

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

Weather and Pests

Warm, pleasant weather in the last reporting period continued to favor the development of most plants, insects and diseases. Dry conditions permitted the completion of the harvest of many alfalfa fields. Corn and soybeans have exhibited fantastic growth, with some fresh market sweet corn having been harvested in the last week. The weather has been very favorable for activity of potato leafhopper and European corn borer. Both the northern and western variants of corn rootworm beetle were active in fields nearing the tassel stage.

Growing degree days from March 1 through July 15 were

Site	GDD*	2003 GDD	Normal GDD	Base 48	Base 40
SOUTHWEST					
Dubuque, IA	1398	1315	1494	1476	2385
Lone Rock	1286	1301	1383	1365	2245
SOUTHCENTRAL					
Beloit	1357	1288	1420	1429	2327
Madison	1255	1252	1371	1338	2208
Sullivan	1258	1211	1318	1324	2209
Juneau	1223	1188	1255	1291	2168
SOUTHEAST					
Waukesha	1201	1129	1305	1269	2144
Hartford	1161	1125	1245	1228	2090
Racine	1126	1040	1300	1203	2042
Milwaukee	1087	1038	1278	1160	1985
EAST CENTRAL					
Appleton	966	1111	1135	1053	1824
Green Bay	892	967	1072	980	1735
CENTRAL					
Big Flats	1109	1219	1252	1178	2004
Hancock	1065	1198	1235	1132	1943
Port Edwards	1001	1131	1236	1055	1847
WEST CENTRAL					
LaCrosse	1293	1302	1350	1349	2253
Eau Claire	1106	1261	1243	1166	1977
NORTHWEST					
Cumberland	849	1120	1165	865	1604
Bayfield	638	813	765	647	1294
NORTH CENTRAL					
Wausau	869	1031	1123	914	1645
Medford	833	996	1119	878	1592
NORTHEAST					
Crivitz	789	951	963	900	1556
Crandon	763	929	970	890	1482

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

Alerts

***Helix pomatia* (French escargot)** – The presence of an established and thriving population of this snail species was confirmed in a Milwaukee Co. park this week. The population had been documented years earlier, so it did not come as a surprise to inspectors; however, what was unexpected about the finding was the sheer number of snails found. Inspectors collected hundreds of specimens in just a few minutes, and reported seeing far too many snails to attempt to pick up. *Helix pomatia* is one of the most prized edible snail species.

Helix pomatia in Milwaukee



The initial introduction of *H. pomatia* into the area along the Milwaukee River occurred almost a century ago, when a resident and escargot aficionado brought the snails from Europe to satiate his snail cravings. The snails were introduced onto a small, private island in the river, from which they eventually escaped. Interestingly, attempts to introduce this particular snail have been made on numerous occasions throughout the world; nearly all were unsuccessful. The snails at the Milwaukee Co. park have evidently prospered over the decades and have adapted well to the riverside habitat.

Escargot on the hoof



Helix pomatia is polyphagous, feeding on an extraordinarily wide range of plants. It's this generalist feeding behavior that makes it a potential agricultural pest. The Milwaukee Co. population appears to be isolated at this time, but recent flooding may have moved

snails to additional locales downstream. No action is planned to control or reduce the population in the Milwaukee Co. park. According to the USDA malacologist who detected the population, the *H. pomatia* numbers are simply too high and control efforts would be futile.

Looking Ahead

European corn borer – The first moths of the second flight should begin appearing in southern Wisconsin black light traps early next week, although peak activity is not likely for two or three more weeks (1700 DD50).

Corn rootworm – Adults of the Northern and Western species were detected in the last week. Look for adult emergence to peak around the first or second week of August. In the meantime, continue to scout for lodging and other evidence of larval injury to corn roots.

