Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

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Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

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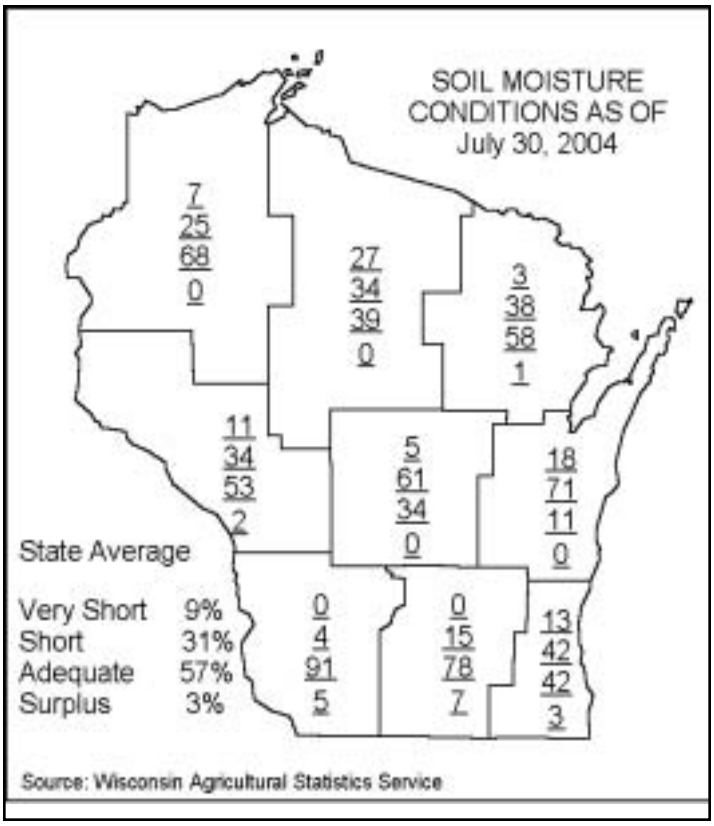

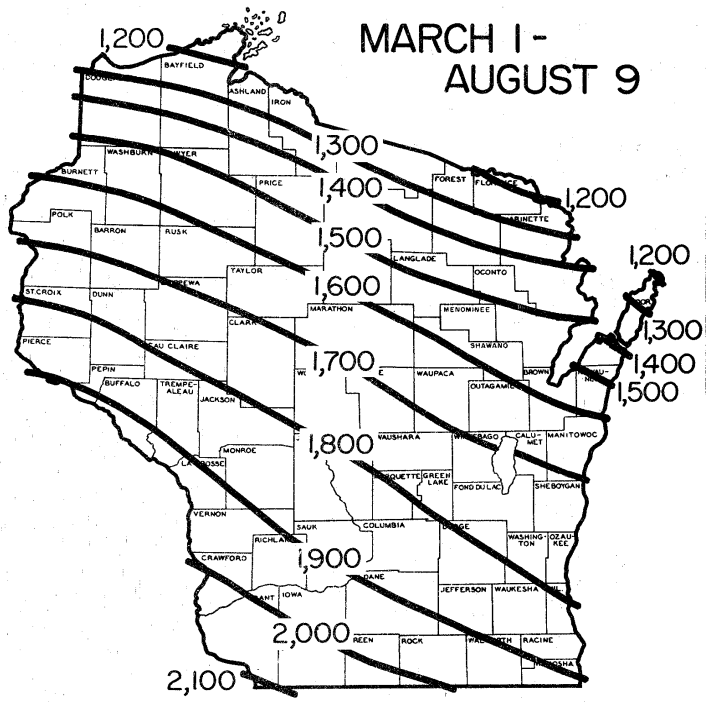

Historical Average Growing Degree-Days Accumulated Since March 1. (Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service)

Weather and Pests

On the whole, crops are looking improved statewide. Timely rains have maintained mostly adequate soil moisture levels; however, the northern and central districts are falling short, whereas south central and southwestern district fields are suffering from an excess of moisture. Temperatures continue to lag behind the normal for this time of year, and more heat units are greatly needed to assist crops in maturing. Cooler evening temperatures are helping to temporarily suppress insect levels, while damp

Growing degree days from March 1 through August 5:

