Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

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Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

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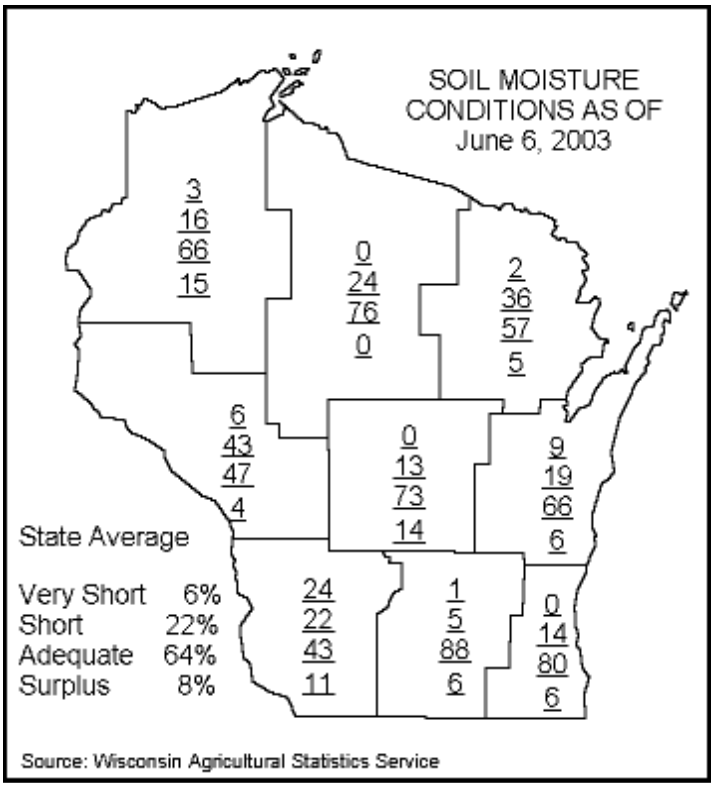

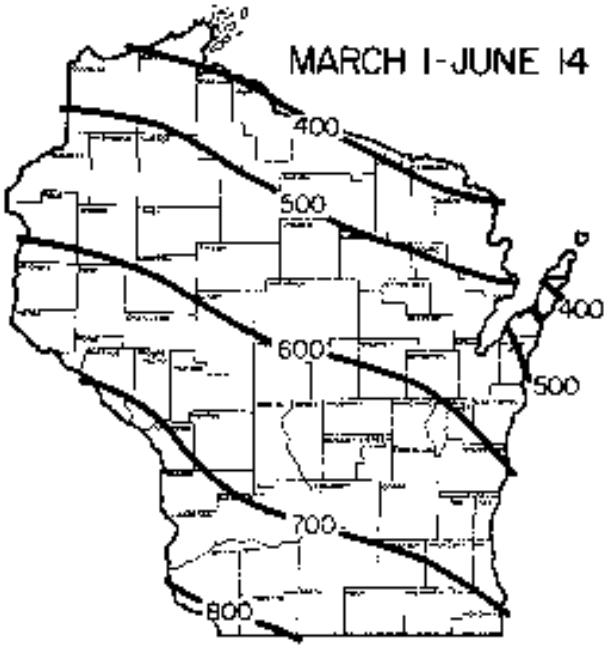

Historical Average Growing Degree-Days Accumulated Since March 1. (Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service)

Weather and Pests

Cloudy days and cool evening temperatures prevailed this week, with only a few days of good drying conditions. This has made it difficult to harvest dry hay, but has not hampered harvest. Insect development is progressing at a normal rate. The first **European corn borer** eggs of the season were detected this week, along with the first **potato leafhopper nymphs**, and **soybean aphids** are beginning to show up in south central soybean fields.

