

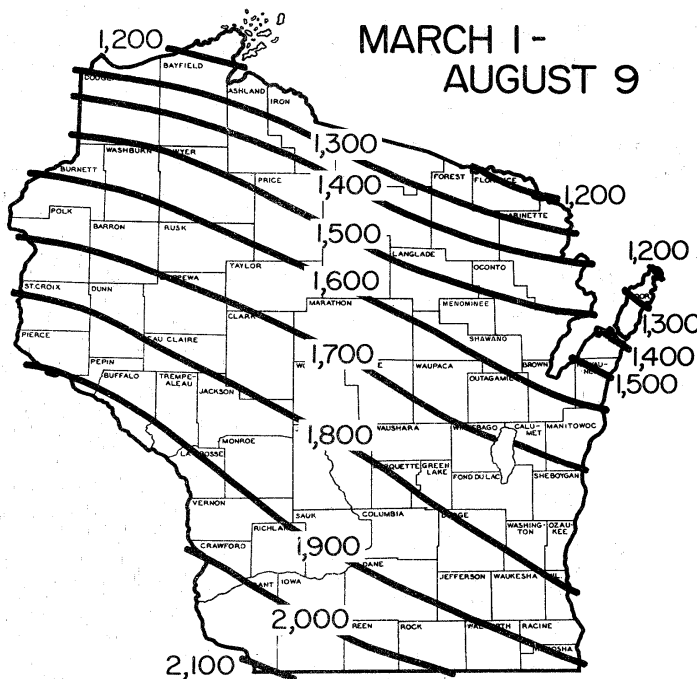
Weather and Pests

As usual, conditions around the state seem to constitute feast-or-famine, with crops in the west beginning to show drought stress, while fields in the Fox Valley and Door County had water standing in low spots following a series of downpours. Vinekill is underway in early potatoes, and small grain harvest is wrapping up across most of the state, with rows of sheaves evident in Amish areas. Soybean aphids are reaching maximum levels in the south.

Growing degree days from March 1 through August 7 were

Site	GDD*	2002 Normal GDD	Base 48	Base 40
SOUTHWEST				
Dubuque, IA	1792	1969	2041	1834
Lone Rock	1782	1865	1901	1790
SOUTHCENTRAL				
Beloit	1746	1962	1932	1800
Madison	1723	1840	1853	1789
Sullivan	1657	1888	1804	1713
Juneau	1647	1831	1728	1712
SOUTHEAST				
Waukesha	1574	1855	1804	1635
Hartford	1580	1807	1728	1655
Racine	1483	1815	1810	1571
Milwaukee	1482	1766	1774	1560
EAST CENTRAL				
Appleton	1558	1690	1655	1651
Green Bay	1379	1562	1562	1491
CENTRAL				
Big Flats	1682	1776	1758	1738
Hancock	1660	1762	1714	1722
Port Edwards	1571	1679	1718	1648
WEST CENTRAL				
LaCrosse	1796	1961	1887	1785
Eau Claire	1738	1809	1756	1756
NORTHWEST				
Cumberland	1559	1600	1637	1615
Bayfield	1163	1200	1130	1186
NORTH CENTRAL				
Wausau	1442	1551	1605	1520
Medford	1382	1464	1608	1467
NORTHEAST				
Crivitz	1350	1459	1480	1431
Crandon	1296	1388	1435	1360

* 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.



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

Alerts

Cowpea aphid on alfalfa-- reports of this new pest of Wisconsin alfalfa continue to come in. see Forages section for more information.

Looking Ahead

European corn borer - Egg laying is underway on sweet corn in the central and east central regions of the state. Growers of susceptible crops such as sweet corn, green beans and peppers should examine fields closely for corn borer activity. If warm humid conditions continue, some severe infestations could develop in these crops within the next three weeks.

Corn rootworm - Continue checking fields at seven to ten day intervals. Calculate the number of beetles per plant to determine whether treating with a soil insecticide may be warranted next spring. Fields should be scouted at least three times between August and early September. If the economic threshold of 0.75 beetle per plant (38 beetles per 50 plants) is exceeded during any one of the three scouting trips, consider treating next spring.