Site	GDD*	2003 GDD	Normal GDD	Base 48	Base 40
SOUTHWEST					
Dubuque, IA	1783	1770	1995	1903	2978
Lone Rock	1671	1761	1865	1791	2840
SOUTHCENTRAL					
Beloit	1732	1726	1892	1845	2912
Madison	1651	1703	1807	1776	2814
Sullivan	1631	1638	1761	1719	2793
Juneau	1614	1627	1688	1725	2769
SOUTHEAST					
Waukesha	1582	1555	1803	1672	2735
Hartford	1549	1560	1688	1658	2688
Racine	1517	1463	1768	1605	2644
Milwaukee	1474	1463	1729	1567	2582
EAST CENTRAL					
Appleton	1337	1539	1621	1466	2404
Green Bay	1255	1361	1525	1386	2308
CENTRAL					
Big Flats	1502	1662	1718	1612	2606
Hancock	1455	1869	1676	1563	2542
Port Edwards	1376	1552	1681	1472	2432
WEST CENTRAL					
LaCrosse	1721	1774	1851	1806	2890
Eau Claire	1500	1717	1718	1590	2582
NORTHWEST					
Cumberland	1157	1539	1605	1189	2106
Bayfield	922	1147	1094	938	1754
NORTH CENTRAL					
Wausau	1192	1424	1571	1274	2173
Medford	1152	1364	1575	1224	2104
NORTHEAST					
Crivitz	1117	1332	1446	1207	2091
Crandon	1058	1280	1405	1109	1963

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

conditions in south central counties remain extremely favorable for many plant diseases.

Alerts

DATCP has received reports that pink hibiscus mealybugs (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*) may have entered the state early this summer on hibiscus sold by a chain of home improvement stores. The pink hibiscus mealybug is generally considered a tropical pest unlikely to overwinter in Wisconsin, but could be a problem in greenhouses or interior plantscapes. The pink hibiscus mealybug is described as follows:

Adult mealybugs are small (about 3 mm long) and pink in body color but covered with a waxy secretion. The waxy filaments are short and females are usually obscured by this white mealy wax. When adults are crushed their body fluids are also pink. Adult males are smaller than females, reddish brown and have one pair of wings. Males have two long waxy "tails." (Description from Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)

If you suspect that you have pink hibiscus mealybug on hibiscus, please call the DATCP Pest Survey hotline at 800-462-2803.

Looking Ahead

European corn borer – Egg laying is underway in susceptible crops and the peak of moth emergence should occur over the weekend at southern and west central locales approaching 1733 DD50. Scout for egg masses and newly hatched second generation larvae in the week ahead.

Soybean aphid – Numbers are higher than last week, but still very low overall. Reproduction typically slows once soybean plants reach the latter reproductive stages of growth, beyond R4. Some late-planted fields may be subject to heavy aphid pressure, but the worst could be over for a majority of the state's soybean acreage.

Corn rootworm – Beetles are active and counts are mostly moderate in the south central and central districts. Continue to scout for corn rootworm in the week ahead, then two more times before mid-September to determine if fields could benefit from a soil insecticide treatment next spring in fields going back to corn.

Pea aphid – Watch aphid levels in peas closely in the next week. Populations have not yet begun to decline, meaning pea fields may still be at risk for the development of damaging levels of aphids. Pea fields near DeForest in northeastern Dane Co. were sprayed last week to reduce aphid pressure.

Bean leaf beetle – Levels of soybean defoliation are low in fields throughout southern Wisconsin. Surveys conducted in 14 Columbia Co. soybean fields this week found no more than 22% defoliation attributed to bean leaf beetles in any field. In a majority of the fields defoliation was less than 10%. Nevertheless, keep monitoring levels of defoliation and pod feeding as second generation beetles emerge in the weeks ahead.

Corn earworm – Corn earworm watchers should note that growing degree day accumulations above base 55°F will soon near 1550 in the southern and west central districts. Expect black light and pheromone trap catches to increase soon. Captures at black light and pheromone traps this week were: Coon Valley-3; Chippewa Falls-1; Madison-7 (metal trap) and 2 (plastic trap); Mazomanie-7; Marshfield-0.

Armyworm – Weedy fields are still subject to attack, especially in northern Wisconsin counties where dense weed growth has been reported in many corn fields. Continue to scout sssusceptible fields.

