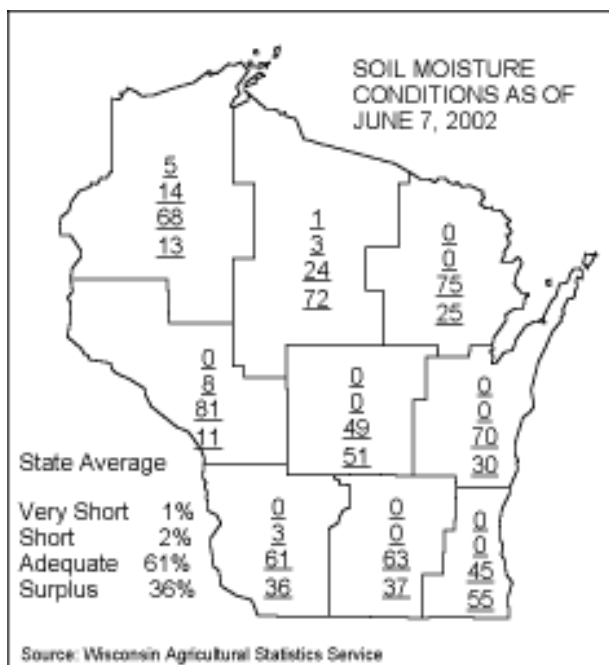


Cooperative Pest Survey Bulletin

Agricultural Resource Management

Bureau of Plant Industry

WI Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection, PO Box 8911, Madison, WI 53708-8911 Phone: 1-800-462-2803 Fax: 608-224-4656 Web: Wisconsin.gov



WEATHER AND PESTS

Rain kept farmers out of the fields, and in a few counties, moved soil out of the fields this week. Erosion was reported in southwestern counties following several inches of rain. In case you missed it, spring left and summer appeared, with high temperatures and humidity throughout the Badger state.

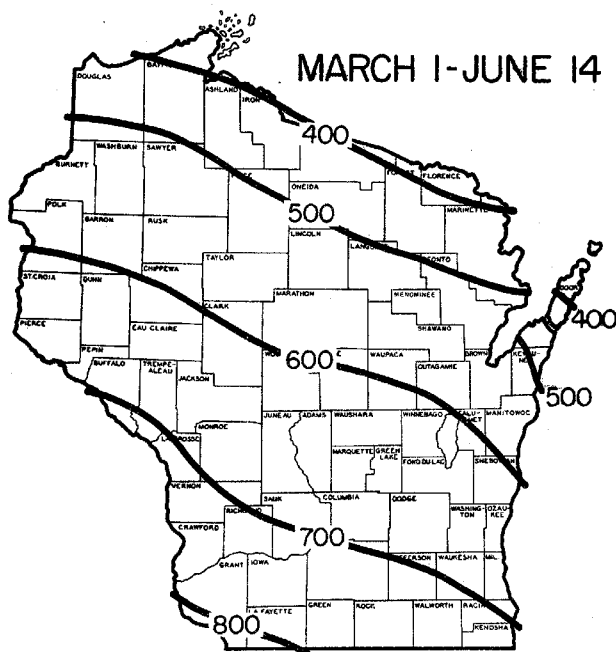
ALERTS

Comment on special pesticide registrations for tobacco, corn, trees and peas- The public is asked to review and comment on four special pesticide registrations proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The proposed registrations would allow growers to control various plant pests or diseases on certain crops.

The proposed pesticide registrations are for the control of blue mold on tobacco; residual grasses in field corn; broadleaf weeds and grasses in conifers and deciduous trees; and Colorado potato beetle and stink bugs in peas.

The special registration process allows states to register additional uses of pesticide products without prior federal approval, giving states flexibility to meet local needs such as controlling a plant diseases or insect outbreaks.

For a copy of the environmental assessments, contact Ed Bergman, P.O. Box 8911, Madison WI 53708-8911, (608)224-4546 or review the assessments at the department, Mon.-Fri., 7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m., 2811 Agriculture Dr., Madison, 2nd floor. Please specify which pesticide registration that you are commenting on and direct comments to Ed Bergman by mail at the above address or fax to (608)224-4656, or send an email to ed.bergman@datcp.state.wi.us. Comments received on or before 4:30 p.m., Monday, June 24, 2002 will become part of the preliminary environmental assessment record.



