

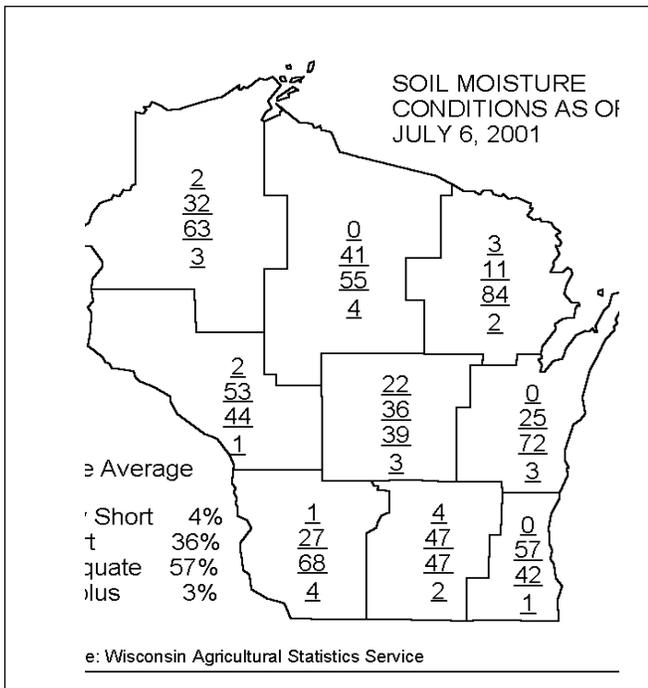


COOPERATIVE PEST SURVEY BULLETIN

State of Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture
Trade & Consumer Protection

Agricultural
Resource
Management

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY P.O. BOX 8911 MADISON, WI 53708-8911
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WEATHER AND PESTS

Crop reports indicate the last week of dry, hot weather has been good for crops statewide. Sweet corn is tasseling and cucumbers, tomatoes, and potatoes are blooming. Now, we just need a little of that rain back...

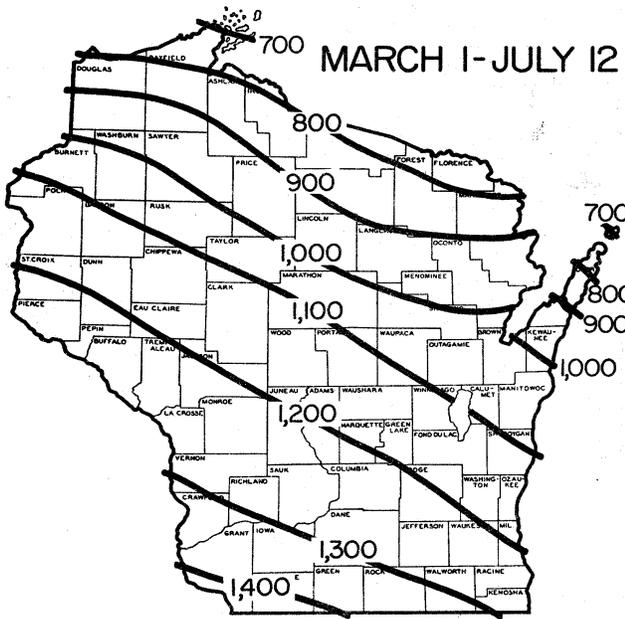
Gypsy moth adults have begun flying and will soon show up in the traps designed to catch male moths (see STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS).

Growing degree days from March 1 through July 11 were:

Site	GDD*1	2000 GDD	Normal GDD	Base ¹ 48	Base ¹ 40
SOUTHWEST					
Dubuque, IA	1305	1409	1402	1322	2225
Lone Rock	1198	1306	1290	1215	2100
SOUTHCENTRAL					
Beloit	1313	1315	1327	1330	2261
Madison	1204	1228	1283	1247	2105
Sullivan	1254	1229	1234	1259	2187
Juneau	1229	1246	1172	1256	2147
SOUTHEAST					
Waukesha	1187	1197	1220	1222	2091
Hartford	1180	1195	1163	1171	2074
Racine	1110	1150	1214	1171	1978
Milwaukee	1085	1104	1192	1153	1938
EAST CENTRAL					
Appleton	1083	1110	1054	1135	1927
Green Bay	995	1015	998	1056	1819
CENTRAL					
Big Flats	1120	1134	1173	1111	1963
Hancock	1121	1144	1159	1115	1964
Port Edwards	1048	1090	1158	1066	1859
WEST CENTRAL					
LaCrosse	1236	1440	1254	1183	2113
Eau Claire	1152	1299	1154	1140	1995
NORTHWEST					
Cumberland	1068	1092	1081	1090	1880
Bayfield	781	729	707	800	1963
NORTH CENTRAL					
Wausau	972	1010	1082	985	1744
Medford	954	984	1038	1003	1726
NORTHEAST					
Crivitz	942	929	890	971	1729
Crandon	948	904	912	936	1685

¹Data from Bill Bland et. al., Soil Science, Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison.

