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Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

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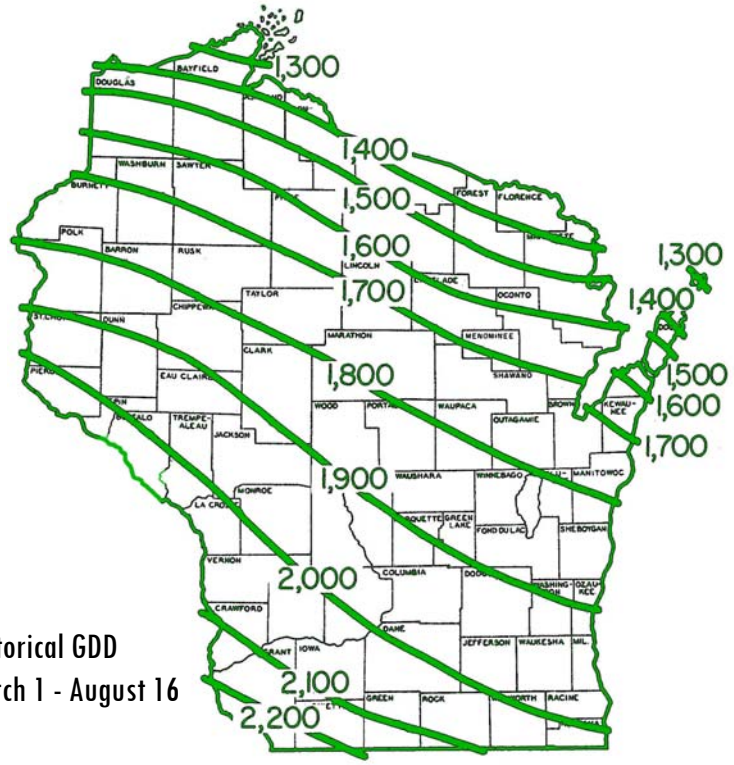
Your weekly source for crop pest news, first alerts, and growing season conditions for Wisconsin

Weather and Pests

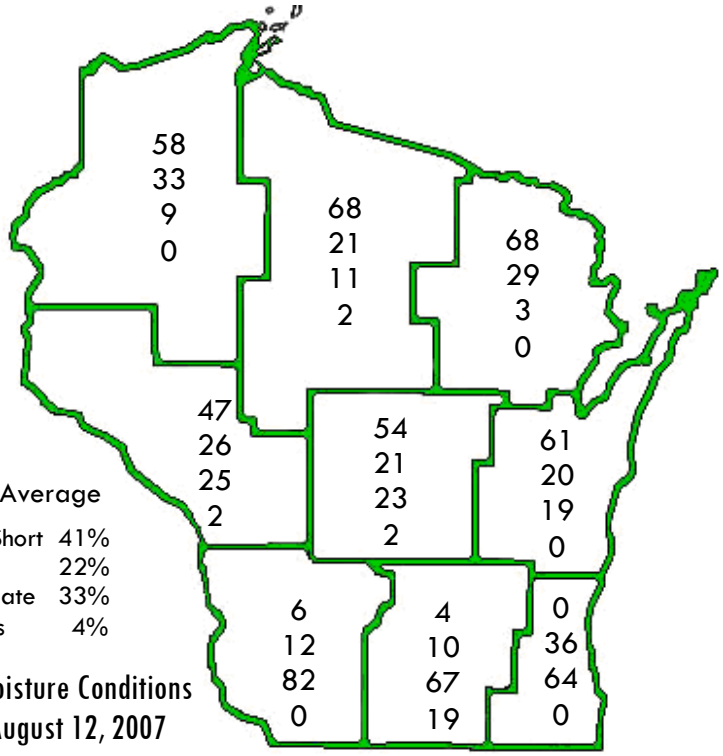
Weather conditions moderated this week. There were fewer hot, humid days, and nighttime temperatures were cooler than in previous weeks. Rains and generally wet weather restored soil moisture reserves and improved crop conditions in the southern half of the state, and record corn yields are projected for southwest Wisconsin. The precipitation stimulated alfalfa growth and seems to have reduced the development of some insects, such as the potato leafhopper and soybean aphid. Prolonged dryness continues to take a toll in the northern and central areas, where soil moisture levels are very short for 59% of crop lands. For the third consecutive summer, a drought emergency has been issued to increase the availability of water for agricultural use in the driest counties.

