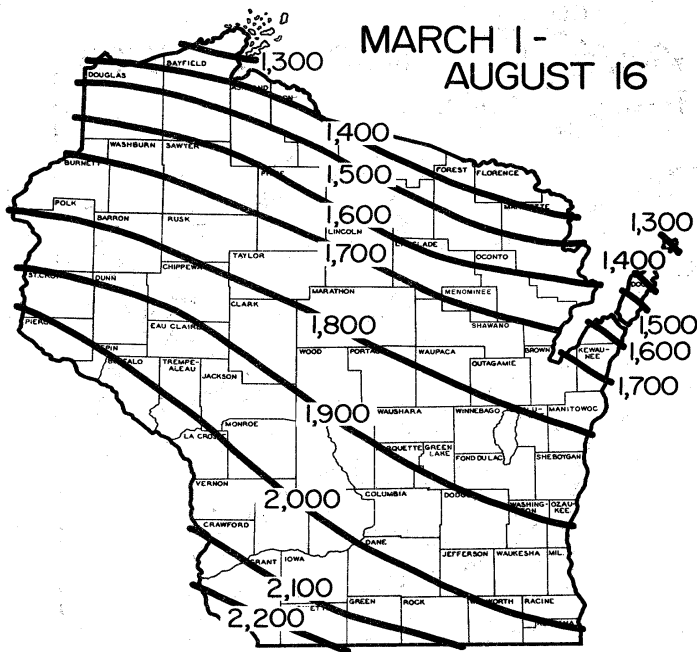


Weather and Pests

Crops appear to be faring well, despite brisk and unusually cool temperatures in the past week. Temperatures were far below normal, dipping into the 40°s and 50°s across the state. At this time of year, chilly conditions could cause greater harm to crops than pests. In most areas crops need a few more weeks of warm weather to mature properly. As expected, insect development has been depressed due to cooler conditions, while plant diseases are becoming more evident. The second flight of European corn borer moths, which is expected to peak in some southern counties this week, could be exceptionally light if low temperatures persist.

Site	GDD*	2003 GDD	Normal GDD	Base 48	Base 40
SOUTHWEST					
Dubuque, IA	1868	1901	2157	2002	3135
Lone Rock	1759	1886	1991	1893	2997
SOUTHCENTRAL					
Beloit	1816	1848	2031	1943	3065
Madison	1740	1822	1970	1879	2972
Sullivan	1717	1754	1914	1818	2948
Juneau	1705	1746	1827	1830	2930
SOUTHEAST					
Waukesha	1673	1670	1807	1777	2896
Hartford	1643	1678	1827	1766	2853
Racine	1614	1582	1914	1716	2812
Milwaukee	1572	1579	1886	1679	2750
EAST CENTRAL					
Appleton	1427	1655	1741	1570	2564
Green Bay	1346	1471	1653	1490	2469
CENTRAL					
Big Flats	1584	1781	1857	1706	2756
Hancock	1536	1616	1807	1655	2691
Port Edwards	1454	1668	1812	1559	2574
WEST CENTRAL					
LaCrosse	1813	1905	1977	1911	3051
Eau Claire	1581	1845	1851	1683	2731
NORTHWEST					
Cumberland	1223	1657	1718	1261	2231
Bayfield	982	1244	1221	1004	1873
NORTH CENTRAL					
Wausau	1261	1531	1691	1350	2303
Medford	1216	1471	1689	1294	2226
NORTHEAST					
Crivitz	1197	1441	1566	1298	2238
Crandon	1123	1377	1511	1179	2086

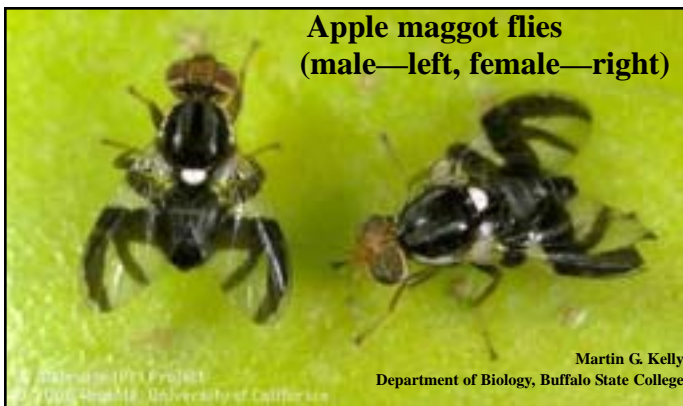
*GDD above base 50 deg. with 86 deg. upper limit



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

Alerts

Apple maggot – Readers who follow the Apple Insect Trapping table undoubtedly noticed that the numbers of apple maggot flies captured at southern trapping sites this year have been extraordinarily high, possibly even unprecedented. John Aue, Orchard IPM Specialist since 1988, says he's never seen numbers like this. When unparalleled pest events like this occur we think it is highly important to convey accurate information. A cooperator has brought it to our attention that the manner in which we report trap catches in the table may not adequately represent what is actually taking place in the orchards. For instance, many orchardists place several traps throughout their orchards, and are asked only to report an average count. At the Mequon trapping site this week, a total of twenty-one AM traps are in place throughout the orchard. The Mequon cooperator reports that there are both hot spots in the orchard as well as areas with no maggots. The range of catches per trap in the orchard this week was 0-21 AM per trap, but average listed in the trapping table would be only 2.6 per trap.