GDD (Growing Degree-Days) are synonymous with degree-days above modified base 50°F, with no low temperature below 50°F or above 86°F used in calculation. See map for Historical Average Growing Degree Days.



Historical Average Growing Degree-Days Accumulated Since March 1. (Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service)

ALERTS

Sarosesthes fulminans* (Fabricius)** – An Asian longhorned beetle suspect collected in Burlington was identified as ***Sarosesthes fulminans. *S. fulminans* has a distinctive eyespot on its pronotum that distinguishes it from other longhorned beetles. The larvae of this species feed under the bark and sapwood of hardwood trees, especially chesnut and oak. This beetle is not considered economically important.

CORN

Corn Rootworm – No beetles were observed during this week's survey; however corn producers can expect to see emerging **corn rootworm** beetles in the very near future. This pest becomes active about the same time corn is in the silk stage, usually sometime during late July to mid-August, and persists until the first frost. The **Western corn rootworm** typically emerges before the **Northern corn rootworm**.

Both the adult and larval stages of **corn rootworm** damage corn plants. Adults weaken plants by feeding on the leaves and corn silks. When population densities are high prior to pollen shed, silk clipping by adults can disrupt pollination. **Northern corn rootworms** tend to be silk feeders, while **Western corn rootworms** are more likely to feed on foliage. Although adults can cause extensive damage, the injuries caused by larvae are generally more severe. Larvae occur from June through August, and feed on the corn root system. Reduced yields and lodging are two effects associated with larval feeding.

The three species of **corn rootworm** that occur in Wisconsin are relatively easy to distinguish: **Western corn rootworms** are striped, while **Northern corn rootworms** have no stripes and are pale green in color. The **Southern corn rootworm** is green with black spots, and tends to be slightly larger in size. **Southern corn rootworm** doesn't occur in large numbers in Wisconsin therefore it is not considered economically important.



From left to right: Southern, Northern, Western Corn Rootworm

www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~ohioline/icm-fact/images/108.html

Decisions on whether to treat are based on adult populations during the previous growing season. Producers should scout for **corn rootworms** regularly during the growing season to estimate the density of next year's population, and decide whether applying a soil insecticide next spring is warranted. Treating with a soil insecticide the following year is suggested when an average of 0.75 beetles per plant is detected while scouting.

FORAGES

Potato Leafhopper – Recent hot, dry weather conditions favor the development of potato leafhopper outbreaks, so close monitoring of populations in alfalfa fields is very important right now. Above-threshold counts of 25 nymphs per sweep were observed in a Wood Co. field near Marshfield. Elsewhere in Wood Co. counts ranged from 0.8 to 1 leafhopper per sweep in 10" alfalfa. Some hopperburn was apparent in the field with 1/sweep. For the most part, very little hopperburn was observed, even in fields with above-threshold counts of **potato leafhoppers**. Despite these observations, alfalfa producers throughout the state should continue to scout for symptoms of **potato leafhopper** injury. With the current high temperatures, populations are likely increasing rapidly, and there is often a lag in time between **potato leafhopper** population explosions and when damage becomes evident. In some cases it may take about 10 days for damage to appear in untreated fields.

VEGETABLES

Early blight - Lesions of **early blight** are beginning to appear on the oldest foliage. **Early blight** lesions are often angular, exhibit alternating dark brown – light brown bands within the lesions and are generally bordered with a yellow margin. Protectant fungicide sprays such as mancozeb and chlorothalonil alternated with azoxystrobin (three treatments seem to suffice) continue to be effective for **early blight** control. (UWEX)

Late blight - Conditions continue to be favorable for containment of **late blight**. Intense sunlight, low relative humidity, and warm temperatures are not favorable for plant infection or long distance spread of the **late blight** fungus. Vines in most fields are drying quickly after irrigation and this also lessens the **late blight** risk. In spite of not seeing much additional **late blight** spread, we are still seeing active **late blight** lesions in some fields. This is worrisome if and when we see a resumption of wet weather more conducive to **late blight** spread. It is sometime difficult to find these sporulating lesions since they may be deep within the canopy and primarily affecting stems. Stem lesions are light to dark brown and are covered with a thin web of fungal growth. For the present, growers should continue their intensive scouting efforts and continue to maintain at least a 7 day fungicide

spray interval. Fungicide coverage of old and new foliar growth including stems is critical to control. (UWEX)

SOYBEANS

of row were observed in soybean fields in Marinette, and Oconto Cos. **Painted lady** larvae rarely cause significant crop damage.

