

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

Weather and Pests

The first substantial dose of genuine summer-like weather set into motion a flurry of crop growth and insect activity this week. Spring tillage and oat emergence is nearing completion, and with corn planting wrapping up, farmers statewide are free to concentrate on soybeans. First-crop hay harvest began this week throughout southern Wisconsin. Insect levels have grown exponentially in just a week's time. Alfalfa weevil larvae, pea aphids, and plant bugs are among the most abundant inhabitants of knee-high alfalfa fields.

Growing degree days from March 1 through May 20:

Site	GDD*	2003 GDD	Norm GDD	Base 48	Base 40
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SOUTHWEST

Dubuque, IA	466	377	470	474	902
Lone Rock	430	371	438	434	846

SOUTHCENTRAL

Beloit	456	366	441	460	877
Madison	396	334	419	403	804
Sullivan	419	326	423	423	827
Juneau	388	301	376	393	788

SOUTHEAST

Waukesha	389	278	385	396	790
Hartford	362	271	360	369	750
Racine	348	234	388	355	724
Milwaukee	328	231	360	332	690

EAST CENTRAL

Appleton	274	264	321	275	605
Green Bay	231	203	285	234	549

CENTRAL

Big Flats	353	340	346	351	727
Hancock	328	327	340	324	686
Port Edwards	306	304	332	297	643

WEST CENTRAL

LaCrosse	432	363	418	427	849
Eau Claire	329	354	359	316	674

NORTHWEST

Cumberland	244	302	308	216	524
Bayfield	133	181	172	107	354

NORTH CENTRAL

Wausau	255	265	310	240	545
Medford	230	258	306	213	502

NORTHEAST

Crivitz	192	196	240	185	461
Crandon	216	224	212	196	474

*GDD above base 50 with 86 deg. upper limit

Alerts

Bean leaf beetle – The second annual survey for overwintered bean leaf beetles in alfalfa began this week and preliminary findings are rather surprising. Bean leaf beetles are being found in nearly every field surveyed in Grant, Green, Rock and Sauk Cos, and sweep nets counts are, on average, much higher than last spring's counts. Staff are finding counts of 0-16 beetles per 100 sweeps. While counts are not alarmingly high, the prevalence of bean leaf beetle suggests we could see a resurgence in beetle populations later this summer. This may mean that soybean growers will have another pest insect to contend with this season, in addition to the soybean aphid.

Alfalfa weevil – Counts of 1st-3rd instar larvae in hay stands near harvest are excessive and larval injury has reached the economic threshold in a few southern fields. Scouting must be done this week in regions where 300-400 alfalfa weevil degree days (base 48°F) have accumulated. Waiting any longer will narrow a grower's management options.

Gypsy moth spray program -- Yellow spray planes have taken to the sky to battle gypsy moth in southwest Wisconsin, as part of the effort by the Wisconsin Cooperative Gypsy Moth program to slow the spread of this destructive forest pest.

Low-flying airplanes gave an early morning wake-up call to residents living in and around sites in Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Sauk and Richland Counties. The spraying is necessary to control the spread of gypsy moth, a pest that feeds on the leaves of oaks, maples and many other types of trees and shrubs. Spraying begins about 5 a.m. on spray days and continues until the day's spray plan is complete, or as weather conditions allow. The planes fly about 50 feet above the trees.

Maps of the spray sites are available on the program's web site at:
http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/arm/environment/insect/s/gypsy-moth/map_index.html

Periodical cicada– The summer of 2004 is an exceptional one for some Midwestern states because the *Magicicada* Brood X will be emerging after residing underground for the last seventeen years (that's right, seventeen years!). See ODDS-N-ENDS for detailed information on the 2004 *Magicicada* mass emergence.

Looking ahead

Potato leafhopper – Migrant adults were detected for the first time this week. Counts in southern Wisconsin counties are low at this time, but only temporarily. Populations are likely to grow rapidly in the weeks ahead. Nymphs can be expected by early June.

European corn borer – Moths began emerging in southern Wisconsin this week. A few females were flushed from grasses adjacent to corn fields in Dane and Rock Cos. Look for numbers of adults to escalate in the week ahead.

Corn

European corn borer – The first moths of the season, expected at 347 DD (base 50°F), began emerging this week in the southern and west central districts. Currently most southern fields are too short to support larvae from eggs that may be laid by the earliest emerging moths; however, if weather conditions similar to this week's persist, corn is likely to develop rapidly.

Stalk borer – Light stalk borer damage was observed in V2-V3 stage corn fields near Mt.Horeb in Dane Co. and in scattered fields throughout Rock Co. Stalk borer is a common early season corn pest.



Armyworm – While black light trap counts are not alarming, they do represent a good beginning to a season of armyworm activity. Corn and pea growers should be alert for larvae in weeks to come. Border rows of corn plants are highly susceptible to armyworm feeding. The blacklight at Lancaster caught 34 armyworms in the last week.