Corn

Corn rootworm – The first Western corn rootworm beetles of the season were found this week in a Dane Co. field, while more Northern corn rootworm beetles continued to emerge. Light amounts of lodging were observed in a Trempealeau Co. field, where mature larvae were found feeding on the roots. Surveys indicate that larvae in a majority of the state are either nearly mature or have already entered the pupal stage. As

Western corn rootworm adult



adults emerge in increasing numbers, continue to look for lodging and symptoms consistent with larval root feeding. Now is the time when symptoms resulting from larval injury tend to become obvious in infested fields. In addition to scouting for signs of larval infestations, be attentive to levels of silk clipping. Scouting for silk clipping should begin in fields when 70% of the plants are in the process of silking. To assess the extent of corn rootworm silk clipping, select 10 locations in a field and examine 5 non-consecutive plants per location (total of 50 plants). Record the condition of the silk on each plant and consider treatment when several plants from each location are clipped to within one-half inch from the tip

of the husk prior to browning of silks.

European corn borer – Warm conditions in the last week favored development of this species. Late instar larvae are much more common than they were the week before, and tunneling into stalks is now quite common. Attempts at chemical control are now ineffective in the southern and western counties. The treatment window remains open in the northern, central, and some east central counties, but only for a few more days (until 1100 DD50 have accumulated). Growers in the counties where treatment is still an option are urged to scout now to determine if control of first generation corn borer larvae is warranted.



On a separate note, very light infestations were detected in west central Wisconsin fields surveyed this week. In three grain corn fields surveyed in LaCrosse Co., infestations affecting an estimated 10%, 13% and 16% of the plants were observed. Counts of infested plants were slightly higher in the edge rows of these fields, ranging from 12%-23%. In Trempealeau Co., 1%, 3% and 4% of the plants were infested with corn borer larvae in the three corn fields surveyed. In Portage and Wood Cos., 5%-20% infestations were recorded. This week's findings are consistent with observations from the previous 2-3 weeks. The impact of first generation corn borers has been light, and mostly very low-level infestations have been detected thus far this season. While we were fortunate to see a light first generation, we may not be as lucky with the second generation, which is due to begin hatching around 1550 DD50. Expect the second flight of moths to get underway in the next week or two. As a reminder, a heavy second flight could give rise to a damaging second generation of larvae, especially if weather conditions are favorable. Watch future issues of the Bulletin for ECB black light trap counts and corn borer status reports.

Corn earworm – Moths continued to show up in black light and pheromone traps this week. First catches of the season were reported at Marshfield and Coon Valley.

Armyworm – All susceptible crops should be checked for this pest. Although only light infestations were observed this week (0%-7% in LaCrosse and Trempealeau Cos.), there are scattered problem areas throughout the southern counties and potentially in some east central counties where armyworm moth counts were unusually high last week. Armyworm infestations are more likely to occur in fields where grassy weeds, such as fox tail, quackgrass, and nutsedge are present and available for egg laying. To scout for armyworms at this time of year, examine 20 plants in 5 separate areas within a field. Record the number of worms found on each plant, only counting larvae that are ¾" or smaller. Spot treatment may be justified when one armyworm larva is present on 75% of the plants in a field, or 2 larvae are present on 25% of the plants.

Corn leaf aphid – Colonies remain relatively low, but are building in corn fields throughout the state. Treatment for corn leaf aphids may be warranted when 50% of the plants have more than 100 aphids per plant and plants appear to be under drought stress. Control may also be warranted if 3% or more of the plants have tassels and upper leaves heavily infested, plants are under moisture stress, and the population is increasing. When scouting, be sure to note the occurrence of predators and parasites. The presence of beneficial insects generally suggests that natural controls may be reducing the number of aphids. Control for corn leaf aphids is rarely, if ever, necessary in Wisconsin corn fields.

Forages

Potato leafhopper – Continue to scout regrowth regularly for this pest. Conditions in recent days have been nearly ideal for development and reproduction of



potato leafhoppers. In fields where excessive populations have developed, injury is likely to grow evident soon. Look for overall yellowing and the characteristic "hopperburn", the v-shaped yellowing at the tips of alfalfa leaflets.

Alfalfa weevil – Low populations of adults and larvae can be found in most south central alfalfa. This current larval population is the result of eggs that were laid late in the spring.

