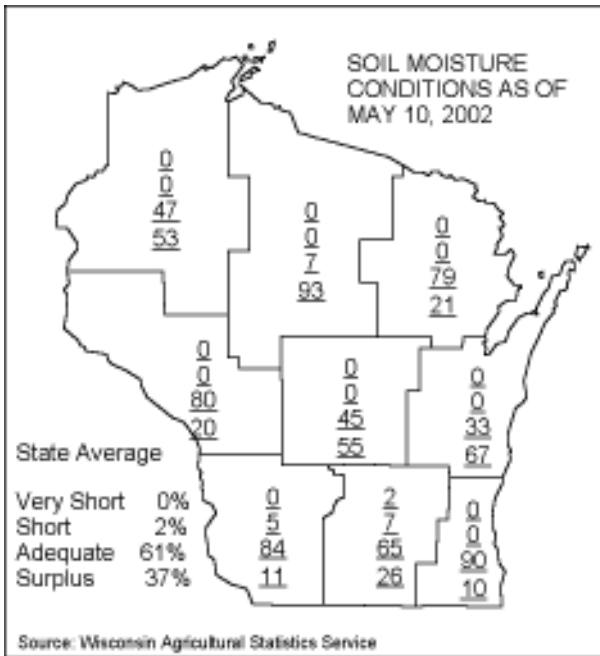


Cooperative Pest Survey Bulletin

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

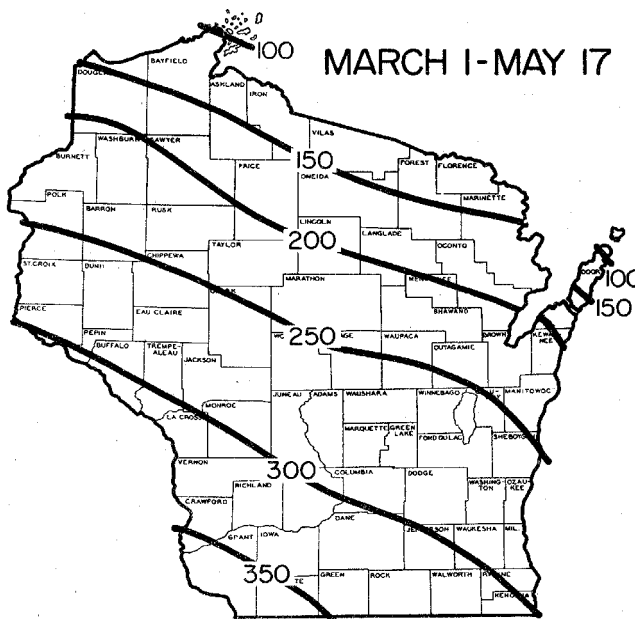


WEATHER AND PESTS

Northern Wisconsin is still waiting for Old Man Winter to subside, while southern Wisconsin is ushering in spring, if somewhat hesitantly. Field crops that were planted are progressing very slowly. Some low-lying fields have standing water, and a few farmers have reported seed and root rotting. Fruit trees are blossoming in the southern half of the state, while silver tip was reported on apple trees in Bayfield Co.

Growing degree days from March 1 through May 15 were:

Site	GDD*	2001 GDD	Normal GDD	Base 48	Base 40
SOUTHWEST					
Dubuque, IA	301	421	295	301	625
Lone Rock	274	380	251	262	571
SOUTHCENTRAL					
Beloit	297	437	268	274	626
Madison	261	374	254	252	553
Sullivan	275	397	237	254	588
Juneau	255	379	215	254	543
SOUTHEAST					
Waukesha	250	353	235	221	542
Hartford	237	346	212	230	513
Racine	231	316	229	203	203
Milwaukee	215	299	220	208	208
EAST CENTRAL					
Appleton	186	299	191	183	425
Green Bay	145	254	162	143	365
CENTRAL					
Big Flats	235	330	202	220	489
Hancock	225	327	201	211	475
Port Edwards	199	295	193	184	428
WEST CENTRAL					
LaCrosse	266	366	234	242	548
Eau Claire	203	316	190	194	436
NORTHWEST					
Cumberland	149	277	171	135	337
Bayfield	78	175	68	63	209
NORTH CENTRAL					
Wausau	156	255	164	148	357
Medford	134	252	153	123	315
NORTHEAST					
Crivitz	120	236	128	111	311
Crandon	115	234	117	101	274



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

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.

ALERTS

Bean leaf beetle - Low numbers of overwintered adults were swept from grassy field margins in Kenosha, Racine, Waukesha and Walworth Cos.

Gypsy moth Btk spraying- Aerial applications of Btk, a naturally occurring soil bacteria, are set to begin this week in Columbia, Iowa and Sauk Cos. Low-flying aircraft begin applications early in the morning when both wind speed and human activity are low. For more information on these applications, 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.