Corn

Western bean cutworm – Suspects were caught at the Arlington black light trapping site this week, marking the second time this corn pest had been reported by cooperators in the last two years. According to the Arlington cooperator, numbers were low and nothing to get excited about, but this find does suggest we may need to watch for this pest in black light trap catches in future years. The WBCW feeds on developing ears and may be mistaken for corn earworm larvae since it is present in corn ears at the same time of year. Unlike the corn earworm, WBCW is not cannibalistic, so each ear may contain up to ten larvae. An infestation of several larvae per ear directly impacts yields, sometimes reducing them by 30%- 40%, and can compromise the feed quality of corn put up for silage.

European corn borer – Although the number of moths registered at black light trapping sites did not increase this week, it's time to think about scouting fields for second generation egg masses. Captures of moths in black light traps continued to be relatively low, but the second moth flight should be in full swing throughout the south. It's not uncommon for trap counts to vary considerably at this time of year because of differences in nighttime temperatures. Little moth activity occurs when temperatures dip below 60ºF.

As degree day accumulations approach 1733 (base 50°F), the second moth flight will peak and small larvae are likely to become more evident in fields shortly thereafter. Egg laying is already underway at southern sites, and hatch can be anticipated wherever 1550 DD (base 50°F) have accumulated. The treatment window for second generation corn borers remains open

throughout the state, but it will draw to a close in the west central and southern districts within the next two weeks, once 2100 DD have passed. Growers in the central, east central and northern districts still have another three or four weeks, but are cautioned to avoid procrastinating where scouting is concerned. Peak flight is at least three weeks away in central Wisconsin counties, which are below average for growing degree day accumulations. The best time to scout and possibly treat for second generation larvae is from 1550-2100 DD50.

Corn rootworm – The pupation and emergence of these insects continues, and most southern Wisconsin fields appear to have either low or moderate populations of beetles (fewer than .82 beetles/plant). Light amounts of silk feeding were observed in fields that had advanced beyond the stage where pollination could be impaired. Still, most corn acreage in Wisconsin is behind schedule and still subject to silk clipping by corn rootworm adults. As more fields mature in the days ahead, the adults may begin to concentrate in late-planted fields and reduce pollination by clipping the silks. Next week is the ideal time to begin a 3-part scouting regimen. Scout once next week, then two more times at 7-10 day intervals before mid-September. Record the average number of beetles per plants during each scouting trip. Treating with a soil insecticide the following year may be warranted when an average of 0.75 beetles per plant is found during any of the three samplings.

Here's another option: Instead of treating with an insecticide next spring, try rotating to a crop other than corn (and other than soybeans if possible). Corn rootworm is typically not a problem in fields where corn was not grown in the previous year.

Corn earworm – The number of moths caught in black light and pheromone traps is expected to rise in the next week as week approach 1550 DD (base 55°F). Once moths have been caught for 3 consecutive nights, treatment should begin when moth numbers exceed 3 per night per trap. Moths have been reported from a few scattered sites such as Coon Valley, Madison and Chippewa Falls, but counts remain very low. No significant infestations of new larvae have been reported or observed in the south central corn fields surveyed this week.

Corn leaf aphid – Infestations affect a relatively large percentage of plants in some southern fields, where infestations of 35% of the plants with 75 or more aphids were commonly encountered. Corn leaf aphids are one of the principle vectors of maize dwarf mosaic virus, a virus that could soon develop in late sweet corn fields.

Soybeans

Grasshopper – Foliar feeding has reached threshold levels in some central soybean fields. Survey staff observed 20%-35% defoliation in the margins of a number of Dane and Columbia Co. soybean fields where nymphs are rapidly maturing. Spot treatment may become necessary in fields with levels of defoliation exceeding 30%.

Soybean aphid – Numbers are unusually low in the southern portion of the state, and are not expected to increase much during the remainder of the season. This week, surveys were conducted in the south central district. In Columbia Co., 15%-95% infestations were detected in fields where 20 plants (five plants in four separate areas) were examined for aphids ; aphid counts fell below 25 per plant in most fields, and the highest number of aphids counted on any one plant was 192. The average number of aphids per infested plant ranged from 8.4-62.4. While soybean aphids are spreading to more plants and affecting a higher number of plants in individual fields, it should be noted that this year's counts are very low compared to previous years. It now appears that most of the state's soybean acreage is unlikely to develop economically important levels of aphids this season. That being said, growers should be advised that some later planted fields may still be at risk for developing heavy aphid populations. Continue to monitor aphid levels and watch for developing localized hotspots.