Growing Degree Days through 08/16/07 were

	GDD 50F	2006	5-Yr	48F	40F
Dubuque, IA	2286	2119	2115	2345	3621
Lone Rock	2197	2053	2038	2210	3507
Beloit	2267	2215	2108	2255	3599
Madison	2167	2007	2013	2182	3469
Sullivan	2094	2044	1990	2065	3372
Juneau	2081	1932	1956	2140	3356
Waukesha	2038	1934	1912	2099	3306
Hartford	2064	1917	1909	2130	3335
Racine	2027	1911	1861	2078	3288
Milwaukee	2024	1918	1848	2074	3287
Appleton	2031	1939	1835	2046	3278
Green Bay	1904	1820	1710	1953	3137
Big Flats	2034	2014	1931	1988	3278
Hancock	2027	1979	1673	1982	3251
Port Edwards	2018	2022	1863	2026	3255
La Crosse	2347	2283	2150	2223	3703
Eau Claire	2162	2226	2010	2144	3456
Cumberland	1969	1951	1762	1951	3193
Bayfield	1587	1576	1393	1584	2688
Wausau	1885	1798	1689	1898	3073
Medford	1821	1816	1656	1844	3004
Crivitz	1830	1746	1625	1863	3013
Crandon	1715	1619	1533	1697	2828



Historical GDD
March 1 - August 16



State Average

Very Short	41%
Short	22%
Adequate	33%
Surplus	4%

Soil Moisture Conditions
as of August 12, 2007

Alert

Corn earworm – Significant flights of greater than 10 moths per night were registered at 7 of the 14 pheromone trap sites during the last reporting period. Growers of sweet corn in the southwest, south central and central districts may soon expect severe corn earworm infestations if susceptible corn is not effectively treated. According to Foster and Flood (Vegetable Insect Management 2005), as few as 25 female corn earworm moths are capable of depositing eggs on every ear in one acre of sweet corn. Fields should be checked immediately and treatments applied and reapplied every 2-5 days (or every 100 GDD) until silks turn brown. Pheromone trap counts for the period of August 10 to 16 were as follows: Coles Valley 6, Cottage Grove 280, Chippewa Falls 38, Coon Valley 64, Janesville 0, Lancaster 413, Manitowoc 9, Marshfield 355, Oregon 344, Reedsburg 172, Sun Prairie N 266, Sun Prairie NE 280. Refer to UW-Extension Publication No. A3655 for corn earworm control recommendations at http://learning store.uwex.edu/pdf/ A3655.pdf.

Looking Ahead

European corn borer – The treatment window for second generation European corn borer larvae has closed over much of the southwest, south central, and west central districts. A few more days remain for corn fields in the southeast, central and northern districts to be assessed for egg masses and larval infestation. Pesticides directed against European corn borers must be applied during the specific period between egg hatch and the time larvae bore into plants in order to be effective, generally before 2,100 GDD have accumulated. Only larvae that have not bored into plants can be killed. Decisions to treat second generation European corn borers should be based on the number of egg masses detected.

European corn borer egg mass *Krista Hamilton DATCP*

Bean leaf beetle – Second generation beetles are active and numerous in many Columbia, Dane, and Dodge County soybean fields. Economic levels of defoliation (> 20%) have not been observed in any of the fields checked and sampling found no more than 5 adults per 10 sweeps, but pod feeding and clipping could occur later this month, particularly in soybean fields under drought stress.

Dingy cutworm – Exceptionally high counts of 372 and 214 dingy cutworm moths were noted for the second week at the Marshfield and Wausau black light trap sites, and 183 moths were registered at Chippewa Falls. Captures of this insect were reported statewide, but the heaviest flight activity is in progress in the central and northwest districts. High numbers of dingy cutworm moths in late summer signal an increased risk for damage by overwintered larvae next spring. This species feeds on a range of hosts, such as: alfalfa, apple, bean, bluegrass, cabbage, celery, chickweed, clover, corn, cucumber, lettuce, melon, mullein, onion, pea, plantain, potato, rye, strawberry, and tomato. There is one generation per year in Wisconsin.