This average doesn't look very alarming and is therefore very misleading. The cooperator suggests that for AM we report a range of values rather than an average. This week and for the remainder of the season please continue to specify values for baited versus unbaited traps, and provide the range of apple maggot fly catches and the number of traps in place, if possible. As for next season, we will work to find an improved method of reporting trap counts. Please email your suggestions for improvements to krista.lambrecht@datcp.state.wi.us. Thanks for your cooperation!

Looking Ahead

Soybean aphid – Surveys of soybean fields in central and east central Wisconsin continue to confirm that densities of soybean aphids have not reached threshold levels this season. Scattered hot spots, fields having up to 390 aphids per plant, were detected in Green Lake and Marquette Cos.; however, these fields were the exception this week. Despite current low levels, continue to scout

for soybean aphids through August.

European corn borer – Peak emergence of the second flight of moths occurred near Lone Rock and LaCrosse earlier this week, and according to the degree day model for ECB, should occur near Madison over the weekend. Scout for egg masses and newly hatched second generation larvae in the week ahead.

Corn rootworm – A scouting regimen should be in progress for growers concerned about corn rootworm levels this season. For those who haven't already started scouting, there's still time; the first of three scouting sessions should begin by next week at the latest. Scout fields for beetles in the week ahead, then two more times at 7-10 day intervals before mid-September. Calculate the number of beetles per plant and consider treating when counts exceed 0.75 beetles per plant during any one of the scouting sessions. A little effort now will go a long way next season.

Corn earworm – Corn earworm watchers should note that growing degree day accumulations above base 55°F are slowly getting closer to 1550 in the southern and west central districts. Expect black light and pheromone trap catches to increase soon. See CORN section for corn earworm black light and pheromone trap counts.

Potato leafhopper – Low temperatures probably contributed to the decline of nymph production which occurred in the last week. Scattered pockets of heavy populations may still occur in some areas and could develop later this month of conditions turn more favorable. Continue to sweep for leafhoppers and expect populations to persist through fall.

Corn

European corn borer – A slight increase in moth activity was indicated in black light trap catches at several sites in the past week. Peak emergence of the second flight of moths occurred near Lone Rock and LaCrosse earlier this week, and according to the degree day model for ECB, should occur near Madison today (after 1733 DD50 have been reached). While trap catches increased at nearly all sites this week, counts are still relatively low for this point in the second flight. Based solely on low catches at the southern black light trapping sites, it would be difficult to tell that the peak of the second flight of moths has even occurred or that it is rapidly approaching. Temperatures are expected to return to more normal levels in the upcoming week, which could give a boost to the activity of the second flight; however, if cool evening temperatures continue to fall below 60°F, we could see an extremely light second flight. Scout for egg masses and newly hatched second generation larvae in the week ahead. This week's black light trap counts were as follows: Lancaster -22;

Mazomanie-19, W. Arlington-28; W. Madison-23; Plover-15; Plainfield-55; Marshfield-4.

Corn rootworm – Leaf feeding by the Western variant was apparent in a few central sands fields this week; this leaf feeding can be confused with corn borer feeding when it occurs in the whorl. Populations were in the range of 0.3-2.1 beetles per plant. Growers can expect the number of beetles in late sweet corn to increase as fewer corn fields with fresh silks are available. Late planted fields of corn, especially sweet corn, will become increasingly attractive to corn rootworm beetles in the coming weeks. Continue with the three-part scouting schedule and be sure to note when populations exceed 0.75 beetles per plant. Fields with counts of beetle greater than 0.75 per plant may benefit from an application of a soil insecticide next spring, if not rotated out of corn.

Color variation in corn earworm larvae



Corn earworm – The number of moths caught in black light and pheromone traps is expected to continue rise in weeks ahead as the late summer build-up begins and degree days approach 1550 DD (base 55°F). University of Wisconsin research has shown that the first summer moths appear at about 1200 DD55 and the “significant flight” can be expected around 1300 DD55. The start of the significant flight (5 or more moths) is still a week or two off. Moths were reported from at a number of sites this week (see BLACK LIGHT TRAPPING TABLE), but counts are still remain low for now. No significant infestations of new larvae have been reported in the south central corn fields surveyed this week.

