvae has matured, a second and third round of moths and leaf mines occurs in June and again in August.

Begin scouting for leaf mines about one week after a peak flight has been registered. Chemicals used to control STLM are most effective against the sap-feeder stage and should be applied shortly after egg hatch, once sap-feeder mines become visible (about 10-14 days after a peak flight). Sap-feeder mines, made by the first, second and third instar larvae, are visible as light areas on the undersides of leaves. Tissue-feeder mines, made by larger fourth and fifth instar larvae, are visible later on as a speckled oval on the upper surface of leaves.

According to Mahr and Ravin (UWEX A3211), STLM populations may increase 20-fold from one generation to the next, and an infestation of one mine per 10 leaves may

give rise to a damaging second generation of STLM larvae. In most orchards standard sprays should provide adequate control of STLM. However, orchards with current dense STLM populations or a history of STLM problems are candidates for the following treatment options for first brood adults and first generation leafminers, as recommended in the University of Wisconsin-Extension Publication A3211 at <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/pdf/A3211.pdf>:

Option I: Apply an adulticide plus a larvicide. The adulticide should be applied during peak of the flight period. The larvicide should be applied at pink or petal fall depending on which material is used.

Option II: Apply a larvicide only. This can be applied at pink or petal fall 1) when populations were low the previous season, or 2) when a highly effective larvicide is used.

Option III: Do nothing except monitor for sap feeder mines. If mines average one or more for every two leaves, treat with an effective larvicide at petal fall. *Refer to UWEX publication A3314, "Commercial Tree Fruit Spray Guide," for current insecticide recommendations for controlling STLM.

Reference:

Mahr, D. L. and N. C. Ravdin. Spotted tentiform leaminer: a pest of Wisconsin apple orchards. University of Wisconsin-Extension Publication A3211. 9p.

Redbanded leafroller (RBLR) - First generation larvae are active in orchards where 167-228 GDD (base 50°F) have been surpassed. RBLR larvae skeletonize leaves from the underside, folding and webbing foliage together. When the webbing brings leaves into contact with the fruit, RBLR larvae feed on the fruit and cause shallow, irregular channels to form. This insect affects an unusually wide range of host plants, and pheromone trap counts do not necessarily reflect the actual level of infestation in an orchard. Instead, trap catches suggest when to scout for eggs and young larvae. Egg hatch is projected to occur approximately 10-12 days after the first RBLR moth is captured. Control of first generation RBLR is usually achieved by sprays directed at other insects at petal fall. RBLR trap catches ranging from 0 to 180 moths from April 19-26 indicate the first peak flight has occurred in most southern and central orchards.

INSECT EVENT	GDD Base 50°F	
	STLM	RBLR
1st moth occurs	22-70	25-78
1st eggs occur	75-127	82-162
1st peak flight	150	106-160
1st larvae	209-231	167-228
1st leaf mines	329-403	NA
2nd flight begins	780-937	539-750

Codling moth - Before the first unsuspecting male codling moths of the season are lured into pheromone traps, a close look-alike known as the "early *Proteoteras* moth," *Proteoteras aesculana*, may appear first. *Proteoteras aesculana* takes flight approximately one week in advance of codling moth. Although the two species are very similar in general appearance, codling moth is noticeably larger (9 mm) and has bronze scales at the tips of the forewings. *Proteoteras* lacks bronze scales and has tiny black bumps on the forewings.

Expect the first codling moth captures to occur after 200 GDD (base 50F) have been reached. Any moths that appear in traps before that point should be examined closely as they are quite possibly the look-alike *Proteoteras*. Correct identification of the codling moth is imperative since action thresholds are based on the capture of just five moths per trap per week. Every moth counts.



Codling moth, *Cydia pomonella* www.ukmoths.org.uk

CODLING MOTH EVENT	GDD (50F)
1st flight begins	201 - 340
1st egg hatches	491
1st flight peak	500
Egg hatch 50% complete	713
2nd flight begins	873 - 1296
2nd flight peak	1577

Vegetables

Cabbage maggot - Emergence of cabbage maggot flies is approaching in the southwest and west central districts. Egg laying is expected to begin at approximately 300 GDD (base 43°F), when lilac is in full bloom. Cabbage maggot larvae hatch within 3-5 days and feed on the roots of cole crops such as cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, brussel sprouts, and radishes. Feeding may last 20 to 30 days, and renders plants more susceptible to soft rot and black leg pathogens. Control of this insect should target the adult stage at peak emergence in order to minimize egg

laying. Cabbage maggot degree days (43°F) for 12 Wisconsin locations are listed on page 27.

