

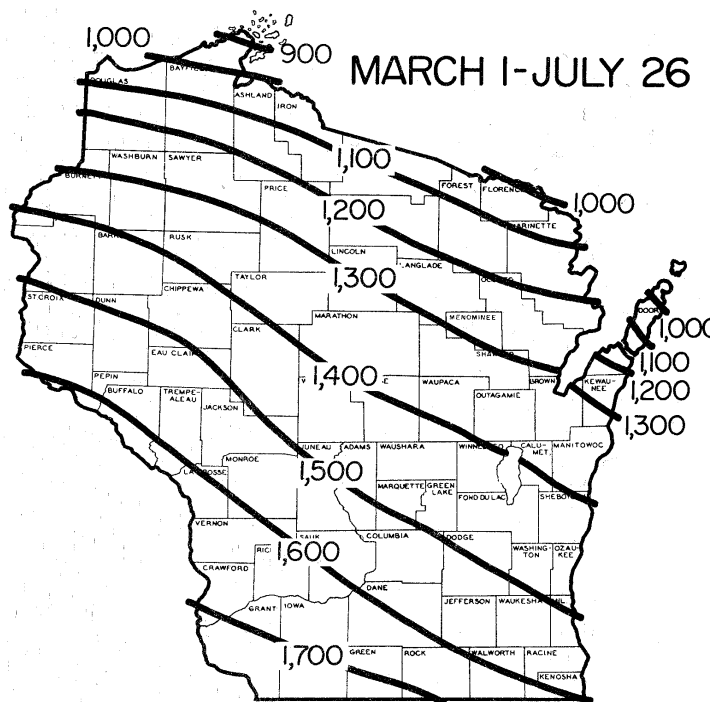
## Weather and Pests

Warm, humid days and nights in the past week have accelerated plant growth and pest development. Pleasant conditions allowed staff to inspect numerous acres of soybeans in the south for virus symptoms and aphids. Soybean aphid pressure is practically non-existent throughout the south, which is a stark contrast to the aphid situation last season. The second flight of corn borer moths is in progress, corn rootworm emergence picked up this week, and potato leafhopper nymph production has escalated greatly. Most fields have recovered from the

Growing degree days from March 1 through July 22 were

Site	2003 GDD*	Normal GDD	Base 48	Base 40
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>				
Dubuque, IA	1545	1444	1653	1637
Lone Rock	1427	1429	1550	1519
<b>SOUTHCENTRAL</b>				
Beloit	1498	1413	1585	1583
Madison	1399	1379	1523	1496
Sullivan	1396	1334	1464	1476
Juneau	1366	1313	1400	1449
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>				
Waukesha	1345	1251	1456	1427
Hartford	1307	1250	1393	1387
Racine	1274	1162	1456	1355
Milwaukee	1233	1160	1429	1320
<b>EAST CENTRAL</b>				
Appleton	1107	1232	1349	1208
Green Bay	1034	1080	1220	1136
<b>CENTRAL</b>				
Big Flats	1254	1341	1397	1336
Hancock	1210	1318	1375	1290
Port Edwards	1141	1244	1379	1209
<b>WEST CENTRAL</b>				
LaCrosse	1453	1432	1527	1510
Eau Claire	1259	1383	1404	1321
<b>NORTHWEST</b>				
Cumberland	974	1232	1318	993
Bayfield	755	904	871	766
<b>NORTH CENTRAL</b>				
Wausau	994	1135	1275	1052
Medford	956	1092	1272	1014
<b>NORTHEAST</b>				
Crivitz	912	1061	1140	976
Crandon	876	1025	1126	916

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



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

excess amounts of rain received in May and June, and this is the first season in recent memory that drought injury has not been a concern in any part of the state.