Aster leafhopper – Migrants were swept from alfalfa and small grain fields again this week.

Codling moth – Degree day accumulations are right for the emergence of the first moths of the season throughout the south, although cool nights and windy conditions may temporarily keep pheromone trap catches down. The first trap catches typically occur around 248 DD (base 50°F).

Potato Late Blight — A final reminder that ATCP 21.15 Wis. Administrative Code requires that potato cull piles must be field-spread and disked in, fed to livestock, or otherwise destroyed before May 20, and potato growers must control volunteer potatoes in their fields. The purpose of the rule (and the effort) is to reduce the likelihood of infected potato plants sprouting from overwintering tubers and providing early inoculum of *Phytophthora infestans*, the causal agent of **late blight**. Reducing the amount of initial inoculum is "a critical management strategy", according to the new edition of the *Compendium of Potato Diseases*, edited by Dr. Walt Stevenson. Eliminating cull piles and controlling volunteers requires a community-wide effort. For more information on this effort to reduce initial **late blight** inoculum, please call 800-462-2803.

CORN

Armyworm – Numerous 1st-3rd instar larvae were swept from the grassy margins of corn fields in the southeast part of the state, indicating egg hatch is well underway. This, in combination with high moth catches in Rock Co. last week, should prompt growers in the south to start scouting. **Armyworm** larvae can present problems in corn and small grains. In small grains young larvae feed on the foliage or on the stalk, just below the head, often cutting off the seed heads. In seedling corn, late-instar larvae sometimes eat the entire leaf. Typically it is the larvae from the 2nd moth flight which occurs in late June-early July that cause the most severe damage. This week 150 moths were captured near Janesville, while only 6 were collected from a black light trap near Mazomanie.

FORAGES

Alfalfa weevil – During the past week, sweep net counts of adults in Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Shawano and Waupaca Cos. were unusually low, ranging from 0-3 per 50 sweeps. No larvae were observed. Based on the degree day model for alfalfa weevil, egg hatch should begin once 300 DD (base 48°F) have accumulated, signaling the time to start scouting fields is approaching in southern Wisconsin.

Tarnished plant bug – Adults are present in low numbers in alfalfa fields throughout the state. In Grant, Columbia, Dodge and Fond du Lac Cos. counts ranged from 2-8 per 50 sweeps. In Shawano and Waupaca Cos. counts of 0-1 per 10 sweeps were observed. No nymphs were swept during this week's survey.

Aster leafhopper – Adults are common in alfalfa and winter wheat fields in the southern region of the state. It is likely that most of the **leafhoppers** we're observing are migrants from the southern Midwest, where high populations of **aster leafhopper** usually exist. As the vector of **aster yellows**, this insect regularly presents problems for carrot growers in Wisconsin and throughout the upper Midwest.

Spring black stem and common leaf spot — These leaf diseases were present in alfalfa fields across the southern tier of the state surveyed in the last two weeks. Severity was consistently low with infection apparent only on lower leaves. Incidences ranged from very light to nearly 100%, with the highest incidence in the tallest fields. Both diseases are favored by cool, wet weather.

SMALL GRAIN

Stem Rust – Common barberry plants in western Dane Co. showed signs of beginning **rust** pycnidia development. Common barberry is the alternate host of **stem rust** of small

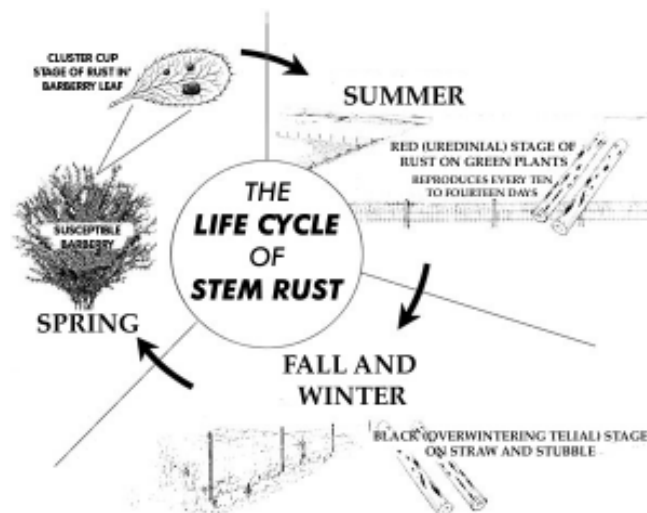


Illustration courtesy of USDA Cereal Disease Lab

grains, (*Puccinia graminis*), and was the target of 57 years of federal eradication efforts. Despite the removal of an estimate 100 million barberry bushes across the Midwest and strict controls on the propagation and sale of susceptible barberry in the nursery trade, common barberry is still occasionally found throughout the state. Infected leaves from the Dane Co. bushes were sent to the USDA Cereal Disease Lab for testing to determine the *forma species*, or which small grain this isolate will infect.