Growing degree days from March 1 through June 12:

Site	GDD*	Normal GDD	Base 48	Base 40
SOUTHWEST				
Dubuque, IA	629	785	642	1212
Lone Rock	637	725	633	1205
SOUTHCENTRAL				
Beloit	614	746	634	1203
Madison	589	717	613	1169
Sullivan	561	693	573	1126
Juneau	537	646	559	1106
SOUTHEAST				
Waukesha	493	681	510	1045
Hartford	490	643	512	1043
Racine	422	674	446	952
Milwaukee	425	655	449	953
EAST CENTRAL				
Appleton	505	656	523	1032
Green Bay	406	535	422	901
CENTRAL				
Big Flats	600	634	588	1138
Hancock	582	626	589	1125
Port Edwards	547	649	537	1062
WEST CENTRAL				
LaCrosse	636	703	633	1198
Eau Claire	626	622	621	1181
NORTHWEST				
Cumberland	546	613	526	1031
Bayfield	361	338	313	728
NORTH CENTRAL				
Wausau	487	570	471	969
Medford	472	550	450	941
NORTHEAST				
Crivitz	**404**	**528**	**406**	**872**
Crandon	425	509	398	872

Alerts

Golden nematode, *Globodera rostochiensis*- The golden nematode (GN) has been detected in a 30-acre field in the Fremont Township of Steuben County, New York. This is the first time since 1986 that GN has been found outside the area quarantined for this nematode. This field had been systematically surveyed nine times since 1980. During the fall of 2002, survey of this field yielded four cysts in one soil sample. In a confirmation survey conducted on April 16, 2003, 51 cysts were recovered of which 43 were viable. The eggs and juvenile nematodes have been supplied to Cornell University for race biotyping. The nearest GN quarantined area is approximately 10 miles west in Arkport, Steuben County, New York. The grower does not produce potato seed but produces potatoes for potato chip manufacturers only. Hence, the risk of spread of golden nematode by this grower now or in the past should not be cause for concern. (USDA-APHIS)

Sudden oak death (SOD), *Phytophthora ramorum*- On June 5, 2003, the Washington State Department of Agriculture announced confirmation of the presence of sudden oak death in four rhododendrons at a nursery in south King's County, Washington. This detection was made as a result of trace forwards from plants shipped from an affiliated nursery previously detected with the disease in Oregon. (USDA-APHIS)

Looking Ahead

European corn borer – Moths continue to appear over the southern districts and egg laying has commenced. Black light trap counts have risen substantially at southern trapping sites. Look for egg laying activity to increase in the week ahead.

Potato leafhopper – Appearance of nymphs is getting under way. The first nymphs of the season, ranging from very tiny to half-grown, were detected on rhubarb in northeastern Dane Co.; several adults were present as well. Expect potato leafhopper reproduction to pick up, especially if temperatures increase in the next week. Development is favored during periods of hot weather.

Soybean aphid – Aphids are being detected in Dane and Rock Co. fields, according to reports from UW-Madison entomologist Bob Ellingson. In the infested fields surveyed this week, the percentage of plants with aphids ranged from 4%-8%, and all plants had fewer than 25 aphids. In the week ahead infestation levels are likely to increase. Monitoring the rate of increase will be critical for determining whether treatment will be necessary later this season.

Bean leaf beetle – Defoliation caused by the overwintered generation of beetled remains mostly less than 5% in V1-V2 stage Dane, Sauk, LaCrosse, Trempealeau and Monroe Co. soybeans.

Forages

Potato leafhopper – As of last week counts of adults in alfalfa were mostly very low, ranging from 0 to 6/100 sweeps in fields surveyed in Dane, Sauk, Richland, Vernon, Grant, Lafayette and Iowa Cos. (Reid Durtschi, UW-Madison Entomology Department). This week counts have risen somewhat, but remain low, at 14 to 22/100 sweeps in Crawford, LaCrosse and Monroe Co. fields. Nymphs are likely to appear in forages by the early part of next week, but none were swept during this week's survey efforts.