## Alerts

**Japanese beetle** – This insect has surpassed both bean leaf beetles and grasshoppers as the primary defoliator in a number of south central and southeastern Wisconsin soybean fields. Japanese beetles were observed feeding and mating in several Dane, Rock, Washington, Waukesha and Walworth Co. soybean fields this week. The heaviest populations were noted in Walworth and Waukesha Co. fields. In one Walworth Co. field 65% of the plants were 5%-35% defoliated. In most fields defoliation was noted on an estimated 5%-25% of the plants. See SOYBEAN section for additional information.

## Looking Ahead

**Potato leafhopper** – High populations have developed in many southern alfalfa fields and obvious injury is showing up in alfalfa fields on sandier soils. Nymph production is heavy and appears to be on the increase in alfalfa, soybeans and other susceptible crops.

**Soybean aphid** – DATCP's annual soybean aphid survey got underway this week in southern Wisconsin soybean fields. More aphid-infested fields were detected during surveys conducted from Tuesday-Thursday, but per-plant aphid counts and aphid pressure remain very low overall. A total of 42 fields were surveyed in Dane, Jefferson, Marquette, Rock, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Cos. Soybean aphids were detected in 17 of the 42 fields. See SOYBEAN section for more details.

**European corn borer** – The emergence of the second flight of moths is underway in the southwest, south central and west central districts, where 1400 DD50 have been reached. Expect the peak second flight to occur by August 7 in the Madison area if warm conditions persist.

**Corn rootworm** – Adults are appearing more frequently, but thus far few fields have been recorded as having populations near the threshold levels. Peak emergence is still ahead. Continue to watch for increasing numbers of beetles and silk clipping in the week ahead.

**Bean leaf beetle** – Low to moderate levels of defoliation were present in every south central and southeast field surveyed this week. Continue to monitor beetle activity and levels of defoliation in soybean fields, and be alert to the possibility of pod feeding and clipping in early to mid-August.

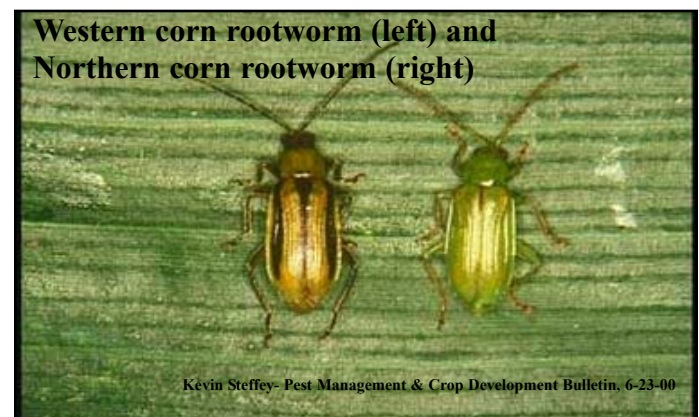
**Armyworm** – Infestations are extremely variable and individual fields need to be evaluated on the basis of population and damage potential. Scout susceptible

crops now.

**Grasshoppers** – Nymphs have grown numerous in some southern areas of the state. Numbers are not yet high enough to cause concern, but growers are encouraged to monitor grasshopper activity in their fields, especially in fields with drier soils.

## Corn

**Corn rootworm** – Beetles of both species (Northern & Western) were much more common in fields this week, but so far no populations near threshold have been encountered. In the southern part of the state the threat of silk clipping associated with adult feeding may become an issue in the week or two ahead. Where heavy populations of corn rootworm beetles occur, the amounts of silk feeding/clipping is sometimes substantial enough to disrupt the pollination process. Scout in the next two weeks to assess levels of silk clipping.



As a reminder, the economic threshold for corn rootworm beetle in corn is 0.75 beetles per plant. When sampling, count both variants together. Once plants are pollinated, the aim of scouting efforts is to get an idea of the potential density of next year's population of beetles. Beginning in early August, check fields at least 3 times at 7-10 day intervals, and continue through mid-September. Examine 50 plants and count the number of beetles per plant. Corn rootworm beetles often hide in the silks and axils, so examine plants closely. Place your hand over the silks and count the beetles on the other areas of the plant first, to prevent them from escaping while you count. Calculate the number of beetles per plant during each of the three samplings. If the field average exceeds the economic threshold of 0.75 beetle/plant (38 beetles/50 plants) during any one of the three scouting trips, growers may need to treat with a soil insecticide the following year, or rotate out of corn.