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

LOOKING AHEAD

A brief forecast of pest-related events growers can anticipate in the upcoming week

European corn borer – Crop scouts can begin looking for egg masses and evidence of larval feeding on corn leaves. The first eggs are laid around 450 DD (base 50°F) and are usually deposited on the undersides of corn leaves near the midrib. The eggs are clear to pale white in color when first laid, and are scale-like in appearance. See **CORN** section for more details.

Soybean aphid – Aphids are returning to soybean fields in the far south, and can be expected to spread rapidly throughout fields within 2 weeks following arrival. Scouts should begin examining V3 stage plants for aphids on the undersides of new upper leaves, on petioles and on the upper portion of the stem. Infestations often occur at low levels early on, begin building in the early vegetative stages, then peak around flowering. Scout frequently in the next week or two to detect low-level infestations.

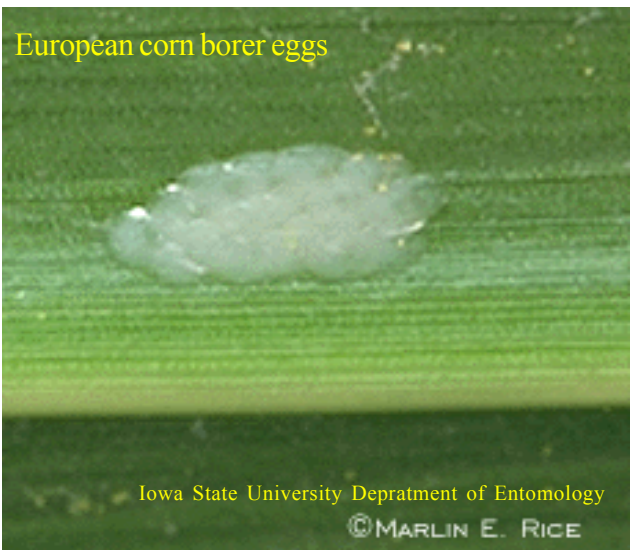
Bean leaf beetle – Defoliation is moderate to severe in the soybean fields in the southeast. Early-planted fields are most vulnerable to attack. Scout for adults and defoliation in the week ahead.

Potato leafhopper – Populations may increase substantially in the next week if the weather holds. Dense populations can delay growth in recently-cut fields. See **FORAGE** section for more details and economic thresholds.

CORN

Corn flea beetle – Current survey efforts are revealing higher **corn flea beetle** populations through the southern two tiers of counties than we initially suspected. If you recall, **corn flea beetle** populations were surprisingly low last fall; therefore, we expected to see very few beetles this spring, despite unusually mild winter temperatures. Whether the **beetles** we are currently sweeping are from the overwintering generation or are recent migrants is both unclear and irrelevant at this point. What is clear is that there is enough of a presence of beetles in the south to raise concern for the return of **Stewart's bacterial wilt** in this region. At this time we do not know how far north the corn flea beetle population extends. Upcoming survey efforts are aimed at determining this. Once we know more, we'll be able to say with more certainty whether corn growers in more northern counties are also at risk for **Stewart's wilt**. For now it seems apparent that a remote possibility does exist, so corn producers throughout the entire state should be on alert for the return of **Stewart's wilt** this summer.

European corn borer – Crop scouts can begin scouting for egg masses and evidence of larval feeding on corn leaves.



The first eggs are laid around 450 DD (base 50°F) and are usually deposited on the undersides of corn leaves near the midrib. Early planted corn and corn near the 10-leaf stage is most attractive to egg laying female moths.

European corn borer eggs are clear to pale white in color when first laid and are scale-like in appearance (see pictures). As the eggs near hatching, the black head capsules of the tiny larvae become visible. This phase is called the “black head stage”.

