Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

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Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

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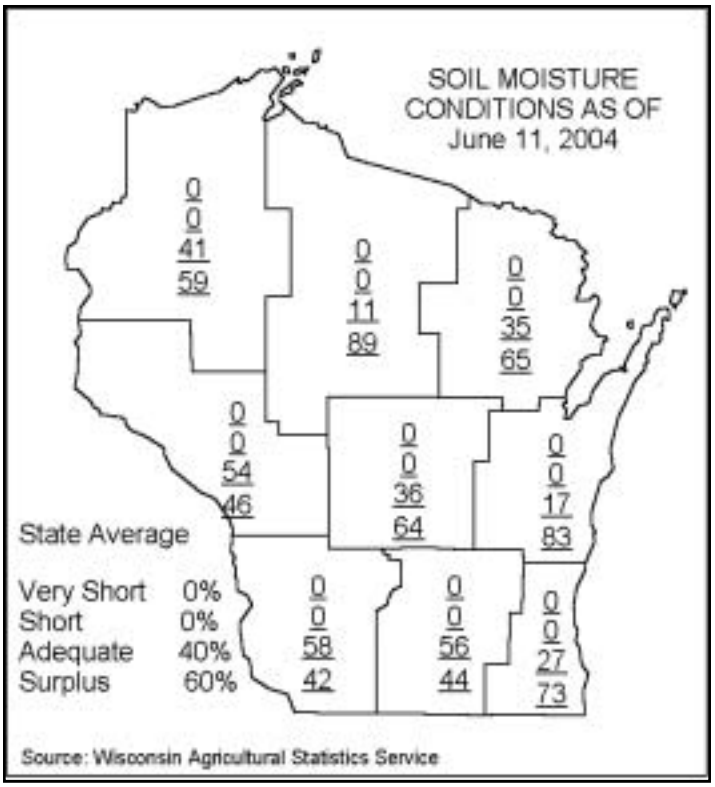
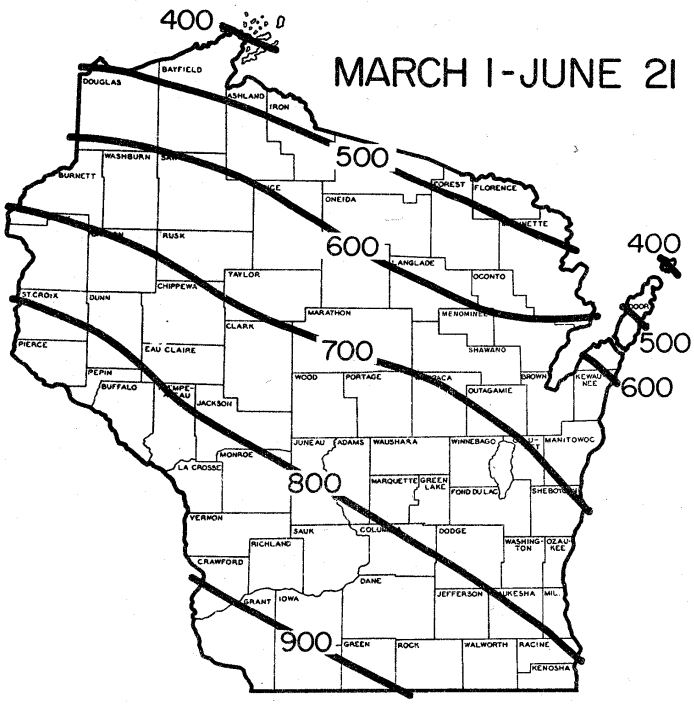




Historical Average Growing Degree-Days Accumulated Since March 1. (Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service)

Weather and Pests

Temperatures were warm throughout much of the week, but conditions in most areas are simply too wet for farmers to complete fieldwork. The few scatttered days of dry weather have not provided a large enough window to finish planting soybeans, to replant formerly flooded fields, or to finish making hay. Corn fields appear to be suffering from the surplus of rain; many are coming up thin and uneven. Insect activity has increased in response to warm conditions this week. The first flight of corn