Soybean

Soybean aphid – Where are the soybean aphids? No new infestations were reported this week. There are undoubtedly scattered light colonies throughout southern soybean fields, but so far very few of those infested fields have been detected. If favorable conditions persist, colonies could begin to build at a more rapid rate if conditions persist. Continue to watch for this pest.

Bean leaf beetle – Low to moderate levels of defoliation were observed in west central Wisconsin fields this week. In LaCrosse Co. fields, 5%-10% defoliation was observed on an estimated 12%-22% of the soybean plants in the fields surveyed. Defoliation in Trempealeau Co. fields was lower, where an estimated 2%-7% of the plants in the fields surveyed showed at least 5% defoliation. While these levels of defoliation are far below the economic threshold for this insect, they do indicate that bean leaf beetles are present in the west central counties. The presence of bean leaf beetles puts soybean fields at an increased risk for bean pod mottle virus (BPMV).

Vegetables

Cabbage Looper – Cabbage looper (CL) moths are arriving, slowly but surely. Four moths were caught in Columbia Co., and a sighting of one moth was reported in a west central county last week. Moths typically migrate here from Florida by mid-July. This year's migration is behind schedule, perhaps due to the cooler weather this summer; all parts of Wisconsin are below the average in growing degree day accumulation.

The cabbage looper (*Trichoplusia ni*) is a pest of all cole

Cabbage looper trap counts

County	Cabbage Loopers
Columbia	4
Marquette	N/A
Racine	N/A
Vernon	N/A
Waushara	0

crops, and also celery, lettuce, beets, peas, potatoes, spinach, and tomatoes. CL are night-flying moths, but have been seen resting on the undersides of leaves during the day. Moths are a mottled brownish gray color and can have a wingspan up to 1 ½ inches. Adults have a mark on the wing that resembles a figure-eight. Females lay pin-head sized white eggs, singly on leaf surfaces, and usually on previously uninfested plants. Eggs hatch in 3-6 days. Young larvae feed on the underside of the



leaf, not breaking through entirely. Mature larvae chew large ragged holes between the veins. Mature larvae have light white stripes along the length of the body, and can grow to be 1 ¼ inch long. Larvae rest and move with a characteristic looping of the body. Pupation occurs 2-4 weeks after hatching. Moths emerge 10-14 days later and lay eggs, which give rise to the more-damaging second generation of larvae. Larvae can cause severe defoliation and stunted growth, rendering heads unmarketable or unfit for consumption.

Cabbage looper moths are easily confused with another moth, the celery looper. The marking on the celery looper is shaped like a smooth tear drop, while the cabbage looper marking is a figure-eight.



Potatoes -Hitting the mid-July mark without **late blight** is an important milestone for our growing season. In spite of continued rain, fog and dew in most production areas of Wisconsin, **there are still no reports of late blight in Wisconsin (July 15)**. Late blight has already appeared in at least five other states this season, so rest assured, late blight has not disappeared from the national landscape.

Some of the key factors related to the finds of late blight in these other states include cull piles with sporulating plants and planting non-certified seed left from last year's crop where there was identified late blight. These are mistakes that Wisconsin growers don't make.

Early blight remains the main concern since we see symptoms developing on the older senescing foliage and moving up into the mid canopy. Many growers are incorporating the new early blight material, Endura, into their spray programs, typically replacing one of the strobilurin sprays. Endura needs to be tank mixed with a broad spectrum fungicide and it makes sense to then alternate with a broad spectrum fungicide alone. We need to watch early blight carefully in the next few weeks and if it seems to be progressing too rapidly in certain fields, consider applying triphenyltin hydroxide (Super Tin) mixed with mancozeb. Remember **not** to apply MH30 or oil based insecticides in combination with this tin-based fungicide. Application of these mixtures can be very harmful to potato foliage.