Sample five sets of 20 plants for every 40-50 acres. In fields exceeding 80 acres, sampling five sets of 25 consecutive plants per field is sufficient. As always, when sampling be sure to avoid field edges where infestations are often more severe and not representative of conditions in the entire field.

Treatment for field corn is suggested for 1st generation corn borer when larvae are present and recent foliar feeding is observed on 50% or more of the plants. Treatment of the 1st generation is most effective when the DD for the season reach 1000-1100 (base 50°F).



In fresh market sweet corn the threshold is based on the number of eggs masses or larvae present. Infestations must be detected early if insecticide applications are to be properly timed to keep developing ears free of corn borer larvae. One egg mass or larva per 10 plants is a commonly used treatment threshold. Apply sprays when the black head stage or newly-hatched eggs are observed. In the event that one unhatched egg mass per 10 plants can be detected following the initial treatment, a second application may be warranted.

Reports from Brain Flood, our black light trapping cooperater in Rochelle, Illinois, suggests that the 1st generation is well timed with corn growth, and corn is now very susceptible since the severe storms have passed. He adds, "Things are looking good for the **European corn borer**. The long-term **European corn borer** 1st generation flight is 13 nights above 5 moths per night. It looks like we are at or near an AVERAGE year, but the clock is still running."

Armyworm – Continue to scout regularly for feeding injury



and larvae in whorl-stage corn. Larvae often aren't apparent until they reach the later 5th and 6th instars, sometimes up to six weeks after the peak of moth activity, and by that time the amounts of foliar feeding injury that occur can be alarming. From the black light trap reports we've been receiving, it is not clear how dense larval populations might be at this time, so again, routine scouting is essential for growers who want to stay ahead of the game.

Picnic beetles - Low numbers of **picnic beetles** in volunteer corn ears in the soil were reported from northern Illinois. Picnic beetles typically emerge around July 4 to 15 and are associated with **European corn borer larvae** mortality in corn stalks.

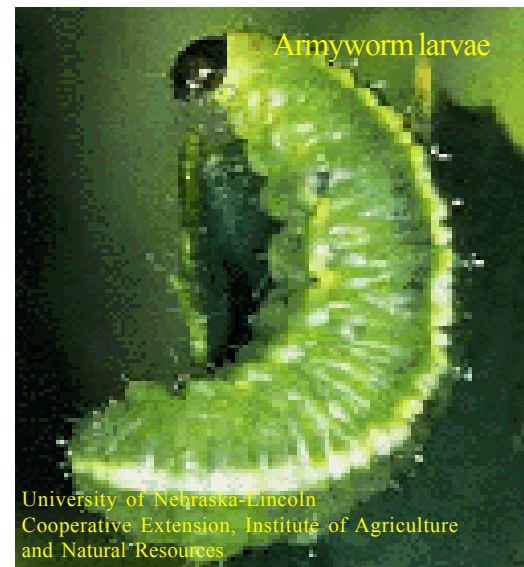
FORAGES

Alfalfa weevil – Sweep net counts are variable in counties

surveyed throughout the south, but overall low to moderate. In Iowa Co., larval counts ranged from 0.3 per sweep in 6-8" alfalfa and 0.6 per sweep in the 8-10" alfalfa surveyed.

Counts were exceptionally low in 3" Sauk Co. regrowth, where between 0 and 0.08 larvae were detected per sweep. In fields surveyed in Richland Co., counts were mostly very low in regrowth alfalfa, ranging from 0 to 0.8 larvae per sweep; however, two fields were encountered where larvae counts exceeded 2.7 per sweep and 80% tip feeding was observed in isolated patches. These fields were more than 24" tall, and cutting, will likely reduce populations substantially. Counts were slightly higher in Vernon and Juneau Co. fields, ranging from 0.1-0.7 larvae per sweep in 8-11" alfalfa, and in the fields surveyed in these counties, only low amounts of tip feeding were observed. In Walworth Co. fields counts ranged from 0.6 to 1.5 larvae per sweep in 8-10" alfalfa and tip feeding ranging from 24-38%.