Dingy cutworm moth *Will Cook, 2006*

Soybean aphid – Populations remain high in some untreated fields, but are expected to begin to decline naturally in the near future. The "summer/white" morph, referred to as "white dwarfs", are the predominant form in southern and central soybean fields. Treatment to control soybean aphids late in the season must be carefully considered. Soybeans at R4 (full pod) or R5 (beginning seed) may be sprayed if 250 soybean aphids per plant are present on 80% of the plants. No yield benefit is gained by treating fields at R6 (full seed) and beyond.

Forages

Potato leafhopper – Nymph production has slowed for the first time since late June, but there was basically no change in overall populations in the last week. Counts as high as 12 adults per sweep can be found in older alfalfa, and counts are rarely lower than 2 per sweep in regrowth alfalfa that has just been cut. Hopperburn due to this insect is very evident in areas that have had light rainfall in the past weeks; the northern counties also have high leafhopper populations.

Plant bugs – Low to moderate populations of tarnished and alfalfa plant bugs are present in alfalfa fields in Columbia, Dodge, La Crosse and Monroe counties. Exceptional fields had counts of 4.1 to 5.9 per sweep. Most fields averaged about 2-3 per sweep.

Alfalfa caterpillar – Adults are very numerous in alfalfa in the south central and west central counties. Counts of late instar larvae were less than 2 per sweep in the fields surveyed by DATCP survey specialists.

Corn

Corn rootworm – Preliminary results of the annual corn rootworm beetle survey revealed high populations in Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Green, Green Lake, Jefferson, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Rock, Sheboygan and Walworth counties. Corn fields in these areas contained averages greater than 1.0 corn rootworm beetle per plant, which indicates a high potential for egg laying and larval damage to roots in continuous corn next season. Individual fields with high populations (> 1.0 beetles per plant) were detected in 51 of the 144 fields surveyed (35%) as of August 16. The highest average documented thus far was 11.6 beetles per plant in Dane County. Intermediate averages of 0.5 to 0.9 beetle per plant were detected in Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Monroe, Racine, Sauk, Washington, Waupaca and Wood counties. Non-economic or low averages less than 0.5 beetle per plant were documented in Adams, Lafayette, Marquette, Portage, Richland, Vernon, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago counties. The corn rootworm beetle survey is timed to coincide with peak beetle emergence and egg laying. Final results will be published in the August 31 issue of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin.

Northern corn rootworm beetle *Tom Murray 2004*

European corn borer - Surveys found individual corn fields with moderate to high populations of second generation larvae scattered throughout the south central and central agricultural districts, and European corn borers in various stages of development. Fresh egg masses were found in Grant and Lafayette counties, shot-hole feeding injury and stalk breakage due to tunneling by larvae was evident in Adams, Green Lake, Jackson, and Marquette counties, and third and fourth instar larvae were present in Columbia and Dodge counties. Most of the corn fields examined had low or moderate levels of European corn borer infestation (< 35%); exceptional fields had infestations ranging from 46-62%.

Third instar European corn borer larva *Krista Hamilton DATCP*

Although the degree day model for European corn borer would indicate the treatment window has closed throughout southwest Wisconsin, fresh egg masses were detected in Grant and Lafayette counties late last week. Controls directed against larval second generation European corn borers are effective until tunneling into corn stalks has occurred, which remains at least another week away for these newly hatched larvae. Generally treatment decisions should be made before 2,100 GDD (base 50°F) have been surpassed.

Japanese beetle - This insect was feeding on corn silks in several Dodge County fields. Silk clipping was noted on a few ears, but the problem did not appear to be widespread. Corn rootworm beetles were present in high numbers in the same fields, and were likely the cause of most of the silk injury. Japanese beetles were also abundant on velvetleaf growing in the margins of the corn fields surveyed, and had consumed a substantial portion of the foliage on some plants.

Corn earworm – Several pheromone trap sites documented the start of the major moth flight between August 10 and 16. Last week, most traps registered counts of 0 to 4.3 moths per day. The Dane County and Reedsburg traps registered elevated counts of 4.7 to 9.3 moths per day. Counts this week ranged 0 to 413 moths, with the highest numbers reported from Lancaster, Marshfield, and Oregon.