**European corn borer** – Fresh moths of the second flight were commonly encountered in southern corn fields and grassy field margins this week. The second flight began in the Madison area yesterday, and is expected to get

underway near Hancock in central Wisconsin by August 1, and near Eau Claire by July 29. Expect the first eggs at 1450 DD50 and egg hatch at 1550 DD50. Close monitoring of susceptible crops should begin next week, although peak egg laying is not likely to occur in south central Wisconsin until about August 7. A somewhat prolonged second flight of moths may be in the forecast if the warm, humid conditions persist. The most effective treatment window for second generation corn borers is between 1550-2100 DD50.

## Soybean

**Japanese beetle** – Defoliation caused by this pest insect was observed in 15 of 41 Rock, Walworth, Waukesha and Washington Co. soybean fields surveyed this week. In one Walworth Co. field, defoliation was noted on an estimated 60% of the plants. In most fields, however, defoliation affected 5%-25% of the plants.



Japanese beetle is just one species in a complex of soybean defoliating insects. Adults are most active on warm sunny days, and their feeding causes soybean leaves to look lacy or skeletonized. Crop scouts who suspect soybean defoliation is being caused by Japanese beetles should first try to locate an adult to confirm its presence in the field. To determine if the extent of feeding is economically important, scouts will need to estimate the percent of leaf defoliation. No threshold based on the number of Japanese beetles per unit area is currently available. As with all sampling, select at least

five areas of the field and at each location estimate the amount of defoliation that has occurred, keeping in mind that most scouts tend to overestimate the amount of loss. When you have made five estimations, average your figures to obtain a single estimate for the whole field. Treatment may be warranted when defoliation reaches:

- 30% before bloom
- 20% between bloom and pod fill
- 25% after pod fill to plant yellowing

**Soybean aphid** – DATCP's annual survey for soybean aphid commenced this week, as many southern fields have entered or are approaching the R2-R4 stages of soybean growth. In the five seasons since soybean aphid was first detected in Wisconsin soybean fields, staff have conducted this survey to assess peak aphid levels and overall aphid pressure. Soybean aphid populations are expected to peak between the R2-R4 stages. While an increasing number of aphid-infested fields were encountered during this week's survey efforts, the situation is drastically different from last year's record soybean aphid season. This week a total of 41 fields were surveyed in Dane, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha Cos. Aphids were detected in 16 of the 41 fields. At this time last year, aphids were being detected in every field surveyed, and densities in many cases exceeded 2000 aphids per plant. In none of the field surveyed this week were aphids found on all of the 20 plants examined. The heaviest incidences (percent of plants with aphids) were observed in Waukesha and Rock Co. fields where 5%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 20%, 45%, 65%, 65%, 80% and 95% of the plants had averages ranging from 0.6-31.1 aphids per plant. It should also be mentioned that no soybean aphids were found in 11 of 21 (52%) of the Rock and Waukesha Co. fields surveyed. The highest number of aphids observed on a single plant was 270, in a Rock Co. field, where aphids were found on 95% of the plants examined. The average number of aphids per plant in this particular field was 26.1. In most cases, fewer than 25 aphids per plant was the norm.

Although more infested fields were encountered this week, populations overall are still very low. No fields surveyed this week had high or alarming levels of aphids. Illinois-Extension is forecasting a very light aphid year for 2004 and the situation may be the same for Wisconsin growers. It's anybody's guess why the population appears to have crashed this season. Cool, wet weather and/or predators and parasites probably played a role. It's difficult to imagine that adverse weather conditions alone could have caused the crash. No other plausible explanation has surfaced. We'll be paying close attention to what the aphid experts have to say; with any luck, someone will be able to provide an adequate explanation for the dramatically lower aphid numbers this season. In the meantime, growers should

appreciate their aphid-free fields.

