



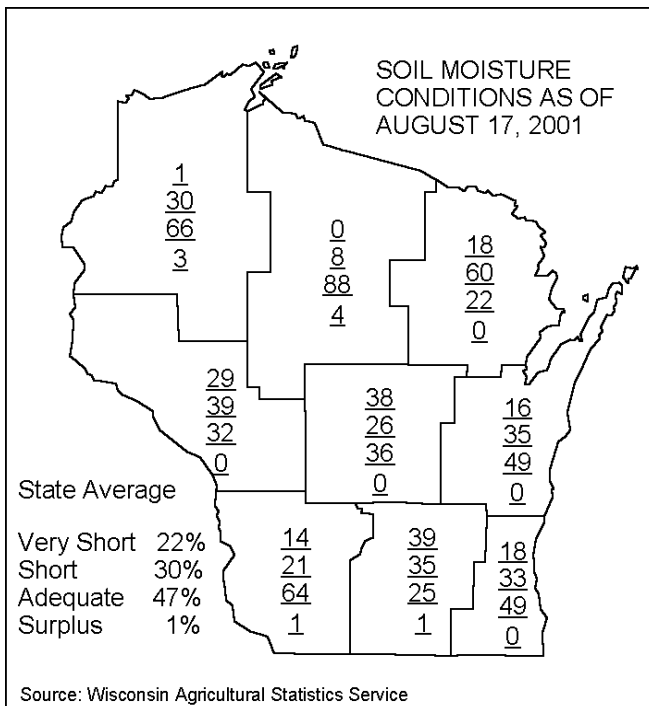
COOPERATIVE PEST SURVEY BULLETIN

State of Wisconsin
Department of Agriculture
Trade & Consumer Protection

Agricultural
Resource
Management

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY P.O. BOX 8911 MADISON, WI 53708-8911
PHONE: 608-224-4571 FAX: 608-224-4656

WEATHER AND PESTS



A good rain helped crops in many parts of the state and cooler temperatures were a blessing for livestock. A late frost this year would be beneficial as the corn and soybean crops are well behind the five year averages.

Marinette Co. **gypsy moth** trappers have caught a whopping 46,000 moths so far and second checks have not been completed yet (see **STATE AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS**).

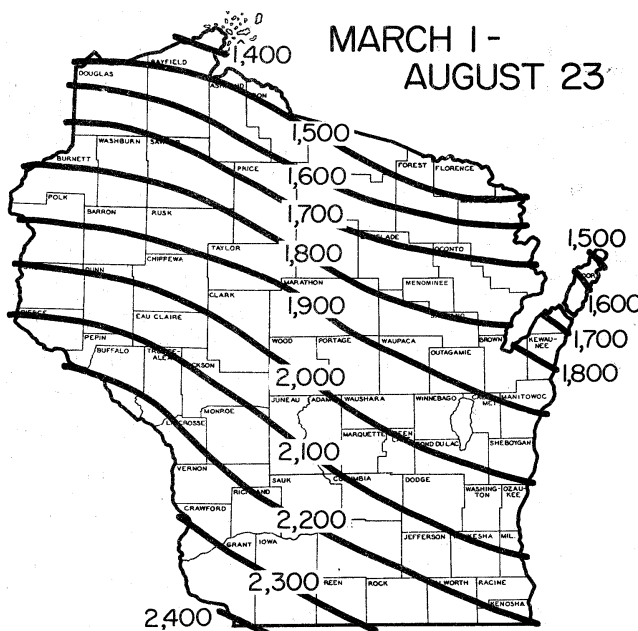
Please note that the web site for the Pest Bulletin has changed to <http://datcp.state.wi.us/arm/environment/insects/pest-bulletin/>

Growing degree days from March 1 through August 22 were:

Site	GDD*1	2000 GDD	Normal GDD	Base ¹ 48	Base ¹ 40
------	-------	----------	------------	----------------------	----------------------