Alfalfa weevil – Tip feeding damage and numbers of larvae were highly variable this week. New growth surveyed in Dane and Sauk Cos. had only light amounts of tip feeding, seldom exceeding 20%, and low numbers of larvae. Some 6"-12" Crawford Co. fields had 80-90% tip feeding and 5.1 larvae per sweep, indicating there are pockets where second crop regrowth is at risk and tip feeding is above the economic threshold. Fields in LaCrosse and Monroe Cos. that had not yet been harvested had anywhere from 5-45% tip feeding and counts of 0.4 to 2.3 larvae per sweep. With the exception of the few Crawford Co. fields surveyed, circumstances elsewhere do not justify treatment. Scott Reuss, Marinette Co. UWEX agent reported Marinette and Oconto Co. alfalfa fields exhibited feeding of from <5% to 20%, but none approaching economic injury levels, especially with harvest conditions approaching in that district.

Corn

European corn borer – Low numbers of egg masses have been found in corn in the South Central and West Central


European corn borer shotholing

districts. Corn acreage farther north is still too short to attract many moths. An increase of female moths in southern black light traps suggests egg laying should

increase over the next week.

Scouting shot-hole feeding damage and larvae in the weeks ahead will be essential for making timely and effective management decisions. For first generation corn borers, sampling should begin 170 degree days after the first spring moths are detected, or 200 degree days after plants reach the 6th leaf stage, whichever comes first. Sample five sets of 20 plants for every 40 acres in a field, continuing this routine every 3-5 days until insecticide treatment is warranted or scouting shows population do not require treatment. For each sampled plant, detach the upper 5-7 leaves of the whorl should from the rest of the plant, then unwrap the leaves to examine them for larvae or larval feeding. Larvae may be in the midribs of leaves as well so be sure to look closely. Scouts should record the number of plants infested and the number of live larvae found. As a general rule treatment for first generation larvae in fields corn may be justified when larvae are present and feeding is observed on 50% or more of the plants. For a more precise way to determine if control is


European corn borer larva

needed see UWEX web site **Assessing the Impact of European Corn Borer on Corn Grown for Silage** at *http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/ECB.htm*.

Armyworm – While moth catches this week are not particularly heavy, they do indicate that larvae should be watched for in weeks to come in susceptible crops like peas and corn. Only light amounts of damage and 4th instar larvae were detected in Crawford, LaCrosse and Monroe Co. fields this week.

In Wisconsin we seldom have problems with the first generation of armyworms, but it does give rise to the second, more injurious generation in July so it is important to monitor first generation activity. For corn that is in the 7-8 leaf stage, treatment should be considered when larvae are less than 3/4 inch in length, the population exceeds 8 larvae per plant, and 25 percent of the leaf area has been


Armyworm

removed. If armyworms are less than ¾" in length they may continue to feed for another week. Larvae that are approximately 1½"are nearly done feeding and will cause very little additional leaf injury so the field will not require treatment.

Stalk borer – Light amounts of foliar feeding were observed in nearly all of the corn fields surveyed this week. The number of infested plants was low, ranging from 3 to 6/100 plants.

Soybeans

Soybean aphid – Light infestation were detected in Dane and Rock Cos. this week. In the Rock Co. field, 6 of the 80 plants examined had aphids, all with fewer than 25 aphids per plant. In the Dane Co. field, 3 of 80 plants examined had aphids, all less than 3 per plant. In Columbia, Sauk, LaCrosse, Monroe and Trempealeau Cos., no soybean aphids were detected. All fields were at the V-0 stage (data from Bob Ellingson, UW-Madison Entomology).

Potatoes

Potato Disease Update - Potatoes are growing rapidly and beginning to close the rows. With dry weather over the past two weeks and some timely rains mixed in, we are still looking at low numbers of severity values. Usually at this stage of the year, we are looking at substantially higher numbers of severity values. In fact, one year ago on June 5, there was a total of 22 severity values, high enough to post spray warnings. That removes a bit of the pressure normally associated with this time of the year. P-Days are accumulating on a normal pace, roughly 50 per week from emergence. As a general precaution, I am suggesting that growers consider spraying the foliage with fungicide just

prior to row close to insure coverage of the lowest leaves. These areas of the plant are always difficult to cover, once the canopy closes. I do not see an emergency for **late blight** or **early blight** control measures, but we need to be prepared as weather conditions can change rapidly. A current accumulation of P-Days and Severity Values can be checked on our web site at *http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/index.htm*. The site is updated every 2-3 days with the most current data from our weather stations at Antigo, Grand Marsh, Plover and Hancock.