Hail has damaged fields here and there in the state. The general recommendation after a hail storm is to tank mix one of the copper containing fungicides such as Kocide or Champ with mancozeb or chlorothalonil. This mixture will help to retard bacterial multiplication on stems and leaves and help to reduce the risk of bacterial stem rot that often follows stem injury. (W. Stevenson, UW-Madison)

Current P-Day and Severity Value Accumulations for 2004 (Calculated July 14, 2004)

Location	P-Day Severity Value	
	Total	Total
Antigo emerging June 4	82	28
Antigo emerging June 12	227	21
Antigo emerging June 24	139	17
Grand Marsh emerging 5/12	443	87
Grand Marsh emerging 5/17	419	81
Grand Marsh emerging 5/22	384	77
Hancock emerging 5/12	442	72
Hancock emerging 5/17	418	66
Hancock emerging 5/22	383	62
Plover emerging 5/11	446	65
Plover emerging 5/25	364	48
Plover emerging 6/20	178	16

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

Forest, Shade Trees, Ornamentals and Turf

Fire (*Botrytis elliptica*) – Lilies at nurseries in Columbia and Sauk Cos. had light to moderate amounts of leaf spotting caused by this fungus. This is a very common disease of lilies and is very widespread. Symptoms can vary but leaf symptoms often include round to oval spots that may be yellowish to reddish-brown. All above-ground parts of the plant may be attacked but the disease generally does not affect the bulb. Management options include removing and destroying all infected leaves, avoiding overhead watering and treating with fungicides if it is a continual problem. The resting structures may



Botrytis elliptica on asiatic lily
B. Dahl, DATCP

survive in the soil for many years.
Blister rust – A few scattered white pine were showing symptoms of white pine blister rust at nurseries in Columbia and Lincoln Cos. Trees with trunk cankers should be removed and destroyed. See the USDA Christmas Tree Pest Manual for more information at <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/misc/xmastree/>

Broom rust – Small numbers of brooms were observed on Fraser fir at a nursery in Monroe Co. See the USDA Christmas Tree Pest Manual for more information at <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/misc/xmastree/>

Spruce needle drop – This disease was noticed on white and Colorado spruce at nurseries in Columbia, Lincoln and Vernon Cos.

Didymellina leaf spot – Irises were showing light to moderate amounts leaf damage at nurseries in Dane and Richland Cos. This common disease of iris generally affects the upper half of the leaf but can sometimes consume the entire leaf. Removing old leaves in the fall will help to lessen the inoculum level the next year.

Anthracnose – The list keeps growing this year for plants with anthracnose. This week's finds were on red oak, birch, red maple, daylily and hornbeam at nurseries in Dane, Dodge, Kenosha, Richland and Vernon Cos. See Extension publication at <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/XHT1001a.pdf>



Shothole disease on Canada red cherry
T. Kohlenberg, DATCP

Apple scab – This fungus is having a banner year with much premature defoliation in the works. It was found in moderate amounts this week at nurseries in Dodge, Kenosha, Lincoln and Richland Cos.

Shot hole disease – Moderate to heavy amounts of shot holing were occurring on Canada red cherry at nurseries in Dodge and Jefferson Cos.

Aster yellows – A single, potted Echinacea plant was observed with this phytoplasma disease at a nursery in Jefferson Co. See Extension publication at <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/XHT1080.pdf>

Venturia shoot blight – Moderate amounts of Venturia blight were observed on quaking aspen at a nursery in Jefferson Co. Affected stems and leaves are blackened and distorted. Repeated attacks may weaken on small trees and allow invasion by other disease organisms. Resistant varieties are available.



Botryosphaeria canker – Rhododendron samples sent to the DATCP Plant Industry Lab came back diagnosed with this fungal pathogen. The sampled plants came from a nursery in Kenosha Co.

Cytospora canker – Some gray willow at a nursery in Green Co. showed symptoms of cytospora canker, with diagnosis provided by the Plant Industry Lab.

Pestalotiopsis blight – Some ‘dark green’ and ‘emerald’ arborvitae from a Kenosha Co. nursery were diagnosed by the Plant Industry Lab with *Pestalotiopsis sp.* This disease is often associated with stressed plants. Remove infected plant debris to lessen the inoculum level. Plant spacing and watering should be timed to minimize the length of time foliage is wet. If conditions are favorable for disease development, fungicides can be applied for preventive control.

Spider mites – Moderate to heavy numbers of spider mites were damaging butterfly bush and meadow rue at a nursery in Sauk Co.