Bean leaf beetle – Defoliation continues to be observed in every soybean field surveyed, as far north as Waupaca Co. this week, but estimates are low overall. In Columbia Co. fields defoliation incidence ranged from 5%-22% while severity ranged from 5%-25%. These levels of defoliation are below the economic threshold for late vegetative to mid-reproductive stage beans and do not warrant concern.

Forages

Potato leafhopper – Most alfalfa acreage seems to be faring well, but a few problem areas have emerged in north central counties, likely resulting from the combination of heavy potato leafhopper pressure and lack of substantial rainfall. In south central fields nymph production is still going strong. Cooler evening temperatures forecast for next week may help to slow potato leafhopper reproduction; however, populations frequently persist into fall. There is still plenty of time for economically important populations to develop.

Pea aphid – Populations in southern pea fields are reported to be high. Often increased parasitism by braconid wasps, lady beetles and damsel bugs contribute to the decline of these aphids at this time of year, but for one reason or another, population pressure persists. Pea

fields near DeForest were sprayed last week to reduce aphid pressure.

Vegetables

Squash vine borer – Reports of damage caused by this worm have been received from Dane Co., where larvae were found to be infesting zucchini and cucumber. Squash vine borer attacks generally weaken and stress plants, and sometimes result in sudden wilt of plants as well. The ultimate effect depends on the number of borers and their location within the plant. In an extreme case, over 100 larvae were found in a single plant!

To diagnose squash vine borer infestations, look for the point where a borer enters the stem, which often has yellow granular or sawdust-like frass exuding from it. If a plant wilts but there is no evidence of borers, other possible causes are root feeding by larval cucumber beetles, or a bacterial wilt infection.

The best way to reduce the chance of future squash vine borer infestations is to destroy vines soon after harvest to kill any larvae still inside stems, and disk or plow the soil in fall or spring to destroy overwintering cocoons.

Cabbage Looper - Growers should scout cole crops for eggs and larvae. The looper, also known as the measuring worm, moves by arching its body. Cabbage looper (CL) larvae may be less than 1/4 inch long now, but will grow to be 1 1/2 inch long. Larvae are green with white stripes along the sides and the back. The body tapers near the head. Look for immature CL larvae feeding on the underside of the lower leaves between the veins. Young larvae will not break through to the upper surface until they are more mature. Mature larvae will break through and leave ragged holes in the leaves and burrow 3-6 layers into the head leaves. Damage can lead to stunting, and CL fecal pellets can make heads unmarketable or unfit for consumption. See last week's Pest Bulletin for CL thresholds for cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower.

Imported cabbageworm - Also scout for eggs and larvae on this pest of cole crops, turnip, radish, mustard, and nasturtiums. Imported cabbageworm (ICW) can grow to be 1 1/4 inch long. Unlike the cabbage looper, ICW crawls flat. Larvae are velvety, green and have yellowish stripes. Feeding damage appears on the first formed outer leaves as irregularly shaped holes. Leaf damage can cause stunting and fecal pellets can make crops unmarketable.

Corn leaf aphid - A few corn leaf aphid (CLA) infestations were reported on sweet corn in northern Illinois last week. CLA migrate to Wisconsin from the south in mid-May. They are gray or bluish-green, soft-bodied, and the size of a pinhead. Females give birth to live young, allowing many generations to occur. Damage to sweet corn occurs when CLA secretes a sticky substance, known as honeydew, that covers the tassel or silks and interferes with pollination. Aphids can also vector diseases. Scouting is recommended at least 2 weeks before tassel emergence. Pull 5 sets of 4 plants in different areas of the field, carefully unroll the leaves, and count the number of aphids. If 50% of the plants examined have more than 50 aphids, treatment is warranted. For treatment options, see Commercial Vegetable Procution in Wisconsin 2004, UW-Extension Publication A3422.

Note: The following vegetable articles were contributed by Dr. Walt Stevenson, UW-Madison Plant Pathologist.