There are currently no reports of late blight anywhere in the Midwest. Stands in Wisconsin are excellent with very little seedpiece decay. The Wisconsin fields I've visited are uniform in height and vigor. All in all, we are off to a good start. (UW-Madison)

Current P-Day and Severity Value Accumulations for 2003

Location	Calculation Date:	P-Day Total	Severity Value Total
Antigo emerging soon	6/9	0	0
Grand Marsh emerging 5/19	6/9	129	3
Grand Marsh emerging 5/24	6/9	105	3
Grand Marsh emerging 5/28	6/9	83	3
Hancock emerging 5/13	6/9	178	5
Hancock emerging 5/17	6/9	154	5
Hancock emerging 5/25	6/9	107	3
Plover emerging 5/13	6/9	168	2
Plover emerging 5/24	6/9	108	2

Potato leafhopper – Because potato leafhopper is one of the most serious pest insects of potatoes in Wisconsin, it is important to know the economic threshold for this insect and how to scout for it in potato fields. Plants should be scouted by taking both a sweep net count to monitor the number of adults, and leaf counts to determine the number of nymphs. The recommendations for potato leafhopper control in Wisconsin are as follows: treatment is warranted when >1 nymph/10 leaves are present; when 0.5-1.0 adults per sweep are present, treat if populations persist for 10-14 days, or if nymphs are found; when 1.0-1.5 adults per sweep are present, treat in 5-7 days or immediately if nymphs are found; when over 1.5 adults per sweep are present, treat immediately (**Potato Production in Wisconsin,** *http://ipcm.wisc.edu/piap/potato.htm#Insect Pests*).

Forest, Shade Trees, Ornamentals and Turf

Ash Plant Bug — This pest is starting to show up during our inspections at dealer in Walworth and Waukesha Cos. in light amounts. This pest can be identified in the field by the damage it does on ash trees. The damage is a stippling on the leaves, and when populations are higher the leaves turn brown and begin to fall off. Treatments should be made when the plant bugs are nymphs and very vulnerable, when saucer magnolia is finishing bloom and the ash are breaking bud. The insect overwinters as eggs in the bark of the ash; there are two generations per year.

Dusty Birch Sawfly - Found on paper birch at a dealer in Washburn Co. in light amounts. This caterpillar-like insect has a black head and a yellow body with lines of black spots. When disturbed they bring the back end of their bodies up over their heads and form a "s" shape. They feed in groups, moving to a new branch when all the foliage is consumed. Larger trees can withstand moderate amounts of defoliation but small host plants may be completely defoliated. Spot treatments can be applied to control the pest.

Eastern Spruce Gall Adelgid - Galls were found on spruce in Ozaukee and Sauk Cos. in moderate amounts. This insect pest is commonly found on Norway spruce and white spruce but can be found on most spruce species. The gall that forms around the adelgids protects them from predators and parasites, as well as insecticides. When the galls turn brown and open up later in the season, the adults emerge and settle near the base of a bud. In the spring, overwintering adults lay eggs, the eggs hatch and then the nymphs move to a bud and begin feeding. The first time to treat for this pest is when the overwintering females are present and before they lay eggs. Use saucer magnolia in pink flower bud as an indicator for treatment.