While sweep net counts are useful for indicating the relative abundance of **alfalfa weevil** larvae, they are not the measure used to decide whether treatment is warranted. Instead, the decision to treat for alfalfa weevil should involve two factors: the percent of plants that show signs of tip feeding and the height of the plants. To determine the percentage of tip feeding, pick 50 stems at random. Count the stems that show signs of feeding and divide that number by 50. Be sure to measure the plant height and record the presence or absence of larvae. Treating is warranted when 40% tip feeding is observed more than 7-10 days prior to harvest, but for control of alfalfa weevil, insecticides are only recommended as a last resort. Fortunately, in Wisconsin we have a complex of predators, parasites and fungal pathogens that are often effective in reducing populations. These natural enemies, when combined with harvesting early when tip feeding is high, are often all the control that is needed. At this time, it appears that most second crop regrowth is progressing at a normal rate in the counties surveyed, and is unhindered by larval feeding. For those who need more information on alfalfa weevil control, see University of Wisconsin Extension Bulletin number A3646 *Fields Crop Pest Management in Wisconsin*.



Height of Alfalfa (inches)	Ave. # PLH per Sweep
<3	0.2 adult
3-6	0.5 adults
6-12	1.0 adult or nymphs
12-14	2.0 adults or nymphs

Potato leafhopper – Surprisingly, counts remain relatively low in the fields surveyed this week. In Marathon, Iowa, Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Vernon, Rock and Walworth Cos., counts fell below the economic threshold in all of the fields surveyed. Heavy rains may have played a role in reducing or delaying rapid **potato leafhopper** population growth in these areas. Nonetheless, continue to scout alfalfa regrowth using a 15” sweep net. Follow the table below, based on plant height, to determine whether the economic threshold has been exceeded and control is warranted.

Alfalfa plant bug – Bright green 1st, 2nd and 3rd instar nymphs were active in alfalfa fields surveyed this week. These nymphs look very similar to large aphids, but unlike aphids, they do not have the characteristic cornicles. **Plant bug** nymphs and adults are equipped with sucking mouthparts that are used to extract plant juices from the alfalfa stems and leaves. **Plant bug** feeding results in stunted, crinkled and misshapen alfalfa leaflets.

Although it is an uncommon event, UW research suggests that yields can be reduced by direct **plant bug** feeding on vegetative growth; therefore, **plant bug** densities should be monitored when scouting for potato leafhopper. An adequate sample size is five sets of 20 sweeps, the same measure used for **potato leafhopper**. Total the number of **plant bugs**, including both adults and nymphs, swept at each of the five sites within the field and divide by 100. The threshold is three **plant bugs** per sweep in alfalfa that is three inches or shorter, and five per sweep in alfalfa taller than three inches.

SOYBEANS

Soybean aphids – In the few short years since its arrival was documented, the **soybean aphid** has become one of the greatest threats to soybeans in the Midwest. Exactly what these aphids have in store for us this season is not yet clear.

We do know that the first soybean aphids typically appear during the early vegetative stages of soybean growth, as

is the case in Rock and Walworth Cos. where soybean aphids are just beginning to return to soybean fields. Following their arrival, aphid populations often increase rapidly and can spread across and entire field within two weeks (Craig Grau, UW-Madison plant pathologist).

Unfortunately research has not established how many aphids a soybean stand can tolerate before yield loss occurs, but it seems apparent that soybeans can endure more aphids than one might suspect. According to UW-Madison researchers, even when 100% of the plants are colonized by aphids, yield reduction through direct feeding damage does not necessarily result. In the past two years, soybean aphid-related yield losses ranging from 10-15% were reported.

Extensive **soybean aphid** studies currently being conducted by researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will hopefully provide more clear answers in the near future. Look for more **soybean aphid** information and scouting tips in next week’s edition of the Bulletin.

Bean leaf beetle – Evidence of the activities of these voracious feeders is apparent in newly-emerged soybeans surveyed in Rock and Walworth Cos. In a number of V1-V2 staged fields surveyed, 40-90% of plants showed signs of defoliation. Severity ranged from 5-60%, averaging 34%. Foliar damage was also evident in Dane and Green Co. fields, but to a far lesser extent.