Growing degree days from March 1 through June 17 were

Site	2002 GDD*	Normal GDD	Base GDD	Base 48 40
SOUTHWEST				
Dubuque, IA	939	728	889	976 1651
Lone Rock	844	733	811	885 1532
SOUTHCENTRAL				
Beloit	906	705	839	935 1599
Madison	803	680	809	845 1479
Sullivan	825	645	783	849 1501
Juneau	778	621	733	806 1448
SOUTHEAST				
Waukesha	767	569	771	793 1433
Hartford	725	567	736	750 1379
Racine	687	488	765	721 1324
Milwaukee	656	492	745	687 1277
EAST CENTRAL				
Appleton	568	583	664	606 1153
Green Bay	502	473	610	539 1070
CENTRAL				
Big Flats	700	691	728	726 1333
Hancock	661	672	713	684 1276
Port Edwards	617	636	728	632 1206
WEST CENTRAL				
LaCrosse	835	735	797	854 1523
Eau Claire	664	721	717	680 1269
NORTHWEST				
Cumberland	499	627	691	488 1014
Bayfield	336	420	388	317 751
NORTH CENTRAL				
Wausau	527	567	653	539 1054
Medford	490	551	634	500 999
NORTHEAST				
Crivitz	440	471	574	447 942
Crandon	452	495	555	449 925

*GDD above base 50 with 86 deg. upper limit

borer moths has peaked in the southern and central districts, and is fast approaching in the east central and northern districts.

Alerts

Giant Hogweed — USDA survey personnel have found giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantagazzianum*) at four sites in Iron County. This plant, a member of the carrot family, can send flower stalks to 15 feet. Giant hogweed is listed on the Federal Noxious Weed list. In addition to the potential to become invasive, giant hogweed (like cow parsnip) exudes a clear sap which causes human skin to become sensitive to ultraviolet light, leading to painful blisters and possibly scars. Apparently, the stands in Iron County may trace back almost a century to seed brought from Sweden. Further survey efforts will be conducted to determine the extent of the infestation.

Giant hogweed may be differentiated from cow parsnip by the following:

If you believe you have an infestation of giant hogweed, please call the DATCP Pest Survey at 800-462-2803 or USDA-APHIS at 608-231-9545.

Bean leaf beetle – Individual overwintered beetles from 8 of 64 sites at which beetles were collected during

	giant hogweed	**cow parsnip**
Height	12-15 ft	4-6 ft
Leaf size	3-5 ft across	1 ft across
Stem	prominent purple blisters coarse hairs	purple streaks fine hairs

DATCP's spring surve, tested positive as carriers of bean pod mottle virus (BPMV). The beetles were collected from sites in Jefferson, Lafayette, Walworth and Waukesha Cos. These findings suggest BPMV may be an issue for southern soybean growers this season. See the SOYBEAN section for more information.

Armyworm – Larvae are on the march in northeastern Illinois, where many wheat, rye and corn fields are at risk of being devoured. No major outbreaks have been reported in Wisconsin, but larvae in southern regions are approaching the 6th instar, the stage at which they will consume the largest amount of foliage. Continue to be alert to the possibility of heavy armyworm populations in corn and wheat fields.

Looking Ahead

European corn borer – First instar larvae are feeding in the whorls of south central corn fields, egg laying is continuing, and moths are still numerous. Look for black light trap counts to decline in southern Wisconsin where peak 1st flight had passed. Growers near Eau Claire can expect peak flight over the weekend, and near Wausau by June 26. Egg masses were reported as far north as Portage and Waupaca Cos. (1-2 per 100 plants) this week. Scout now for egg masses and foliar feeding injury caused by 1st instar larvae.

Potato leafhopper – A considerable increase in numbers occurred late last week, presumably following strong southerly winds. Counts are now moderate to high for this time of the season (0.8-3.2 per sweep). Look for counts to increase as nymph production picks up in the next week.

Alfalfa weevil – Economic levels of damage continue to occur in southern second crop regrowth. Sweep nets counts of larvae ranged from 2.6-7.5 this week, and adults are still present in some fields.

Soybean aphid – No aphids were observed in south central soybean fields this week. Watch for the first sightings of the season to occur next week.

Corn

Diagnosing June Corn Insect Problems– Surveys of southern corn fields this week revealed three consistent pest problems – stalk borers, armyworms and European corn borers. Feeding injury attributed to each of these insects was visible, at varying levels, in every field surveyed. The pattern of foliar feeding caused by these insects is very characteristic and makes diagnosing corn insect problems in mid- to late June relatively easy.

