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Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

PO Box 8911 • Madison, WI 53718 • Phone 1-800-462-2803 • Fax: 608-224-4656

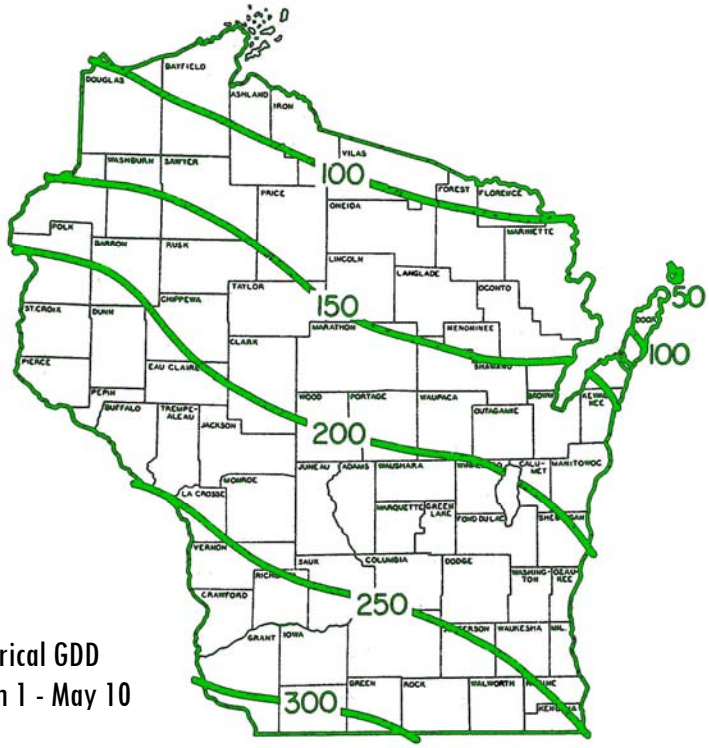
Your weekly source for crop pest news, first alerts, and growing season conditions for Wisconsin

Weather and Pests

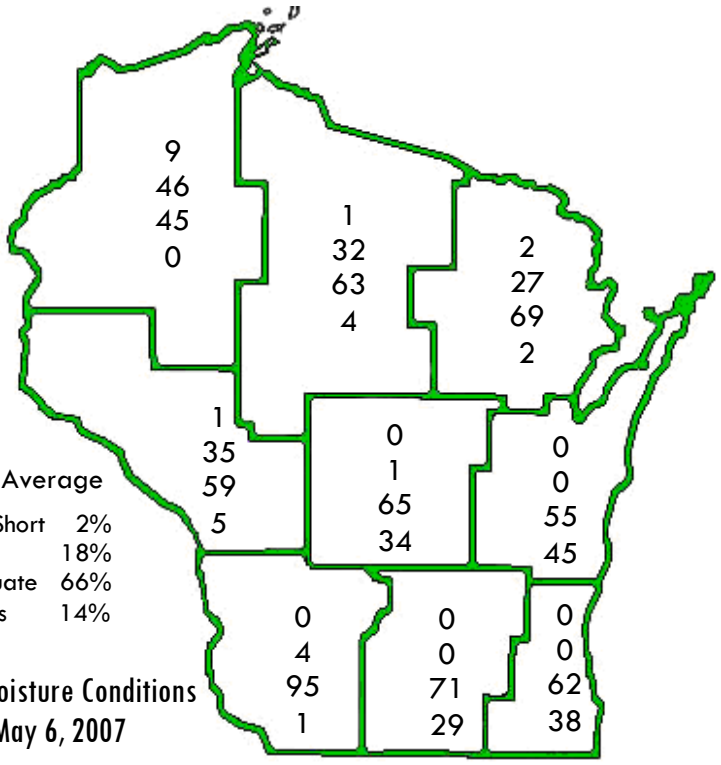
Hot weather this week greatly changed the crop and pest outlook. Nearly all oats are planted and the earlier planted potatoes are developing quickly in the Central Sands. Temperatures have been very conducive for rapid degree day accumulations. The season is now several days ahead of last year. As of May 10, the degree day accumulation above modified base 50°F was 316 at Madison compared to 262 on the same date in 2006. Very warm weather has caused a marked increase in insect numbers and activity, particularly in alfalfa fields. An early emergence of overwintered bean leaf beetles was noted this week, true armyworm moth counts are on the rise in black light traps, and the first flight of European corn borer moths is expected to begin over the weekend.