SOUTHWEST					
Dubuque, IA	2266	NA	2380	2188	3631
Lone Rock	2130	NA	2270	2041	3480
SOUTHCENTRAL					
Beloit	2305	NA	2280	2152	3717
Madison	2149	NA	2180	2111	3493
Sullivan	2244	NA	2140	2112	3642
Juneau	2195	NA	2030	2096	3563
SOUTHEAST					
Waukesha	2169	NA	2120	2098	3526
Hartford	2150	NA	2010	2097	3491
Racine	2075	NA	2130	2096	3388
Milwaukee	2037	NA	2080	2030	3336
EAST CENTRAL					
Appleton	2025	NA	1830	1989	3320
Green Bay	1902	NA	1780	1920	3168
CENTRAL					
Big Flats	2043	NA	2030	1939	3333
Hancock	2054	NA	1860	1974	3344
Port Edwards	1942	NA	2000	1927	3192
WEST CENTRAL					
LaCrosse	2193	NA	2250	1989	3532
Eau Claire	2097	NA	2000	1963	3532
NORTHWEST					
Cumberland	1951	NA	1890	1889	3206
Bayfield	1471	NA	1380	1501	2543
NORTH CENTRAL					
Wausau	1798	NA	1880	1800	2997
Medford	1791	NA	1780	1837	2990
NORTHEAST					
Crivitz	1795	NA	1730	1785	3021
Crandon	1728	NA	1680	1702	2881

*Data 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

DAYLILY RUST- As of last week, daylily rust has been identified in 24 states: AL, AR, CA, CN, FL, GA, IN, IA, IL, LA, KS, KY, MD, MO, MN, MS, NC, OH, PA, SC, TN, TX, VA, WI

AMYSTEROUS DISEASE OF SPRUCE IN WISCONSIN**What is this mysterious spruce disease?**

This is a fungal disease that is causing needle and shoot blights on Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens*), black hills spruce (*Picea glauca densata*), white spruce (*Picea glauca*) and several other spruce spp. Symptoms range from chlorosis of needles, needle death and drop, to twig blight. The fruiting bodies are generally seen on twigs and branches during late May and early June.

How much is known about the disease?

Not much is known on its distribution and disease life cycle. This disease has been spreading very rapidly and has been detected in many counties in the state. It was first detected in 1999 in Calumet Co. Since then it has been detected in several nurseries in Brown, Dane, Jackson, Jefferson, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Pierce, Oneida, Ozaukee, Rock, Sawyer, Sheboygan, St. Croix, and Vernon Cos.

The identification of this mysterious fungal disease has been difficult and experts at the University of Wisconsin, DATCP and USDA are using all the latest technologies to find out the identity of this fungus. In the mean time, we may tentatively refer to this mysterious disease as *Dothiora taxicola*-like because of its similarity with this fungus.

What can be done to control it?

Since nothing is known about this fungus at the moment there is no control recommendation yet available to the

growers. In order to understand the mode of infection, host range, and its spread and ultimately come up with control recommendations some basic work in pathogenicity must be performed.

CORN

European Corn Borer – Although we're seeing a decline in **European corn borer** activity, moths are still abundant in a few fields and in grassy field margins, suggesting a light amount of egg laying is still occurring. Levels of infestation in counties surveyed in the Central Sands ranged from 4 to 96% in brown silk and soft dough stage corn, with a majority of fields with infestations ranging from 5-32%. In fields surveyed in Marathon and Wood Cos. infestations in milk stage corn were low, ranging from 5-10%. A 90% infestation was detected in an Adams Co. field where 4th and 5th instar larvae were found feeding in the ears. Additionally, significant infestations (> 60%), were encountered in 5 of the 14 fields surveyed. **European corn borer** 2nd flight activity should be very light by the first or second week in September.

Fifth Instar European Corn Borer Larva

<http://www.ipm.iastate.edu/pest/cornborer/ecblifestag5.html>

Corn Earworm – Growers can anticipate an increase in activity in upcoming week or two. Moth catches in black light and pheromone traps are on the rise, indicating we are entering a major **corn earworm** flight period. Since last week, moth counts have increased considerably in the northwest and south central regions. Last week 400 moths were caught in a New Richmond pheromone trap. Late planted sweet corn is often particularly vulnerable to this pest.



Corn Earworm Larva

<http://www.ipm.iastate.edu/ipm/icm/1999/6-28-1999/iceworm.html>

Corn Rootworm – Numbers of beetles in field corn ranged from 0.7 to 1.1 per plant in Marathon Co., 1 to 3.7 in Portage Co., 0.6 to 2.9 in Shawano Co., and averaged 0.2 per plant in Wood Co.

Scouting fields for **corn rootworm** beetles in August is recommended as a means of forecasting the potential for problems the following spring, in fields that are replanted to corn. Typically .75 to 1.0 beetle per plant indicates that a sufficient number of eggs will be laid, resulting in problems in the following growing season.

FORAGES

Potato Leafhopper – Sweeping 12-16" alfalfa fields in the central region of the state found populations ranging from 0.4 to 3.6 **leafhoppers** per sweep. Very few nymphs were collected in sweep nets, and hopperburn did not exceed 20% in any of the fields surveyed. In general, populations are considerably lower than in previous weeks.