According to the regional corn earworm monitoring network established by the UMN and Penn State, the Wisconsin counts through August 9 were low or comparable to those reported across the Midwest. In southern Illinois, flights exceeding 30 moths per day have

occurred since July 16, and similar numbers were reported for portions of southern Minnesota since July 27. A pheromone trap in Iowa captured 48 moths on July 23, but has since has registered much lower counts. All other Iowa sites have reported low counts as of August 10. Traps located throughout Michigan have captured no more than 5 moths per day.

Susceptible Wisconsin sweet corn fields should be scouted in the week ahead. Treatment is justified if more than 5 to 10 moths are caught for three consecutive nights and silks have not turned brown. In addition to sweet corn, corn earworm larvae damage hybrid dent seed corn, field corn, tomatoes, lettuce, peppers and snap beans.

Corn Earworm Counts through August 16

	8/10	8/11	8/12	8/13	8/14	8/15	8/16
Southwest							
Lancaster						413	
Reedsburg						172	
South central							
Oregon					344		
Cottage Grove					280		
Sun Prairie N					266		
Sun Prairie NE					280		
Southeast							
Janesville					0		0
West central							
Coles Valley							6
Chippewa Falls					38		
Coon Valley	1	6	32	0	11	7	7
Westby							30
Central							
Wausau							
Marshfield				41			314
East Central							
Manitowoc				5			7

Corn earworm moth www.ksda.gov

Soybeans

Soybean aphid parasitoid – The soybean aphid parasitoid *Binodoxys communis* was released into field cages on August 10 at two sites: the Arlington Agricultural Research Station and the Kevin Shelley farm in Deerfield. At each location, a 6 ft x 3 ft field cage was placed over a row of soybean plants. All soybean aphid predators, including the minute pirate bug (*Orius insidiosis*), Asian lady beetle (*Harmonia axyridis*), and mummies of the parasitoid *Lysiphlebus testaceipes*, were removed before potted soybean plants containing soybean aphids and *B. communis* mummies were placed in the cage. Adult wasps were also introduced directly into the cage.

After a generation has been completed in the next 10 to 14 days, the cages will be removed to allow the adult parasitoids to disperse. Follow-up sampling is expected to determine the establishment, spread, and effectiveness of *B. communis* this year and in subsequent years.

The field releases are part of a multi-state effort to introduce this tiny Asian wasp as a biological control agent of the soybean aphid, *Aphis glycines*. Concurrent activities are planned for this summer in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and South Dakota. *Binodoxys communis* emerged as the best candidate for release after five potential biocontrol agents were evaluated in laboratory experiments. This parasitoid controls soybean aphids in parts of Asia where both species are native. Based upon four years of laboratory testing, permits for the release of *B. communis* in Wisconsin were approved by the USDA APHIS and DATCP early in June.

Following is more information about the two releases:

Arlington: The release was made in a soybean field that is part of the certified organic acreage to the immediate south and west of the station headquarters. This field was planted late (mid June) and was in the R2 stage of development. Soybean aphid numbers were 100-150 per plant, most of which were the "summer/white" morph. Approximately 85 mummies (on 3 plants) and 15 adults were released in the cage.

Deerfield: The release was made on a certified organic farm in Deerfield, located on Hwy 12 just east of Nora Road. The field was in the R4-R5 stage of development. Soybean aphid numbers were 150-200 per plant, most of which were the "summer/white" morph. Approximately 100 mummies (on 1 plant) were released in the cage.

(by Dave Hogg & Dan Mahr, UW-Madison Entomology)

Weeds

During the 2007 growing season, the broadleaf weeds most prevalent in Wisconsin corn and soybean fields were giant ragweed, velvetleaf, common lambsquarters, redroot

pigweed, other pigweed species, horseweed, and dandelion. Less prevalent broadleaf weeds were wild carrot, red clover, field bindweed, common ragweed, and Venice mallow. Several of these species continue to be troublesome in fields at mid-August, particularly giant ragweed, velvetleaf, common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, and field bindweed.