Bird-cherry oat aphid – Counts ranging from 50-79 adults



Rustbuster medal from the 1950s

Illustration courtesy of USDA Cereal Disease Lab

and nymphs per 50 sweeps were observed in winter wheat fields in Dodge, Columbia and Fond du Lac Cos. earlier this week. A vast majority of the aphids swept were nymphs.

Snow mold – Several winter wheat fields in Racine and Jefferson Cos. had symptoms of **snow mold** infection. **Snow molds** develop under snow cover, and can be severe in parts of Scandinavia and Canada. Considerable yield loss is possible if the infection moves to the crown of the plant. Wisconsin fields surveyed showed only light infection, and that infection was apparently restricted to lower leaves. One interesting note is that infection was much more apparent in air-seeded fields than in drilled fields.



SOYBEANS

Bean leaf beetle – Overwintered adults were swept from grassy field margins in the Kenosha, Racine, Waukesha and Walworth Cos. Once soybeans emerge, these adults will move from the grassy areas and forage fields they currently inhabit into soybean fields, where they can severely defoliate soybean seedlings. Following the mild winter, there is a strong possibility for high **bean leaf beetle** populations this season.

FOREST, SHADE TREE, ORNAMENTALS AND TURF

Aphids – Light to moderate amounts of **aphids** were noted on spirea and roses at nursery dealers in Chippewa, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Polk and Waupaca Cos.

Ash borers- Four borers were caught in a trap in SW Iowa on May 6th. (**Iowa Dept. of Agriculture**)

Bronze birch borer – Several whitespire birch at a nursery dealer in Green Co. were ordered destroyed after an inspector found them infested with **bronze birch borer**

Columbine leaf mining complex – Columbine at a Green Co. nursery dealer had moderate amounts of mining from this agromyzid fly complex.

Eastern tent caterpillar- This pest was noted in western Dane Co. and measured 0.5 inch long. **(DNR)**

European pine sawfly – Larvae were about one quarter of an inch in length at a commercial site in Dane Co.

Gypsy moth indicator plant- Spiraea van houttei is blooming



in the Des Moines area of Iowa . **(Iowa Dept. of Agriculture)**

Gypsy moth- Caterpillars were found feeding in Cottage Grove and Madison, in Dane Co. on May 14th. Several caterpillars were observed ballooning from the tree.

Pine needle scale – Light amounts of scale were found on



white pine at a nursery dealer in Sauk Co. Reports from Iowa inspectors indicate crawlers are active in that state. **(Iowa Dept. of Agriculture in part)**

Spruce spider mite – Moderate to heavy numbers of active

spruce spider mites were observed on emerald arborvitae at a nursery dealer in Green Co.

Anthracnose – Daylilies at a nursery dealer in Green Co. and a nursery grower in Dane Co. had light to moderate amounts of **anthracnose** on certain varieties. No **daylily rust** was observed.

Bacterial leaf spot – Mock orange at a Columbia Co. nursery dealer had light amounts of leaf spots while impatiens in Columbia and Green Cos. also had light amounts of leaf spots.

Black spot – Roses at nursery dealers in Columbia and Sauk Cos. had light amounts of this fungal pathogen.

Botrytis blight – Light amounts of **botrytis leaf blight** were found on vinca, New Guinea impatiens and rugosa rose at nursery dealers in Columbia, Green and Milwaukee Cos.

Cedar/apple rust – Galls on juniper at residential sites in Columbia and Dane Cos. were about one fourth to one half full size.



Impatiens necrotic spot virus – New guinea impatiens at two nursery dealers in Oneida and Sauk Cos. were infected with this thrips transmitted virus. Symptoms included leaf puckering and purplish areas on the leaves and some necrosis (see picture).

Phomopsis blight – A Marathon Co. nursery dealer had junipers with light amounts of this twig blight.

Rose mosaic complex – Infected roses were found at nursery dealers in Chippewa, Green, Iowa, Milwaukee, Oneida, Outagamie, Polk and Waupaca Cos. Among the notables was flower carpet coral and Gene Boerner tree rose.

Oedema – Geraniums at a Jefferson Co. nursery dealer had

light to moderate amounts of this physiologic disorder.

White pine blister rust- This disease was found in Dane and Marathon Co. sporulating on an understory white pine. (DNR)

STATE/FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Gypsy moth program - Trapper training will take place next week.