Growing Degree Days through 05/10/07 were

	GDD 50F	2006	5-Yr	48F	40F
Dubuque, IA	374	290	329	398	743
Lone Rock	357	281	310	366	705
Beloit	352	324	323	368	712
Madison	316	262	284	327	655
Sullivan	303	285	290	307	628
Juneau	294	252	267	299	618
Waukesha	290	252	257	292	611
Hartford	287	245	247	292	607
Racine	264	223	221	267	575
Milwaukee	263	227	219	266	574
Appleton	273	236	220	272	565
Green Bay	234	194	179	235	521
Big Flats	313	269	273	309	617
Hancock	303	263	261	294	592
Port Edwards	305	268	253	301	599
La Crosse	378	312	323	388	741
Eau Claire	329	291	282	341	653
Cumberland	296	237	234	297	586
Bayfield	198	143	136	188	437
Wausau	271	225	216	264	543
Medford	268	228	209	264	542
Crivitz	232	195	179	204	470
Crandon	212	193	169	214	472



Historical GDD
March 1 - May 10



State Average

Very Short	2%
Short	18%
Adequate	66%
Surplus	14%

Soil Moisture Conditions
as of May 6, 2007

Looking Ahead

Alfalfa weevil – Higher than normal temperatures have dramatically accelerated weevil activity. Egg hatch began in advanced parts of the south central region less than one week ago (May 7 near Beloit), and already larvae number as high as 23 per 25 sweeps in scattered Rock, Jefferson and Walworth County fields. Mating and egg laying appear to be intense. With hatch proceeding rapidly, now is a critical time to initiate scouting efforts.

Alfalfa weevil adult *UC Statewide IPM Program*

Bean leaf beetle – Surveys along the state line in Rock County found unexpectedly high densities of bean leaf beetles in alfalfa fields. Beetles are more numerous in the southern region of the state than in any year since the spring survey was started in 2004. Counts range up to 13 per 25 sweeps. Very preliminary survey findings indicate bean leaf beetles overwintered successfully in southern part of the state.

European corn borer – The first moths should begin to appear over the south central and southwest districts this week. Most of the overwintered European corn borers are still in the pupal stage, so no large flights of moths are likely to appear in black light traps for another two weeks. The weather later this month will largely influence corn borer activity and development. Watch black light traps closely in the week ahead to appraise first brood flight activity.

True armyworm – A count of 256 true armyworm moths was registered at Janesville in the last reporting period. This number represents a substantial increase from last week's count of 19 moths at the same site. Fields in which dense growth of grasses has established will be very favorable for armyworm egg laying and larval development. True armyworm flight activity and egg laying are intensifying.

Potato leafhopper – The first individuals were spotted at a porch light in Columbia County on May 9. Expect the annual arrival of potato leafhoppers to begin by the third week of May if southerly winds send more migrants into the state.

Dingy cutworm – The first moth of the season was captured near Sparta during the May 4-9 reporting period. Most overwintered larvae have matured and pupated by this point. More dingy cutworm moths should begin to appear in southern and central black light traps this week.

Wood ticks and deer ticks – Both species are very troublesome in wooded and residential areas of the state. The owner of a Polk County miniature horse ranch reported a, "rampant over-population of ticks," beginning two weeks ago. Horses on her ranch exhibited "tick paralysis," a condition which makes them unstable, incoherent and incapable of standing. Tick paralysis had never been observed by the veterinarians who diagnosed the problem. Evidently miniature horses cannot adequately absorb the toxins from the ticks due to their small size. Removing thousands of ticks was a two-day process that required a full 12 hours each day. After the ticks were removed the horses recovered.

Corn

True armyworm – The Janesville black light trap reported a total of 256 moths from May 4-10, with a single nightly catch of 142 moths on May 7. Although black light trap catches are an unreliable predictor of true population size, these numbers represent a considerable increase in armyworm flight activity. Egg laying is escalating at this time. Begin scouting susceptible crops for larvae in the week ahead.

True armyworm moth *Rick Bessin*

Black cutworm – Approximately 186 and 167 GDD (base 50°F) have accumulated since the first concentrated captures of migratory moths were registered near Gratiot in Lafayette County and Janesville in Rock County. Once a total of 300 GDD are reached beyond the initial capture dates, around May 17 at both sites, black cutworm larvae will theoretically have grown large enough to cut corn seedlings. Arrival of migratory black cutworm moths began on March 29, which suggests some larvae in the

south central and southwest counties are more advanced and may be capable of cutting corn plants earlier than predicted. The May 17 cutting date is based on the start of the *major* moth flight.