Soybean aphid - Northern soybean growers are faring far better than southern Wisconsin growers in terms of soybean aphids. All fields surveyed in Marathon, Clark, Lincoln and Taylor Cos. had fewer than 450 aphids per plant, and in most cases, fewer than 150 aphids per plant were observed. In south central fields counts are still exceptionally high, ranging up to several thousand aphids per plant; however, as plants enter the latter reproductive stages of growth, R5 and beyond, numbers are expected to decline. For the time being, continue to monitor soybean aphid levels.

Bean leaf beetle - Expect to see an increase in bean leaf beetle activity as second generation adults begin to emerge. Scout for defoliation and pod injury in the weeks ahead.

Common maize rust and other corn leaf blights -- As tasselling ends, the incidence of corn leaf blights increases. Very little common rust has been seen this season, but sweet corn growers and seed corn producers may want to keep an eye on late crops.

White mold of beans -- Cool nights, warm days and long periods of wetness are ideal for white mold development. Reports of white mold have been received on snap beans in Dane Co. and soybeans in Monroe Co.

Forages

Cowpea Aphid-- The black aphid several Wisconsin producers and consultants are currently seeing on alfalfa is the cowpea aphid, *Aphis craccivora*. Several reports and questions have come in about this black aphid on

alfalfa. The cowpea aphid is easily distinguished from other aphids in alfalfa because it is the only black aphid found infesting the crop. This is a relatively small aphid, less than 2mm long. Both winged and wingless adults are shiny black, while the smaller nymphs tend to have a slate gray appearance. Using a hand lens, look at the antennae and legs. The first half of the antennae, nearest the head, will be white leading into a black tip near the end of each antenna. The legs are also multi-colored,



usually a creamy white color with blackish tips.

Cowpea aphid has been present in California alfalfa for many years. It is usually present in low numbers, and has rarely reached population levels that cause damage. In the winter of 1999 alfalfa grown in the high and low desert regions of California did sustain serious injury and stunting due to cowpea aphid. Large populations of cowpea aphid have been reported throughout Arizona, several counties in Texas, and sporadically throughout Kansas and Oklahoma since 2001. Closer to home, Iowa producers began seeing the cowpea aphid in alfalfa during the summer of 2002. In alfalfa, cowpea aphids feed on young terminal growth, forming colonies that look very obvious with their dark color. You'll often find white shed skins in the midst of colonies as the insects molt. Because cowpea aphid has only recently and sporadically become associated with alfalfa, no guidelines or economic thresholds have been established for this situation. Normally, producers do not need to be too concerned about cowpea aphids in alfalfa, since populations rarely reach damaging levels and predators feed heavily on them.

Keep the following factors in mind when tracking cowpea aphid in alfalfa:

< If alfalfa is not growing properly and cowpea aphids are the causative factor (stunted, yellowing and sticky with sooty mold), consider taking control measures.

< Observations from Oklahoma State University note that cowpea aphids damage alfalfa and feed on the plant similar to the pea aphid. Sweep net samples can be used to assess aphid populations by walking an M-shaped

pattern in the field and taking 20-consecutive sweeps in each of five randomly selected areas. Avoid taking sweep samples within 75 feet of the field edge, concentrating instead on interior portions. Total the number of aphids found in these five sets of 20 sweeps and divide by 100, the total number of sweeps for each field. Pea aphid populations exceeding 100/sweep are at threshold levels, particularly if plants show signs of wilting. Although pea aphid thresholds have not been locally verified against cowpea aphid populations, this is a general starting point. < Cowpea aphid may be present in combination with other alfalfa pests such as potato leafhopper and pea aphid at this time of year. While cowpea aphid in alfalfa is an occasional pest, not usually expected to cause significant damage, it can be of greater concern in fields



reaching threshold levels for other pests simultaneously (Reprinted from the Wisconsin Crop Manager, Vol. 10 #16, Eileen Cullen, UW-Madison).