To review:
***Stalk borer* –** The pattern of foliar feeding caused by stalk borer larvae is very characteristic and easy to identify. Larvae feed within the whorl, eating large, irregular holes in the leaves. When the whorl unfolds, the pattern of irregular-shaped holes is revealed (see image). The size of the holes increase as the feeding larva increases in size, but otherwise, this pattern is consistent. The holes are much larger than those of the European corn borer. Stalk borer injury is most common along field margins.

***Armyworm* –** Unlike stalk borers and corn borers, armyworms are messy feeders. As they feed, the larvae typically leave behind large amounts of frass (feces) and leave corn foliage looking ragged. Larvae begin eating near the edges, consuming nearly all of the leaf, and leaving behind only the midrib (see image). Armyworms are the most obvious to detect of the three insects mentioned in this article, primarily because when armyworm injury to a corn leaf is observed, the culprit can very often be seen right inside the whorl.

***European corn borer* –** Hatching of 1st generation eggs is in full swing in the south, and foliar injury caused by 1st instar larvae is evident in many fields. At this stage, the tiny corn borer caterpillars have just hatched, and are

feeding deep inside the whorl where conditions are moist. As the whorl unfolds very small, perfectly round holes become visible (see image). When this pattern of feeding is observed, pull the plant at the base, and carefully unfold the whorl. Examine the unfolded leaves closely for the tiny white caterpillars with black head capsules.

Black cutworm – The primary period for black cutworm activity has passed in nearly all areas of the state, with the exception of parts of the central and northeast districts. Where 562-640 DD (base 50°F) have been reached, the worst is over for black cutworm activity this season. We received only a few scattered reports of black cutworm infestations this spring. While cutworms tend to favor moist soil conditions, the flooding and surplus of moisture in May and early June appear to have been too much for developing larvae.

Armyworm – Black light trap counts increased this week and armyworms show no signs of slowing down. Moderate levels of feeding injury were observed in several Dane and Rock Co. corn fields this week, where 11%-18% of plants in the edge rows shows signs of feeding; only 2%-6% of plants in the interior of fields were affected. Although no severe infestations were observed during surveys this week, Illinois is reporting outbreaks in corn, wheat, rye, and grass pastures in the northeastern region of the state. All evidence suggests scattered armyworm outbreaks could occur in Wisconsin fields in the near future. In fact, as far north as the Marshfield Ag Research Station, 136 moths were reported this week. When scouting fields for armyworm in upcoming weeks, be sure to note the size of the larvae being found. Armyworms complete six larval instars, growing to a length of 1.25”-1.5”. According to University of Illinois Extension, 6th instar armyworm larvae consume nearly 80% of the foliage eaten during larval development. A majority of the armyworms observed in fields this week were still only in the 5th instar stage, indicating the worst is yet to come. For more information on armyworm activity, please read the article by Eillen Cullen in the June 17 issue of the Wisconsin Crop Manager, at: http://ipcm.wisc.edu/wcm/pdfs/2004/CullenJune16.pdf

European corn borer – While corn borer moth flights have been relatively low thus far, larval feeding is being seen in V6-V9 fields of corn. Black light trap counts increased at all trap sites, but are low in comparison to previous years. This week’s counts were as follows: Chippewa Falls-2; Lancaster -63; Plover-18; Plainfield-2; West Madison-54; Marshfield-19; Mazomanie-68; New Richmond-1; Cameron-12. These counts are not particularly surprising based on the low population of corn borers headed into the winter months. Although the 1st flight has been light, it’s still too early to predict what will become of corn borers later this season. When conditions are favorable, a moderate but successful first generation can rebound and lead to an even more successful second generation. Moth catches in the south suggest it’s time to get out and scout for corn borers. First generation egg masses and foliar feeding by newly-hatched 1st instar larvae are visible in corn fields now.

Stalk borer – Moderate amounts of injury to individual plants were noted this week in Dane, Rock and Sauk Cos. In the interiors of the fields surveyed, fewer than 4/100 plants showed evidence of stalk borer feeding injury, while in the edge rows, anywhere from 2%-15% of the plants were affected. Both 4th and 5th instar larvae were observed in the fields surveyed.