It is recommended that scouting begin soon after corn emergence and continue through the 4-leaf stage. Expect to see the most damage between 562-640 GDD. Holes in leaves, wilted plants, and plants cut at ground level are all indicators of a black cutworm infestation. Be alert to pinhole feeding when scouting next week as it may be a precursor to cutting later this month. Economic thresholds for black cutworm in vegetable crops are as follows:

Beans	2 larvae per foot of row
Potatoes	4 larvae per foot of row
Sweet corn	>5% of plants damaged
Leafy greens	>3% of stand affected

European corn borer – European corn borer life history events are unfolding at a remarkably fast rate; 347 GDD (base 50F) were surpassed near Dubuque and La Crosse on May 9 and the first moths are expected to take flight over the weekend. At this time last year pupation was just getting underway. Moths of the first brood could appear in black light traps near Madison by May 12, Hancock by May 14, Wausau by May 16, and Green Bay by May 23, if high temperatures persist. A light first flight is expected based on a statewide average of 0.29 borer per plant (29 borers per 100 plants) documented during the 2006 fall abundance survey.

Forages

Insect development in alfalfa has escalated sharply and populations are reasonably high for this time in May. Among the most common insects detected this week were alfalfa weevil larvae, tarnished plant bug adults, alfalfa plant bug nymphs, pea aphids, planthoppers, meadow spittlebug nymphs, bean leaf beetles, alfalfa caterpillar butterflies, clover leaf weevil larvae, and an assortment of beneficial species. The sum of insects active in alfalfa is already too high to count accurately in 50 sweeps. Reducing the number of sweeps to 20 or less is advised, although the sets of sweeps taken should be increased accordingly (5 sets for a total of 100 sweeps).

Alfalfa weevil skeletonization *Marlin E. Rice*

Alfalfa weevil – Surveys in Rock and Walworth counties revealed high numbers of first and second instar larvae as well as evidence of tip feeding injury. Counts of larvae hatched from overwintered eggs range from 9-23 per 25 sweeps, while adult weevils average 2 per 25 sweeps. With most alfalfa fields still days away from flowering, it appears damage to first crop hay is a distinct possibility. Under the present weather conditions, individual females may deposit roughly 60-70 eggs per night. Look for larval populations to surge in the next week.

Potato leafhopper – Migrants appeared this week in low numbers. The first individuals were spotted at a porch light in Columbia County on the evening of May 9, but not in the Rock and Walworth County fields surveyed earlier in the day. Like other migratory species, this insect passes the winter in the Gulf States and is directed into Wisconsin on strong southerly winds each spring. In some years migrating leafhoppers seem to arrive overnight and build to outbreak levels in a matter of days.

Potato leafhopper, Empoasca fabae *www.uky.edu*

Potato leafhopper economic thresholds

Height of Alfalfa (inches)	No. PLH per Sweep
< 3	0.2 adult
3-6	0.5 adult
6-12	1.0 adult or nymphs
12-14	2.0 adults or nymphs

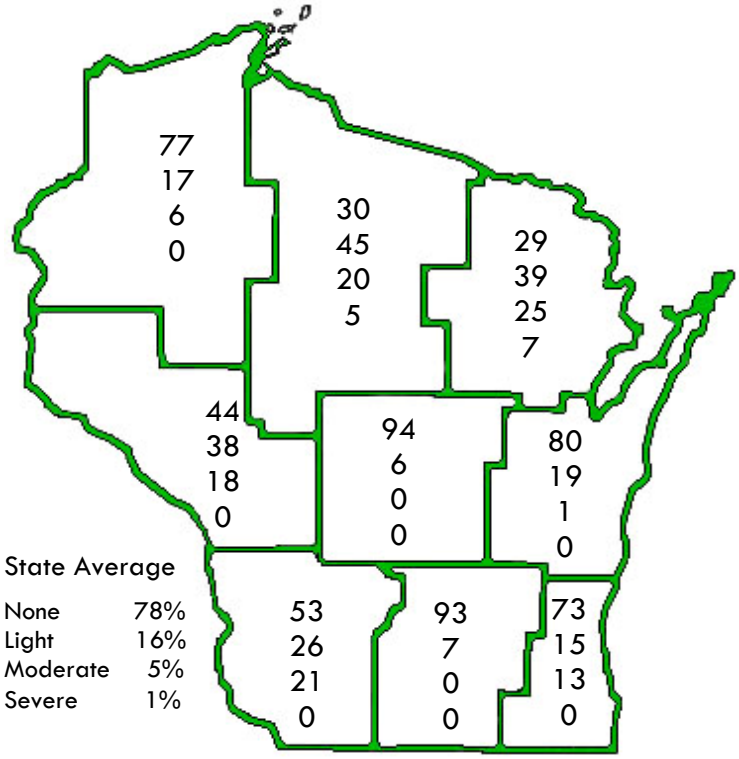
Meadow spittlebug – Spittle masses are becoming more common. Nymphs are still very small; most are in the first or second instar stage of development. It is still too early to determine the degree of infestation, although some alfalfa fields had one nymph per 10 stems. The action threshold for meadow spittlebug is one nymph per stem.