Broadleaf weeds exhibit diverse adaptations and strategies that enable their successful development in corn and soybeans. They have persisted all season long for a variety of reasons. Weeds such as common lambsquarters and redroot pigweed produce very large numbers of small seeds. Despite high mortality, the quantity of seeds produced ensures reproductive success. Other species such as velvetleaf and giant ragweed produce fewer and larger seeds, but have different adaptive attributes. Hard-coated velvetleaf seeds can pass through the digestive tract of cattle and birds and subsist in the soil for many years until germination is cued. Giant ragweed seeds are not as long-lived in the soil, but germinate at deep depths relative to other seeds, have a longer germination period, and are not as palatable to grazers.

Species such as field bindweed overcome other plants with their twining or trailing stems which can form dense tangled mats. In field crops, this weed sometimes disrupts growth, but more often becomes entangled in equipment, causing delays at harvest.

Giant ragweed in corn *Clarissa Hammond DATCP*

Canadian goldenrod – Canadian goldenrod, *Solidago canadensis* var. *canadensis*, has become conspicuous in field margins and along rural roads since early August. This familiar plant attracts a wide array of insects, including honeybees, locust borers, soldier beetles, and goldenrod gall flies. The goldenrod solider beetle *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus* was very abundant on plants in Dodge and Columbia counties this week, and as many as 12 individuals were noted feeding on a single goldenrod flower head. This species is the most common and widespread of 18 included in the genus. Soldier beetles can be seen on goldenrod from late summer until first frost. Goldenrod provides the last source of high quality pollen for bees before winter, and contrary to popular belief, it does not cause seasonal allergies. The heavy, sticky pollen is dispersed by insects, not wind.

Goldenrod soldier beetles *Tom Whelan home.earthlink,net*

Fruit

Apple maggot – Growers should beware of the potential for a late summer emergence of this insect. The recent rains may have provided conditions favorable for emergence. The highest capture reported in the past week was 22 apple maggot flies on a yellow sticky board at Dodgeville. The economic threshold of 1 fly per unbaited trap or 5 flies per baited trap was exceeded at 9 of the 19 reporting orchards. Continue to monitor visual traps well into September.

Spotted tentiform leafminer – The third flight of moths has decelerated at most sites, and another generation of sap feeder mines should soon be evident on the undersides of apple leaves. With a few exceptions, the STLM counts registered this week are the lowest since mid-July.

Codling moth – Orchards in the state continue to report very high counts of this pest. As a reminder, treatment for codling moth is warranted whenever the action threshold of five moths per trap per week is exceeded. Eleven of the 19trapping sites (58%) reported above-threshold codling moth counts during the period of August 10 to 16. Dodgeville registered the highest count of 77 male codling moths.

Nursery, Forest and Landscape

Emerald ash borer - Large purple sticky traps - currently being researched as the most promising replacement for peeling living ash trees - were set in dozens of Wisconsin trees for the summer period coinciding with any emerald ash borer flight, if the beetle were present in Wisconsin. A coordinated effort by DNR, DATCP and cooperating municipalities resulted in 165 of the corrugated plastic traps being placed at highway rest areas, state parks,

county parks and a private landfill. Trap setting began the week of June 20, and removal began the week of August 6. Although the traps caught a wide variety of insects, no emerald ash borer beetles were detected during bi-weekly on-site trap checks. Following removal, traps will be examined carefully in the laboratory to assure that no hidden emerald ash borers are stuck in the glue.

Feedback on the trapping program will be shared with USDA researchers engaged in developing the traps. Improvements in trap design, use and lure may someday provide a less expensive and more efficient emerald ash borer detection tool.

Spider mites – Inspections of state nurseries this summer found this pest on nursery stock in every county. Many species of spider mites occur in Wisconsin. Two of the more common and damaging species are the two-spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*) and the spruce spider mite (*Oligonychus ununguis*).

Deciduous trees and shrubs, conifers, ornamental plants, agricultural crops and houseplants may be colonized by spider mites. Affected foliage initially has a speckled or stippled appearance, later having a reddish or bronze cast and dull look, with webbing apparent and eventual desiccation and death occurring.

The two-spotted spider mite becomes active in April and May. Individual females lay eggs for several weeks, typically producing hundreds of eggs in their lifetime. Development from egg to adult is completed in as few 5 days or as many as 20 days, depending on weather conditions. The climatic conditions favorable to two-spotted spider mite population increases are low moisture (rainfall and relative humidity) and prolonged high temperatures. Outbreaks of this pest are associated with drought conditions.