**Bean leaf beetle** – Defoliation is widespread throughout southern Wisconsin fields, but is not particularly severe at this time. All soybean fields surveyed in Dane, Rock, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Cos. had some level of defoliation. The incidence, or percent of plants throughout the field with some amount defoliation, in most fields ranged from 5%-60%, while the severity, or percent of defoliation on an individual plant, ranged from 5%-20%. No fields with economically important levels of defoliation were observed during this week’s surveys; however, the increased prevalence of this pest throughout the southern part of the state is worthy of mention. Just a few years ago the overwintering range of bean leaf beetle didn’t extend into Wisconsin so this insect was of little concern to Wisconsin soybean growers. We now know that bean leaf beetles can successfully overwinter in Wisconsin and trends in recent years suggest that Wisconsin growers should expect populations to fluctuate considerably from year to year. Although 2004 may not develop into a big bean leaf beetle year, this pest is unquestionably here to stay.

**Potato leafhopper** – Counts of nymphs and adults are high in many south central and southeastern Wisconsin soybean fields, ranging from 2-11 nymphs per plant. Potato leafhopper’s effect on soybeans is similar to its effect on alfalfa plants. Feeding causes the leaves to curl and pucker, and eventually the leaf edges begin to yellow or scorch. These symptoms are commonly confused with herbicide injury problems, nutrient deficiency and drought stress. Soybean fields are at a heightened risk of being injured by potato leafhopper feeding during hotter, drier-than-normal seasons (not the case this year). Injury typically affects border rows first, as leafhoppers move into soybean fields after adjacent alfalfa fields are cut.

High PLH populations on soybeans do not necessarily result in yield loss. For edible beans the thresholds are as follows:

Stage	PLH Threshold per Trifoliolate
Unifoliate	0.25
Second trifoliolate	0.5
Fourth trifoliolate	1
First bloom	2

## Forages

**Potato leafhopper** – High populations consisting primarily of nymphs are present in many southern alfalfa fields. Yellowing associated with hopperburn was observed in at the rate of 20%-42% in some fields where populations of adults and nymphs were in the range of 3.3-7.2 per sweep. Recent weather conditions have

avored the development of this pest and nymph production appears to be heavy at this time. Continue to monitor levels in susceptible alfalfa fields. As a reminder, the threshold for potato leafhopper is based on plant height. The shorter the alfalfa, the fewer leafhoppers it takes to cause economic damage. In 3” alfalfa, consider spraying at 0.2 leafhoppers per sweep, in 6” alfalfa, the threshold is 0.5 per sweep, in 8-11” fields the threshold is 1.0 per sweep, and in 12” fields, consider treating if numbers exceed 2.0 leafhoppers per sweep. Do not treat fields that are within 7 days of harvest.

**Plant bugs** – Nymph production is in full swing and populations of the tarnished and alfalfa plants bug species are reaching high levels in some fields. Alone, plant bugs seldom are cause for concern, but the combination of plant bug pressure, pressure from other alfalfa pests like potato leafhoppers and aphids, and nutrient deficiency often puts alfalfa fields at risk at this time of year. Continue to measure and record levels of plant bugs when scouting for potato leafhopper. Consider taking action when levels of 5 plant bugs per sweep are observed, but not if fields are within 7 days of harvest.

## Vegetables

**Cabbage looper (CL)** – Last week no moths were captured at the Waushara Co. trapping site. This week 4 moths were caught, indicating that the light flight of moths continues to move north. Although few cabbage looper moths have been seen throughout

Wisconsin, growers can still check cole crops for eggs. Eggs are yellowish white or greenish, round and about the size of a pinhead. Eggs are usually deposited singly, although clusters of up to 7 eggs are not uncommon. Egg deposition occurs near the outer fringes of lower leaves, on both the upper and lower leaf surfaces. A

### Cabbage Looper Trapping Results

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

Cabbage looper egg



female moth can lay 200-350 eggs over a 10-12 day period. Eggs hatch in 2 days at 89°, 3 days at 80°, and 5 days at 68°F, according to studies done at the University of Florida.