Seed corn maggot - Seed corn maggot infestations are sporadic, occurring when emergence is delayed and seeds remain in the ground for an extended period of time. Cool soil temperatures and high levels of moisture favor outbreaks of this insect, and an increased risk of infestation is associated with fields high in organic matter content.

Emergence of seed corn maggot flies from the soil begins around 200 GDD (base 39°F). This event is well underway statewide according to the maggot degree day model on the next page. In addition to corn, this insect infests soybeans, peas, cucumber, melon, onion, sweet corn, peppers, and potatoes.

Onion maggot - As its common name suggests, the onion maggot is an economically important pest of onions. Female flies deposit eggs on the soil surface near the base of host plants between 230-280 GDD (base 40°F), and first generation flies emerge around 680 GDD. Approximately three generations occur in Wisconsin; the first is usually the most damaging. Onion cull piles are particularly attractive egg laying sites.

Maggot GDD March 01 to April 26, 2007

Location	Base 39 ^a	Base 43 ^b	Base 40 ^c
Arlington	348	225	315
Hancock	305	198	276
Spring Green	365	241	331
Beloit	398	272	366
La Crosse	407	284	372
Milwaukee	340	214	305
Boscobel	414	281	379
Green Bay	277	163	244
Madison	348	225	323
Eau Claire	325	216	296
Wausau	250	151	223
Rhineland	196	115	173
Duluth, MN	89	39	74

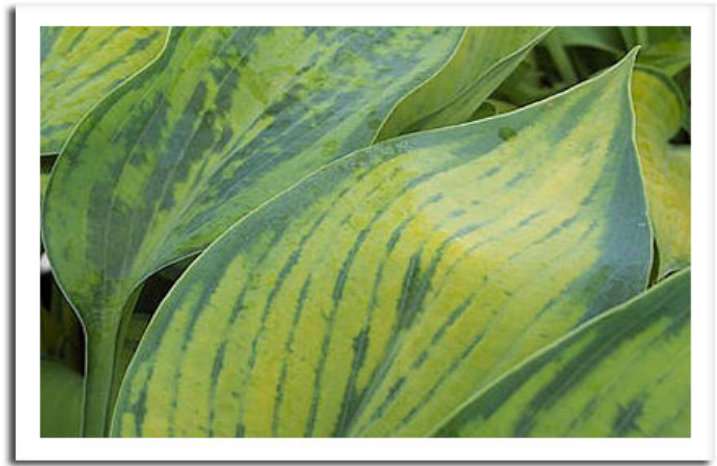
^aseed corn maggot base temp; ^bcabbage maggot base temp;

^conion maggot base temp

Nursery, Forest and Landscape

Hosta Virus X (HVX) - This fast-spreading virus has infected hundreds of thousands of hostas worldwide since it was first identified and described by University of Minnesota researchers in 1996. Symptoms of HVX are remarkably diverse, and vary by cultivar and time of infection. Some HVX-infected cultivars exhibit line patterns, mosaic patterns, ringspots, twisting, blotches and puckering, while other cultivars show no symptoms at all, or the onset of symptoms is delayed until a year or more

after infection. When HVX was first observed in the mid-1990s, many of the infected plants were thought to be entirely new varieties and were propagated and sold in the U.S. and Europe under names such as ‘Breakdance,’ ‘Lunacy’ and ‘Leopard Frog.’ The wide array of symptoms, some which mimic natural hosta striping patterns or variations, has contributed to the rapid spread of HVX.