Euonymus caterpillar- An outbreak of Euonymus caterpillar was observed in the south eastern corner of Fitchburg township in Dane Co. The caterpillars completely defoliated numerous winged burning-bush (*Euonymus alta*) in a wooded setting. An informational handout on the Euonymus caterpillar is available through UW-Extension at *http://cf.uwex.edu/ces/pubs/pdf/A3633.PDF* (DNR)

Forest tent caterpillar- There are some isolated cases of severe tent caterpillar infestations once again in Price Co. (UWEX)

Gypsy moth- Second and third instar larvae were reported in Waukesha Co. (UWEX)

Honeylocust plant bug- This common honeylocust pest was reported causing damage in Richland Co. (UWEX)

Rose chafer- This ornamental pest was feeding on landscaping plants in Buffalo Co. (UWEX)

Rose slug- This small pest was found defoliating roses in Dane, Green, Waukesha, Milwaukee and Sauk Cos. (UWEX)

Sawfly- Damage on a ten year old red pine plantation in Columbia Co. was reported last week. It was not determined if damage was caused by the **Red pine sawfly** (*Neodiprion nanulus nanulus*) or **European pine sawfly** (*Neodiprion sertifer*). European pine sawfly was also observed feeding on landscape Mugo pine in Dane County. (DNR)

Willow Sawfly - Larvae were noted feeding on willow leaves, stripping the leaves down to the main vein in north central Wisconsin. Larvae are black with gold spots on the sides of their bodies. (DNR)

Anthracnose — We are getting more reports of anthracnose during dealer and grower inspections in Ashland, Dane and Waukesha Cos. on crabapple, ash, maple and oak. The damage varies from light to heavy; earlier in the season it can be mistaken for frost damage. On the plants listed above you get a black, irregular dead area on the leaf. This fungal pathogen is common if conditions are conducive in the spring. Persistent cool, wet weather, especially during bud break and early leaf expansion, favor this disease. Chemical control with a fungicide to prevent infection is rarely used and once infection has occurred no chemical control is effective. Management of the host material is very important to reduce the occurrence of this pathogen. Several things can be done to lessen infection rate including increasing air circulation around host plants, crop rotation in a nursery setting, and leaf clean-up (sanitation). Generally this disease does little lasting damage to the trees. Trees that have heavy amounts of anthracnose should be watered when drought occurs and fertilized if needed during the growing season.

Pseudomonas leaf spot — Bacterial leaf spot, which is being seen during dealer inspection, has been identified as Pseudomonas leaf spot and is being found on mockorange, magnolia and Chinese lilac in light to heavy amounts in Ashland, Jefferson, Ozaukee and Waukesha Cos. This bacterial infection can cause the following types of damage: flower death, bud death, shoot tip death, stem cankers and, more commonly, leaf spots. The spots are generally black and have a water-soaked look. To reduce the spread or start of this pathogen, limit the plant exposure to freezing temperatures. These freezing temperatures cause wounds to develop on the host plant cells making them more likely to be infected by the bacterium. Also, the bacterium seems to be more active at colder temperatures. Some chemical controls are available including fixed copper compounds and streptomycin compounds. These are generally used in the fall to control the overwintering bacteria on the plants.

Some trees and shrubs susceptible to Pseudomonas blight

Apple	*Malus spp.*
Apricot	*Prunus spp*
Ash	*Fraxinus spp.*
Cherry	*Prunus spp.*
Flowering dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Forsythia spp.	
Lilac	*Syringa spp.*
Linden	*Tilia spp.*
Magnolia spp.	
Maple, Amur	*Acer ginnala*
Maple, Japanese	*Acer japonicum*
Maple, Norway	*Acer plantanoides*
Maple, red	*Acer rubrum*
Maple, sugar	*Acer saccharum*
Mockorange	*Philadelphus spp.*
Pear, Callery	*Pyrus calleryana*
Pear, common	*Pyrus communis*
Pear, Oriental	*Pyrus pyrifolia*
Poplars	*Populus spp.*
Rhododendron spp.	
Rose	*Rosa spp.*
Willow	*Salix spp.*

Balsam Fir Needle Rust - New growth balsam fir needles have fruiting bodies erupting out of needles and are releasing spores. Alternate host for the rust are ferns. This problem was noted in Eau Claire Co. (DNR)

Colletotrichum- This leaf spot was found on daylily at a nursery dealer.