Southern trappers will be trained in Madison on May 20 and 21 while northern trappers will be trained in Tomahawk on May 22 and 23. Training will include trap placement, map reading, data reporting, trap setting protocols, and safety. The second day will be GPS training. Each trap set is logged into a GPS unit. The coordinates for each trap location are downloaded and put into a data base. Maps showing the location of every trap we set can then be printed out.

Field training for trappers will occur right before or right after Memorial Day. Trappers will be setting traps starting May 28 and will continue for 4-5 weeks.

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

Apple Scab — All cooperators south of Highway 10 had infection periods in the last week. Flowering moved along, with petal fall in Prairie du Chien and beginning in Fond du Lac. None of the reporting orchards has accumulated enough degree days to be out of the primary scab season (estimated to be 910 GDD base 32 from Mac green tip), so continuing attention to control measures is required.

Current (and very nice) photos of flowering in the Gay's Mills area are provided by the folks at Kickapoo Orchard on their website at <http://www.kickapoo-orchard.com/>

Apple Development				
Orchard	green tip	latest report	accumulated GDD(base32)*	development stage
Racine	4/15	5/16	631	30% petal fall
Prairie du Chien	4/15	5/15	592	petal fall
Fond du Lac	4/15	5/16	648	full bloom
Sheboygan	4/15	5/9	527	75% bloom
Pierce	4/17	5/13	317	early pink
Door	4/20	5/7	178	tight cluster
*from Mac green tip				

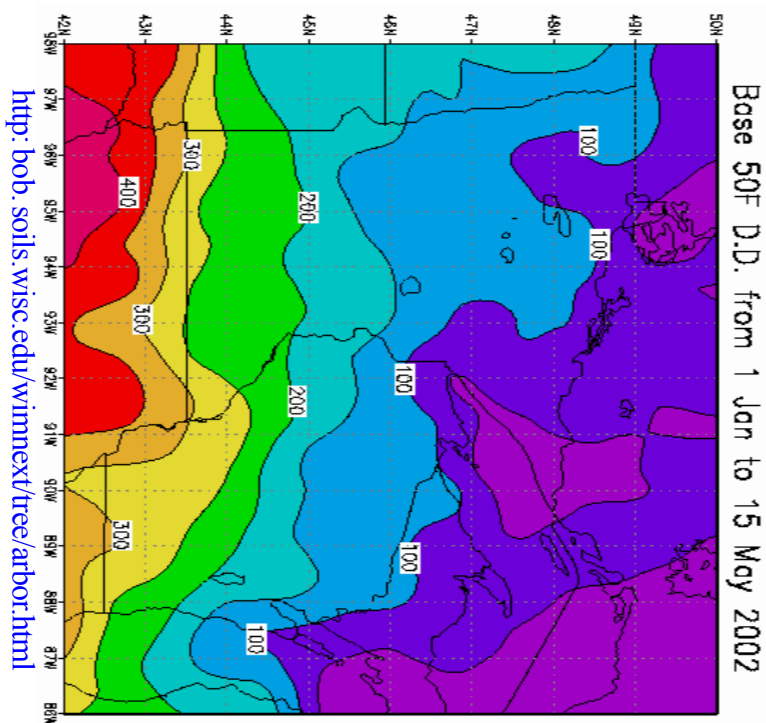
Apple Insect Trapping Results

County	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR
Grant Co.					
Sinsinawa	5/6-5/13	5			
Richland Co.					
Hill Point	5/7-5/13	95	4	0	0
Crawford Co.					
Gays Mills-W2	5/6-5/13	50	5	0	0
Dane Co.					
Deerfield	5/6-5/13	135	9	0	0
Green Co.					
Brodhead	5/7-5/14	75	6	1	
Pierce Co.					
Beldenville	5/3 to 5/10	22	3	0	
Spring Valley	5/7-5/14	108	25	0	
Trempealeau Co.					
Galesville	5/6-5/13	900	18	0	0
Jackson Co.					
Hixton	5/7-5/13	280	5		
Fond du Lac Co.					
Rosendale	5/6-5/13	131	18	0	
Malone	5/6-5/13	20	10	0	
Adams Co.					
Oxford	5/6-5/13	449	21	0	0
Sheboygan Co.					
Plymouth	5/8-5/15	126			
Ozaukee Co.					
Mequon	5/8-5/13	580	39.5	0	
Racine Co.					
Rochester	5/9-5/16	1266	4	1.5	
Brown Co.					
Oneida	5/2-5/9	25	12	1	0



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Website of the Week:

<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/pp/extension/tfabp/>

Cornell Tree Fruit and Berry Pathology page.

The information is New York-oriented, but this web site provides a wealth of information, including a message board, a new on-line publication (The New York Berry News), and links to lots of fact sheets from around the country.