Plant Bugs – Moderate numbers, 0.4 to 3.9 per sweep, of **alfalfa** and **tarnished plant bug** adults and nymphs persist in alfalfa fields. Sweep nets counts are down from last week, but the high percentage of nymphs indicates reproduction is not yet slowing.

VEGETABLES

European Corn Borer – Snap bean fields surveyed in the Central Sands. had counts of 0 to 3 egg masses per 100 plants. First instar larvae were just emerging from egg masses in Portage Co. Blackhead stage (ready to hatch) and recently deposited white stage egg masses were also observed.

SOYBEANS

Soybean Aphid – Based on survey findings from the Central and North Central regions, a significant population decline is evident. None of the fields surveyed had counts exceeding 26 aphids per plant, and in most fields counts were fewer than 10 per plant. In previous weeks counts in these regions averaged more than 100 aphids per plant in a vast majority of the soybean fields surveyed.

Frogeye leaf spot - Sometimes called **cercospora leaf spot**, this disease was detected at low levels of incidence and severity in a soybean field in Dane county. This is the second year in a row that this disease has been found in Wisconsin. It is generally a disease that is prevalent in the warmer parts of the southern US. This potentially destructive disease of soybean has caused severe soybean yield losses in the mid-South and Mississippi Delta regions in 1989. **Frogeye leaf spot** symptoms generally do not appear until late in the growing season. Lesions on the leaves start out as small brownish spots. As the lesions expand, their centers become grayish and take on the characteristic "**FROGEYE**". A cluster of elongated colorless fungal spores develops in the center of each lesion. Individual lesions may grow together to form larger lesions. This disease needs a hot, humid growing season to develop and a severe infection can cause premature defoliation. The fungus overwinters as mycelium in crop refuse and seed.



Courtesy of <http://www.msstate.edu/dept/drec/soybean/Frogeye.htm>

FOREST, SHADE TREE, ORNAMENTALS AND TURF

Fletcher scale - A moderate to heavy infestation was found

on nigra yews at a nursery in Rusk Co.

Elm sawfly - Moderate numbers of larvae were defoliating willow trees at a nursery in Sauk Co.



Zimmerman moth - Moderate amounts of damage were noticeable on Austrian pine at a nursery in Columbia Co.

Yellownecked caterpillar - Larvae were observed defoliating serviceberry at a nursery in Waukesha Co.

Bristly rose slug - Moderate amounts of damage were noticed on various hybrid tea roses at a nursery in Clark Co.

Ash flower gall mite - Large numbers of galls were found on leprechaun ash at a nursery in Waukesha Co.

Imported willow leaf beetle - Willows at a nursery in Sauk Co. sustained moderate amounts of defoliation from this insect.

Septoria leaf spot - Various dogwood species had light to moderate amounts of leaf spotting at nurseries in Columbia, Door, Rusk, Sawyer and Waukesha Cos.

Tar spot - Moderate amounts of spots caused by this fungus were recorded from silver maple at nurseries in Columbia and Sauk Cos.

Leaf blotch of horsechestnut - Moderate amounts of blotching were found on horsechestnut and red horsechestnut at a nursery in Waukesha Co.

Rhizosphaera needle cast - Colorado blue spruce had heavy amounts of this fungus at a nursery in Polk Co.

Anthraxnose - Daylilies at two nurseries in Door Co. were confirmed by laboratory analysis to have **anthracnose** and

not daylily rust.

Insolibasidium leaf blight - A moderate infection was found on Clavey's honeysuckle at a nursery in Waukesha Co.

Cedar-quince rust - Moderate amounts of fruit and stem infections were noted on cockspur hawthorn at nursery in Waukesha Co.

Didymellina leaf spot - German iris at a nursery in St. Croix Co. had light amounts of leaf spotting from this disease.

Hormonema merioides - This fungus has tentatively been identified as the cause of a needle blight on concolor (white) fir at nurseries or Christmas tree fields in Dane and Rock Cos. and from a sample from Escanaba, Michigan. Symptoms include a browning to bronzing of two year and older needles that resembles winter burn.

White pine blister rust - Moderate amounts of damage were noticed on white pine at a nursery in Sawyer Co.