Entomosporium leaf spot- This comon fungal leaf spot was noted on Kieffer pear in Outagamie Co.

Goldenrod Rust (new name Pine Needle Rust?) - Red

Pine seedlings in Marathon Co. had fruiting bodies erupting out of needles and are releasing spores. The alternate host for this rust is goldenrod. (DNR)

Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus- This virus was found on lobelia at a nursery dealer.

Oak tatters- Many reports of "oak tatters" have been received throughout southern and central Wisconsin in the last few weeks. Many white and bur oaks experienced frost injury as leaves were just starting to expand on May 21st or 22nd. As leaves expanded the tattered appearance became quite evident. This damage is often confused with insect defoliation. (DNR)

Phomopsis Tip Blight — This disease was found on blue rug juniper during a dealer inspection in Walworth Co. in heavy amounts. This fungal pathogen causes needle blight and tip dieback in many types of junipers. This 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 growth points near the tip. To determine this disease, look for dead tips that start out reddish brown and then tur n gray; sometimes small gray cankers are apparent and the branch is dead beyond that point. Look for small black spores that form in and around the lesions; a 10-power hand lens will work for this. Conditions that favor formation of this fungal pathogen are high humidity and rain or irrigation. Infections usually occur in spring and fall. Spacing plants to increase air circulation around the plants is one step to reduce this disease. Also, water plants in mornings so foliage doesn't stay wet too long, provide fertilizers as needed to encourage growth and prune in the summer rather that in the spring or fall. Chemical controls can be made with an approved fungicide; there are many on the market and generally require repeat applications.

Septoria leaf spot- This disease was found on oenothera at a nursery dealer.

Weir's Cushion Rust—This needle rust has been found at nursery growers in the state during the past month. An excellent write up on Weir's cushion rust, *Chrysomyxa weirii*, is available online at *http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/landscape/*. Look for cream-colored bands on needles. The area may be swollen or have rust pustules erupting from the leaf in the spring of the year. As the summer progresses, the areas affected begin to brown up and the needles fall off. Treatments can be made in the spring as the new growth begins to expand. Two or more treatments may be necessary. Current recommendations are for fungicides containing chlorothonil. Always read and follow label directions.


Weir's Cushion Rust on spruce

State/Federal Programs

Gypsy moth spray program- Suppression treatments for gypsy moth with the bacterial insecticide Btk were completed last week. A total of 26,559 acres in 16 counties on 178 different sites were treated. The Slow the Spread program will begin pheromone flake applications at the end of June at 15 sites in 10 counties. We'll begin with sites in southern Wisconsin then move northward. Counties to be treated with pheromone flakes to disrupt the mating habits of the adult gypsy moth are: Adams, Bayfield, Clark, Dane, Iron, Lincoln, Price, Rock, Sauk, Taylor. The approximate acreage is 270,000.


Balsam fir needle rust

Todd Lanigan, DNR

Gypsy moth trapping program - Trappers are continuing to set traps statewide. As of June 11, 2003, trappers have set 11,19,1 traps which is 41% of the expected total. Trappers have finished setting traps in eleven counties: Dodge, Florence, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marquette, Outagamie, Pepin, Racine, Shawano, Waukesha and Waupaca. Trapping will continue for another 3-4 weeks. As a reminder, trappers wear an orange vest, carry a picture I.D. card and have a Gypsy Moth placard for their vehicle. Most traps are set in the right-of-way along roads

but sometimes it is necessary to go on private property to set traps. Trappers have been told to get permission before setting traps on private property but this is not always possible. If landowners are not home, traps are set and a "Notice" is left telling the landowner that a trap was set on their property. If a landowner has any questions or wants the trap removed, they can call our hotline at 1-800-642-MOTH. Cooperation by landowners in the setting of traps on private property is greatly appreciated.