Forages

Potato leafhopper – Fewer almost-mature nymphs observed during this week’s surveys suggests reproduction has slowed. “Windshield surveys” conducted in Central Wisconsin found fields looking remarkably vigorous. Very little chlorosis, a symptom commonly observed in fields at this time of year, was noted. Hopperburn was minimal as well, and with nymph production on the decline, yields are likely to be

abundant. Despite slowed nymph production, potato leafhopper has the potential to reach levels high enough to injure late crop alfalfa stands. Continue to monitor fields through August and into September, as leafhopper populations typically persist through fall.

Soybeans

Soybean aphid – Surveys this week discovered hot spots in Marquette and Green Lake Cos., where counts between 250-400 aphids per plant were commonplace. Surprisingly, densities were not uniform throughout individual fields, but were lumped into distinct areas. Other plants in the same fields with dense colonies on single plants also had many plants with 25 or fewer aphids. Despite the finding of isolated hot spots, aphid densities continue to be considerably lower than in previous years. Fields surveyed in Adams, Dodge, Juneau, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood Cos. had infestations affecting an estimated 15%- 100% of the plants and aphid counts ranging from 4.5-45.9 per plant.

The current low densities of aphids combined with the fact that soybeans are approaching the latter stages of growth in most parts of the state, means it’s unlikely that the soybean aphid situation is going to escalate during the remainder of the season. Once results from the 2004 soybean aphid survey are tallied, we may find that this summer was the lightest aphid season on record (since 2000). With all the other variables growers have to contend with--weather, diseases, not to mention the complex of other pest insects--an unanticipated reprieve from the soybean aphid, even if it proves only to be temporary, is welcome.

Bean leaf beetle – Moderate amounts of defoliation (5%-30%) and beetles were noted in the Dodge Co. soybean fields included in this week’s soybean aphid survey efforts, but as the survey progressed northward, less defoliation and fewer beetles were observed. No beetles or defoliation were detected in Waushara, Waupaca, Portage and Woods Cos. Perhaps cool conditions suppressed beetle activity, or as noted in previous surveys, the range of bean leaf beetles doesn’t extend much beyond the southernmost three or four tiers of Wisconsin counties. Although defoliation hasn’t reached harmful levels this season, southern growers should monitor second generation activity to avert beetles from injuring developing pods.

Blister beetles – Low numbers of both the black and striped species were observed in a number of south central and central soybean fields this week. At this point in the season, it’s quite common to encounter blister beetles in alfalfa and soybean fields. In soybeans the beetles feed on the foliage leaving only the primary veins behind; in alfalfa, blister beetles feed primarily on

Striped blister beetle



<http://www.ipm.uiuc.edu/bulletin/pastpest/articles/200219c.html>

alfalfa flowers. The blister beetle is considered an occasional pest, and in some instances beneficial, since the larvae prey on grasshopper eggs. Also, because they feed on grasshopper eggs, they tend to occur in greater numbers following years of high grasshopper populations. The main concern with blister beetles in field crops is that should large numbers occur in a cutting, cattle may refuse the forage. Blister beetles contain the chemical cantharidin, which protects them from natural enemies, but is toxic when ingested by cattle or horses. Cantharidin irritates the stomach lining, small intestine, bladder, and urinary tract and reduces the calcium level in the blood. Cases of cantharidin poisoning in horses are rare, but, nonetheless, something to be aware of.

Grasshopper – Continue to monitor levels of defoliation in soybean fields. Heavy defoliation in the margins of fields was observed in Dodge Co. and has reached threshold levels in some central sands soybean fields as well. Survey staff observed defoliation affecting 20%-45% (with 16%-44% severity) of the plants in the margins of a number Dodge, Waupaca and Waushara Co. soybean fields, where nymphs are very near to reaching maturity. Spot treatment may become necessary in fields with levels of defoliation exceeding 30%.

White mold – Several fields in the southwest region of the state showed signs and symptoms of white mold, caused by *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*. Infected plants wilt and exhibit a gray-green cast. Symptoms may be mistaken for other soybean diseases, but the presence of white cottony growth on the stem at the soil level is distinctive, hence the common name. As the disease progresses, the fungus forms black hardened sclerotia, the overwintering structure. *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* is one of the most cosmopolitan of all fungi, with a host list consisting of almost any dicot plant challenged to date. An outstanding overview of white mold on soybean in Wisconsin, including risk factors and the many considerations that make up management recommendations, is available at <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/soyhealth/cause.htm>.