Two-spotted spider mites *insectimages.org*

The spruce spider mite becomes active somewhat earlier in the season, in March and April. Development is completed in three to four weeks. In contrast to the two-spotted spider mites, this species thrives under cool conditions and becomes dormant at temperatures above 90°F for prolonged periods. The spruce spider mite resumes activity in the fall when cooler temperatures prevail.

A number of options are available for control of spider mites, including dormant horticultural spray oils, registered miticides, introducing predacious mites, and dislodging mites using a forceful spray of water. Mite populations should be monitor closely prior to applying control measures and repeat applications may be needed if heavy populations persist. Timing of control is critical since some of these products are applied in spring to kill mites hatching from eggs and others in to reduce populations in fall. Heavy rainfall may temporarily reduce mite populations.

Bronzing caused by spruce spider mites *insectimages.org*

Other nursery inspection finds this week include:

Southwest region: Japanese beetle feeding, black knot and applescab on apple, powdery mildew and chlorosis on lilac, septoria leafspot on dogwood, leafstreak on daylily, aphids and sooty mold on Shasta daisy, eriophyid mites and aster yellows on purple coneflower, virus on astilbe, phyllosticta and spider mites on delphinium, Hosta Virus X (HVX), anthracnose and scorch on hosta, botrytis on geranium, root rot on 'Golden Queen' toad lily, leafminer on Joe-Pye weed and powdery mildew on phlox in Iowa County.

Southeast region: Black spot and Japanese beetle on roses, septoria on phlox and variegated dogwood, leaf scorch on Japanese maple, cedar hawthorn rust and leafminers on hawthorn, slugs on hosta, plant bug on green ash, cytospora canker and rhizosphaera needlecast on Colorado blue spruce, peach tree borer on plum, chlorosis on clump white birch and anthracnose on white ash in Ozaukee County.

West central region: Shothole on Canada red cherry, flower gall mite, oystershell scale and plant bug on ash, gypsy moth eggmass and applescab on crabapple, eriophyid mites, leaf blister, spider mites, aphids and leafminer on swamp white oak, spindle gall on linden,

cottony maple scale on silver maple, septoria on dogwood, spider mites on columbine, phyllosticta on serviceberry, spruce needle miner and spruce needle drop on Colorado blue spruce and powdery mildew on honeysuckle in Outagamie County.

Tar spot and bladder gall on Norway maple, spider mites on oak, daylily and maple, applescab on crabapple, powdery mildew on red maple, needleminer on arborvitae, spruce needle drop on spruce, eastern spruce gall adelgid on white spruce, oystershell scale on ash, cedar hawthorn rust on thornless hawthorn, guignardia on horsechestnut, pear slug on Bartlett pear, white pine tip weevil on Colorado blue spruce, anthracnose on ash and autumn blaze maple and leafminer on crimson birch in Sheboygan County.

Northwest region: Rhizosphaera needlecast on Colorado blue spruce, pine shoot moth on scotch pine, black spot and bristley rose slug on 'Sunrise Sunset' rose, leafroller on 'Evans Bali' cherry, leafhopper burn and cedar apple rust on honeycrisp apple, septoria leafspot on pagoda dogwood, HVX on 'Golden Tiara' hosta, powdery mildew on monarda, trunk canker on 'Snow Mantle' dogwood, eastern spruce gall adelgid on Black Hills spruce, twig aphid on balsam fir, broom rust on canaan fir, white pine blister rust on white pine and linden borer and Japanese beetle on greenspire linden in Eau Claire County.