Potato Leafhopper - A lower proportion of small nymphs in the north central fields suggests reproduction may be slowing, at least temporarily. In fields of 8" to 12" alfalfa in Marathon, Clark, Taylor and Lincoln Co., counts fell below two per sweep, with adults predominating. In contrast, some southern fields still have high counts, ranging up to nine per sweep, and are exhibiting signs of stress. Despite declining numbers of nymphs in the north, potato leafhopper still poses a threat to some third crop alfalfa stands in most areas. Continue to monitor fields.

Alfalfa plant bug - Alfalfa plant bug reproduction shows no signs of slowing this week. High counts of



nymphs and a disproportionate number of adults were swept in the north central districts.

Alfalfa caterpillar - Second through fifth instar larvae were observed in all northern alfalfa fields surveyed earlier in the week. In Marathon and Clark Cos., numbers ranged from 1.3 to 2.5 larvae per sweep. None of the fields surveyed had populations nearing the economic threshold of 10 larvae/sweep.

Pea aphid - Counts remain moderate in the central and northern regions of the state, ranging from 11 to 24 per sweep.

Corn

Corn rootworm - Populations of beetles seldom exceeded 1.0 beetle per plant in the northern fields surveyed early this week; however, populations in the north may not be indicative of populations elsewhere, so continue to monitor corn rootworm activity closely in upcoming weeks. Growers planting to corn next spring should monitor beetle activity now to determine if populations are high enough to warrant using a soil insecticide to prevent larval injury. Sweet corn producers are also encouraged to monitor in the next few weeks, as numbers of beetles in late sweet corn will likely increase as the availability of corn fields with green silks dwindles.

European corn borer - Moths are abundant over much of the state, and based on growing degree day accumulations, peak emergence of moths should occur in the southern and west central districts this week (1733 DD base 50°F). In districts where 1550 DD have accumulated, we have entered the period where treatment for second generation larvae will be most effective. The treatment period extends through 2100 DD.

In the central districts, the second flight of moths has only recently begun. Egg laying is also getting underway on sweet corn in these districts and growers of susceptible crops are encouraged to monitor corn borer activity closely now. Second generation moth activity is related directly to temperature; thus we will likely see fluctuations in egg laying during the next several weeks, depending on evening temperatures.

Where warm humid conditions continue, some severe infestations could develop in susceptible crops.

The treatment threshold for second generation corn borer is based on the number of egg masses. Detecting egg masses on plants at this time of year is far more difficult than earlier in the season, when plants are much smaller. The best method is to walk through a field and strip the leaves from at least 50 plants. Carefully examine the undersides for the pale-white, unhatched egg masses or the remains of recently-hatched egg masses along the

midrib. Treatment is justified when the numbers of hatched and unhatched egg masses exceeds an average of 1 per plant. A single insecticide application early in the hatching period, between 1550 and 2100 DD (base 50F)



is the appropriate measure to take when egg mass counts exceed the economic threshold.

Corn leaf aphid - Colonies were present in virtually every corn field surveyed in the central and north districts earlier this week. Predators and parasites were also observed in many of the heavily infested fields. Corn leaf aphid infestations typically peak close to tassel emergence then decline rapidly due to natural enemies and migration to other hosts. Beyond the pollen shed stage, corn leaf aphid outbreaks rarely reach economically important levels.

Corn earworm - Watch for increasing number of moths to appear in black light traps as the degree day accumulation above base 55°F nears 1550. To date moths have been reported from scattered sites such as New Richmond, Cameron and Coon Valley. No significant infestations of new larvae have yet been observed or reported.

Soybeans

Soybean aphid - A statewide survey of soybean aphid populations should be completed in the next two to three weeks, and once survey results are analyzed, the extent of the present infestations in reproductive stage soybeans will be known. In the meantime, it appears that infestations in the north central districts may remain low this season. Aphid levels in Marathon, Taylor, Lincoln and Clark Cos. did not exceed 450 aphids per plant, and most fields had counts well below 150 per plant. Heavy populations are still being encountered in the southern districts, but numbers are expected to decline as soybean plants enter the late stages of growth.

Bean leaf beetle - Less than 10% defoliation was encountered in R3-R4 stage soybean fields in the north central district. Few adults were observed, and no pod damage was evident in any of the fields surveyed.

Potato leafhopper - Nymphs are common in northern

soybean fields, where populations of 1-2 nymphs/plant were prevalent.