Pea aphid – Pea aphid hatch began on April 24 and the earliest hatched aphids are now mature. Some fields contain up to 19 aphids per 25 sweeps. Reproduction is underway in the southern counties. Populations in the Portage County area are lower, averaging three per 50 sweeps.

Tarnished plant bug – Adults were noted in alfalfa fields again this week, but still no nymphs have been observed. Sweep nets counts of adults numbered fewer than five per 25 sweeps.

Small Grains

Freeze injury to winter wheat – The northeast and north central areas showed some severe freeze injury to winter wheat following an untimely winter storm in early April. Negligible to moderate injury was noted in all other regions. Freeze injury estimates for the nine agricultural statistics districts are provided in the map below, courtesy of the USDA, NASS, Wisconsin Field Office.



Winter freeze damage to winter wheat May 2007
USDA, NASS, Wisconsin Field Office

Soybeans

Bean leaf beetle – Adults have emerged from hibernation and are abundant in southern alfalfa fields. Surveys this week found bean leaf beetles at the unusually high rate of 3-13 per 25 sweeps in the Rock County area. This suggests the 8% of soybeans planted as of May 7 could attract many beetles and sustain serious defoliation. Bean leaf beetle has not reached economic levels in the state since 2003, but the high numbers found this week indicate adults wintered successfully in southern Wisconsin. The University of Minnesota (UMN) bean leaf beetle winter morality predictive model (see table) estimates roughly 36-64% of beetles may have survived the 2006-2007 winter.

Overwintered bean leaf beetles resume activity several weeks in advance of soybean emergence and spend the interim feeding and mating in alfalfa fields. Planting soybeans later reduces the risk of injury by this generation of beetles.

Bean leaf beetle *Krista Hamilton DATCP*

Predicted winter mortality of bean leaf beetles – Iowa State and University of Minnesota models compared

Location	% Mortality (UMN Model)	% Mortality (ISU Model)
Arlington	47	80
Hancock	50	87
Spring Green	43	73
Beloit	43	70
La Crosse	43	73
Milwaukee	36	60
Boscobel	40	67
Green Bay	43	74
Madison	43	71
Eau Claire	50	86
Wausau	51	88
Rhinelander	60	100
Duluth, MN	64	100

Weeds

Visual surveys in the Portage County area found some of the more familiar problematic annual species beginning to emerge. Common ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) and common lambsquarters (*Chenopodium album*) were about ½ inch in height as of May 9, and newly-emerged marestail plants (*Conyza canadensis*) were nearly three inches tall. Other aggressive annual weed species, such as giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), redroot pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus*), velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*) and giant foxtail (*Setaria faberi*) were not observed, but are likely at similar stages of development. Scouting fields now, while these species are still small, may be a good predictor of

weed problems later this season and should help to inform management decisions.

Marestail (also called horseweed) *peanut.tamu.edu*

Common lambsquarters seedling *weedbiology.uckac.edu*

Fruit

Codling moth – Degree day accumulations are right for the continued emergence of the first codling moths. Captures ranging from 0.43 to 20 moths were registered near Beldenville, Deerfield, Gays Mills, Oneida and Rochester during the last reporting period. More moths are expected to emerge in locations where 248 GDD (base 50°F) accumulate in the week ahead.

Spotted tentiform leafminer – Peak flight has passed in all regions, including Bayfield County. Leaf mines should grow noticeable this week. Scout for the earliest mines on the undersides of apple foliage once 329-403 GDD (base 50°F) have been reached. STLM counts ranged from 0 to 1,500 during the week of May 4-11.

Obliquebanded leafroller - Feeding by obliquebanded leafroller larvae is noticeable in southern orchards. This week is an optimum time to examine leaves for signs of OBLR injury.