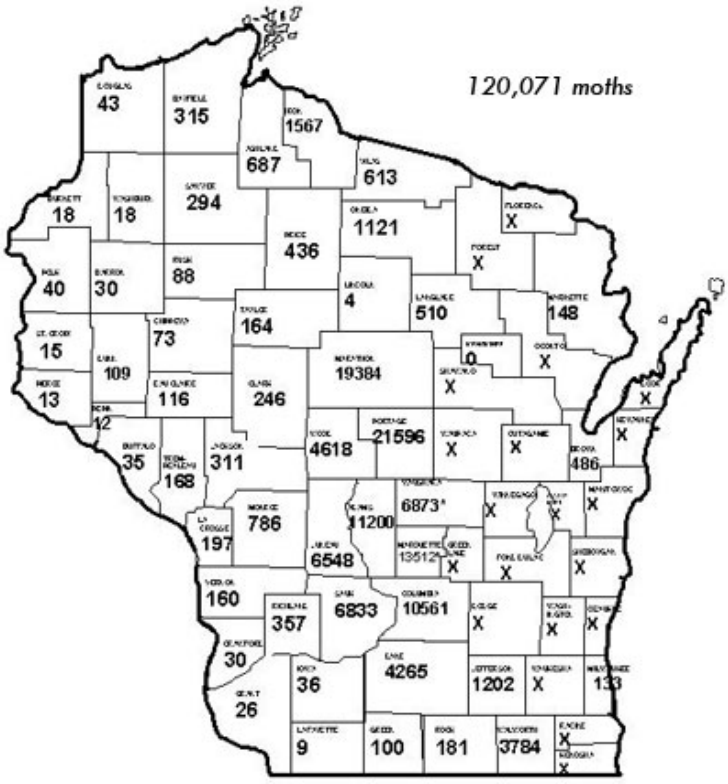
Northeast region: Spruce needledrop, white pine tip weevil and spruce needle rust on Colorado blue spruce, eastern spruce gall adelgid, rhizosphaera needlecast and spruce needle drop on white spruce and white pine tip weevil on white pine in Lincoln County.

Hosta Virus X *www.bkdservices.nl*

Gypsy Moth

Gypsy moth report – A total of 120,071 male gypsy moths have been caught in Wisconsin pheromone traps as of August 15. Approximately 10% of the traps in northern locations are still being checked, and it appears likely that the number of moths captured in 2007 will exceed the 2006 total of 121,355 moths. The gypsy moth flight has ended in the southern and central areas of the state, but not in the north.

Pheromone trap removal began during the week of August 13 in areas south of Highway 10, and has been completed in Waushara and Marquette counties. Traps in areas south of Highway 8 should be taken down on August 20, while the tentative date for areas north of Highway 8 is August 27. All traps are expected to be removed by the end of September. Preliminary 2007 trap catches of male gypsy moths are summarized in the map below.



Gypsy moth trap counts as of August 15, 2007

Black Light Trap Network

Dingy cutworm – Moths continue to fly into black light traps in most areas of the state, although numbers have decreased since last week. For the second year in a row, remarkably high counts were registered at the central Wisconsin black light trap locations. Other sites also reported elevated numbers, but none as high as those registered near Marshfield and Wausau. Dingy cutworm moths were observed at porch lights in Columbia and Marathon counties this week. Trap counts from August 10 to 16 were as follows: Chippewa Falls 183, Janesville 28, Lancaster 14, Manitowoc 92, Marshfield 372, Mazomanie 57, Wausau 214.

European corn borer - The second flight of moths has decelerated since peak captures were documented in black light traps during the period of July 26 to August 2.

Adult European corn borer captures in the last week ranged from 6 to 48 moths. On cooler nights, lower numbers should be expected, as the moths are inactive at temperatures below 55°F to 60°F. The second flight is expected to continue for another two weeks or longer.

Black Light Trap Counts through August 16

	ECB[1]	TA[2]	BCW[3]	SCW[4]	DCW[5]	WBCW[6]
Southwest						
Lancaster	31	0	1	0	14	2
Reedsburg	16	-	-	-	-	-
South central						
Mazomanie	22	6	0	7	57	0
Southeast						
Janesville	14	15	0	0	28	0
East Troy	7	2	0	0	20	0
West central						
Sparta	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chippewa Falls	32	0	0	0	183	0
Central						
Wausau	6	2	1	18	214	0
Marshfield	48	4	0	9	372	1
East Central						
Manitowoc	22	0	0	6	92	0

[1]European Corn Borer; [2]True Armyworm; [3]Black Cutworm; [4]Spotted Cutworm; [5]Dingy Cutworm; [6]Western Bean Cutworm; [7]Corn Earworm.