**Imported Cabbageworm (ICW)** – Scout crops now for second generation larvae. Larvae are velvety green with light yellow stripes down the back and can grow over 1” long. Larvae feed on the first- formed outer leaves of



host plants. Infested leaves become riddled with irregularly shaped holes. As the caterpillars mature, they move to the center of the plant to feed. Scout for ICW by examining 25-50 plants. A plant is considered infested if the one or more eggs or larvae are present on

the plant. For example, if 3 of 50 plants have one or more eggs or larvae, the infestation is 6%. For cabbage, treatment is recommended when 20% of the plants are infested in the cupping to early head growth stages. Treatment is recommended for broccoli when 10% of the plants are infested during the flower bud to harvest stages, and for cauliflower if 50% of the plants are infested before first curd, and when 10% are infested when the curd is present. The second generation is the most damaging in Wisconsin. Consult UW-Extension publication A-3422, Commercial Vegetable Production in Wisconsin, available at <http://cecommerce.uwex.edu/pdfs/A3422.PDF>



## Forestry and Landscape

**Pine needle scale** – Large numbers of scales were found on mugo and Scotch pine at a nursery in Washington Co. Overwintering eggs hatch in early May and second generation eggs hatch in early July. First and second instar nymphs are the easiest stages to control. Delayed dormant oil applications can be used for overwintering



eggs and summer oils can be used for control of eggs, crawlers and immature females. Other foliar applied, broad spectrum insecticides can be used also but should only be used for rescue treatments on heavily infested trees. Many parasitoids and predators feed on pine needle scale and can be conserved by using oils and other biorational pesticides such as insect growth regulators. See publication <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/misc/xmastree/index.htm> for more information.

**Flea weevil on elm** – An unidentified flea weevil, *Rhynchaenus sp.*, was collected on elms at nurseries in Jefferson and Kenosha Cos. This weevil was first reported by a consultant doing work in Illinois in the spring of 2003. He found it from Champaign, IL all the way to the Wisconsin border and west to the Dekalb area. Specimens have sent from UW-Madison to a beetle expert for identification; at this time, we believe the beetle may not have been previously identified. This beetle apparently feeds only on elm and has been most damaging to ‘Homestead’ elm and other Dutch elm disease-resistant elms. The larvae are leaf miners and the adults cause damage by feeding on the undersides of the leaves making a small, circular windowpane. Eventually the epidermis falls out giving the leaf a shothole appearance. The beetles are approximately 1/16” in length and jump when disturbed. If anybody has seen this kind of feeding or the insect itself on elms, please call 608-224-4573.

**Japanese beetle** – Widespread, heavy amounts of damage are being observed on roses at a nursery in Dane Co. In Grant and Wood Co. nurseries light amounts of feeding damage were seen on birch, Norway maple, and

swamp white oak. See USDA publication <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/pubs/jbbro.pdf> and UWEX publication <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/XHT1062.pdf> for more information.