Although levels of defoliation may be disturbing at first glance, direct leaf feeding rarely results in yield losses. Further, soybeans are remarkably resilient and can tolerate more feeding injury than one might expect. Instead, it is generally **bean leaf beetle** feeding on pods during development that is cause for concern. Feeding can either

Bean leaf beetle adult and damage



University of Missouri-Columbia Extension

result in clipped pods or can indirectly affect pods when feeding scars serve as pathways for the entry of secondary pathogens.

Because **bean leaf beetle** is a relatively new pest of concern to soybean production in Wisconsin, no economic threshold specific to this state has been established. However, this beetle has long been a concern to producers in other Midwestern states, and some guidelines for control have been established there. According to The Ohio State University-Extension, a rescue

treatment should be considered when: 1) damage to emerging soybeans during the spring results in stand loss or when >50-60% defoliation is observed, 2) 40% or more defoliation is observed on soybeans prior to bloom, 3) 15% or more defoliation is observed from bloom through pod fill, or 4) greater than 25% defoliation is observed after pod-fill, but prior to plant yellowing. The most important time to sample fields for beetles later in the season will be from the R4 (full pod) to R7 stage to determine the potential for pod injury.

POTATOES

Late blight- There are no reports of potato **late blight** in the state at the present time. Weather conditions are favorable for development of this disease and using the earliest emerging fields as a guide, we see greater than 18 severity values at Antigo, Hancock and Plover. Grand Marsh is close to this spray threshold as well. With these severity values in hand, protective fungicide sprays such as mancozeb, chlorothalonil or metiram were initiated in most emerged fields during the past week. Growers should continue to scout their production fields for symptoms of disease. Growers should also be checking fields where potatoes were spread this past winter and fields where potatoes were grown last year to be sure there are no potatoes growing in these areas. Another item to check is the proper count on rows between aerial applicator flags and spray row markers to be sure that your equipment will cover the intervals between flags. Miscalculated rows can mean having two or more rows that are not treated with fungicide the entire season. Better to recount the rows now than to find rows blackened by late blight in mid season.

No early blight as yet, very little **Rhizoctonia stem canker** and a few reports of **seedpiece decay**. (UW-Madison)

VEGETABLES

Asparagus beetle and **spotted asparagus beetle** – These insects continue to feed on asparagus in Dane Co. and are laying numerous eggs. Our cooperater also notes that egg laying activity accelerates on hot days, like those we

Current P-Day and Severity Value Accumulations (as of June 12, 2002)

Location	P-Day Total	Severity Value Total
Antigo emerging 5/31	84	24
Grand Marsh emerging 5/24	129	16
Grand Marsh emerging 5/27	116	16
Grand Marsh emerging 5/30	93	16
Hancock emerging 5/16	171	28
Hancock emerging 5/23	147	28
Hancock emerging 5/28	117	27
Plover emerging 5/15	172	32
Plover emerging 6/01	77	26

experienced last week-end and earlier this week.

SMALL GRAINS

Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus –Fields of oats and winter wheat from Grant Co. to Sheboygan Co. are showing likely symptoms of **Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYDV)**. BYDV is the most widely distributed and economically important virus disease of cereals. Symptoms of the disease include leaf discoloration of yellow, red or purple. (In oats, the disease is known as “**oat red leaf**”, a synonym that may predate barley yellow dwarf.) Vectedored by several species of aphid, including the **bird-cherry oat aphid** (*Rhopalosiphum padi*) and the **English grain aphid**, *Macrosiphum avenae*, the disease will frequently appear in distinct patches in a field.

Disease incidence ranged from trace to 5% across the range

Barley yellow dwarf virus



<http://www.ces.uga.edu/Agriculture/plantpath/PDLjpg/byds.jpg>

surveyed.