Black cutworm – Larvae are hatching throughout the state, wherever 310 DD (base 50°F) have accumulated. Warmer temperatures have undoubtedly helped to accelerate black cutworm development, and in some southern areas larvae will soon reach the 4th instar, the stage at which they become large enough to cut corn seedlings entirely. This week's pheromone trap catches are the highest yet, indicating peak flight is occurring and it's time to start monitoring DD to forecast when corn seedlings will be most vulnerable to cutting. Scout closely for injury to seedling corn 562-640 DD, the last week of May or the first week of June. As a general rule, corn is most vulnerable to cutting during the 10-14 days following corn emergence.

Guide to Black Cutworm Development & Damage in Corn

Instar	Days left to feed	Number of plants that may be cut		
		1 leaf	2 leaf	3 leaf
4	25	4	3	1
5	21	4	3	1
6	14	4	3	1
7	5	1	1	1

Based on UW-Extension Field Crop Scouting Manual

Black cutworm trap counts May 14 -20

County	City	Count
Rock	Beloit	2
Rock	Newark	1
Rock	Avon	4
Green	Juda	1
Green	Monroe	5
Green	Cadiz Springs	6
Lafayette	Gratiot	0
Lafayette	Shullsburg	1
Lafayette	Lead Mine	0
Grant	Hazel Green	3
Grant	Sinsinawa	0
Grant	Dickeyville	7
Grant	Cuba City	0
Grant	Lancaster	2

Forages

Alfalfa weevil – Varied levels of tip feeding caused by developing alfalfa weevil larvae were evident in nearly all Dane, Grant, Green, Sauk, and Rock Co. fields this week. Tip injury was as high as 60% in Sauk Co., 50% in Grant Co., and 50% in Rock Co.; adult activity showed no signs of slowing down. Larvae ranging from 1st-3rd instar were numerous, and counts ranged from 0.4-7.5 per sweep in the Cos. mentioned above. Farther north, in Adams and Marquette Cos., 1st and 2nd instar larvae were observed and tip feeding ranged from 10%-20%. The finding of fields with high levels of tip feeding indicates that growers will have to scout fields now and possibly decide on a management option.



The term “tip feeding” indicates the alfalfa stem is showing obvious signs of feeding activity. To determine the percent of tip feeding collect 30 stems at random. If 15 of the 30 stems collected have feeding damage, the

percentage of tip feeding is 50%. Control is warranted when 40% tip feeding is observed more than 7-10 days prior to harvest, and in new growth when 10% of the tips show signs of damage. Cutting will help to reduce weevil populations somewhat, but the numbers of larvae we are seeing and the levels of tip feeding suggest that alfalfa regrowth will be highly vulnerable to injury. Heavy weevil pressure in combination with stress caused by the complex of

other alfalfa pests, could spell disaster for second crop regrowth. For more information on scouting and control, see UW-Extension publication A2995, *The Alfalfa Weevil*.

Potato leafhopper – The first migrants of 2004 were observed in Dane, Grant, Rock Cos. this week. Sweep net counts were low,

varying from 1-3 per 10 sweeps. These leafhoppers were apparently blown into the state on the latest weather from the southwest. Look for populations to increase rapidly, as this alfalfa pest is in the habit of

Alfalfa height (inches)	Ave. # PLH per sweep (adults & nymphs)
<3	0.2
3-6	0.5
6-12	1
12-14	2

reproducing rapidly following its arrival in Wisconsin. See table above for economic thresholds based on alfalfa height.

Pea aphid – Aphid populations have exploded in the last week, and winged adults were present in every alfalfa field surveyed. Counts ranged from 10-27 per sweep in 14-24” Grant Co. alfalfa, 18-40 per sweep in 20-24” Rock Co. fields, 1-20 per sweep in 20-24” Green, and 9-12 per sweep in 16-22” Sauk Co fields. In Adams Co. fields no winged aphids were detected and counts were lower, ranging from 0.5-1.5 per sweep. The presence of winged individuals in southern fields suggests the time to begin scouting peas is fast approaching. It won’t be long before pea aphids leave alfalfa for their preferred host, peas.

Meadow spittlebug – The highest count of meadow spittlebugs during the past week was found in a Rock Co. alfalfa field, where 5 out of 10 stems had spittle masses. Most counts in the southern part of the state were in the range of 0.25-3.5 per 10 stems.

Grasshopper – First instar nymphs were observed feeding in alfalfa tips in Grant and Rock Cos.

Clover leaf weevil – Second and third instar clover leaf weevil larvae were common in southern alfalfa fields this week, making counting for alfalfa weevil larvae more difficult, because the two are so similar in appearance. In Sauk Co. clover leaf weevil larvae were slightly more advanced developmentally compared to 1st-2nd instar alfalfa weevil larvae. While the two look very much alike, alfalfa weevil larvae always have a shiny black head capsule (see photo on p.3); the head capsule of clover leaf weevils in light brown.