Potatoes

There are still no reports of **late blight** in the state. If there had been inoculum moving through the area, conditions were ideal over the past week for the development and spread of late blight. Severity values took a big leap over the past week, so if sporangia are present in the area, we should be seeing symptoms soon. This is latest date in the past 10 years where we haven't yet seen late blight. Many fields of reds, round whites



and seed are being killed by vine desiccation in preparation for harvest. Fungicide inputs for these early fields are the lowest they've been in the last 10 years. For the later planted fields and those fields destined for storage, we still have a month to go in the growing season. Much can happen in a month, so it's important to maintain coverage of the plant canopy with fungicide through vinekill. At this point, the standard protectants should be sufficient.

Early blight pressure in the state is variable as you move from field to field and between production areas. In the Antigo area, you would have to look hard to find even a single lesion of early blight. There is increasing early blight pressure in central WI and the highest pressure appears to be in the Spring Green and Grand



Marsh areas. For those fields where early blight is a visible problem, growers should carefully consider their programs of rotation, irrigation and fertilization. Plants deficient in nitrogen are more susceptible to early blight than well nourished plants. We are in the midst of collecting early blight lesions from the key production areas in the state for evaluation of isolate sensitivity to azoxystrobin fungicide. Results of this survey and surveys in previous years are helping to formulate an effective resistance management program for use of strobilurin fungicides.

The month ahead is a critical period in terms of tuber quality and pathogens that could potentially attack the tubers. Excess irrigation can play a role in diseases such as **pink rot** and **bacterial soft rot**. Keeping mature tubers excessively wet leads to a swelling of the tuber lenticels, thereby creating natural wounds through which zoospores of the pink rot and late blight pathogens along with soft rotting bacteria can enter the tubers. Over-irrigation can also erode the soil from the sides of the hills, leading to exposure of tubers to sunlight and elevated temperatures. Exposed tubers are also placed at risk to infection by fungal and bacterial pathogens. Careful and timely irrigation to match crop needs is critical to the production of healthy tubers and long term storage.

(UW-Madison)

Current P-Day and Severity Value Accumulations for 2003
<http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/index.htm>

Location	Calculation: Date	P-Day Total	Severity Value Total
Antigo emerging June 4	8/06	472	42
Antigo emerging June 14	8/06	401	24
Antigo emerging June 24	8/06	330	24
Grand Marsh emerging 5/19	8/06	562	53
Grand Marsh emerging 5/24	8/06	538	53
Grand Marsh emerging 5/28	8/06	516	53
Hancock emerging 5/13	8/06	612	33
Hancock emerging 5/17	8/06	588	33
Hancock emerging 5/25	8/06	542	31
Plover emerging 5/13	8/06	619	23
Plover emerging 5/24	8/06	559	23
Plover emerging 6/3	8/06	497	23

Vegetables

Snap Beans

During the past week we've noticed intense **aphid** pressure on snap bean plantings in southern WI and the pressure is building on plantings in central WI. While the soybean aphid doesn't normally colonize snap beans the way they colonize soybeans, the effect of high aphid pressure on young snap beans can be profound. At our W. Madison field trial where we have 50 cultivars and breeding lines in trial to evaluate virus susceptibility, plants which should be in their second trifoliolate are exhibiting severe plant stunting and leaf rolling. I've never seen this type of injury before and after treatment

with insecticide to reduce aphid pressure, we are hoping that the plants can recover to the point where we can then evaluate the plants for virus susceptibility. A second planting just emerging is also exhibiting severe leaf curl. The winged aphids likely already transmitted the stylet-borne viruses we are interested in to our snap bean plantings, but it would be nice to produce at least some healthy-appearing foliage on these plants before the development of virus symptoms. It will be extremely interesting to see the impact of both aphid and virus pressure on yield. Some processors suffered severe losses to viruses in the 2000 and 2001 cropping seasons. In past years, insecticide treatment for control of virus transmission to snap beans has produced questionable results. Hopefully growers treating soybeans for aphid control will see reductions in the level of virus symptoms on nearby snap bean fields. In the end, plant resistance to aphids and virus-incited diseases is the most sensible approach. We are seeing differences in plant response to aphid pressure this year and during the past two years, we've seen significant differences in virus susceptibility among cultivars and breeding lines. The two W. Madison and one Manitowoc trials should give us some valuable answers this summer.