Potatoes

(Walt Stevenson, UW-Madison) Growers are likely reading about the occurrence of **late blight** in other states and production regions. Many areas of the U.S. and Canada are experiencing above average rainfall and below average temperatures. Severity values continue to increase here in Wisconsin and totals have surpassed 100 in the Grand Marsh area. We are observing a gradient in the accumulation of severity values with lower totals as we move north from Grand Marsh to Hancock, Plover and Antigo. Without question, this growing season is more favorable for the development of late blight than the past two seasons. In spite of these ideal blight conditions, however, late blight has not yet appeared anywhere in Wisconsin. This continues to be good news for the entire industry. We still have at least a month to go before we reach the peak of harvest, so now is not the time to let your guard down. Careful surveillance and careful application of protectant fungicides from now until complete vinekill will help to insure that late blight does not become an issue this season.

Early blight is beginning to be a significant issue in vine health. I walked several fields this week where early blight is responsible for the rapid decline in canopy health. In fields where early blight remains under control, a few points seem to be evident. First, fields that were pounded by heavy rain back in June and early July were subsequently treated with supplemental nitrogen in an attempt to avoid nitrogen deficiency as the season progressed. As growers are well aware, early blight quickly becomes a limiting disease in fields with nutrient deficiency. Second, growers have maintained a tight schedule using a diverse array of chemistry including a limited number of strobilurin sprays (Quadris, Headline, Tanos) early in the season, protectant materials including chlorothalonil, mancozeb, maneb, metiram and triphenyltin hydroxide and for the first time, 1-2 treatments with boscalid (Endura). The combination of supplemental nitrogen to offset early season losses due to heavy rain and the careful and selective application of fungicide seem to be overriding factors in the development and progress of early blight this season. We need to cover this in more detail during the winter meetings.

Current P-Day and Severity Value Accumulations for 2004 Calculation date 8/11

(<http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/index.htm>)

Location	P-Day Total	Severity Value Total
Antigo emerging June 4	490	45
Antigo emerging June 12	435	38
Antigo emerging June 24	347	34
Grand Marsh emerging 5/12	644	122
Grand Marsh emerging 5/17	621	116

Grand Marsh emerging 5/22	585	112
Hancock emerging 5/12	647	97
Hancock emerging 5/17	623	91
Hancock emerging 5/22	588	87
Plover emerging 5/11	662	87
Plover emerging 5/25	580	70
Plover emerging 6/20	394	38

Vegetables

(Walt Stevenson, UW-Madison) **White mold**-- Cool and wet conditions are highly favorable for the development of this disease. Soils need to remain moist for extended periods to promote the germination of soilborne sclerotia. Flowers, the primary infection site for ascospores produced on germinating sclerotia, need to remain wet for several hours to promote spore germination and infection of flower tissues. Already this summer there are reports that white mold is present in other broadleaf crops where canopies are dense. We can expect to see increases in white mold severity in later planted snap bean fields, especially where these fields follow crops where there is a history of white mold development. On snap beans, chemical options at bloom include Topsin M and Rovral applied either twice at 10% bloom and again 10% bloom plus seven days or once at about 3-4 days after 10% of the plants exhibit open blossoms.

White mold sclerotia on soybeans



[Uhttp://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/soyhealth/symptom.htm](http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/soyhealth/symptom.htm)

At harvest, fields and areas of fields with significant development of white mold should be flagged, GPS referenced or recorded on field maps before field tillage. The biological control material, Contans, can then be applied to these areas prior to tillage and incorporated so that the biological control fungus in the Contans formulation can contact the sclerotia of the white mold pathogen. In subsequent months, the white mold sclerotia will slowly rot away, thus greatly reducing the primary inoculum residing in the soil. This will help in disease management for subsequent white mold susceptible crops.

Viruses are almost non-existent this season since the primary vector, the soybean aphid, has been very slow to

develop into migratory populations. We still have several weeks to go, but the later planted fields may well escape the virus problems that have plagued growers over the past several years.

Other vegetable diseases: We are seeing samples of many other crops with disease symptoms. Diseases diagnosed include **downy mildew and purple blotch on onions, Cercospora and Alternaria leaf blights on carrots, rust on sweet corn, powdery mildew on pumpkins and Septoria leaf blight on tomato.**

Cabbage Looper Trapping Results				
County	7/15-7/22	7/23-7/29	7/30-8/5	8/6-8/12
Racine	19	n/a	17	1
Columbia	n/a	52	26	4
Waushara	4	7	n/a	0
Vernon	0	2	2	n/a

Cabbage Looper – The first flight of cabbage looper adults is winding down at the Columbia County trapping site. At the other reporting sites, the number of moths caught remains low. Larvae will feed for the next 2-4 weeks, then pupate for two weeks before the second moth flight and egg laying occurs. Growers should continue to scout cole crops for larvae. Larvae are green with white stripes along the sides and the back, and the body tapers near the head. Loopers move by arching their back. Mature larvae will break through the leaf, leave ragged holes in the leaves and burrow 3-6 layers into the head leaves. See the July 30 Pest Bulletin for CL thresholds for cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower.