Soybeans

Bean leaf beetle – DATCP’s survey for overwintered bean leaf beetles and **bean pod mottle virus (BPMV)** came to an end last week, with bean leaf beetles being collected at 64 of the 101 survey sites in the southern four tiers of Wisconsin counties. Anywhere from 1-9 beetles per site were found at the 64 sites, and each were tested this week at the Plant Industry Laboratory for the presence of BPMV (using das ELISA). Bean leaf beetles from 8 of the 64 sites tested positive as carriers of the bean pod mottle virus. BPMV-positive beetles were found at one site in Jefferson Co., three sites in Lafayette Co., three sites in Walworth Co. and one site in Waukesha Co.

If these survey findings are indicative of bean leaf beetle trends on a larger scale, then it appears that while a relatively high number of overwintered beetles were collected this spring, only a fraction of the overwintered population are carriers of BPMV. Still, it is unclear whether early-season BPMV transmission or the bean leaf beetle will be an issue for soybean growers this season. These findings do suggest that growers need to be alert to early-season bean leaf beetle activity in soybeans. Bean leaf beetles are active in soybean fields now, and defoliation is being observed. In Dane Co. fields as many as 19%-56% of plants had levels of defoliation in the range of 5%-20%.

Soybean aphid – No soybean aphids were detected in the Dane, Rock and Sauk Co. fields surveyed this week; however, some undiscovered isolated colonies are may be beginning to develop in some southern Wisconsin fields. Last year the first aphids of the season were found on June 13 in a Rock Co. field. The first sightings of soybean aphids of the season could occur in Wisconsin by next week.

Forages

Potato leafhopper – A large increase in populations in

regrowth alfalfa has occurred during the past week in the south central district. In the Mazomanie area, a count of 1.0 adult/sweep was found in 8" regrowth, and an average of 0.8/sweep was found in many Dane Co. fields. Near Janesville, counts ranging from 0.9-3.2 per sweep were observed in 8"-12" regrowth. Populations in these areas should be considered moderate to high for this point in the season. In contrast, in Marathon, Waupaca and Portage Cos. counts were low this week, where adults were found at the rate of 0.1-0.2 per sweep. Nymphs are abundant through the south and are now starting to mature. Look for sweep net counts to continue to rise as nymph production escalates in the week ahead.

Alfalfa weevil – High rates of tip feeding and heavy populations of larvae continue in some fields. Dane and Sauk Co. second crop regrowth showed levels in the range of 10%-35% tip feeding, with counts of 2.6-7.5 larvae per sweep. Regrowth should be checked in all areas for the presence of damage to new terminals.

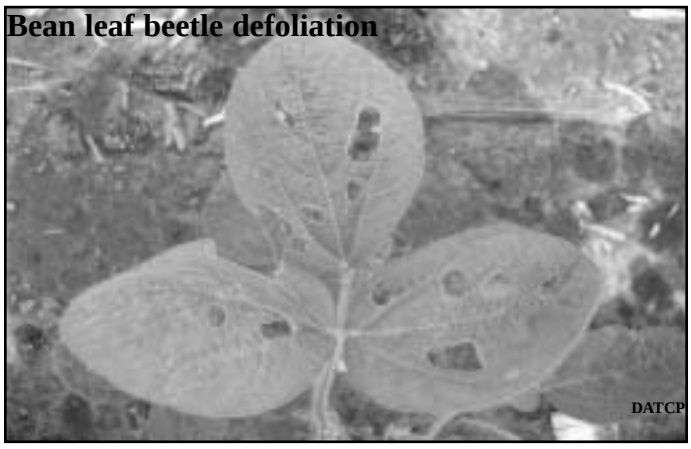
Plant bugs – A population of 9 adults and nymphs per sweep of the rapid, tarnished and alfalfa plant bug varieties, was observed in second crop alfalfa in Rock Co., otherwise counts were in the range of 3-4 per sweep. Populations will become more noticeable as nymphs continue to mature.

Small Grains

Armyworm – Continue to scout for activity and feeding injury in wheat fields. According to University of Illinois Extension the Bulletin (No. 13 Article 1/June 18, 2004 by Kelly Cook), armyworms are devouring wheat fields in northeastern part of the state where numerous acres required treatment since last week. Illinois recommends considering a rescue treatment when armyworms reach densities of 6 or more nonparasitized armyworms (3/4 to 1-1/4 inches long) per linear foot of row.