Beware of **white mold** on stems and pods over the next month. Cool nights, warm days and long periods of soil and plant wetness during bloom are key ingredients in the development of white mold. We've already seen white mold on potatoes this season and I anticipate development of white mold on snap beans during the weeks ahead. Warm temperature above 85F is unfavorable to the fungal pathogen causing white mold and extended periods of warm weather during the bloom period can make a big difference in the amount of white mold that develops. Fungicide sprays at bloom are helpful to control as is crop rotation with non susceptible crops and the use of biological materials such as Intercept applied at or prior to planting the snap bean crop.

Carrots

Alternaria and **Cercospora** leaf blights are increasing in distribution and severity in some fields with a history of carrot production. Spread appears to be most rapid on disease-susceptible cultivars in fields with overhead irrigation where there are prolonged periods of leaf wetness. Fields should be scouted regularly for disease symptoms and protective fungicides applied accordingly.

Melons

There've been a few questions about the spotting of melon and pumpkin leaves. As a rule, **angular leaf spot** lesions have sharp angled corners when they are bordered by leaf veins. The lesions are often watersoaked on the undersides of the leaves. **Anthracnose** lesions are typically circular and about 1/4

to 1/2 inch in diameter. On fruit, anthracnose lesions are slightly depressed and under moist conditions, the fruit lesions are often covered with an orange mass of spores. The fungal pathogen spreads rapidly by irrigation and rainfall and can be a killer disease. **Alternaria** lesions



have the typical target appearing lesions with alternating dark brown and light tan rings. The lesions can be angular when bordered by leaf veins and are often up to 1/2 inch in diameter. *Alternaria* normally develops on older leaves and on plants with insufficient nitrogen. There is a long list of fungicides for control of anthracnose and *Alternaria* leaf blight. Fixed copper sprays sometimes offer a reasonable level of control for angular leaf spot, but this disease is very difficult to control under overhead irrigation and frequent rainfall. (UW-Madison)

Forest, Shade Trees, Ornamentals and Turf

Ash Plant Bug- We found light to moderate injury at growers during our inspections in Lincoln, Milwaukee, Racine and Walworth Cos. Ash plant bug injury is generally a stippling on ash leaves. When populations are high, you get damage similar to hopper burn--the leaves turn brown and look scorched, and then fall off. Ash plant bugs are good vectors for viruses and should be monitored to prevent populations from getting too high. First treatments should be made when the plant bugs are still nymphs and very vulnerable, which generally is when saucer magnolia is finishing bloom and the ash are breaking bud, or when redbud bloom begins. The insect overwinters as eggs in the bark of the ash. There are 2 generations per year, which means multiple treatments are required to get good control.

Leafhoppers - Large numbers were found during nursery grower inspection throughout the state. Light to heavy levels of injury were found in Calumet, Dane, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Portage, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Walworth, Waushara and Wood Cos. Injury was most evident on honeylocust, hawthorn, maple and oak. Leafhoppers feed near the tips of the branches

causing leaf curling when the leaf is expanding. Control of immigrant populations should begin in early June or when feeding is first seen. At this point in the season a rescue treatment maybe required if the population is high and injury is heavy. Always follow the label when applying any pesticides.

Linden Borer- This borer, found on *Tilia* sp., was observed during a grower inspection in Ozaukee Co. During inspection of lindens look for frass or sawdust-like material at the base of the tree. This borer will attack both healthy and stressed trees, but stressed trees are the first to be attacked. Adults are active from mid-June to mid-Sept. Preventative trunk treatments should be made during this time period. Many times infested trees will break off at the ground when you push the tree. Linden borer prefers littleleaf linden but will attack any of the lindens.