Imported cabbageworm — Continue to scout for larvae of this pest on cole crops, turnip, radish, mustard, and nasturtiums. Larvae are velvety, green and have yellowish stripes, and unlike the inch-worm movement of the cabbage looper, ICW crawls flat like a typical caterpillar. Feeding damage appears on the first formed outer leaves as irregularly shaped holes.

Damaged cabbage



<http://www.vegedge.umn.edu/vegpest/colecrop/cabbworm.htm>

Forest and Landscape

Sudden oak death survey – As part of the national SOD survey, DATCP has collected 380 suspect samples from 33 locations. All have tested negative for sudden oak

death. Sampling has been concentrated on any hosts plants that look even remotely suspicious as being diseased. Several *Phytophthora* spp. have been recovered but none have turned out to be *P. ramorum*, the cause of sudden oak death.

Trace forward and national surveys continue as PPQ determines the distribution of *P. ramorum*. Four additional nurseries were found positive; two in Georgia and two in Washington. As of August 5, 2004, the number of confirmed positive locales from the trace forward, national, and other surveys now totals 155 in 21 States. The total includes three residential finds; two in Georgia and one in South Carolina. The breakdown per State is: AL (3), AR(1), AZ (1), CA(53), CO(1), FL(6), GA(18), LA(5), MD(2), NC(9), NJ(1), NM(1), NY(1), OK(1), OR(10), PA(indoor), SC(3), TN(2),TX(10), VA(2) and WA (24). PPQ *P. ramorum* National Survey sampling has been completed in 11 States in the Western Region (AK, AR, AZ, CA, ID, IA, LA, MO, NE, OK, and SD). To date, participating States throughout the nation have surveyed 1,733 sites and have collected 35,150 samples; 19 national survey sites are confirmed positive.

APHIS is listing four species and de-listing one species as associated articles for *Phytophthora ramorum*. *Calluna vulgaris* - Heath (Ericaceae), *Drimys winteri* - Winter's bark (Winteraceae), *Laurus nobilis* – Bay Laurel (Lauraceae), *Salix caprea* – Kilmarnock willow (Salicaceae) are listed as associated regulated articles. *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* (lingonberry) is de-listed due to the Plant Protection and Seed Service of Poland report that they were unable to validate their original association of lingonberry with *P. ramorum*.

Emerald ash borer – A few reports of suspected emerald ash borer infestations have come into DATCP but all follow-ups have been negative for this insect pest. Page 8 contains a map of the latest distribution and survey by Michigan Dept. of Agriculture. There are also localized infestations in Indiana and Ohio, as well as Windsor, Canada. A Google search will bring up more information on this insect than one could possibly need.

Apple scab – Same old story. Scab continues to be moderate to heavy on crabapples throughout the state.

Asteroma leaf spot – Little leaf linden was affected at nurseries in Dane and Waukesha Cos.

Quince rust – Rust was moderate to heavy on Washington and cockspur hawthorns at nurseries in Dane and Waukesha Cos.

Rhizosphaera needle cast – Moderate amounts of needle discoloration from this disease was noticed on Colorado and Black Hills spruce at nurseries in Marquette and Waushara Cos.

Spruce needle drop – Colorado spruce had light to moderate amounts of this malady at nurseries in Marathon, Marquette, Oneida and Waushara Cos.

Oak mite – Moderate amounts of bronzing was observed on red oaks at a nursery in Dane Co.

Fall webworm – Various deciduous trees at nurseries in Fond du Lac, Marquette, Oneida and Waukesha Cos. had light to moderate numbers of webs.

Redheaded flea beetle – An Oneida Co. nursery had light to moderate damage on weigela and dogwood from flea beetle feeding.

Leafhopper – Apples at a Fond du Lac Co. nursery had moderate amounts of damage from leafhopper feeding. Varieties hardest hit were Cortland, Honeycrisp, Granny Smith, Lodi and McIntosh.

Gypsy Moth

Gypsy Moth Trapping - **Trappers are continuing to check traps for this season. As of August 11**, trappers have checked 20,376 traps, or 68% of the total traps set. A total of 20,240 moths have been caught so far. Most catches have been in the south central and eastern part of the state. Counties with the highest totals so far include Dane (1,113), Green Lake (1,357), Juneau (2,291), Marinette (4,679), Marquette (2,089), and Shawano (2,539). Trap checking will continue until August 20.

Trappers are also spot checking traps to help determine the end of the gypsy moth flight. A tentative date of August 18 has been set for the start of trap takedown south of Highway 21 and August 23 for areas south of Highway 21.