Fruit

Apple maggot – Apple growers should place red ball and yellow sticky traps within the next week or two to catch the earliest emerging apple maggot flies. If we continue to receive as much rainfall as we have in recent weeks, conditions will promote apple maggot emergence. Research has demonstrated that soil moisture of 20% is most favorable to the emergence of the flies, while very low soil moisture causes pupae to dry up. A high soil moisture content can be detrimental to the pupae as well.

Identification of apple maggot flies can be difficult because another common fruit fly, the **cherry fruit fly** is frequently attracted to the same traps used to lure apple maggot flies.

Fruit fly wing banding patterns

Common Tree Fruit Pests
Angus Howitt, 1993. NCR 63, Michigan State University

Using 50°F as a base, degree-days (DD) for apple maggot activity are:

900 DD	first adult emergence
1,100 DD	first eggs laid
1,600 DD	peak adult emergence
1,750 DD	peak egg laying
2,800 DD	end of adult emergence

*Data from MSU PETE model
Common Tree Fruit Pests
Angus Howitt, 1993. NCR 63, Michigan State University

Odds -n- Ends

Ghost ants (*Tapinoma melanocephalum*)- This exotic insect was found on luggage from South America at Onieda Co. airport. (UWEX)

Lyme's disease- There was about a 20% increase in Lyme's disease reported in 2002, compared to previous years. Blacklegged tick (formerly deer tick) numbers may be high this year. For more information go to *http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/naturalresources/DD1013.html* (UWEX)

West Nile Virus (WNV)- This new and dangerous virus is again showing up in Wisconsin. West Nile Virus, an arthropod-borne flavivirus, was first detected in the Western Hemisphere in the New York City area in 1999 in an outbreak affecting people, horses and birds. Subsequent outbreaks in the eastern United States indicate the virus is spreading rapidly. In the summer and fall of 2002, WNV was identified in 569 birds in 65 counties throughout Wisconsin. Scientists predict that WNV will eventually spread throughout North America.

Because the mosquito that vectors WNV is a back yard breeder, people can help control this pest by reducing standing water in their yards, removing old tires and other objects that catch water, changing bird bath water every 3-4 days, and unclogging rain gutters. When mosquito numbers are high avoid going out at dusk, or wear repellant to cut down on mosquito bites. Homeowners can buy mosquito dunks at garden stores, and if the directions are followed, these can be very effective. People who apply these products commercially need to be certified and need DNR permitsfor application to public waters. Commercial lawn treatments have the same efficacy as foggers. Please keep in mind there is no scientific evidence that spraying your lawn on a regular basis will lessen your chances of getting West Nile. Also, repeated pesticide use, especially with pyrethroids, may actually increase the prevalence of ornamental plant pests such as spider mites and scale insects. Mosquito control products are the same products used on birds to get rid of lice and mites, so these specific chemicals are not harmful to birds. Horses, which have a high mortality rate, should receive a 2-series vaccine. Horses don't have full immunity until that last shot is in, and they do need a booster each year. For more information go to *http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/dph_bcd/WestNileVirus/Index.htm*. The West Nile Virus Hotline for reporting dead birds is: 1-800-433-1610. (UWEX, DNR AND DPH)

Lake flies and March flies- Have you noticed those tiny flies that form clouds and hover a couple feet above the ground or water? Sometimes you can actually hear a high pitched whirr. These mating swarms may be a number of species of flies. Typically, male swarms appear at certain characteristic times of the day, during low wind conditions. Usually they will use some geographic site to swarm over.

These swarms are are the insect equivalent of a dating bar; the females come into it and pick up a male and leave. Usually the phenomenon goes on for about a week to 10 days during the emergence of the adults of that species. While annoying, these swarms aren't plant or people pests. There are examples of columns of swarms that are 200 feet high and 50 feet wide. (UWEX)

Calendar of Events

Greenhouse IPM seminars:
Natural Beauty Greenhouses in Denmark
June 24, 2003. 9:00 am - 4:00 pm $10

Tropical Gardens, Inc. in Mosinee
June 25, 2003. 9:00 am - 4:00 pm $10
FMI call Karen Delahaut 608-262-6429 or email kadelaha@facstaff.wisc.edu

Please note corrected days and times for Potato Field Days

Rhinelander Potato Grower Field Day
July 11, 2003. UW Rhineland r Research Station
(715) 369-0619

WI Arborist Assoc. summer field day. This year it is on Wednesday, July 16th, in Janesville at the Rotary Gardens. It's from 9 AM to 3:30 PM or so.