Spider Mites - This is the time of year that we start to see spider mite populations increase because of the hot, dry weather. We found injury in Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Pierce, Racine and Walworth Cos. on fir, maple, oaks, roses and spruce in light to heavy amounts. Spider mites have multiple generations in a season and can quickly go from egg to adult making populations explode. The best method for scouting is to take a white piece of paper and tap a branch over it to dislodge the spider mites, then look for them crawling on the paper. You can also fold the paper in half, crushing the mites against the paper, making small, colored stains on the paper. Chemical treatments to control spider mites can be made if populations are high.

Spruce needle miner - Heavy amounts of injury were noticed on Colorado and Black Hills spruce at a nursery in Pierce Co.

Cooley spruce gall adelgid - High populations of this aphid-like insect were found on Douglas fir at a nursery in Ozaukee Co. Colorado spruce is the alternate host for this insect. One generation is completed on spruce before moving to Douglas fir where it can complete multiple generations. Controlling this insect on Douglas



fir is much easier than trying to control it on Colorado spruce, where the insect stimulates the production of protective pineapple-like galls.

Tar spot - Moderate amounts of this fungus were observed on autumn blaze and silver queen maples at nurseries in Ozaukee and Racine Cos. Moderate amounts of tar spot were also seen on Norway maple at a nursery in Sheboygan Co. Control of tar spot is not usually recommended but if continuous high levels of the disease occur, preventative treatments can be applied. A labeled fungicide should be applied when buds are opening and two more times at 10-day intervals if the season is wet.

Septoria leaf spot - All sorts and varieties of dogwood had moderate amounts of leaf spotting due to this fungus at nurseries in Calumet, Kenosha, Ozaukee, Racine and Washington Cos. The fungus overwinters in fallen, infected leaves. Cleanup of infected, fallen leaves is important in controlling this disease. Watering early in the day will also help in keeping this disease in check.

Rhizosphaera needle blight of fir - Some Fraser fir at a Dane Co. nursery and Christmas tree field had light amounts of this disease.



Cedar-hawthorn rust - Hawthorns at nurseries in Kenosha and Racine Cos. had moderate to heavy amounts of the orange-colored rust pustules on the leaves.

Phomopsis Tip Blight - This disease was found on junipers during grower inspection in Jefferson and Walworth Cos. in light to moderate amounts. This fungal pathogen causes needle blight and tip dieback in many types of junipers. The pathogen attacks new growth at the branch tips when they are developing; the older needles are more resistant to the blight, so most of the damage occurs at the branch tips. Look for dead tips that start out reddish brown and then turn gray in early summer or in fall. The best identification tool is to look with a 10-power hand lens for the small black spores that form in and around the lesions. Conditions that favor this fungal pathogen are high humidity and rain or irrigation that spreads the spores. Management of this disease includes spacing plants to increase air circulation

and watering plants in the morning, providing adequate fertilizer, and pruning in the summer rather than in the spring or fall.

Rhizosphaera Needlecast of spruce - This important and economically damaging pathogen of spruce was found during inspection of nursery stock in Dane and Washington Cos. in light amounts. Generally, fields that are mowed and where the stock is spaced correctly, have less of a problem with rhizosphaera needlecast. In an unmown or crowded field, reduced air circulation allows needles to stay wet longer and spores can germinate and begin the infection. Look for branches near the bottom of the tree that are thin and have purple-colored needles still attached to the branch. Take some of those purple needles and look at the back of the needle and along the midrib. On each side you should see tiny black-colored spores forming two lines along the needle. The spores are spread by rain splashing on needles that drop from the trees and infected needles that are still attached. To manage this pathogen keep weeds and grass controlled around the trees to increase air movement as well as maintaining adequate tree spacing to help with airflow. Treatments with a labeled fungicide can be made when the new needles are half elongated and a second application when the needles are fully elongated. Treatments may have to be applied for a few seasons to get control of this pathogen when infections are serious.

Venturia leaf Blight-This disease is found on poplar and aspen and can cause shoot and leaf blight. It was found during grower inspections in Jefferson and Ozaukee Cos. in light amounts. It can be very damaging to young trees. On infected trees the foliage becomes black in patches and sometimes the branch tips turn black and dies. When the tip dies the end generally crooks over and is brittle. This pathogen seems to be worse when we have extended wet weather.