	CabL[8]	CelL[9]	AlfL[10]	ForL[11]	FA[12]	VCW[13]
Southwest						
Lancaster	0	2	0	45	0	0
South central						
Mazomanie	0	0	0	11	0	0
Southeast						
Janesville	0	41	0	147	0	0
East Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0
West central						
Sparta	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chippewa Falls	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central						
Wausau	0	0	0	9	0	0
Marshfield		1		16		28
East Central						
Manitowoc	0	0	2	24	0	0

[8]Cabbage Looper; [9]Celery Looper; [10]Alfalfa Looper; [11]Forage Looper; [12]Fall Armyworm; [13]Variegated Cutworm.

Exotic Pest of the Week

Hydrilla - This invasive weed, which has cost other states much time and money to manage, has been found in an artificial pond in Marinette County in northeast Wisconsin. State and federal officials have confirmed that the plant is Hydrilla or *Hydrilla verticillata*, an aquatic plant that grows into dense mats near the water surface. Hydrilla is native to Asia and is classified as a federal noxious weed. It is illegal to transport hydrilla across state lines unless a permit has been granted by federal authorities.

The fast-growing plant was found in a large artificial pond on private property. The homeowners constructed the one and one-half acre pond in 2004.

"The good news is this pond is not connected to any natural water body so we believe the hydrilla is contained on this site," explained Bob Dahl, plant regulatory section chief with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. "The bad news is that another invasive species has reached our state. We will check surrounding ponds and other bodies of water to determine if hydrilla is located elsewhere."

Pond owners and people who live along lakes and rivers are encouraged to check plants in those waterbodies to make sure they are not hydrilla. Photos and more information are available on the Department of Natural Resources web site at http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/fact/hydrilla.htm.

Hydrilla verticillata weeds.hotmeal.net

Hydrilla verticillata tangled on boat propeller Alison Fox 1996

Apple Insect Trap Counts from August 9 to 16, 2007

County	Site	Date	STLM[1]	RBLR[2]	CM[3]	OBLR[4]	AM red[5]	AM yellow[6]
Bayfield	Erickson	08/10-08/16	1620	0	14	0	0	0
Bayfield	Gellerman	08/06-08/12	26	0	0	0	0	0
Bayfield	Lobermeier	08/10-08/16	37	11	0	1	0	0
Bayfield	Bayfield Apple	08/10-08/16	306	9	10	1	0	0
Brown	Oneida	08/10-08/16						
Crawford	Gays Mills	08/10-08/16						
Crawford	Turkey Ridge	08/10-08/16						
Dane	Deerfield	08/10-08/16	491	35	12	0	2	2
Dane	Stoughton	08/10-08/16	40	176	6	12.5	0	3
Dane	West Madison	08/10-08/16	112	0	23	5	0	0
Dodge	Brownsville	08/10-08/16						
Fond du Lac	Campbellsport 1	08/10-08/16	100	67	0	0	0	0
Fond du Lac	Rosendale	08/10-08/16	136	14	4	0	2	1
Fond du Lac	Malone	08/10-08/16						
Grant	Sinsinawa	08/10-08/16	0	8	1	0	0	0
Green	Brodhead	08/10-08/16						
Iowa	Dodgeville	08/10-08/16	410	0	77	0	2	22
Iowa	Mineral Point	08/10-08/16	—	106	13	0	3	4
Jackson	Hixton	08/10-08/16	122	30	2	0	0	1
Kenosha	Burlington	08/10-08/16						
Marquette	Montello	08/05-08/12	0	0	1	0	0	0
Marinette	Wausaukee	08/10-08/16		0	0	0	0	0
Ozaukee	Mequon	08/09-08/15	225	4	1.8	2.5	*2**9	0
Pierce	Beldenville	08/10-08/16						
Pierce	Spring Valley	08/10-08/17	52	21	10	3	*1**7.33	0
Racine	Rochester	08/10-08/16						
Racine	Raymond	08/10-08/16	1170	140	31	4	0	0
Richland	Hill Point	08/09-08/16	600	87	18	0	7.5	0.66
Waukesha	New Berlin	08/10-08/16	810	62	14	1	0	0

[1] Spotted tentiform leafminer; [2] Redbanded leafroller; [3] Codling moth; [4] Obliquebanded leafroller; [5] Apple maggot red ball trap; [6] Apple maggot yellow sticky trap; *baited red ball trap.

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EXOTIC PEST OF THE WEEK
Hydrilla, *Hydrilla verticillata*