Plum curculio - According to the degree day model for plum curculio, activity begins around 250 GDD (base 50°F) and spans approximately six weeks. Much of Wisconsin has now surpassed this point. Cooperators monitoring plum curculio may see the first weevil captures this week. Trap catches should be used to time scouting efforts. Developing fruit is most susceptible to curculio injury after petal fall. Growers with a history of plum curculio damage may need to apply one spray at petal fall, and additional sprays to prevent injury to developing fruit during the egg laying period.

Vegetables

Cabbage maggot – A week has passed since emergence of adult cabbage maggot flies began near Arlington, Madison and Eau Claire. First generation eggs are being laid at this time and larvae should start to appear in another week. The degree day accumulation is such that the Racine-Kenosha County area could see larvae early in the week, with the Outagamie County area having hatch by May 18. Fields of cruciferous vegetables should be scouted closely for eggs and evidence of larval feeding next week. The ⅛ inch-long, white eggs are laid along the stem or on the soil surface adjacent to the stems of young transplants. Eggs may be laid in neat rows, inserted into the soil, or deposited beneath a small clod of soil near the stem. Use a pencil point to lightly shift the soil to look for eggs. Check 20-40 plants in the field, in sets of 2-4 plants. A soil drench is justified when an average of one egg per stem is observed. Illustrated in the images below are cabbage maggot larvae.

Cabbage maggots *Jack Kelly Clark*

Onion maggot – Peak emergence of onion maggot flies is underway near Dubuque and La Crosse where 680 GDD (base 40°F) were surpassed on May 8. Onion growers near Racine in the southeast and Hancock in the Central Sands should anticipate peak adult emergence around May 13-14. Egg laying will start about three days subsequent to peak emergence (May 16-17), after which the first generation larvae crawl beneath the leaf sheath and enter the bulb. This generation, the first in a series of

three that occurs in Wisconsin each season, is often the largest and most damaging. Transplant onions now before flies emerge. Poor stand counts are often the first indication that injury has occurred.

Maggot GDD March 01 to May 10, 2007

Location	Base 39[a]	Base 43[b]	Base 40[c]
Arlington	628	444	580
Beloit	711	526	664
La Crosse	728	549	680
Milwaukee	599	406	555
Boscobel	741	548	691
Green Bay	530	356	482
Madison	628	444	580
Eau Claire	641	472	597
Wausau	522	362	477
Rhinelander	446	305	408
Duluth, MN	294	184	264

[a]seed corn maggot base temperature [b]cabbage maggot base temperature [c]onion maggot base temperature

Cabbage maggot pupae www.agric.gov.ab.ca

Gypsy Moth

Gypsy moth spray season takes off - The 2007 Wisconsin Slow the Spread Gypsy Moth spray season began bright and early on Thursday, May 10. Three low-flying yellow spray planes flew over and treated eight areas in Iowa, Richland, Sauk, Vernon and Green counties with the biological pesticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* (subspecies) *kurstaki* or Btk.

Treatment plans scheduled for Friday, May 11, weather permitting, include eight sites in Green County in the townships of Exeter, Brooklyn, Decatur, Spring Grove, Albany (extending into the township of Magnolia in Rock County) and a partially sprayed site in Sylvester. Also included in Friday's plans are two sites in Rock County in the townships of Spring Valley and Newark. On Saturday, May 12, weather permitting, the Department of Natural Resources will start its suppression spraying season in Dane, Sauk, Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Brown counties.