Current P-Day and Severity Value Accumulations (as of July 11, 2001)

<u>Location</u>	<u>P-Day Total</u>	<u>Severity Value Total</u>
Antigo emerging 5/18	334	59
Antigo emerging 6/01	271	39
Grand Marsh emerging 5/10	399	43
Grand Marsh emerging 5/23	316	39
Hancock emerging 5/10	412	23
Hancock emerging 5/22	330	22
Plover emerging 5/10	413	78
Plover emerging 5/20	349	73
Plover emerging 6/01	285	58

APIARY

Apiary program– Beekeepers, remember the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association summer meeting is Saturday, July 21, 2001, at the K of C Hall, 689 Broadway in Berlin, Wisconsin.

GINSENG

Cultivated ginseng survey – Dry conditions are finally bringing some relief from root disease pressure to the ginseng growing area. Three year old gardens in Marathon Co. showed

Soybean aphid – Highly variable levels of **soybean aphid** infestations have been detected in Dane, Wood, Walworth and Shawano Cos. Infestations were most severe in Dane Co. soybean fields where the percent of infested plants ranged from 34%-53% in an Arlington field, with an average of 9-18.5 aphids per plant. At the West Madison Research Station, 84% of the plants were infested in one field surveyed, and 39% in another. In these fields, aphid counts ranged from 30-55 aphids per plant. Additional, but significantly less severe infestations were detected in Wood, and Walworth Cos. In fields surveyed in these counties, only 1 to 2 infested plants per 30 were observed and very low numbers (<10) of aphids were found on the infested plants. In Shawano Co., 2 of the 30 plants examined were infested, at rates of 29-99 aphids per plant. **No soybean aphids** were observed in fields surveyed in Marathon, Marinette, and Oconto Cos. (Dane, Wood and Walworth Co. data from Dave Hogg, UW-Madison)

symptoms of **Botrytis leaf blight**. This disease also known as **Grey mold** is easy to identify when sporulating. A grey fuzzy layer of fruiting bodies is visible even without a hand lens. **Grey mold** may cause flowers to abort but is considered a secondary foliar disease.



Grey Mold



Minor **pesticide burn** could be observed on a few plants in three and four year old gardens, probably attributable to the recent heat wave. Foliage displays dark red spots. The centers are often papery white.

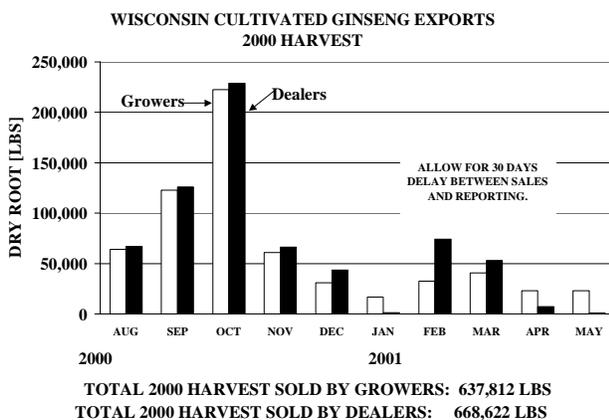
Ginseng research garden – Dr. Michael Drilias reports heat and wind injury on the west side of the three year old research plot, reaching 12 to 15 ft into the garden from the edge. The heat caused marginal leaf necrosis visible as papery white leaf edges.

Wilt - Vascular wilt was observed on a few isolated roots displaying very bright red discoloration of foliage. Fungal pathogens colonize the vascular system of the root. When breaking the root apart, a healthy root has a creamy white

http://www.inhs.uiuc.edu/cbd/aphid/images/aphid_lg.jpg

Painted Lady – Counts of 1 to 3 **Painted lady** larvae per foot

texture. Affected roots show a rusty red discolored ring or streaks. This is not an economically significant problem in ginseng gardens.



FOREST, SHADE TREE, ORNAMENTALS AND TURF

Birch leaf miner - Light amounts of mining were observed on birch seedlings at a nursery in Chippewa Co.