Late blight of potato - We now have another week behind us without late blight showing itself in Wisconsin. The same is not true in several other states where growers have their hands full trying to combat late blight with weather conditions similar to what we've experienced allsummer. The weather conditions in Wisconsin continue to be highly favorable for late blight infection and spread. Severity values continue to accumulate in central Wisconsinwhere totals have reached 119 at Grand Marsh and 95 at Hancock. By all rights, we should be confronting a major battle with late blight by now. Without a source of late blight inoculum, however, we can turn our attention to other important pest and production concerns. It sure would be nice to go two complete seasons without late blight in our state, so keep up your vigilance and hard work until the vines are completely killed.

Early blight continues to progress slowly as the crop bulks and is subjected to stress related early dying. With another month to go in the growing season, protectants suchas chlorothalonil, mancozeb, metiram or any of these materials mixed with TPTH (SuperTin) should help to slow disease progress. Other diseases we are seeing include early dying (likely related to the wet soil conditions early in the season), white mold (related tothe cool and wet conditions in recent weeks) and common scab. We normally expect common scab to be favored by dry periods during early tuberization. However, we experienced excess moisture during this critical time this year, so by all rights we should be seeing very low scab severity this year. It seems that there are some critical missing points in our knowledge concerning common scab. We are conducting common scab trials at the

Cabbage Looper Trapping Results

County	7/15-7/22	7/23-7/29	7/30-8/5
Racine	19	N/A	17
Columbia		52	26
Waushara	4	7	N/A
Vernon	0	2	2

Langlade County Airport site and should be able to collect quality data this year on scab management.

Snap beans - White mold is beginning to show up on susceptible crops in the state where the soil hasremained wet for long periods and the canopy traps moisture around the blossoms. Snapbean growers should be aware that these conditions favor spore production and infectionof snap bean blossoms. Preventative sprays using Topsin M or Rovral at the time of 10%bloom are helpful in reducing losses at harvest. Once symptoms of white mold appear,it's too late to manage the disease. Fields or areas where white mold leads to crop loss should be flagged and treated with the biological material Contans before the infected crop residue is disked or plowed into the soil this fall. Contans contains a fungal pathogen that attacks the sclerotia of the white mold pathogen and rots the sclerotia, thereby reducing the soil survival of the white mold sclerotia..

Pumpkins and squash - We are beginning to see the first symptoms of powdery mildew on cucurbits in our Hancock trials. Growers in south and central parts of WI have already reported the appearance of the first powdery mildew lesions so with 4-6 weeks left in the growing season, growers should consider the use of protectant sprays. Several materials areavailable for powdery mildew control including Nova, Topsin-M, Procure and thestrobilurins (Quadris, Amistar, Cabrio and Flint). Applications should begin as aprotectant before the disease is abundant and widespread rather than as curative.

Forest and Landscape

Leafhoppers – Moderate numbers of leafhoppers were causing damage to red maple and Siberian pea shrub at nurseries in Brown and Calumet Cos. Potato leafhopper is the most common culprit causing injury on nursery stock. Newly mowed alfalfa fields send the leafhoppers looking for alternate sources of food and many find nursery stock the right choice. Look for leafhoppers on the undersides of leaves near the tips of branches. Leafhopper nymphs are distinctive in that they walk sideways when disturbed. Adults are skittish and fly away quickly when approached. Look for small greenish-white insects flitting about when a branch is disturbed. If leafhoppers are a recurring problem it may help to spray nursery stock with a systemic insecticide prior to alfalfa harvesting or weed mowing.

Fletcher scale – Japanese yews at a Brown Co. nursery had a heavy infestation of Fletcher scale. Fletcher scale overwinters as immatures on needles and twigs. In spring the immatures grow quickly, producing copious amounts of honeydew. Honeydew may stimulate growth of black sooty mold, which coats the interior branches. Control is best achieved when crawlers have just hatched in mid to late June. Many predators and parasites attack Fletcher scale so it is advisable to use soft products such as horticultural oils or insecticidal soap for treating crawlers.

Flea beetle – Redheaded flea beetles were causing moderate amounts of damage to weigela and dogwood at nurseries in Brown Co. Adults are hard to find because they jump off the plant when any disturbance occurs. The adults begin to feed in early August and then mate and lay eggs in the soil. Larvae develop in the soil and feed on the roots of weeds and some cultivated plants such as corn. The populations seem to have some connection to corn because in our inspections, injury and populations are higher where corn is next to the nursery field.