Gypsy moth spray plane DATCP

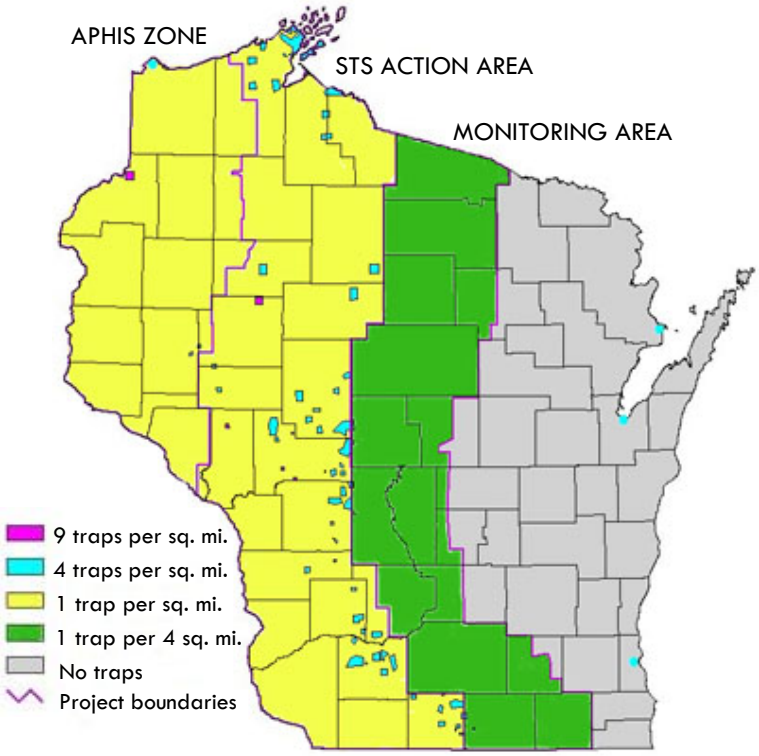
From mid-May to mid-June, about 33,000 acres across the state will be treated with Btk, and about 4,000 acres will be treated with NPV or Gypchek, a gypsy moth virus. Then from late June to the end of July, about 71,000 acres will be sprayed with pheromone flakes. The Department of Natural Resources will also apply Btk or NPV to eight spray sites in Adams, Brown, Dane, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Sauk and Waushara counties.

Spraying will move northward as the program follows the development of the gypsy moth in the state. Other counties with spray sites are Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Eau Claire, Grant, Jackson and Monroe.

For more information, call the toll-free Gypsy Moth Hotline at 1-800-642-6684. Maps of spray areas, general gypsy moth information and links to other helpful Web sites are available at www.gypsymoth.wi.gov or at www.datcp.state.wi.us.

Gypsy moth trapping program - Gypsy moth trappers will start setting traps the week of May 14 in the southern part of the state. Trap setting is scheduled to begin in the northern part of the state during the week of May 21. The 2007 trapping plan calls for setting 32,000 traps in western Wisconsin. The basic trapping grid will be one trap per square mile in most western counties and one trap per four square miles in the central counties. In addition, 70 delimitation blocks (areas of intensive trapping) will be monitored with four or nine traps per square mile. Eight lead workers and 45 trappers have been hired to set the traps. Trappers will be wearing an orange or green vest and will have a vehicle identification placard and a photo I.D. card to identify them as workers in the Gypsy Moth Program. Trappers work only between the hours of 6 a.m.

and 6 p.m. Monday through Friday. All traps should be in place by the first week of July. Traps will be checked once during the summer and all traps should be taken down by September 30. Gypsy moth program staff appreciate the cooperation of landowners who allow traps to be set on their properties. For more information on the trapping program, please call the Gypsy Moth Hotline at 1-800-642-MOTH.



2007 Proposed Gypsy Moth Trapping Plan

Nursery, Forest and Landscape

Hollyhock rust - This extremely common disease is caused by the pathogen *Puccinia malvacearum*, which attacks only hollyhocks and other members of the Malvaceae family. Symptoms of hollyhock rust first appear in spring before bloom as tiny orange spots on the upper leaf surface. The undersides of infected leaves develop orange or salmon-pink pustules.

Preventing the start of infection is key to controlling this disease. Keep hollyhock foliage and flowers dry and water by hand at the base of the plants as needed. Adequately space plants to provide good air circulation and allow foliage to dry. In addition, avoid planting hollyhocks by other susceptible host plants.

Despite the best cultural controls, rust may still develop. Proper garden sanitation practices go a long way in managing this disease. Remove any infected leaves immediately and dispose of them in a garbage - do not compost! The spores overwinter in infected leaves and stems, and emerge in spring ready to infect the current year's plants. Reducing the population of fungal spores after bloom minimizes the spores available to infect plants the next season. Growers who choose to use a fungicide should make an application as soon as the first orange pustules are noticed.

Hollyhock rust pustules *UMN-Extension*

Other nursery inspection finds this week include:

Northwest region: Tobacco rattle virus on white bleeding heart, *Dicentra spectabilis* 'alba', apple mosaic virus symptoms on 'Touch of Class' hybrid tea roses, and aphids on 'Magic Carpet' spirea and 'Cherry Sunblaze' patio hybrid roses in Dunn County; Heuchera rust on coralbells in Pierce County.