Loose smut—Of a dozen wheat fields visited in the last week across the state, only one field in Dodge Co. and one field in Adams Co. showed **loose smut** infection. In both fields, the percentage of plants infected was less than 1%. Loose smut is an interesting disease as the causal agent (*Ustilago tritici*, a fungus) infects the developing grain ovary. The fungus infects the seed embryo, and grows through the new plant as it develops. When the grain plant heads out, the fungus invades the young kernels. In the kernels, the fungus produces teliospores, which replace the kernels. The teliospores blow to healthy flowering plants and start the cycle again. Loose smut infection is easily identified by the mass of black teliospores replacing the grain kernels in heads, or later in the season when the spores are blown away, by the presence of empty rachis. Yield loss to loose smut is easily estimated, simply by calculating the percentage of heads infected.

FOREST, SHADE TREE, ORNAMENTALS AND TURF

Anthracnose- Cases of anthracnose in maple were reported in Marathon, Lincoln, and Langlade Cos. this week. (UWEX)

Ash Leaf curling Aphid – Light amounts of damage were widespread on arborvitae at a nursery dealer in Fond du Lac Co.

Ash Plant Bug – Low numbers of nymphs were observed on ash at a nursery in Fond du Lac Co.

Cambium Miner – A small number of ash and willow trees showed evidence of this unusual insect in Dane, Richland and Walworth Cos.

Cigar and Pistol Casebearer – Both of these small lepidopteran pests were observed feeding on the leaves of linden and apple at a nursery in Fond du Lac Co.

Columbine Leaf Miner – Small numbers of mines were found on columbine at a nursery dealer in Green Lake Co.

Columbine Sawfly – Small numbers of larvae were defoliating columbine at a nursery dealer in Portage Co.

Eastern Spruce Gall Adelgid – Moderate numbers of galls were found on white spruce at a nursery in Fond du Lac Co. and a nursery dealer in Ozaukee Cos.

Euonymus Caterpillar – Moderate amounts of damage were occurring to spindletree at a cut flower producer in Crawford Co.

Forest tent caterpillar- Downtown Rhinelander, in Oneida Co. was infested with these northern caterpillars. Some street



trees were completely defoliated. (DNR)

Hawthorn Leaf Miner – Light amounts of damage were observed on cockspur hawthorn at a nursery in Fond du Lac Co.

Imported Willow Leaf Beetle – Damage was moderate on pussy willow and corkscrew willow at a cut flower grower in Crawford Co.

Juniper Scale – Moonglow juniper at a nursery dealer in Ozaukee Co. had small numbers of scales infesting the needles.

Linden Borer – A severe infestation was found on silver linden at a nursery in Fond du Lac Co.

European Pine Sawfly – Austrian pine was sustaining light amounts of damage at a nursery dealer in Ozaukee Co.

Spiny Witchhazel Aphid – A few river birch at a nursery in Fond du Lac Co. had moderate numbers of leaves affected by this insect.

Viburnum Crown Borer – Onondaga viburnum at a nursery in Fond du Lac Co. had moderate amounts of damage from this borer. Symptoms of attack are early fall coloration and lateness in leafing out.

Viburnum Shoot Tip Sawfly – Moderate numbers of dead tips were seen on nannyberry viburnum at a nursery in Fond du Lac Co.

Winged Euonymus Scale – Light amounts of scale were found on dwarf burningbush at nursery dealers in Dane, Marathon and Ozaukee Cos. Bushes were ordered returned or destroyed. So far we have found this insect on burningbush from Michigan, Oregon and Tennessee.

Anthraxnose – Light to moderate amounts of leaf spotting were observed on maple, ash and mountain ash at nursery dealers in Dane, Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Walworth Cos.

Bacterial Blight – Lilacs, mockorange, viburnum and hydrangea were suffering leaf blight from this bacterial disease at nursery dealers in Crawford, Dane, Fond du Lac, Langlade, Ozaukee, Marathon and Richland Cos.

Botrytis – Light to moderate amounts were observed on various annuals and peonies at nursery dealers in Crawford, Dane, Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Ozaukee Cos.

Dothistroma Needle Blight – Austrian pine at a nursery dealer in Ozaukee Co. had moderate amounts of this disease.

Hawthorn- Quince Rust – Small numbers of shoot galls were found on crimson cloud hawthorn at nursery dealers in Milwaukee and Richland Cos.