Imported willow leaf beetle - Light to moderate amounts of damage on weeping willow were found at nurseries in Dane

and Sawyer Cos.

Bristly rose slug - This sawfly pest was causing light amounts of damage on various roses at nurseries in Green and Rusk Cos.

Eastern spruce gall adelgid - Moderate to heavy numbers of galls were found on black hills spruce at a nursery in Clark Co.

Cottony maple scale - Light to moderate numbers of fluffy white scales were recorded from various shade trees at a nursery in Dane Co.

Leafhoppers - Leafhoppers continued causing damage on various shade trees and shrubs at nurseries in Dane, Kenosha and Waukesha Cos.

Ash plant bug - Moderate to heavy damage was observed on green ash at nurseries in Dane, Kenosha and Waukesha Cos.

Bronze birch borer - White birch at a nursery in Dane Co. had a light infestation of this wood-boring beetle.

Iris borer - Borers were found tunneling in iris rhizomes at a nursery in Dane Co.

Spider mites - Light amounts of bronzing was observed on arborvitae at nurseries in Dane and Green Cos.

Cooley spruce gall adelgid - Galls were evident on Colorado spruce at a nursery in Kenosha Co. Cottony white adelgids were observed on douglas-fir at nurseries in Dane and Kenosha Cos.

Bacterial leaf spot - Light amounts of leaf spotting was found on lilacs at nurseries in Rusk and Sawyer Cos.

Pine gall rust - Light numbers of galls were found on scotch pine in a Sawyer Co. nursery while moderate numbers were found in a Kenosha Co. nursery.

White pine blister rust - Small numbers of cankers were found at a nursery in Clark Co.

Rhizosphaera needle cast - Light to moderate amounts of this fungal disease were seen on Colorado spruce at a nursery in Clark Co.

Septoria leaf spot - Light to moderate amounts of leaf spots were observed on phlox at nurseries in Dane and Green Cos. On dogwood, leaf spots were numerous at nurseries in Dane, Kenosha and Waukesha Co.

Nectria canker - A small number of honeylocust trees at a nursery in Dane Co. had cankers, primarily at pruning cuts.

Golden canker - Moderate amounts of cankering was found on pagoda dogwood at a nursery in Dane Co.

Dothistroma needle blight -Light amounts of needle blighting was recorded from Austrian and mugo pine at a nursery in Dane Co.

Verticillium wilt - Maple and ash were the trees with the most noticeable symptoms at a nursery in Dane Co. The extended dry spell in this part of the state has intensified the symptoms in many of the nursery plants affected.

Anthracnose - River birch at several Dane Co. nurseries were starting to get yellow leaves as the result of this fungal disease. Infected leaves will eventually drop their leaves prematurely.

Phomopsis blight - Some junipers at one Dane Co. nursery showed moderate amounts of damage from this disease.

Swiss needle cast - Small douglas-fir trees in a Dane Co. nursery had moderate amounts of needle loss due to this disease.

Forest tent caterpillar - A DNR forester reported an abundance of "friendly flies" attacking pupae. Dissected pupae showed fly larvae devouring the insides of the pupae. The adult fly is large and gray and is scientifically known as *Sarcophaga aldrichi*. (DNR)

STATE/FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Gypsy moth program - Trappers are finishing up the trap setting phase our program. The number of traps set as of July 11 are: 26,997 or 80% of the expected total. Nearly all regular grid trapping is complete and trappers are trying to fill in delimitation sites with as many traps as they can. Fifty two counties are complete, 10 more counties will be done by July 13, and all counties will be completed by July 17.

Once all traps have been set, trappers will start checking traps south of State Highway 10 during the week of July 16th. Trappers north of State Highway 10 will begin checking traps the week of July 23rd. Trappers will perform trap maintainance and get a moth count from each trap they check. Trap checking will continue for about 3 weeks.

Gypsy moth flight in Madison started the

first week of July. Flight is on in Waukesha Co. as well. Pupae were observed in Oconto Co.