Vegetables

Potatoes - In general off to a good start, however, wet weather continues to cause concern. Severity values continue to increase at a rapid pace, paralleling years when **late blight** became a problem later in June and July. **At this point, there is no evidence of late blight anywhere in the state.** Given the weather conditions over the past three weeks and the rapid accumulation of severity values, the current no-show of late blight can change quickly so growers need to take necessary precautions. The first lesions of **early blight** were reported yesterday from Central WI on early planted Red Norlands. Under warm and moist weather conditions, the first lesions of early blight can often appear as big as ½ inch in diameter and produce large numbers of



Bean leaf beetle defoliation

conidia. These lesions can appear similar in size to late blight lesions, but the absence of sporulation on the underside margins of these lesions is a good field criterion for diagnosis. Still, growers observing large brown lesions on leaves in the field are advised to seek a microscopic examination to verify the presence or absence of late blight. Most growers have at least two fungicide sprays on their early emerging fields and this should serve to reduce the risk of late blight and the potential for early blight spread. Protectant fungicides, chlorothalonil, mancozeb, maneb, metiram, TPTH or fixed copper materials should be adequate materials for control of the problems that are out there at the moment.

We continue to see fields where sprouts are not emerging, but are stained brown and are branched below ground. The tips of these affected sprouts are almost devoid of the tiny leaflets seen on healthy sprouts. We've seen this symptom over the past three years on portions of a few fields. Isolations for the standard soilborne fungi have turned up nothing of note, but are continuing. Soil assays for plant parasitic nematodes have also been negative up to this time, but we are currently running fresh samples to see if anything new turns up.

Wet conditions early in the season during the window between emergence and tuberization favor infection of potato plants by the **Verticillium wilt** pathogen. Then later in the season, when the plants are bulking and there is moisture and temperature stress on the plants, symptom expression is enhanced. Given the wet spring most growers have experienced, I anticipate earlier-than-normal symptom development of early dying.

Processing Beans and Peas - Excessive rain and wet soil conditions during the emergence period favor infection by the soilborne pathogens causing **root rot** on both processing beans and peas. Processors should be prepared for greater root rot problems on these crops than we've observed in the past several years. Careful notes on those fields and portions of fields with root rot symptoms should be factored into rotational plans for at least the next five years.

Tomatoes - Symptoms of **Septoria leaf blight** are beginning to appear on the lower leaves of unprotected tomatoes. Septoria lesions are small (1/8 inch diameter or smaller) circles with tan centers and dark brown borders. Often there are dozens of lesions per leaflet and severe infection can lead to rapid plant defoliation from the bottom leaves up the plant. Commercially, tomato plantings should be treated with a protective fungicide such as mancozeb, maneb, chlorothalonil, azoxystrobin or pyraclostrobin. Removal of infected leaves in small plantings can help to remove a significant amount of inoculum, but treatment with fungicide in larger plantings is the most effective approach. All cultivars are susceptible. (Walt Stevenson, UWEX)

Diamondback moth – A cabbage grower reported heavy infestations of this pest in the Racine area. Many fields, are experiencing heavy populations; with one field having as many as 38% of the cabbage heads infested with larvae.

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

Location	Calculation: Date	P-Day Total	Severity Value Total
Antigo emer June 4	6/16	88	10
Antigo emer June 12	6/16	33	3
Grand Marsh emer 5/12	6/16	232	47
Grand Marsh emer 5/17	6/16	209	41
Grand Marsh emer 5/22	6/16	173	37
Hancock emer 5/12	6/16	228	44
Hancock emer 5/17	6/16	205	38
Hancock emer 5/22	6/16	170	34
Plover emer 5/11	6/16	237	45
Plover emer 5/25	6/16	156	28

Forest, Shade Trees, Ornamentals and Turf

Anthracnose – Our inspectors are starting to find this disease at nursery dealers on maples and daylilies in light amounts. The weather which we have been experiencing is ideal for this disease and we expect to see an increase in symptoms. Anthracnose often looks like frost damage and can be found on many hosts; some common host plants are sugar maple, silver maple and ash.