Wisconsin Fresh Market
Vegetable Growers and Berry Growers Field Day
Country Bumpkin Farm in Wisconsin Dells
July 18, 2003. 9:00 am - 3:00 pm
Contact:
Karen Delahaut 608-262-6429
or email kadelaha@facstaff.wisc.edu

Central WI Potato Field Day
July 22, 2003. Hancock Research Station
8:30-noon, lunch at noon
(715) 249-5961

Northeast Wisconsin Potato Field Day
July 23, 2003. Langlade County Airport
1:00 pm
Contact: Ken Williams, UWEX (715) 627-6236

American Phytopathological Society Annual Meeting
Aug 9-13, 2003. Charlotte, NC
www.apsnet.org/meetings/2003/

The WI Nursery Assoc. summer field day is on Wednesday, August 13th, at Silver Creek Nursery, in Manitowoc, WI. It is an all day event. Contact Brian Swingle at 414-529-4705 or email bswingle@toriiphillips.com

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 Horticultural Field Day
featuring a Mexican Garden
August 16, 2003.
Contact: Judy Reith-Rozelle at West Madison 608-262-2257**o**

Apple Insect Trapping Results

	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR
Crawford Co.					
Gays Mills-E2	6/5-6/11	12	1	12	1
	5/28-6/4	0	2	22	0
Richland Co.					
Hill Point	5/31-6/4	26	0	0	0
Richland Center -W	6/5-6/11	5	2	1	0
	5/28-6/4	4	5	8	0
Richland Center-E	6/5-6/11	8	6	5	0
	5/28-6/4	36	5	2	0
Iowa Co.					
Dodgeville	6/5-6/12	41	10	0	4
Sauk Co.					
Baraboo	6/5-6/11	4	1	1	0
	5/28-6/4	0	1	1	0
Dane Co.					
Deerfield	6/4-6/9	20	0	0	0
Green Co.					
Brodhead	6/5-6/12	0	0	1	0
Pierce Co.					
Spring Valley	6/6-6/13	44	10	0	0
Beldenville	6/4-6/11	9	5	0	0
Trempealeau Co.					
Galesville	6/6-6/10	0	0	10	0
	5/27-6/3	4	0	0	2
Jackson Co.					
Hixton	6/2-6/9	40	0	1	1
Fond du Lac Co.					
Malone	6/5-6/12		2	1	
Marquette Co					
Montello	6/1-6/8	0	2	0	0
Door Co.					
Sturgeon Bay	5/28-6/3	400	20	8	0
Brown Co.					
Oneida	6/2-6/9	10	9	1	0
Marinette Co.					
Wausaukee	6/5-6/12	8	1	3	0
Ozaukee Co.					
Mequon	6/3-6/9	30	0	0	
Waukesha Co.					
Waukesha	5/31-6/6			0	
Racine Co.					
Rochester	6/6-6/13	55	1	1.5	0
	5/31-6/6	320	1	2	0
Sheboygan Co.					
Plymouth	6/6-6/13	73	11	1	4
Washburn Co.					
Bayfield	6/2-6/9	25	0		0

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Web Site of the Week

North Central Plant Diagnostic Network

http://www.ncpdn.org

Part of a new network of university plant diagnostic clinics designed to speed the identification and reporting of new pest introductions detected through Cooperative Extension Service channels, the NCPDN links the University of Wisconsin Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (*http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/pddc/*) with other regional university clinics. An evolving effort, the NCPDN and the other regional networks should provide a broad and unified system of protection for America's crops.

Quote of the Week

"To exist as a nation, to prosper as a state, and to live as a people, we must have trees."

Teddy Roosevelt

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