For more information on the Gypsy Moth Program, please call our hotline at 1-800-642-MOTH or visit our website at <http://datcp.state.wi.us/static/gypsymoth>

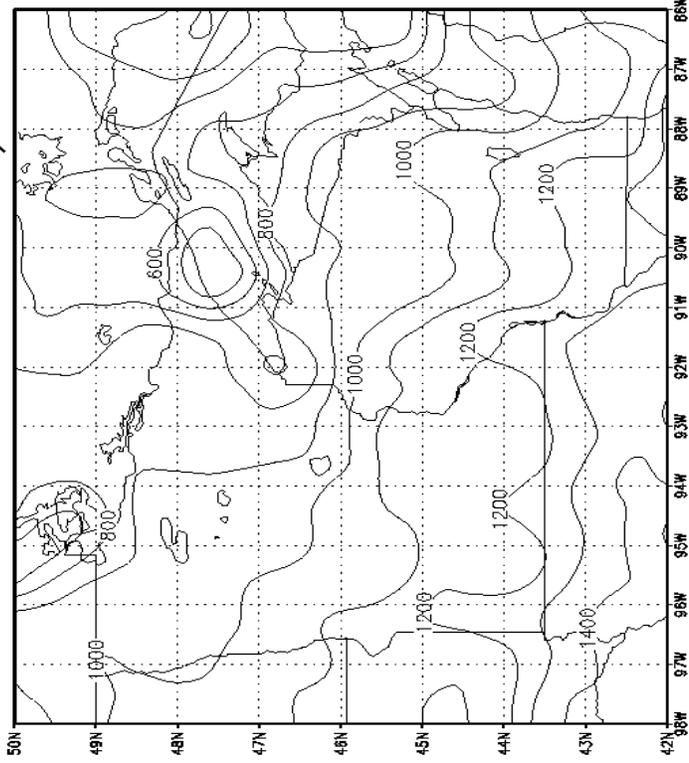
FRUIT

Dogwood Borer – Our Ozaukee Co. apple insect trapping cooperator reported fairly high numbers of dogwood borers during the past two weeks. Last week’s count was 64 borers per trap and this week’s count was 31 per trap. The **dogwood borer** is a native, clear wing moth (family Sessidae) that occurs throughout the apple-growing regions of the Eastern United States and Canada. It has only been considered a pest of apple tree since the 1980’s, following the introduction of clonal rootstocks which are prone to produce burr knots in which larval **dogwood borers** feed. **Dogwood borer** infestations weaken trees over time and increase the likelihood of disease introduction.

Apple Insect Trapping Results							
County	City	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	AM (board) AM (sphere)
Grant Co.							
Sinsinawa		7/5-7/12	11	4			
Crawford Co.							
Gays Mills-E2		6/29-7/4	305	8	0	3	0 0
		7/5-7/11	118	0	0	1	
Gays Mills-W2		7/2-7/9	50	3	0	5	0 0
Richland Co.							
Hill Point		7/2-7/9	190	8	3	9	0.5 2
Richland Center-E		6/29-7/4	185	14	1	0	0 0
		7/5-7/11	360	1	3	0	0 0
Richland Center-W		6/29-7/4	113	2	0	0	0 0
		7/5-7/11	420	1	0	0	1 0
Dane Co.							
Deerfield		7/3-7/10	800+	7	4	1	0 0
Juneau Co.							
Mauston		7/1-7/8	312	2	2	0	0 0
Trempealeau Co.							
Galesville		7/2-7/9	260	7	0	0	0 0
Jackson Co.							
Hixton		7/3-7/9	260	6	0	1	0 0
Dunn Co.							
Menomonie		7/2-7/9	36	4	1	0	
Pierce Co.							
Beldenville		7/2-7/9	302	1	0	3	0 0
Spring Valley		7/3-7/10	432	25	2	4	0.5 0
Fond du Lac Co.							
Rosendale		7/2-7/9	46	88	2	3	0 1
Malone		7/2-7/9	24	7	2	1	0 0
Marquette Co.							
Montello*		7/1-7/8	785	63	0	19	0 0
Ozaukee Co.							
Mequon		6/26-7/2	900	0	2.7	11	
		7/4-7/9	75	0	3.3	1.5	
Racine Co.							
Rochester*		7/5-7/11	1130	77	1	2	0 0
Brown Co.							
Oneida		7/2-7/9	30	8	2	0	0 0

* indicates NEW COOPERATOR!

Base 50F D.D. from 1 Jan to 11 July 2001



Department of Agriculture,
Trade & Consumer Protection

Agricultural Resource Management Division
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BLACKLIGHT TRAPPING RESULTS

For the week ending July 11
Euro.

Site	Corn Borer	Army- Worm	Black Cutw.	Vari. Cutw.	Spot. Cutw.	Corn Earw.	Pheromone Corn Earw.
Central							
Marshfield	25	1	4	0	134		
West Central							
Coon Valley						13	
Northwest							
Chippewa	28						1

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