If you have any questions about the GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM, please call our hotline at 1-800-642-MOTH or visit the Department's gypsy moth web site at <http://www.datcp.state.wi.us>, keyword "gypsy moth".

Mid-August Wisconsin Gypsy Moth Trap Counts			
2004	2003	2002	2001
20,240	112,293	141,434	53,808

Fruit

Oblivanded leafroller – The second flight of moths is in progress, and with the OBLR flight beginning a little earlier than usual, there is potential for significant fruit damage if a successful hatch ensues. Trees that have not been treated with a protectant for some other reason (e.g. AM) will need to have fruit monitored closely for larval hatch, starting about a week after the beginning of the flight. Fruit that occurs as doubles (two apples from the same flower cluster) or with leaves in close proximity are the most likely places to look for the characteristic two-three tiny holes just beneath the surface, where the

larva enter the fruit to feed. The threshold for OBLR is 1% of the fruit (information from John Aue, Threshold IPM Services).

Apple maggot – The number of adults being reported at cooperating sites this season has been extraordinarily high. The highest count this week came from Deerfield where the cooperator reported a catch of 35 flies on a single red ball trap! John Aue's theory for the record level of AM activity this season is simply that most of the orchards suffered severe hail damage last year, and the aromatics released from the torn-open fruit may be drawing in AM from wild trees within a mile or more away. He says that the combination of the cessation of protectant sprays on severely damaged (i.e. worthless) fruit and leaving these apples on the tree (many were not harvested), provided a nice situation for the AM to establish. John also says that he's not overly concerned about the potential for AM problems in future years. Apple maggots are pretty easy to control, and while they generally don't all emerge the next year from their pupation sites in the soil beneath the trees, after next year we should be rid of the leftovers from this season. Also, he reports that he isn't seeing AM problems orchard-wide, but in isolated hot spots. The best defense against AM flies is either to trap them out using many, many traps (a minimum of 1 per tree), or to kill them before the females have the opportunity to oviposit. John says that they are relatively easy to control and that growers may not need to use the maximum labeled amount of insecticide.

The threshold for AM on red ball traps are as follows:

Baited red ball trap: 5 AM per trap/week

Unbaited red ball trap: 1 AM/trap/week

Codling moth – Growers can anticipate the peak emergence of second generation adults at 1,600 DD (base 50°F) and peak egg laying by second generation adults at 1,700 DD. In the south, peak egg laying is likely to occur in the week ahead.

Calendar

August 18 Vegetable/Horticulture Tour Spooner Agricultural Research Station. For more information, contact 715-635-3735

Aug 17 Fall Garden Twilight Tour Ashland Ag Research Station, Ashland, WI State Farm Road, Ashland, WI 54806-9338 at 715-682-7268 or fax 715-682-7269.

Aug 18 Twilight Garden Tour Spooner Ag Research Station, Spooner, WI For more information contact the Spooner Agricultural Research Station, W6646 Highway 70, Spooner, WI 54801 at 715-635-3735 or Fax 715-635-6741.

August 19 Vegetable/Horticulture Tour Marshfield Agricultural Research Station. For more information, call 715-387-1723

Aug 19 Twilight Garden Tour Marshfield Ag Research Station, Marshfield, WI For more information contact the Marshfield Agricultural Research Station, 8396 Yellowstone Dr., Marshfield, WI 54449-8401 at 715-387-2523 or fax 715-387-1723.

Aug 21 West Madison Horticulture Field Day West Madison Ag Research Station, Verona, WI, 10:00 to 3:00. There will be vegetables of all types to taste, herbal vinegars, roasted garlic and peppers, sweet corn, and Asian vegetables. Also 4 seminars in the building: Invasive Weeds, Insects in the Garden, Diseases in the Garden, and one on Prairie Plants. For more information contact Asst. Superintendent Judy Reith-Rozelle, 8502 Mineral Point Rd., Verona, WI 53593-9689 at 608-262-2257 or fax 608-829-3074.

August 26 Central Wisconsin Corn and Soybean Field Day at the Tom Storandt farm in Adams County. Registration will start at 10:00 a.m. There is no charge for attending and lunch will be provided. For more information call Don Genrich at 608-339-4237.