State/Federal Programs

GYPSY MOTH TRAPPING PROGRAM - Trappers are continuing to check traps this week. As of August 6, trappers have caught 61,776 male gypsy moths. Trappers have checked 15,463 traps, or 59% of the trap set total. Counties with the highest totals are: Brown (1,063), Dane (1,461), Dodge (1,325), Door (1,590), Florence (2,313), Marinette (6,594), Outagamie (4,224), Ozaukee (1,034), Portage (10,632), Shawano (1,627), Walworth (1,933), Washington (2,232), Waukesha (2,967), Waupaca (10,085), Waushara (4,495), and Wood (1,117). Trap check will end August 8th south of Highway 10 and August 15 north of Highway 10. Depending on phenology and field reports, takedown may start the week of August 18 in the southern part of the state.

Alternate life stages have been reported in seven non-

regulated counties. Alternate life stages are caterpillars, pupa, pupa shells, cast skins, egg masses, and female moths. Counties that have reported alternate life stages are: Adams (1 site), Dane (7 sites), Grant (1 site), Juneau (1 site), Marathon (1 site), Sauk (1 site), and Taylor (1 site). For more information on the GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM, please call our hotline at 1-800-642-MOTH.

Odds -n- Ends

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service is amending its **biotechnology regulations** as they pertain to plants designed to produce industrial compounds. Entities wishing to move, field test or import these types of engineered plants must apply for a permit.

Previously, APHIS allowed companies and institutions to field test, move or import plants genetically engineered to produce industrial compounds under its notification process, which is an expedited permitting procedure. The notification process was originally added to the biotechnology regulations in 1993 in order to expedite introductions for genetically engineered plants considered low risk and developed using genetic modifications with which APHIS was already familiar. Previous notifications issued for genetically engineered industrial plants involved plants in which nutritional components, such as oil content, were being engineered.

Recently, requests involving genetically engineered industrial plants have utilized new, less familiar processes and non-food, non-feed traits that no longer qualify for the notification process. This interim rule strengthens APHIS regulations for field testing of genetically engineered industrial plants in anticipation of an increase in requests to move, import or field test these types of plants. (USDA)

Calendar of Events

WI Christmas Tree Producers Association Summer Convention

Aug. 15-16, 2003

Menominee Casino-Bingo-Hotel, Kesheena

Tour Hanauer's Tree Farms, Shawano

Contact: Cheryl Nicholson, Executive Secretary

www.christmastrees-wi.org

Phone (608)745-5802

West Madison Research Station Horticultural Field Day featuring a Mexican Garden

August 16, 2003.

Contact: Judy Reith-Rozelle at West Madison 608-262-2257

CCA Diagnostic Troubleshooting Workshop

August 20, Arlington

For more information on the Certified Crop Adviser Program, please call the program office at 273-8090, extension 310.

Fall Garden Twilight Tour

Aug 27, 2003

Ashland Ag Research Station, Ashland, WI. Begins at 6:30 p.m. For more information contact the Ashland Agricultural Research Station, 68760 State Farm Road, Ashland, WI 54806-9338 at (715) 682-7268 or fax (715) 682-7269.

Twilight Garden Tour

Aug 28, 2003

Spoooner Ag Research Station, Spooner, WI. Begins at 6:30 p.m. For more information contact the Spooner Agricultural Research Station, W6646 Highway 70, Spooner, WI 54801 at (715) 635-3735 or Fax (715) 635-6741.

XII World Forestry Congress: A Focus on Forests

September 21 - 28, 2003

Quebec City, Canada

<http://www.wfc2003.org>

Invasive Alien Species and the International Plant Protection Convention Conference

22-26 September 2003

Braunschweig, Germany

<http://www.ippc.int/IPP/En/Archive/IAS2003/IAS-WORKSHOP-Home.htm>

30th Natural Areas Conference

(Includes a full day symposium on Invasive Plants of the Upper Midwest)