Hosta Virus X

www.bkdservices.nl

Although HVX does not kill plants, it spreads efficiently and has reached epidemic levels around the world. Because symptoms may be mistaken for genetic variations or may not appear for several years after initial infection, HVX readily spreads to healthy plants before it can be detected. HVX is transmitted through cutting the plants. Infection may result whenever infected sap comes into contact with uninfected sap, particularly when cuts are made and pruning shears, tools or hands have not been properly disinfected. Dividing hostas or removing leaves also spreads this virus.

As recently as mid-April, inspectors in Iowa destroyed approximately 38,000 HVX-infected hostas, including the ‘Albo Picta,’ ‘Honeybells,’ ‘Hyacinthia,’ ‘Blue Cadet,’ and possibly ‘Gold Standard’ cultivars. The plants were purchased from Holland in 2006 and grown for the 2007 retail season. Missouri also reported HVX on ‘Striptease,’ ‘Golden Tiara,’ and ‘Leola Fraim.’



Hosta Virus X on Birchwood Parkys Gold

Barry Menser

Good sanitation practices, removing and destroying infected plants, and avoiding the sale and planting of HVX-infected plants are all critical preventative measures. Disinfect tools frequently, purchase hostas only from reliable sources, and separate any newly-purchased plants until they can be verified as virus-free. Hostas with symptoms consistent with HVX may be submitted to the University of Wisconsin-Madison Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic for analysis. To learn more, visit the PDDC website at <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/pddc/index.html>.

Exotic Pest of the Week

Emerald ash borer Firewood Alert - Wisconsin Secretary of Agriculture Rod Nilsestuen today asked residents who purchased Taylors Wood Products, Inc. firewood from Menards to burn the firewood as soon as possible as it may contain the ash-killing emerald ash borer. The firewood, distributed by an Illinois company, was not properly treated to eliminate the risk of transporting emerald ash borer.

“Emerald ash borer is an expert hitchhiker in firewood and could devastate Wisconsin’s ash resources in both our forests and urban areas,” Nilsestuen said. “By burning any Taylors brand firewood purchased at Menards as quickly as possible, Wisconsin residents can help slow the spread of this killer beetle and its possible introduction into the state.”

On Tuesday, April 17, the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued an Emergency Action Notice to Menards to remove all Taylors Wood Products Inc. firewood from the sales area. A national recall on all Taylors wood is also in effect. However, since most of the wood recalled has already been sold, the recall from store shelves is not completely effective. Because of this, Nilsestuen is requesting that the firewood be burned immediately in an effort to help eliminate the chance of spreading EAB into Wisconsin.



Emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis*

www.glendaleohio.org

“While EAB has not been detected in Wisconsin, we need to do everything we can to not help it get here,” Nilsestuen

said. “Where the beetle is located, it’s about to start emerging from ash trees or ash firewood. People who bought this product should make every effort to use the firewood by May 1, 2007. If the wood is infested, burning it will kill the beetle inside.”

Emerald ash borer was first identified in 2002 in Michigan and is responsible for the demise of nearly 25 million ash trees in North America. The EAB larvae feed just under the bark of ash trees, preventing the flow of water and nutrients in the tree. Unlike other native wood boring beetles, EAB attacks perfectly healthy ash trees, not just stressed trees.



EAB infested firewood

www.michigan.gov

A federal quarantine on hardwood firewood and a variety of ash products has been in place in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and lower Michigan since last December. Some firewood distributed by Taylors Wood Products, Inc. and sold at Menards stores did not meet certain requirements in order to be moved out of Illinois.

Wisconsin has approximately 717 million ash trees in forest settings. It’s estimated that ash species comprise about 20-percent of all street trees in the state.

Information about emerald ash borer and the problems associated with transporting pests and diseases in firewood can be found at the Wisconsin Emerald Ash Borer Web site at <http://emeraldashborer.wi.gov>.