Aphids – A very common garden and nursery insect which is being found in large numbers and on many different plants this year. Generally when we have wet weather aphids are found more often; when we have dry weather for long periods of time we find more spider mites. With all the rain, aphids are on the rise. We are finding them on annuals, daylilies, peppers, roses, spirea and Autumn Joy Sedium in Brown, Dane and Polk Cos. The aphids being found on Autumn Joy Sedium are black in color and mass near the growing tips.

Apple scab – This disease, which is on the increase because of the rain and warm weather, is being found on crabapples at nursery dealers and growers in Brown, Outagamie, Racine and Vernon Cos. Apple scab is going to continue to increase this season all over the state. See Extension Publication http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/X1007.pdf for more information on control. See Extension Publication http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/X1012.pdf for help in choosing crabapple varieties for Wisconsin.

Bacterial leaf spot – Lilacs in Outagamie, Polk, Washburn and Waupaca Cos. are showing light to moderate amounts of leaf spot. Some cultural practices to help control this pathogen are to prune out badly infected shoots and disinfect between cuts; also increase air circulation in and around the plants. Avoid overhead watering and water early in the day.

Didymellina leaf spot – Light but widespread amounts of this common fungal disease of iris were found at nursery dealers in Outagamie and Polk Cos. When looking for this disease you should look for circular tan lesions on the fans of plants. The lesions are usually about 1/8 to ¼ inch across and will sometimes have a halo around them.

Eastern spruce gall adelgid – Black hills spruce at a nursery dealer in Brown and Sawyer Cos. had light to moderate amounts of galls on the twigs. At this point it is too late for chemical treatment. If galls are not too numerous, the infested twigs can be pruned off and destroyed. Prune out galls before they open; once they open the adults emerge, disperse and reproduce. If galls are numerous consider treating the trees in the fall for the overwintering females (2800-3000 DD base 50ºF).

Leaf streak – Daylilies at nursery dealers in Outagamie and Waupaca Cos. had light amounts of this fungal pathogen. Symptoms include yellowing along the central leaf vein followed by browning, and reddish-brown spots. The damaged areas may join together and spread along the leaf in streaks, and infected leaves may eventually die. Cultivars vary in their susceptibility to leaf streak. Minimize overhead watering and avoid working among the plants when the leaves are wet.

Plant bug – Starting to be found on a number of hosts such as hydrangea, phlox and wegelia in light to moderate amounts. Reported from Brown and Polk Cos.

Red spot – Also called measles, this fungal pathogen was found in moderate amounts on peonies at nursery dealers in Brown, Outagamie and Vernon Cos. This disease starts as small, circular spots on the leaves. Spots may coalesce and appear as irregular, purple blotches on the upper surface of the leaves. Reddish-brown streaks can be found on infected young stems.

Rose slug – This common rose pest is starting to be found in the landscaping and at nursery dealers in Brown

and Dane Cos. These light green colored caterpillars feed on the underside of the leaves at night, causing the leaves to look skeletonized. Later when they grow in size, they will eat the entire leave. Hand picking these caterpillars is a good method of control. Removal of plant residue around the rose will take away overwintering sites for this pest.

Shot hole disease – This disease, caused by several fungi, has been noticeable this season. Moderate amounts were seen on various *Prunus* spp. at nursery dealers in Brown, Outagamie, Polk and Vernon Cos. Round leaf spots eventually dry out and the tissue falls out, leaving small holes all over the leaf. The appearance is as if someone fired a shotgun at the leaf. When the disease has progressed to this stage it is very difficult to find the causal organism. Management practices include avoiding overhead irrigation and removing and destroying fallen leaves. Chemical control may be used if the identity of the primary problem is known.

Spruce Needle Miner - Currently being found in Brown, Sawyer and Washburn Cos. on Black Hills and Colorado spruce in light to moderate amounts of damage. This tiny insect feeds on the inside of the needles of the spruce and will forms webs, which pull needles together. Generally the feeding occurs on the second-year needles in summer into fall. This time of year they are in an adult stage and will lay eggs. Treatment would have to be done early in the spring or in late fall (after sugar maples drop their leaves). The larva, which feeds in the needles, is light green with some light brown.