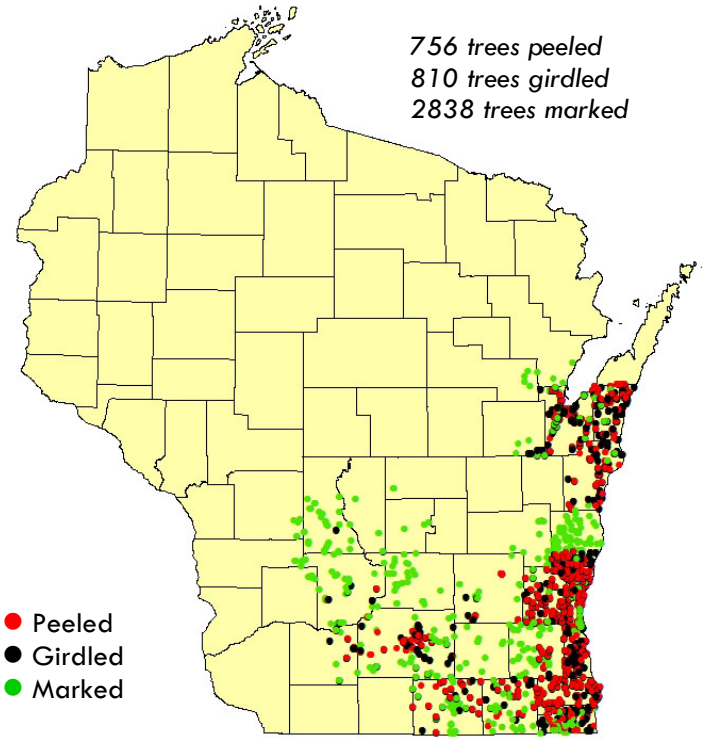
West central region: Rust on hollyhock, canker on prunus, stress on red cedar, and frost damage on viburnum, hydrangea, and dogwood in Green Lake County.

East central region: Shothole disease on purple leaf sand cherry, cold damage and black spot on roses, chlorosis on hydrangea, virus on 'Blue Cadet', 'Gold Standard', and 'Golden Tiara', powdery mildew on columbine, rhizosphaera on spruce, leaf miner on clematis, cold damage on lilac, cedar apple rust on crabapple, hollyhock rust on hollyhock, and virus on bleeding heart in Sheboygan County.

Southeast region: Botrytis on geranium, root rot on viola and pansy, alternaria on new guinea impatiens, shothole on purple leaf sand cherry, leaf streak on daylily, and cold damage on potentilla in Walworth County; leaf streak on daylily, botrytis on geranium and leaf spot on pansy in Racine County; thrips on impatiens, cold damage to euonmyus and hostas, anthracnose on hostas, and pseudomonas on delphinium in Kenosha County; frost damage on saucer magnolia, leaf scorch on autumn jazz viburnum, peony, and hostas, and apple scab on royalty flowering crab in Jefferson County.

Emerald ash borer survey update - As of May 03, 2006 the Emerald ash borer survey crew of 16 full-time LTEs has marked a total of 2,838 ash trees, girdled 810 trees, and peeled another 756 in a preemptive survey effort to detect the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis*. Cooperative

work with municipalities continued, with trees being sampled in the City of Beloit and one tree of concern the City of Oconomowoc. The weather was cooperative, making the work of the cutting crews even more pleasant than usual. With only three weeks left in the peeling season, preparations are underway for collecting equipment and suggestions from the cutting crews.



DATCP Emerald Ash Borer Survey as of May 3, 2007

Exotic Pest of the Week

Viburnum leaf beetle (*Pyrrhalta viburni*) – Each issue of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin presents an "Exotic Pest of the Week." Some of the insects, diseases, nematodes and other pests featured in this column are likely to spread into Wisconsin in the short- or long-term, while others are only a remote possibility. The insect presented this week, the Viburnum Leaf Beetle (VLB), stands a very good chance of being introduced into the state on infested viburnum.

This European species was first found west of the Atlantic in 1947 in Ontario, Canada. It may have been introduced decades earlier on nursery plants. Almost 50 years later, in 1996, VLB was detected across Lake Ontario in New York where native plantings of arrowwood, *Viburnum dentatum* complex) in a state park were being heavily damaged. Many trees were severely defoliated by the VLB larvae, and only skeletonized leaves remained. Surveys in New York have since detected VLB in at least 33 counties.

More recently VLB has been found in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Ohio. VLB is expected to spread through the northeastern states, increasing the chance for this pest to enter Wisconsin on viburnum.

VLB feeds exclusively on viburnums, but demonstrates preference for arrowwood viburnum (*V. dentatum* complex), European cranberrybush viburnum (*V. opulus*), American cranberrybush viburnum (*V. trilobum*) and Rafinesque viburnum (*V. rafinesquianum*). Both the adult and larval stages injure shrubs. VLB is the only insect to cause characteristic skeletonization of viburnum leaves by eating on the leaf tissues and not the veins (see image below).