Apple scab – The same old refrain: apple scab was at moderate to heavy levels on crabapples at nurseries in Brown, Calumet, Dane and Waukesha Cos. Conditions have been ideal for development of this disease and premature defoliation is well under way across the state. Resistant cultivars of crabapple are standing up well to the disease, even with the heavy pressure.

Current P-Day and Severity Value Accumulations for 2004
(http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/index.htm)
8/4/04 calculation date

Location	P-Day Total	Severity Value Total
Antigo emerging June 4	440	39
Antigo emerging June 12	386	32
Antigo emerging June 24	297	28
Grand Marsh emerging 5/12	593	119
Grand Marsh emerging 5/17	569	113
Grand Marsh emerging 5/22	534	109
Hancock emerging 5/12	596	95
Hancock emerging 5/17	572	89
Hancock emerging 5/22	537	85
Plover emerging 5/11	609	84
Plover emerging 5/25	527	67
Plover emerging 6/20	341	35

Tar spot – Red, silver and red/silver hybrids had light to moderate numbers of tar spots at nurseries in Brown and Calumet Cos.

Quince rust – Thornless cockspur hawthorn are showing the most susceptibility to this fungal disease at nurseries in Brown, Calumet and Waukesha Cos.

Asteroma – Little leaf lindens at nurseries in Dane and Waukesha Cos. had moderate to heavy amounts of this fungal disease.

Septoria leaf spot – Light to moderate amounts of leaf

spotting were recorded on various spirea species and dogwood species at nurseries in Brown and Calumet Cos.

Gypsy Moth

Trapping program - Trappers have finished checking traps south of Highway 10. Checking will continue for one more week in the central part of the state and for two more weeks in the northern part of the state. As of August 4, trappers have checked 13,841 traps or 46% of the total traps set. A total of 7,818 moths have been caught so far. Most catches have been in the south central and southeast part of the state.

Southern trappers will be 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 10. Field reports and a phenology model are used to determine takedown dates. Takedown in the central and northern parts of Wisconsin will begin sometime in late August and early September.

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".

Fruit

Apple maggot – A steady current of apple maggot emergence continues at trapping sites statewide. Our Iowa Co. cooperator reported an unusually high red ball trap catch of 21 apple maggot flies this week, and counts were high at the Racine, Plymouth, Richland Center and Baraboo trapping sites as well. Emergence shows no signs of slowing down, so continue to monitor trap catches regularly. An insecticide application for apple maggots should target flies before females have the opportunity to deposit eggs, and is warranted when 5 apple maggot flies are trapped per red ball.

Exotic moth trapping — Cooperators have begun to submit suspect moths for identification. Suspect moths will be identified at DATCP, with likely candidates sent to the USDA insect identifier for confirmation. If any exotic moths are captured and confirmed, growers will be alerted to their presence. Growers are encouraged to watch closely for exotic moths in pheromone traps. This sentinel trapping network provides the Wisconsin fruit industry with a valuable early alert system.

Calendar

Aug 7-8 Go Wild! Native Landscaping Conference Madison, WI contact Sue Ellingson at 608-259-1824 or Marian Farrior at (608) 265-5214

Aug 9 Fruit, Vegetable and Flower Twilight Tour Hancock Ag Research Station, Hancock, WI For more information contact the Hancock Ag Research Station, N3909 County Hwy V, Hancock, WI 54943-7547 at 715-249-5961 or fax 715-249-5850.

August 9 Potato Mini-Field Demonstration Open House - Hancock Agricultural Research Station. 1:00-4:00 p.m. Each year a half day Open House is held at the Hancock Agricultural Research Station to view how the various **fungicide treatments are controlling early blight on potatoes**. This is informal and gives each attendee a chance to walk through the labeled plots to look at product performance. You'll also see how Ranger Russet and Defender cultivars hold up against early dying pressure compared with Russet Burbank. Our variety trial is adjacent to the fungicide trial and we have several interesting entries from several breeding programs that are exhibiting resistance to early blight. Our trial is at the western edge of the station. You can get directions at the Hancock Station office or come directly out to the plots. Drop in at your convenience. Hope to see you there!

August 10 Crop and Pest Management Workshop Marshfield Agricultural Research Station 10:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m. $30 (includes lunch). For more information or to register, contact Dan Heider at 608-262–6491 or via email at djheider@wisc.edu. (Repeat of Aug. 5 workshop.)