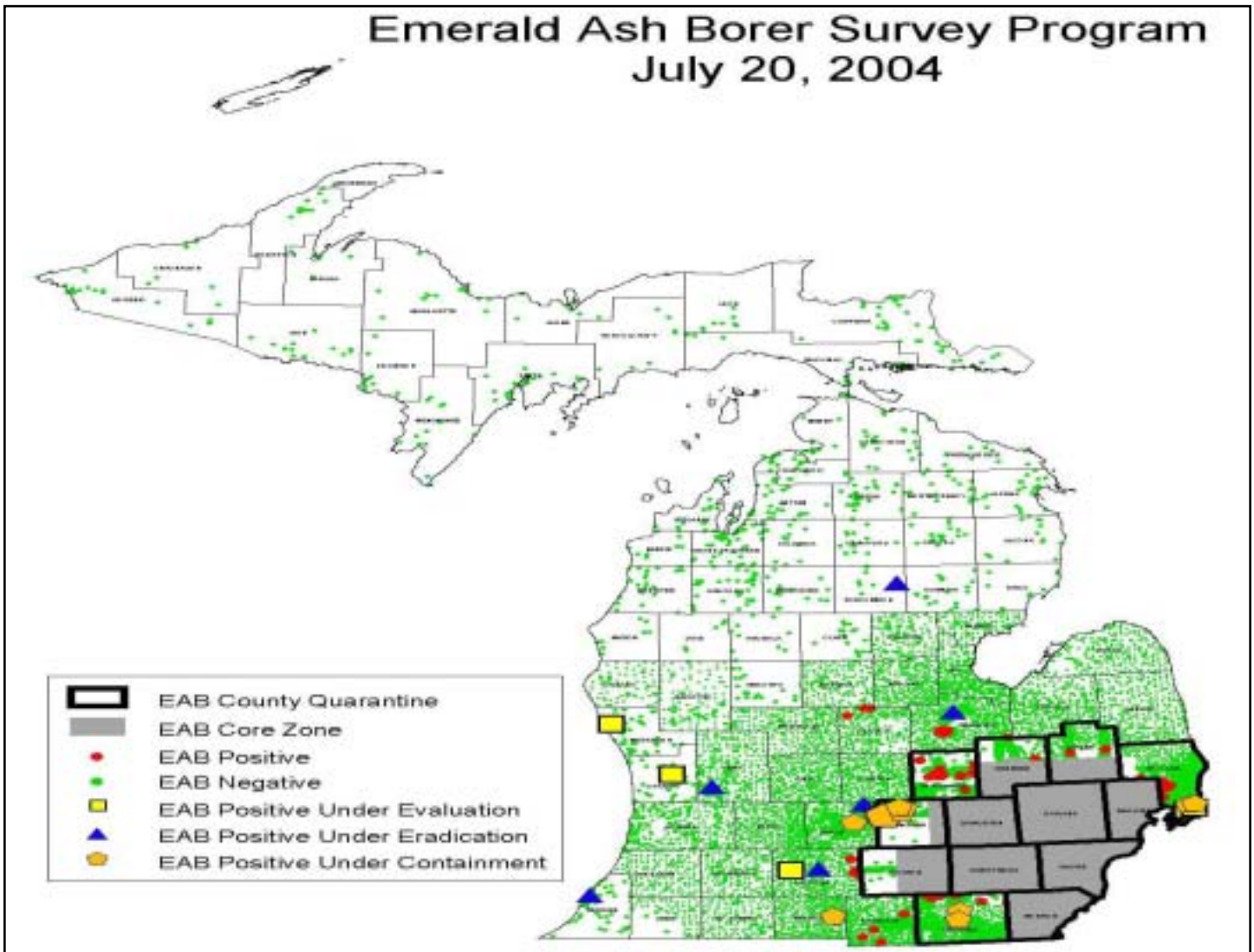
August 26 Greater Sauk Graziers Network Summer Pasture Walk at the Jim & Tammy West farm outside of La Valle at Topics will be: CRP converted dairy grazing, Brome/Quack over-seeded with red clover; "Going Organic" what are the requirements? Call 608-985-7160.

August 28 Beef Grazing/Pasture Walk at the Vince Metcalf farm in Montello. Vince was recognized as the Master Shepard for the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders in 2003. He has a flock of 130 ewes and lambs. For more information call 608-297-9153.

September 1 Agronomy/Soils Field Day at the Arlington Research Station. Tours and exhibits of current crops and soils research. Lunch and refreshments will be available. For more information contact the Dept. of Agronomy at (608) 262-1390.

September 30 - October 4 World Dairy Expo Madison, Wisconsin. For more information please visit the WDE web site at <http://www.world-dairy-expo.com/gen.main.cfm>

Emerald Ash Borer Survey Program July 20, 2004



Black Light Trapping Results

Trap Site	Date	ECB	AW	BC	VC	SC	DC	Cell	FL	CabL	CEW
Southwest											
Lancaster	8/6-8/12	22	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
South Central											
W Arlington	8/7-8/12	28	3					2			
Arlington	8/7-8/12							5	7	0	5
W Madison	8/6-8/11	23	13	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Mazomanie	8/5-8/13	19	8	7	11	4	9	0	0	0	4
West Central											
Sparta	8/5-8/11		2				7			2	1
Coon Valley	8/6-8/12										2*
Central											
Marshfield	8/6-8/12	4	7	1	46	1			0		0
Plover	8/9-8/13	55									
Plainfield	8/9-8/13	15									
East Central											
Manitowoc	8/6-8/12		6	2			17	2			