INSV (Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus) - Distinctive black ring spots were found on impatiens in Fond du Lac and Green Lake Cos. this week.

Peach Leaf Curl – Damage was light on elberta peach at nursery dealers in Marathon and Portage Cos.

Red Measles/ Red Spot – Small numbers of lesions were observed on peonies at a nursery dealer in Ozaukee Co. and at a cut flower grower in Crawford Co.

Rose Mosaic Virus Complex – Several roses at nursery dealers in Dane, Lincoln, Ozaukee and Walworth Cos. were infected with this virus complex.

Septoria Leaf Spot – Widespread infections were found on spirea and dogwood at nursery dealers in Dane, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Ozaukee and Walworth Cos.

“Mystery fungus” associated with spruce – This week we detected this malady on globe blue spruce, Colorado spruce and white spruce at nursery dealers in Dane and Ozaukee Cos. and a nursery grower in Fond du Lac Co.

Venturia Tip Blight – Light amounts of tip blighting was found on aspen at a nursery dealer in Marathon Co.

STATE/ FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Gypsy moth spray program- Spring treatments for gypsy

moth with Btk (*Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki*) and Gypchek (virus) have been completed.

33,210 acres in the STS (Slow the Spread) zone (the central part of the state) were treated. 4785 acres in the eastern part of the state were treated. 1919 acres throughout the state were treated with Gypchek, a soil virus. Pheromone flake application for mating disruption will start the last week of June.

Gypsy moth trapping program - Trappers are continuing to set traps statewide. As of June 12, 2002, trappers have set 11,209 (42%) of the expected 27,000 traps. Eight counties are now complete: Buffalo, Calumet, Florence, Pepin, Racine, Sheboygan, Walworth, and Waupaca. Counties that are better than 50% complete are: Brown (78%), Clark (50%), Eau Claire (93%), Fond du Lac (81%), Green (79%), Jackson (61%), Juneau (71%), LaCrosse (73%), Lafayette (92%), Manitowoc (84%), Marathon (65%), Milwaukee (58%), Oconto (58%), Oneida (59%), Rusk (55%), St. Croix (50%), Sauk (51%), Taylor (64%), Vilas (58%), Washburn (56%), and Wood (57%). Check the trap set chart for other counties. Trap setting will continue for 3-4 weeks.

There are 49 trappers setting traps mainly in the right-of-ways of roads throughout Wisconsin. They will be wearing an orange vest, carry a picture I.D. card, and have a vehicle placard on the dash or window for identifying the car used by the trapper. Trappers leave a “Notice of Gypsy Moth Survey” sheet if the landowner is not home and the trap has been set on or near their property. The notice includes our 800 number if the landowner has any questions or wants the trap removed. Landowner cooperation is always appreciated.

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> and type “gypsy moth” in the search box.

FRUIT

Plum curculio - On June 10, 33% of the fruits on an untreated Cortland apple tree in Dane Co. were damaged. In addition, our Richland/Crawford Co. cooperator reports **plum curculio** pressure has been very slight across most southern Wisconsin counties. He adds, “perimeter sprays have worked well”.

Apple scab - Hopa crab and Cortland apple tree have many infected leaves.

Apple Cooperator Comments:

Pierce Co. - Things are proceeding at a tropical pace with more than adequate moisture and finally some heat. I think we are out of primary scab season now and so far everything looks clean. Here’s to hoping that remains the case. Just started seeing a few plum curculio around the borders about

three days ago.

Richland and Crawford Cos. - Things are pretty quiet this week in the orchards except those few that have some primary scab lesions to deal with, or the spotty fireblight originating in the blossoms in the varieties that were last to bloom; symptoms are becoming more noticeable.