**Honeylocust plant bug** – Moderate amounts of damage were observed on honeylocust at a nursery in Fond du Lac Co.

**Slugs** – Nurseries in Grant and Walworth Cos. were experiencing moderate to heavy leaf feeding on hostas.

**Fall webworm** – Small larvae were just starting to form webs on autumn blaze maple at a nursery in Grant Co.

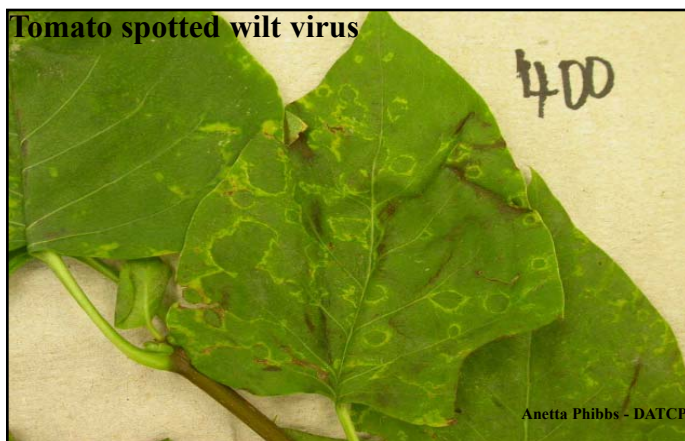


**Thrips** – An inspector in the northwest part of the state continues to find heavy numbers of thrips on apple trees at various nurseries in that part of the state.

**Root collar weevil** – A localized but severe infestation of root collar weevil was spotted at a nursery in Portage Co. Many Scotch pine in one area were dying. See publication <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/misc/xmastree/index.htm> for more information

**Fourlined plant bug** – Weigela and caryopteris had light to moderate amounts of damage at nurseries in Douglas and Pierce Cos.

**Anthracnose** – This disease continues to be found on a variety of plants including green ash, white oak, elm,



river birch, English oak, American beech and daylily. Counties where it was found include Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Jefferson, Walworth and Washington. See publication <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/XHT1001a.pdf> for more information.

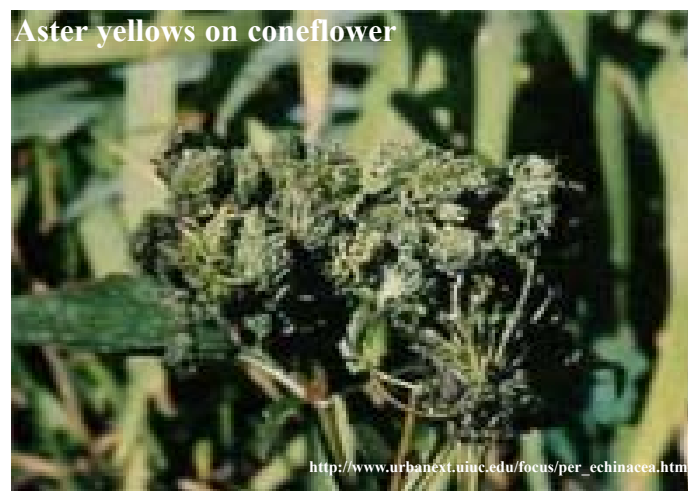
**Spruce needle drop** – The DATCP Plant Industry Lab diagnosed this fungus from diseased white spruce in a Clark Co. nursery. The disease was also found on Colorado spruce at nurseries in Fond du Lac, Grant and Washington Cos.

**Tomato spotted wilt virus** – An ELISA test conducted by the Plant Industry Lab came up positive for tomato spotted wilt virus on a lilac from a Jefferson Co. nursery.

**White pine blister rust** – Heavy amounts of injury was reported on white pine at a nursery in Grant Co. while in a Dane Co. nursery heavy amounts of rust was observed on currant. See publication [http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht\\_wpblister/to.c.htm](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/howtos/ht_wpblister/to.c.htm) for more information.

**Red spot** - This fungal pathogen of peonies was observed in moderate amounts at nurseries in Grant and Walworth Co.

**Aster yellows** – A small number of coneflower plants were noticed harboring this phytoplasma at nurseries in Dane and Polk Cos. Aster yellows is transmitted by the aster leafhopper and is incurable. Infected plants should



be dug up and destroyed to prevent from being a reservoir for the disease. Many plants in the composite family are susceptible to this disease.