State/Federal Programs

Gypsy Moth Program - As of June 16, trappers have set 18,490 (58%) of the expected total number of traps. Twenty-five counties have been completed: Adams, Calumet, Columbia, Dodge, Florence, Forest, Green Lake, Jefferson, Kenosha, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oneida, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pepin, Portage, Racine, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, and Wood. Trap setting will continue for the next two weeks and most traps should be up by July 4th. There may be a few far northern traps to be set the week after July 4th. Gypsy moth larva will start pupating around the first part of July. This part of the life cycle lasts approximately 10 days. Adult moths begin to appear in mid-July, depending on temperatures. Hot weather causes the life cycle to proceed faster than cool weather.

If you have any questions about the GYPSY MOTH PROGRAM, please call our hotline at 1-800-642-MOTH or visit our website at: http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/arm/environment/insects/gypsy-moth/

Gypsy Moth Treatment Program - Aerial treatments using Btk and GYPCHECK for gypsy moth have been completed. Applicators finished the last of the Btk blocks in Bayfield County on June 14th. The final totals for this year's STS treatments are 180,698 acres treated with Btk and 8,126 acres treated with GYPCHECK. The DNR's Suppression program treated 47,108 acres with Btk and 5,251 acres with GYPCHECK.

Pheromone flake treatments will start in southern Wisconsin on or about June 29. The plan is to begin in southwestern Wisconsin (Crawford, Grant, Richland, and Vernon counties) on Tuesday, June 29, weather permitting. Flake applications should be complete by July 1 in these four counties. On or about July 7 and continuing through July 14, blocks in Monroe, Jackson, Eau Claire, Chippewa, Taylor and Clark counties will be treated. Finally, on or about July 27, two areas in Bayfield County will be sprayed with the flakes, weather permitting. The exact spray dates and order will be determined as the time approaches. Be aware that spray schedules can change because of weather, mechanical or logistical problems. Call the toll-free Gypsy Moth Hotline at 1-800-642-6684 then press "1" for a recorded message to stay up to date on spraying activities.

Maps of the spray sites are available on the department's gypsy moth Web site at http://www.datcp.state.wi.us, keyword gypsy moth. Otherwise, find the link to gypsy moth treatment sites under the Popular Topics heading on the main page.

Fruit

Apple maggot – Red ball and yellow sticky board traps should be in place to catch the earliest emerging flies. Soil moisture conditions are favorable for the development of this pest.

Spotted tentiform leafminer – The second flight of moths is getting underway as far north as Wausau. Expect the peak of the second flight to occur once 1150 DD (base 50°F) have been reached. This will not occur until June 27 near Racine, by July 4 near Madison, by July 16 near Eau Claire.

Codling moth – Egg hatch is 50% complete throughout southern Wisconsin and is expected to reach that level near Eau Claire over the weekend (where 713 DD have accumulated). The second flight of moths is expected to begin once 873-1296 DD (base 50°F) have been reached. This event could occur in Racine by June 30, in Madison by June 22, and in Eau Claire by July 1.

UW Insect Diagnostic Lab Report

There have been a number of complaints concerning

hickory gall phylloxera mixed with **anthracnose**; this is making many hickories look "blighted' in southern counties.

A **sawfly** (*Zaraea* sp) caused complete defoliation on dwarf bush honeysuckle in Madison.

Blackflies *(Simulium meridionale)* are causing young bluebird deaths in Iowa Co.

Large mated **Carpenter ant** queens (with wings removed) are very active in Lacrosse, Marinette, Waushara, Dane and Waukesha counties. (Phil Pelletteri UW-Madison)

Calendar of Events

June 23 Forage Field Day Arlington Agricultural Research Station. For more information call 888-698-3326.

June 23 MOSES Organic Basics Training. "Organic Apple Production". Keith Kozub Farm, River Falls, WI. 10 am- 3 pm. $15 fee (includes lunch and materials). For more information and to register, contact Deirdre Birmingham at deirdreb@mindspring.com or 608-873-8224.

June 26 – 27th, 2004 Wisconsin Berry Growers Association Strawberry Festival
8am - 3pm both days, (farm opens for U-Pick at 7am)
FREE ADMISSION
Kirschbaum's Strawberry Acres, N5802 Hwy 151, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin

June 30 Summer Field Day Marshfield Agricultural Research Station "South Farm"
8396 Yellowstone Drive, Marshfield
Call 715-387-2523 for more information

July 1 Soybean Aphid Management Field Day
Lancaster Agricultural Research Station. Contact (608) 723-2580

July 12 MOSES Organic Basics Training. "Organic Vegetable and Flower Production". East Troy, WI at the Michael Fields Agricultural Institute. 9am-2:30 pm. $10 fee for noon meal. For more information and to register, contact Jody at jody@mosesorganic.org or 715-667-3203.