Ash plant bug – Green ash at nurseries in Dane, Dodge and Kenosha Cos. had light to moderate amounts of damage from this insect.

Leafhoppers – Light to moderate amounts of damage was seen on red oak, Siberian pea shrub and amur maple at nurseries in Dane, Jefferson, Kenosha and Lincoln Cos.

Bronze birch borer – ‘Crimson frost’ birch at a nursery in Vernon Co. were being hit hard by this insect.

State/Federal Programs

Gypsy Moth Trapping Program - As of July 14, trappers have set 30,084 (94%) of the expected total number of traps. Trap setting is basically complete. Trappers have only to go back to areas that were too wet earlier this summer to set a few more traps. We have had reports of moth flight in Dane, Grant, Jefferson, Sheboygan, and Waukesha Counties. Trappers will begin checking their traps the week of July 19th south of Highway 10. Check will begin a week or two later in the northern parts of the state depending upon what our spot-checking reports tell us. Trap check will last three weeks.

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.

Gypsy Moth Spray Program - The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection in cooperation with the US Forest Service will finish its final pheromone flake spray blocks in Wisconsin on Thursday, July 22, weather permitting. The last two treatment areas are located in Bayfield County, in the Townships of Lincoln and Orienta. We will be treating the areas with small plastic flakes that have the female gypsy moth pheromone scent. The objective of the treatment is to confuse the males in an attempt to keep them from finding their true love. The flakes will be distributed by air using low flying planes. With these final applications Wisconsin will have treated close to 500,000 acres to help contain this troublesome forest pest. For more information about gypsy moth call 1-800-642-6684.

Fruit

Spotted tentiform leafminer – Peak flight has passed in the south, and the second flight of moths should peak in the central and parts of northern Wisconsin either next week or the following. At advanced southern sites the third flight of moths is approaching. Expect the third flight to begin once 1479-1523 DD50 have accumulated. The threshold for third generation leafminers is 5 mines

per leaf.

Codling moth – The second flight of codling moths is in progress wherever 873-1296 DD50 have been reached. Expect the second flight to peak around 1577 DD50. Cooperators are encouraged to change their CM traps and lures soon, as the second flight will begin in the next couple of weeks across the southern tier of counties.

Apple maggot – Apple maggots continue to show up more commonly in areas where hail occurred either last year or in the current season.

Calendar of Events

July 19 Invasive Plants Bike Tour Marinette, WI For more information contact Linda Warren, Marinette Co. UW-Extension Office at (715) 732-7510.

July 24 Michael Fields Agricultural Institute, Stella Gardens and Farm Tour and Lunch, East Troy, WI. Contact Tina at 262-642-3303 ext 111 or tevens@michaelfieldsagainst.org

August 5 Crop and Pest Management Workshop Arlington 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.

August 5-7 WI Christmas Tree Convention Central Wisconsin Evergreens, Merrill WI For more information, call WCTPA at 608-742-8663

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 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 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.

Picking beans, Shawano County WI, 1941





Black Light Trapping Results
through July 2

Trap Site	Date	ECB	AW	BC	VC	SC	DC	CelL	CE	FL	CabL
Southwest											
Lancaster	7/8-7/15	2	11					6			
South Central											
Arlington	7/9-7/14	0	55	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	
W Arlington	7/9-7/14										
W Madison	7/8-7/14		143					13			0
Mazomanie	7/8-7/15	0	20	0	1	3	0	7	4	0	0
West Central											
Sparta	7/9-7/14		12		2			11		6	
Coon Valley	7/8-7/15								3*		
Central											
Marshfield	7/8-7/15	25	32	0	5	23			1	22	
Plover	7/8-7/15	0									
Plainfield	7/8-7/15	0									
East Central											
Manitowoc	7/9-7/16	7	33			4		8			
Northwest											
Chippewa Falls	7/9-7/15	6									

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

* Pheromone trap

Apple Insect Trapping Results (through July 16, 2004)