Feeding damage by adult viburnum leaf beetles *Paul Weston, Cornell*

Adult VLB are small, nondescript, brown beetles; the larvae are dark in color with dark spots and tend to feed in groups. In the northeast larvae begin hatching in April and May, about the same time viburnums begin leafing out. Dense populations of VLB may completely defoliate shrubs, cause dieback, and eventually kill host plants. Shrubs defoliated repeatedly die after just two or three years of consecutive feeding. Gardeners, landscapers, nursery growers, and residents are urged to watch for this pest and report any suspects to the DATCP Entomologist at 1-866-440-7523.

Viburnum leaf beetle, Pyrrhalta viburni *www.forestryimages.org*

Black Cutworm & Apple Insect Trap Counts from May 4 to May 11, 2007

Black Cutworm Counts

No.	Town	4/30	5/03	5/07	5/10
1	W Fairplay	0	0	0	0
2	Fairplay	0	2	2	1
3	Prairie Corners	0	0	10	0
4	W Hazel Green	0	4	4	0
5	N Hazel Green	0	11	3	0
6	Lead Mine	0	5	7	2
7	N New Diggings	8	2	12	0
8	Shullsburg	0	1	0	0
9	E Shullsburg	0	15	1	3
10	W Gratiot	0	10	7	2
11	Gratiot	0	10	5	1
12	E Gratiot	0	1	11	0
13	E South Wayne	0	1	11	6
14	Browntown	0	0	0	0
15	Cadiz Springs	0	2	3	1
16	E Cadiz Springs	0	7	3	1
17	W Monroe	0	0	2	4
18	E Monroe	0	1	3	0
19	Juda	0	4	2	0
20	E Juda	0	1	4	0
21	Brodhead	0	3	6	2
22	Orfordville	0	4	5	1
23	Footville	0	0	2	0
24	E Footville	0	3	10	0
49	Janesville	0	3	0	1
50	Tomah	---	3	---	1
51	Cataract	---	9	---	1
52	Coles Valley	---	---	---	0

Apple Insect Counts

County	Site	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR
Bayfield	Erickson	1080	3	0	
Bayfield	Ferraro	850	0	0	
Bayfield	Lobermeier	126	225	0	
Bayfield	Bayfield Apple	1390	0	0	
Bayfield	Bayfield Apple	1300	0	0	
Brown	Oneida	729	49	3	
Crawford	Turkey Ridge	342	163	20	
Dane	Deerfield	89	107	3	3
Dane	Stoughton	38	49	0	
Dane	West Madison	0	14	0	3
Dodge	Brownsville	35	19	0	0
Fond du Lac	Malone	100	45	0	0
Green	Brodhead	5	80	0	
Iowa	Dodgeville	194	27	0	0
Iowa	Mineral Point	12	72		
Jackson	Hixton	60	13	0	15
Marquette	Montello	21	0	0	0
Ozaukee	Mequon	1250	49	0	
Pierce	Beldenville	150	6	6	12
Pierce	Spring Valley	630	65	0	2
Racine	Rochester	350	73	0.43	0
Racine	Raymond	352	93	0	0
Richland	Hill Point	560	119	0	6
Sheboygan	Plymouth	1500	165	0	
Trempealeau	Galesville	500	20	0	21
Waukesha	New Berlin	720	18	0	0

[1] Spotted tentiform leafminer; [2] Redbanded leafroller; [3] Codling moth; [4] Obliquebanded leafroller.

Black Light trap Counts through May 10

		TA[2]	BCW[3]	DCW[5]	CelL[9]	AlfL[10]	ForL[11]	VCW[13]
South central								
Mazomanie	5/7-5/10	7	0	0	0	0	0	2
Southeast								
Janesville	5/4-5/10	256	4	0	12	0	3	0
West central								
Sparta	5/3-5/09	17	0	1	0	1	0	0
Chippewa	5/4-5/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central								
Marshfield	5/3-5/10	20	4	0	0	0	0	0
East Central								
Manitowoc	5/3-5/10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0

[2] True Armyworm; [3] Black Cutworm; [9] Celery Looper; [10] Alfalfa Looper; [11] Forage Looper, [13] Variegated Cutworm; *** Indicates trap malfunction**

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EXOTIC PEST OF THE WEEK

Viburnum leaf beetle, *Pyrrhalta viburni*