**Quince rust** – Cockspur hawthorn was being hardest hit at nurseries in Grant, Jefferson and Washington Cos.

**Hosta virus X** – Hostas taken off sale this week include 'Strip tease' and 'Grand Canyon' at a nursery in Pierce Co.

## Gypsy Moth Programs

**Gypsy moth program** - Trappers have begun checking traps in the southern part of the state. As of July 23, trappers have checked 2,105 traps or 7% of the total trap set. A total of 29 moths have been caught so far. The counties with moth catches are: Adams (1), Dodge (1), Kenosha (2), Lafayette (1), Rock (4), Sauk (1), Sheboygan (6), Walworth (10), and Waushara (3).

Trap checking will start in the central part of the state next week. It will begin in 2 weeks in the northern parts of the state. Trap check will last about 3 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".

## Fruit

**Apple maggot** – Flies continued to emerge at several trapping sites. As expected, the traps baited with lure are drawing in more flies than those without lure, and red ball traps appear to be more effective than the yellow sticky boards. 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.



## Calendar

**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](mailto:tevens@michaelfieldsagainst.org)

**July 1-Aug 4 American Phytopathological Society Annual Meeting**, Anaheim, CA  
<http://www.apsnet.org/meetings/2004/>

**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](mailto: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 Farris 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](mailto: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](mailto: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 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.

**SPECIAL NOTE**

**Wisconsin Crop Diagnostic Training Center - 2004 Workshops**

Time is running out to register for the most hands-on, crop production workshops of the summer. Scheduled workshops include:

**Crop & Pest Management Workshop – 3 Locations!**

Registration Fee: \$30

Locations: 3 locations to choose from (workshop content same at all locations)

August 5, 2004 - Arlington Research Station

August 10, 2004 - Marshfield Ag Research Station

August 11, 2004 - Chippewa Falls

Times: Program runs from 10:00 – 3:30.

Lunch and refreshments included in registration fee.

Topics covered:

WeedSoft • Examine firsthand the effectiveness of this weed management decision support system • Both the software and its in-field recommendations will be demonstrated • Purchase the latest software version on the day of workshop at a \$10 discount

Corn: On-Site Soil Evaluation • Evaluate the effects of different agricultural practices on soil structure and compaction • Relate these structural effects to crop development and productivity

Soybean Response To Environmental Stresses • Pests, herbicide applications and weather all play a major role in soybean development • Learn to identify crop stresses and their potential effects on harvested quality and yield

**Black Light Trapping Results**

Trap Site	Date	ECB	AW	BC	VC	SC	DC	CelL	CE	FL	CabL
Southwest											
Lancaster	7/15-7/20	0	48	8				13		7	
South Central											
Arlington								8			
W Arlington	7/16-7/23	14	4	1	1	3			2		1
W Madison	7/15-7/20		101	10	5			20		9	
Mazomanie											
West Central											
Sparta	7/15-7/21	1	7					9			2
Coon Valley											
Central											
Marshfield	7/15-7/22	29	18	0	4	5			6	38	
Plover											
Plainfield											
East Central											
Manitowoc	7/15-7/22	6	12			3		6			
Northwest											
Chippewa Falls	7/15-7/22	5		2							

**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

Herbicide Injury • Increases in post-emergent applications have amplified the potential for problems with spray drift and tank contamination • Learn to correctly diagnose herbicide injury symptoms on corn and soybean using knowledge of herbicides and their mode of action

Diagnostic Troubleshooting • Consider this hour a mini diagnostic troubleshooting workshop • Learn tips on troubleshooting in-field problems followed by an opportunity to test your own diagnostic skills.

**Diagnostic Troubleshooting Workshop**

Registration Fee: \$35

Location: Arlington Ag Research Station

Topics covered:

The day begins with an in-depth discussion on troubleshooting in-field problems followed by an opportunity for participants to work on their diagnostic skills. Small groups will rotate through field problems with UW Specialists and staff role playing as farmers.

Through digging up plants, asking questions and consulting references participants will make a diagnosis of the problem and a recommendation for correction. A must for anyone who handles on farm troubleshooting calls!

For registration forms or additional information, contact Dan Heider at (608) 262-6491 or via email at [djheider@wisc.edu](mailto:djheider@wisc.edu).