Sheboygan Co. – McIntosh at 20mm

APPLE INSECT TRAPPING RESULTS

County City	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR
Richland Co.					
Hill Point	6/4-6/10	1	2	2	0
Richland Center-W	5/28-6/4	25	2	9	0
	6/5-6/12	4	3	3	0
Richland Center-E	5/28-6/4	62	11	3	0
	6/5-6/12	14	0	4	0
Crawford Co.					
Gays Mills-W2	6/3-6/10	0	0	2	0
Gays Mills-E2	5/28-6/4	15	7	9	0
	6/5-6/12	11	0	2	0
Dane Co.					
Deerfield	6/4-6/11	0	1	8	0
Green Co.					
Brodhead	6/4-6/11	0	0	1	5
Pierce Co.					
Beldenville	6/2-6/9	0	9	0	0
Spring Valley	6/5-6/12	60	6	4	2
Trempealeau Co.					
Galesville	6/4-6/10	3	0	40	0
Jackson Co.					
Hixton	6/4-6/10	30		2	1
Fond du Lac Co.					
Rosendale	6/4-6/10	93	21	0	0
Malone	6/3-6/11	0	0	4	0
Adams Co.					
Oxford	6/4-6/11	4	0	5	0
Marquette Co					
Montello	6/4-6/11	0	2	20	2
Sheboygan Co.					
Plymouth	6/5-6/12	2		23	
Ozaukee Co.					
Mequon	6/4-6/11	0	1	1	
Racine Co.					
Rochester	5/30-6/6	16	0	8	1

BLACKLIGHT TRAPPING RESULTS

through June 12

Trap Site	Euro. Corn Borer	Army-Worm	Black Cutworm	Vari. Cutworm	Spot. Cutworm	Celery Looper	Forage Looper	Corn Earworm
Northern Illinois								
Rochelle	107							
South Central								
Arlington	39	0	0	0	0	0		
Janesville	31	146	0	0	8	17	1	0
East Central								
Oakfield	2	2	0	0	0	0		
Manitowoc	11	6						
Central								
Marshfield	3	44	0	0	3	11	3	
Northwest								
Chippewa	3	2						

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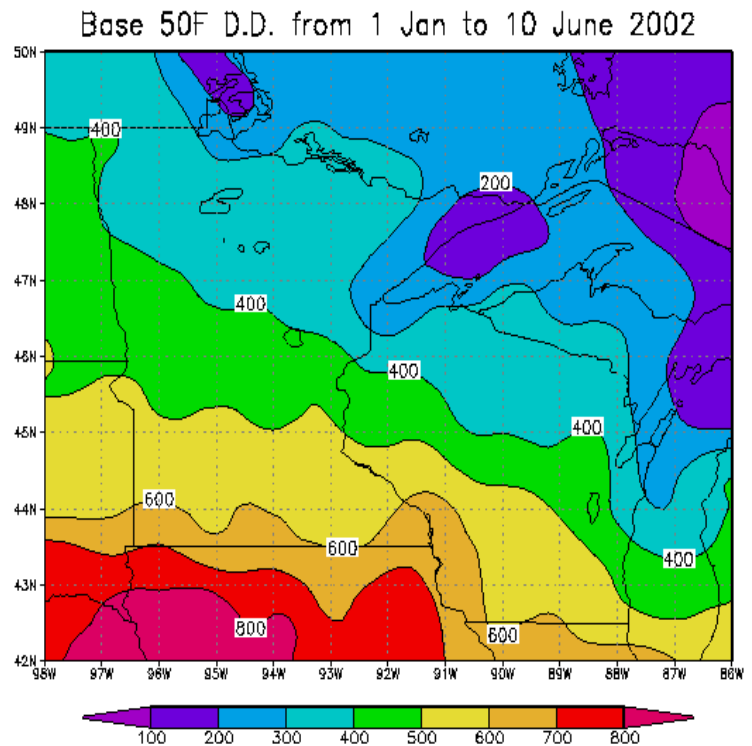


Website of the Week:

<http://www.theprairieenthusiasts.org/>

Prairie Enthusiasts.

The Prairie Enthusiasts (TPE) is a private organization committed to the protection and management of native prairie and savanna of the Upper Midwest. Includes articles and photos of prairie restoration, prairie animals and prairie protection issues.



<http://bob.soils.wisc.edu/wimnext/tree/arbor.html>