County City	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	AM red ball	AM sticky
Grant Co.							
Cuba City	7/8-7/15	17	81	1	2		
Sinsinawa	7/8-7/15	57	12	6			
Crawford Co.							
Gays Mills-E2	7/8-7/14	250	20	3	0	6 (w/lure)	0
Gays Mills-W2	7/2-7/8	70	4	0	0	0	0
Iowa Co.							
Dodgeville	7/8-7/15	83	0	50	0	2	2
Richland Co.							
Hill Point	7/8-7/13	130	8	1	0	0	1
Richland Center -W	7/8-7/14	625	16	2	0	2 (w/out lure)	0
Richland Center-E	7/8-7/14	175	9	3		218 (w/lure)/0 (w/out)	
Sauk Co.							
Baraboo	7/8-7/14	750	5	3		16 (w/lure)/2 (w/out)	0
Dane Co.							
Deerfield	7/8-7/15	360	0	0	0	4	0
W Madison	7/8-7/14	80	8	5	5	0	0
Dodge Co.							
Brownsville	7/9-7/15	43	2	4	0	0	0
Green Co.							
Brodhead	7/7-7/14	52	2	0	0	0	0
Racine Co.							
Raymond	7/8-7/15	640	14	2	1	0	0
Rochester	7/9-7/15	1365	43.7	7.8	3	3	0.3
Kenosha Co.							
Burlington	7/9-7/15	300+	13	3	1	0	0
Waukesha Co.							
New Berlin	7/8-7/15	60	11	0	1	0	0
Pierce Co.							
Spring Valley	7/9-7/15	612	13	2	3	0	0.25
Jackson Co.							
Hixton	7/7-7/13	30	0	1	0	0	0
Marquette Co							
Montello	7/4-7/11	384	2	0	0	0	0
Brown Co.							
Oneida	7/5-7/12	600	8	1	3	0	0
Sheboygan Co.							
Plymouth	7/9-7/16	455	31	6	0	3	0
Fond du Lac Co.							
Campbellsport	7/8-7/15	100	9	12	2		
Rosendale	7/6-7/13	56	13	3	1	2	0
Marinette Co.							
Wausaukee	7/8-7/15	85	0	9	2	0	0

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



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

Web Site of the Week

The Food Network's recipe for *Escargots a la Bourguignonne*, from Emeril Lagasse

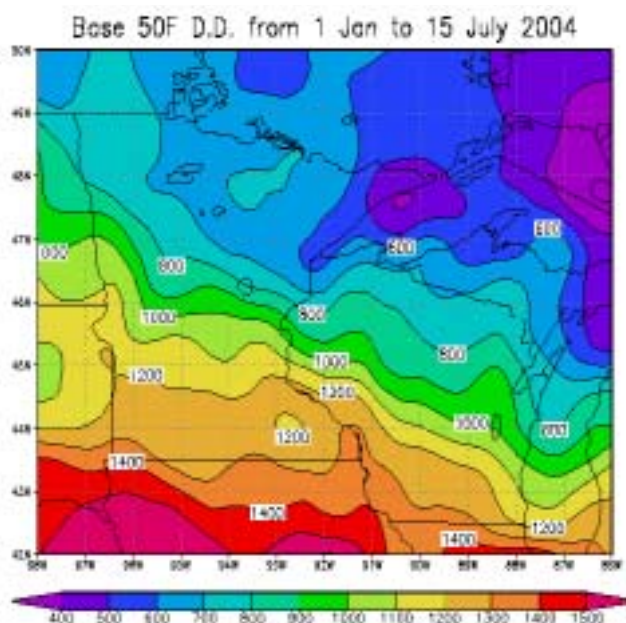
<http://web.foodnetwork.com/food/web/searchResults?searchString=escargot&site=FOOD&searchType=>

Helix pomatia with shallots, parsley, garlic butter and wine. How many chances do you have to reduce a pest infestation and collect dinner at the same time?

Quote of the Week

Ants are so much like human beings as to be an embarrassment. They farm fungi, raise aphids as livestock, launch armies into war, use chemical sprays to alarm and confuse enemies, capture slaves, engage in child labor, exchange information ceaselessly. They do everything but watch television.

Lewis Thomas (1913-1993)



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