ECB--European corn borer; AW --armyworm; BC--black cutworm; VC--variegated cutworm; SC--Spotted cutworm; DC--dingy cutworm; Cell--celery looper; CEW--corn earworm; FL--forage looper; CabL--cabbage looper

* corn earworm pheromone trap

Apple Insect Trapping Results through August 13, 2004

	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	AM (red) baited	(red) unbaited	(red) range	AM (yellow)
Lafayette Co.									
Cuba City	8/16-8/12	11	19	0	1				
Crawford Co.									
Gays Mills-E2	8/6-8/13	875	0	11	4	7	1		0
Gays Mills-W2	8/2-8/8	50	0	2	0		0		0
Iowa Co.									
Dodgeville	8/5-8/12	70	6	2	0		9		0
Richland Co.									
Richland Center -W	8/6-8/13	355	0	3	2	2	0		0
Richland Center-E	8/6-8/13	220	3	7	7	15	0		0
Sauk Co.									
Baraboo	8/6-8/13	15	2	2	4	23	0		0
Dane Co.									
Deerfield	8/5-8/10	15	0	2	3		7.5	7.5-35	0
W Madison	8/5-8/10	80	3	1	1		4		
Ozaukee Co.									
Mequon	8/5-8/12	75	0	0.5	0	5.3	0.8	0-21 (bait) 0-9 (unbaited)	
Racine Co.									
Burlington	8/5-8/12	100	3	4	2		<1		0
Raymond	8/5-8/12	250	3	5	0		0		0
Rochester	8/5-8/12	87	1	5.6	6.75	3.8	0.46		
	7/29-8/5	83	0	1.9	0.5	4.3	0.92		0.6
Waukesha Co.									
New Berlin	8/5-8/12	425	1	6	0		0		0
Pierce Co.									
Beldenville	8/3-8/10	10	0	0	0				
Spring Valley	8/6-8/13	314	6	0	0		0		0
Marquette Co.									
Montello	8/1-8/8	336	6	0	2		0		0
Brown Co.									
Oneida	8/2-8/9	75	7	0	0		0		0
Sheboygan Co.									
Plymouth	8/6-8/12	246	5	11	1	8			
	7/30-8/5	134	19	11	0	6			
Fond du Lac Co.									
Campbellsport	8/5-8/11	200	24	8	0				
Rosendale	8/3-8/10	9	4	0	1		4		1
Marinette Co.									
Wausaukee	8/6-8/13	90	2	0	1		0		0

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



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Web Site of the Week

Moths of Governor Nelson State Park

If you've ever wondered what kind of moth that is, sitting there on your porch light, this website provides excellent photos of over 75 moths commonly found in Wisconsin.

<http://lepidopteraresources.homestead.com/GovNelsMoths.html>

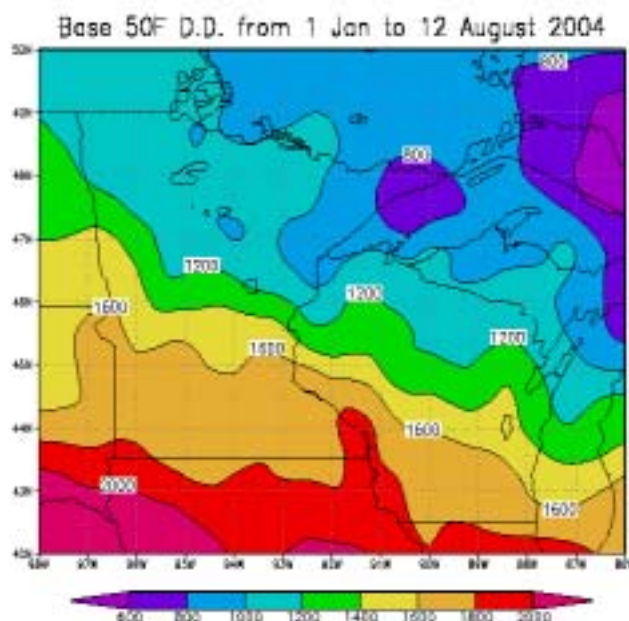
Quote of the Week

'There's nothing like eating hay when you're faint,' he remarked to her, as he munched away.

'I should think throwing cold water over you would be better,' Alice suggested: 'or some sal-volatile.'

'I didn't say there was nothing BETTER,' the King replied. 'I said there was nothing LIKE it.'

Lewis Carroll, (Charles Lutwidge Dodgson), (1832-1898), *Through The Looking Glass*



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