Don't move firewood

Black Cutworm & Apple Insect Trap Counts from April 19 to 26, 2007

Black Cutworm Counts

No.	Town	4/16	4/19	4/23	4/26
1	W Fairplay	0	0	0	0
2	Fairplay	0	1	1	1
3	Prairie Corners	1	1	1	1
4	W Hazel Green	0	1	3	0
5	N Hazel Green	0	1	1	0
6	Lead Mine	0	1	0	0
7	N New Diggings	0	0	0	3
8	Shullsburg	0	0	0	0
9	E Shullsburg	0	1	3	0
10	W Gratiot	0	2	0	4
11	Gratiot	0	0	0	8
12	E Gratiot	0	0	1	0
13	E South Wayne	0	0	1	4
14	Browntown	0	0	0	0
15	Cadiz Springs	0	0	0	0
16	E Cadiz Springs	0	2	2	0
17	W Monroe	0	0	0	2
18	E Monroe	0	0	0	0
19	Juda	0	1	0	1
20	E Juda	0	0	1	0
21	Brodhead	0	0	2	1
22	Orfordville	0	0	0	1
23	Footville	0	0	0	0
24	E Footville	0	0	1	1
49	Janesville	1	0	1	9
25	Barneveld	0	0	1	
26	West Ridgeway	0	0	0	
27	East of Dodgeville	0	0	2	
28	West of Dodgeville	0	1	1	
29	Edmund	0	0	1	
30	Cobb	0	0	2	
31	East Montfort	0	0	0	
32	West Montfort	0	0	4	
33	East Preston	0	0	3	
34	West Preston	0	1	0	
35	Fennimore	0	0	1	
36	West of Fennimore	0	0	1	
37	Waunakee	0	0	6	
38	Indian Lake	0	0	0	
39	N Mazomanie	0	0	2	
40	W Mazomanie	0	0	1	
41	Arena	1	0	0	
42	W Arena	0	0	4	
43	Helena	1	0	1	
44	Spring Green	0	0	1	
45	W Spring Green	0	0	4	
46	Lone Rock	0	0	0	
47	W Lone Rock	0	0	1	
48	Gotham	0	0	3	
50	Tomah				0
51	Cataract				0

Apple Insect Counts

County	Site	Date	STLM ¹	RBLR ²
Bayfield	Carlson	4/19-4/26		
Bayfield	Erickson	4/19-4/26	0	0
Bayfield	Ferraro	4/19-4/26		
Bayfield	Galazen	4/19-4/26		
Bayfield	Gellerman	4/19-4/26		
Bayfield	Lobermeier	4/19-4/26	0	0
Bayfield	Bayfield Apple	4/19-4/26		
Bayfield	Bayfield Apple	4/19-4/26		
Bayfield	Shuga	4/19-4/26		
Brown	Oneida	4/19-4/26	405	13
Crawford	Gays Mills E	4/19-4/26		
Crawford	Gays Mills W	4/19-4/26		
Crawford	Turkey Ridge	4/19-4/26		
Dane	Deerfield	4/19-4/26		
Dane	Stoughton	4/19-4/26	86	145
Dane	West Madison	4/19-4/26		
Dodge	Brownsville	4/20-4/26	4	7
Fond du Lac	Campbellsport	4/19-4/26	32	12
Fond du Lac	Rosendale	4/19-4/26		
Fond du Lac	Malone	4/19-4/26	400	40
Grant	Sinsinawa	4/19-4/26	44	86
Green	Brodhead	4/19-4/26	4	180
Iowa	Dodgeville	4/19-4/26	224	142
Iowa	Mineral Point	4/19-4/26	18	156
Jackson	Hixton	4/18-4/24	21	1
Kenosha	Burlington	4/19-4/26	203	102
Marquette	Montello	4/15-4/22	6	51
Marinette	Wausaukee	4/19-4/26		
Ozaukee	Mequon	4/19-4/26	385	48
Pierce	Beldenville	4/20-4/27	94	80
Pierce	Spring Valley	4/20-4/27	162	48
Racine	Rochester	4/19-4/26	490	77
Racine	Raymond	4/19-4/26	575	46
Richland	Hill Point	4/19-4/26		
Richland	Richland Ctr E	4/19-4/26		
Richland	Richland Ctr W	4/19-4/26		
Sauk	Baraboo	4/19-4/26		
Sheboygan	Plymouth	4/19-4/26	1100	101
Trempealeau	Galesville	4/19-4/26	1000	75
Waukesha	New Berlin	4/19-4/26	815	9



Department of Agriculture,
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Division of Agricultural Resources Management
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EMERALD ASH BORER, *Agrilus planipennis*
FIREWOOD ALERT