August 11 Crop and Pest Management Workshop Chippewa Falls 10:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m. $30 (includes lunch). For more information or to register, contact Dan Heider at 608-262–6491 or via email at djheider@wisc.edu. (Repeat of Aug. 5 workshop.)

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 vegtables. 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.

Black Light Trapping Results

Trap Site	Date	ECB	AW	BC	VC	SC	DC	CelL	FL	CabL	CEW
Southwest											
Lancaster	7/29-8/5	1	6	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0
South Central											
W Arlington	7/30-8/6	26	28	1	2	1					1
	7/24-7/29	3									2
W Madison	7/29-8/5	6	32	2	0	0	0	3	15	2	4*
Mazomanie	7/27-8/4	13	24	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	7
West Central											
Sparta	7/30-8/4		5	1			6	1			
Coon Valley	7/29-8/5										3*
Central											
Marshfield	7/29-8/5	9	16	1	12	2			7		0
Plover	7/29-8/5	8									
Plainfield	7/29-8/5	2									
East Central											
Manitowoc	7/29-8/5	5	11	7			24	2			
Northwest											
Chippewa Falls	7/30-8/5	5									1*

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 6, 2004

	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	AM (red)	AM (yellow)
Grant Co.							
Cuba City	7/29-8/5	59	12	1	3		
Crawford Co.							
Gays Mills-E2	7/30-8/5	136	4	12	0	23 (w/lure)	0
	7/23-7/29	65	13	0	2	16 (w/lure)	0
Gays Mills-W2	7/28-8/4	50	0	0	2	0	0
	7/21-7/27	70	7	1	2	0	0
Iowa Co.							
Dodgeville	7/29-8/5	170	0	45	2	21	18
Richland Co.							
Hill Point	7/27-8/4	40	1	0	0	2	0.25
Richland Center -W	7/30-8/5	270	3	2	0	5 (w/out lure)	0
	7/23-7/29	110	7	1	1	0	0
Richland Center-E	7/30-8/5	430	11	4	0	27 (w/lure)	0
	7/23-7/29	340	12	5	0	9 (w/lure)	0
Sauk Co.							
Baraboo	7/30-8/5	320	3	0	0	5 (w/lure)	0
	7/23-7/29	180	0	1	2	8 (w/lure)	0
Dane Co.							
Deerfield	7/29-8/3	25	0	2	0	6	4
W Madison	7/28-8/4	60	0	4	2	4	
Ozaukee Co.							
Mequon	7/29-8/4	5	3.5	1.3	0	2.1	
Racine Co.							
Burlington	7/22-8/6	300	7	3.5		<1	0
Raymond	7/30-8/5	175	3	5	1	0	0
Rochester	7/29-8/5	83	0	1.9	0.54.3 (w/lure)	0.92 (w/out)	0.6
Waukesha Co.							
New Berlin	7/30-8/5	36	3	6	2	0	0
Waukesha	7/17-7/30			16			
Pierce Co.							
Beldenville	7/26-8/2	300	8	1	3	1	NA
Spring Valley	7/30-8/6	182	2	1	0	0	1
Jackson Co.							
Hixton	7/27-8/3	12	0	0	0	0	0
Marquette Co							
Montello	7/25-8/1	720	13	1	0	1	0
Dodge Co.							
Brownsville	7/30-8/5	9	2	1	0	0	0
Brown Co.							
Oneida	7/26-8/2	600	15	2	0	0	0
Sheboygan Co.							
Plymouth	7/23-7/30	65	10	0	0	5 (w/lure)	0
	7/16-7/22	560	30	13	1	8 (w/lure)	0
Fond du Lac Co.							
Rosendale	7/28-8/3	17	33	2	0	3	1
Malone	7/29-8/5	8	5	1		1	
Marinette Co.							
Wausaukee	7/30-8/6	78	14	0	2	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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http://www.soils.wisc.edu/wimnext/tree/arbor.html

Website of the Week

Illinois Fruit and Vegetable News
http://www.ipm.uiuc.edu/ifvn/index.html

A tool to help Wiconsin growers prepare for the pests and diseases that might come our way next. Thanks Illinois!

Quote of the Week

Prediction is difficult, especially about the future.
Niels Bohr (1885-1962), Danish Physicist