## Apple Insect Trapping Results (through July 23, 2004)

County City	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	AM red no lure	AM red w/ lure	AM yellow
<b>Grant Co.</b>								
Cuba City								
<b>Crawford Co.</b>								
Gays Mills-E2	7/15-7/22	725	11	3	0	0	7	0
Gays Mills-W2	7/12-7/17	150	2	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Iowa Co.</b>								
Dodgeville	7/15-7/22	27	8	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Richland Co.</b>								
Hill Point	7/14-7/20	560	13	2				0
Richland Center -W	7/15-7/22	260	3	2	0	2		0
Richland Center-E	7/15-7/22	290	18	5	0	0	13	0
<b>Sauk Co.</b>								
Baraboo	7/15-7/22	420	10	3	3	0	7	0
<b>Dane Co.</b>								
W Madison	7/16-7/23	40	24	0	0	0		0
<b>Racine Co.</b>								
Raymond	7/16-7/23	20	14	0	0	0		0
Rochester	7/15-7/22	870	12.7	3	0.25	0.58	4.5	0.3
<b>Kenosha Co.</b>								
Burlington	7/16-7/22	400+	13	2	5	2		
<b>Waukesha Co.</b>								
New Berlin	7/16-7/23	22	1	0	0	1		0
Waukesha	7/10-7/16			11				
<b>Pierce Co.</b>								
Beldenville	7/13-7/20	5	24	1	0			
Spring Valley	7/16-7/23	554	11	1	3	2		0
<b>Marquette Co</b>								
Montello	7/14-7/21	144	0	3	0	0		0
<b>Brown Co.</b>								
Oneida	7/12-7/19	350	9	0	1	0		0
<b>Ozaukee Co.</b>								
Mequon	7/16/-7/22	50	15	0	0	0.3		
	7/9-7/15	100	15	0	0	0.8		
<b>Fond du Lac Co.</b>								
Campbellsport	7/15-7/22	100	9	12	1			
Malone	7/15-7/22	4	12	2	1	0		0
<b>Marinette Co.</b>								
Wausaukee	7/16-7/23	94	2	0	0	0		0



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

## Web site of the week

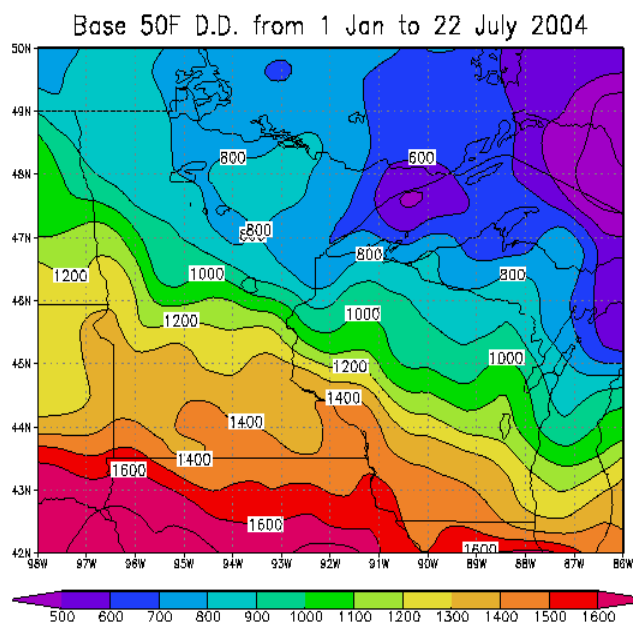
Canadian Biodiversity Information Facility/  
Système canadien d'information sur la biodiversité

<http://www.cbif.gc.ca/portal/digir-toc.php>

An ambitious project to provide access to taxonomic collections from across Canada, with searching and mapping capabilities. Not the most user-friendly interface, but there's a wealth of information hiding behind the stiff search functions. And it does it in two languages....

## Quote of the Week

--Marcel Marceau ( b. 1923)



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