STATE/FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Gypsy moth program - Trappers have taken down 20% of the number of traps set and are continuing to takedown traps statewide. Four counties have been completed: Dodge (1,488), Kenosha (2,547), Pepin (0), and Racine (5,450). Trap takedown will continue for approximately 4-5 weeks and all traps should be down by the end of September. See map for all county totals. As of 8/22/01, trappers have caught 118,274 male gypsy moths. Counties with the highest totals are: Brown (5,618), Door (9,233), Florence (1,563), Kewaunee (2,343), Manitowoc (7,227), Marinette (46,177), Oconto (3,883), Outagamie (2,288), Portage (1,564), Washington (5,721), Waukesha (5,739), and Waupaca (8,771).

Several western counties have reported no male gypsy moth catches so far and they are: Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Lafayette, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, and Trempealeau.

For more information on the GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM, please call our hotline at 1-800-642-MOTH. Please note, the DATCP Gypsy Moth website is being revised and will be updated this winter.

PRELIMINARY TRAP CHECK/TAKE DOWN 2001 DATA

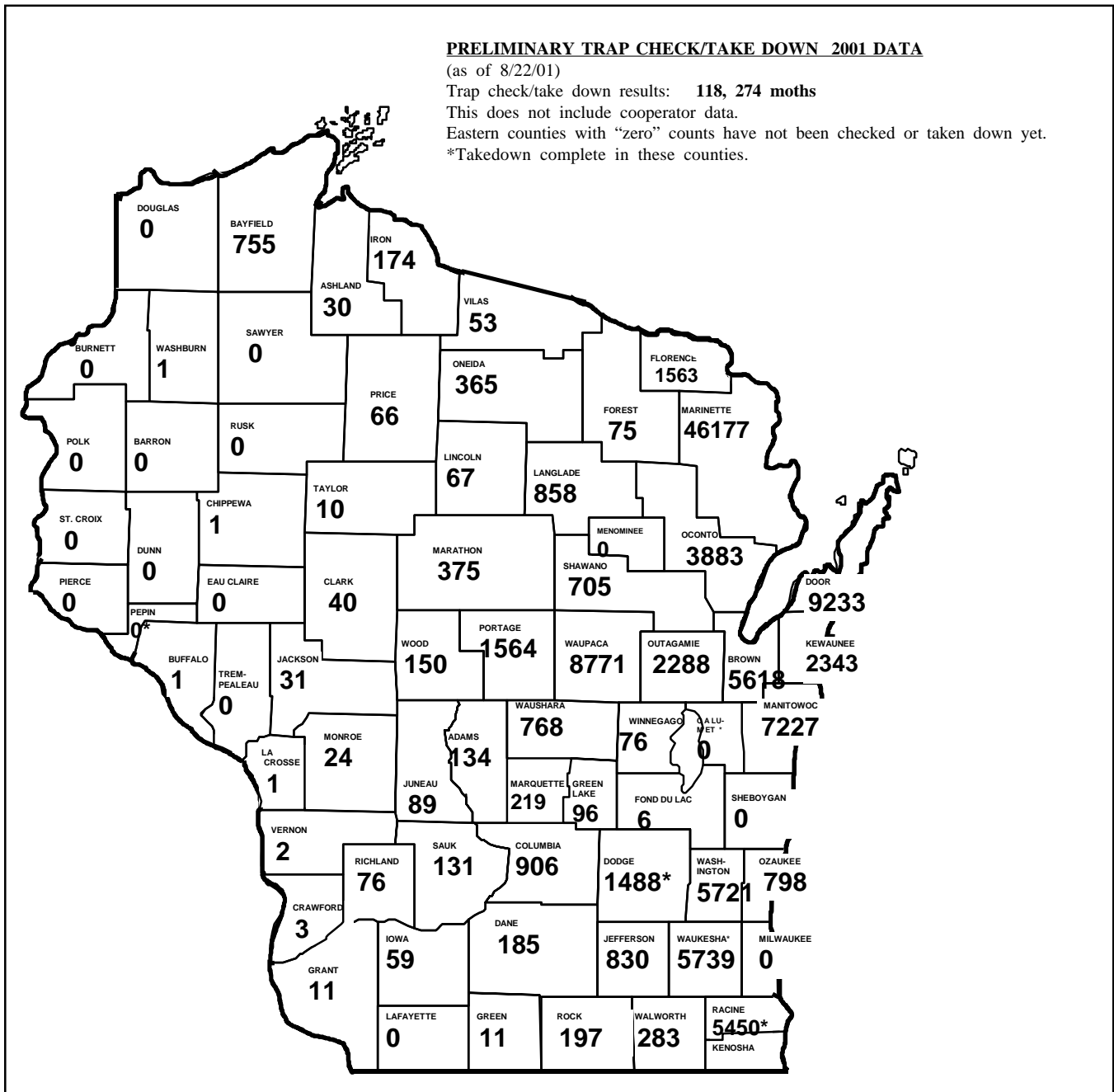
(as of 8/22/01)

Trap check/take down results: **118, 274 moths**

This does not include cooperator data.