September 24-27, 2003

Madison, WI

<http://64.92.126.53/03conference/conference03.htm>

Horticultural Inspection Society Central Chapter Annual Meeting

October 20-23

Madison, Wisconsin

for more information, contact Thad Kohlenberg, DATCP, (608) 224-4572

Entomological Society of America Annual Meeting

October 26-29, 2003

Cincinnati, Ohio

http://www.entsoc.org/annual_meeting/2003/index.html

Apple Insect Trapping Results

County City	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	AM red ball	AM sticky
Crawford Co.							
Gays Mills-W2	7/25-8/3	50	2	0	0	0	0
Gays Mills-E2	7/24-8/6	410	44	50	4	2	3
Richland Co.							
Hill Point	7/31-8/5	80	0	2	0	0.5	0.5
Richland Center -W	7/24-8/6	40	42	0	3	0	0
Richland Center-E	7/24-8/6	1046	60	15	2	0	0
Sauk Co.							
Baraboo	7/24-8/6	225	6	1	1		
Dane Co.							
Deerfield	7/29-8/5	346	4	0	0	1	0
Jackson Co.							
Hixton	7/29-8/4	20	0	0	0	0	1
Pierce Co.							
Beldenville	7/30-8/6	256	10	2	0	0	0
Spring Valley	7/30-8/6	212	4	0	0	0	0
Fond du Lac Co.							
Malone	7/22-8/5	54	47	3	1	1	2
Marquette Co							
Montello	7/27-8/3	721	17	5	1	3	0
Door Co.							
Sturgeon Bay	7/30-8/5	1305	34	13	5	0.5	5
Brown Co.							
Oneida	7/28-8/4	10	13	5	0	0	0
Ozaukee Co.							
Mequon	7/30-8/6	300	7	0	0.5	4.9	
Waukesha Co.							
Waukesha	7/26-8/1			11			
Racine Co.							
Rochester	8/1-8/8	70	0	4.5	1	2.33	0.5

STLM--Spotted tentiform leaf miner; RBLR--Redbanded leaf roller; CM--Codling moth; OBLR--Oblique banded leaf roller
AM--Apple maggot

Black Light Trapping Results

through August 8

Trap Site	European corn borer	Armyworm	Black Cutworm	Variegated Cutworm	Spotted Cutworm	Celery Looper	Corn Earworm	Forage Looper	Corn Earworm Pheromone
South Central									
Reedsburg	114	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Central									
Marshfield	31	24	0	2	21	2	2		
Northwest									
Chippewa Falls	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Cameron	0.3								



Department of Agriculture,
Trade & Consumer Protection
Division of Agricultural Resources Management
PO Box 8911
Madison WI 53708-8911

Web Site of the Week

Wisconsin Crop Manager

<http://ipcm.wisc.edu/wcm/Default.htm>

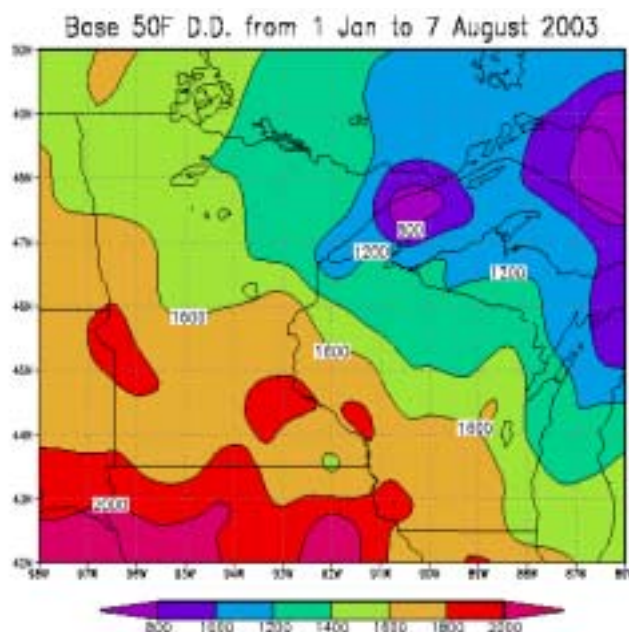
The University of Wisconsin produces this excellent report on crop management, including considerable insect and disease information from UW specialists, as well as agronomic information and the most timely weed information in the state.

Quote of the Week

Madam, or sir, would you visit on the butterfly the sins of the caterpillar?

Herman Melville (1819-1891), U.S. author.

The Confidence-Man (1857)



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