July 13 Potato Field Day, Hancock Agricultural Research Station. For more info, call (715) 249-5961.

July 15 CSA Vegetables Field Day. North Creek Community Farm, Prairie Farm, WI. Contact Karen Stettler, 507/523-3366
stettler@landstewardshipproject.org

July 15 Field Crop Pest Management Field Day
Arlington Agricultural Research Station. Contact 888 698-3326 for more information.

July 15 Wisconsin Arborists Association Summer Workshop. Janesville, WI at Rotary Gardens. Contact Dave Graham (608)756-5561 or email dwgco@tcon.net

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

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

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

August 22-27 11th International Cereal Rust and Powdery Mildew Conference Norwich, England. Information at
http://www.jic.bbsrc.ac.uk/events/RustAndMildew/

Black Light Trapping Results

Trap Site	Date	European corn borer	Armyworm	Black Cutworm	Variegated Cutworm	Spotted Cutworm	Celery Looper	Corn Earworm	Forage Looper
Southwest									
Lancaster	6/10-6/17	63	32	1	3	6	4	0	0
South Central									
W Madison	6/10-6/17	54	21	5	0	7	7	0	0
Mazomanie	6/10-6/17	68	49	3	1	4	7	0	0
Central									
Marshfield	6/10-6/17	19	136	1	0	18		0	7
Plover	6/10-6/17	18							
Plainfield	6/10-6/17	2							
Northwest									
Chippewa Falls	6/11-6/17	2							
New Richmond	6/10-6/17	1							
Cameron	6/10-6/17	12							

Apple Insect Trapping Results

through June 18, 2004

	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	PC
Grant Co.						
Cuba City	6/10/6/16	100	9	12	2	
Sinsinawa	6/10-6/17	31	7	1		
Crawford Co.						
Gays Mills-E2	6/10-6/17	290	22	13	21	
Gays Mills-W2	6/7-6/14	5	2	6	0	
Iowa Co.						
Dodgeville	6/10-6/17	118	0	44	10	
Richland Co.						
Hill Point	6/8-6/15	25	0	4	3	
Richland Center -W	6/10-6/17	420	6	10	11	
Richland Center-E	6/10-6/17	685	13	6	19	
Sauk Co.						
Baraboo	6/10-6/17	62	4	5	0	
Dane Co.						
Deerfield	6/8-6/15	190	0	0	4	
Middleton	6/10-6/16	30	0	5	3	
Dodge Co.						
Brownsville	6/12-6/17	8	0	1	1	
Green Co.						
Brodhead	6/9-6/16	1	14	0	2	
Ozaukee Co.						
Mequon	6/3-6/14	0	0	6.1	2.5	0
Racine Co.						
Franksville	6/11-6/17	400	3	0	2	
	6/4-6/11	175	0	8	5	
Rochester	6/11-6/17	237	0	10.7	42.5	
Waukesha Co.						
New Berlin	6/11-6/17	340	0	0	6	
	6/4-6/11	54	0	17	0	
Waukesha	6/4-6/11			1		
Pierce Co.						
Beldenville	6/5-6/12	9	1	0	0	
Spring Valley	6/11-6/18	33	0	0.5	1	
Marquette Co						
Montello	6/6-6/13	24	7	2	2	1
Brown Co.						
Oneida	6/1-6/13	20	0	3	2	
Fond du Lac Co.						
Campbellsport	6/10-6/17	1	2	2	2	
	6/3-6/10	10	0	2	2	
Malone	6/10-6/17	0	0	1	1	
Rosendale	6/9-6/14	5	0	2	0	
Marinette Co.						
Wausaukee	6/11-6/18	27	0	5	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

Web Site of the Week

Northland Berry News

http://www.berrynews.com/

Up-to-date information on all major berry types--blueberries, brambles and strawberries, along with coverage of rare and unusual berries.

Quote of the Week

"So *that's* what hay looks like." Queen Mary (1867-1953)