Eastern counties with "zero" counts have not been checked or taken down yet.

*Takedown complete in these counties.



Apple Insect Trapping Results

County	City	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	AM (board)	AM (sphere)
Grant Co.								
	Sinsinawa	8/16-8/23		28	9	5		1
Crawford Co.								
	Gays Mills-E2	8/16-8/23	438	2	0	1		0
	Gays Mills-W2	8/13-8/20	20	5	0	3	0	0
Richland Co.								
	Hill Point	8/7-8/20	200	9	2	1	0.5	17
	Richland Center-E	8/16-8/23	165	18	0	4		0
	Richland Center-W	8/16-8/23	214	6	3	0		1
Dane Co.								
	Deerfield	8/14-8/21	550	4	3	1		8
	Waunakee	8/15-8/22		6	2	5		0
Juneau Co.								
	Mauston	8/13-8/19	116	3	0		0	2
Trempealeau Co.								
	Galesville	8/13-8/20	24	0	3	0	0	0
Dunn Co.								
	Menomonie	8/14-8/21	16	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce Co.								
	Beldenville	8/11-8/18	363	28	0	0	4	6
Fond du Lac Co.								
	Rosendale	8/13-8/20	16	7	0	4	2	1
Marquette Co.								
	Montello*	8/12-8/19	455	83	10	6	0	0
Racine Co.								
	Rochester*	8/15-8/23	55	22	12	4	1	4

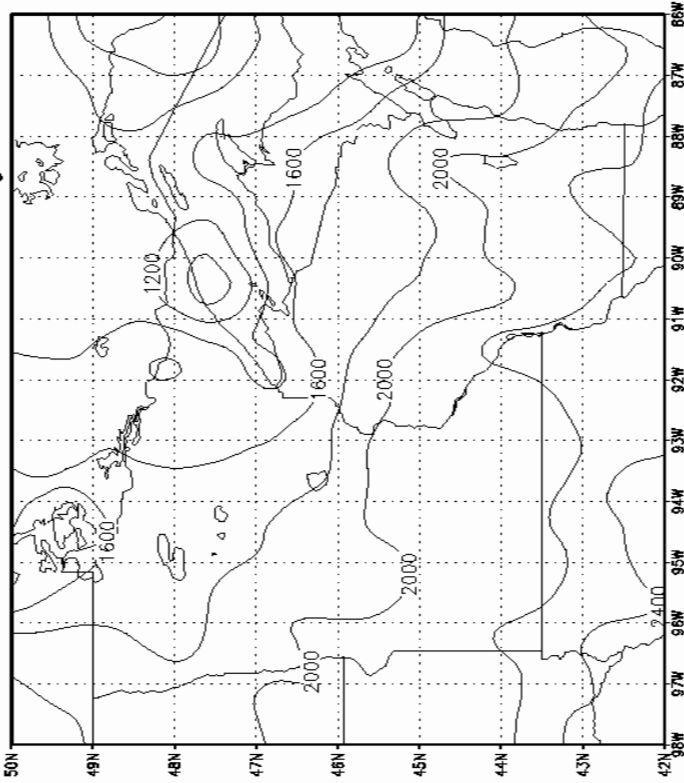
* indicates NEW COOPERATOR!

BLACKLIGHTTRAPPINGRESULTS

For the week ending Aug 22

Site	Euro.						
	Corn Borer	Army-Worm	Black Cutw.	Vari. Cutw.	Spot. Cutw.	Corn Earw.	Pheromone CornEarw.
Central							
Marshfield	7	2		1	30	10	
South							
Janesville	35	11	36	0	2	11	
South Central							
Mazomanie	29	4	0	0	4	38	
Reedsburg	86						10
Southeast							
Sturtevant							18
West Central							
Coon Valley							3
Northwest							
Chippewa	44						81

Base 50F D.D. from 1 Jan to 22 August 2001



**Department of Agriculture,
Trade & Consumer Protection**

Agricultural Resource Management Division
PO Box 8911
Madison WI 53708-8911

**FIRST CLASS MAIL
US POSTAGE
PAID
Madison WI
Permit No. 110**