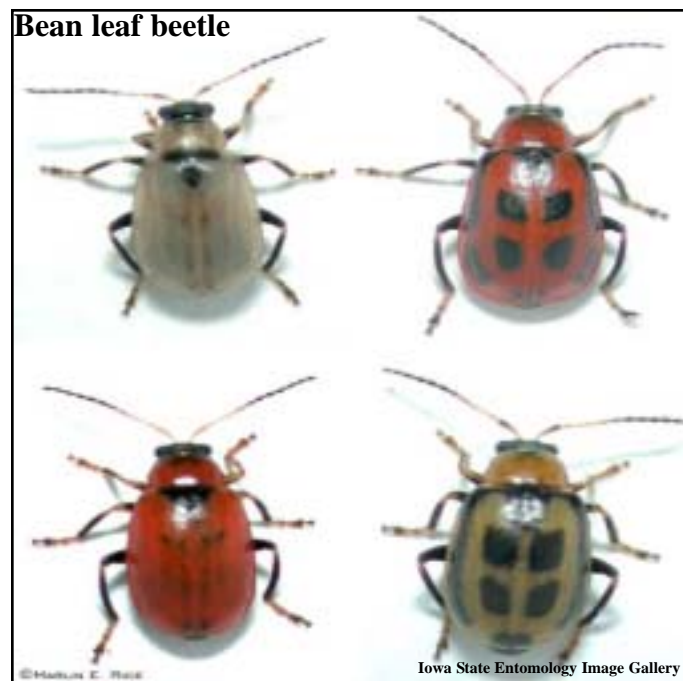
Alfalfa plant bugs – Newly hatched nymphs were present and active in southern alfalfa fields this week. Counts were very low, generally numbering fewer than 0.7 per sweep.

Soybeans

Bean leaf beetle – Last summer soybean growers were prepared for the return of this insatiable defoliator, but to their surprise (and ours), bean leaf beetles barely reached noticeable levels in 2004. Any bean leaf beetle activity that did occur was overshadowed by immense numbers of soybean aphids. Soybean growers were fortunate to get a reprieve from bean leaf beetle last summer, but they may need to prepare for another season of defoliation and possibly bean pod mottle virus (BPMV) transmission, if our preliminary bean leaf beetle survey results are an indicator of things to come.

The second-annual survey for overwintered bean leaf beetles in alfalfa began this week and surveyors are recovering beetles in nearly every southern field surveyed. Six fields were surveyed in Rock Co. and all had bean leaf beetles. Counts ranged from 2-16 per 100 sweeps. A total of seven fields were surveyed in Grant Co. where five of the seven fields had bean leaf beetles. Counts in Grant Co. ranged from 0-5 per 100 sweeps. Bean leaf beetles were also detected in Green, Lafayette, Sauk, and Richland Cos. In Green and Lafayette Cos.

five fields were surveyed, and counts ranged from 4-16 per 100 sweeps, averaging 7.8. The survey will continue next week in the second southern tier of counties, then continue north into the third tier, until pest survey staff stop finding beetles or soybean begin to emerge; whichever comes first. Let's hope these preliminary findings are not suggestive things to come, and that we do not have to await another summer battle against the bean leaf beetle.



Small grains

Stem rust — Barberry bushes susceptible to stem rust are showing heavy aecial infection at sites around Dane Co. The common barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*) is the alternate host of stem rust of small grains. Barberry is the site where genetic recombination of the rust fungus occurs, and where new virulent races are likely to arise. Efforts were undertaken to eradicate common barberries across the Midwest from 1916 to 1976, though occasional bushes escaped detection. (The oldest records to indicate knowledge of the link between barberry and stem rust of small grains is a law passed in Rouen,



France in 1660 AD that outlawed the growing of barberries, and local laws were passed in this country as early as 1726.)

The infection on Dane Co. barberries is much heavier than has been seen in the last four years. Reports on the current rust situation in the U.S. are published in the USDA Cereal Disease Bulletin, available at <http://www.cdl.umn.edu/>

Vegetables

Potato cull piles - A reminder that potato cull piles must be disposed of by May 20 using the options listed in ATCP 21.15 Wis. Adm. Code: 1) feed to livestock so that they are completely consumed; 2) spread on fields and incorporated into the soil; 3) deposit the cull potatoes in a licensed landfill with the written permission of the landfill operator; 4) another method which the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection approves in writing. The purpose of the cull pile regulation is to prevent volunteer potato plants from serving as a source of late blight inoculum. For more information, please contact Sara Ott at (715) 345-5349 or sara.ott@datcp.state.wi.us

Onion maggot – Adult onion maggots began emerging at 680 GDD (base 40). Onion maggots are host-specific to the onion family, which includes onions, leeks, shallots, garlic and chives. The larvae feed on below-ground tissue, killing seedlings, or tunneling into the bulbs of larger plants. Adult onion maggots resemble houseflies, but are slightly smaller in size; their bodies are only half as long. Female flies lay white, elongated eggs at the base of onion plants. The larvae are cream-colored and will develop into adults in 2-3 weeks. Cool, wet weather (like we’re expecting over the weekend) favors onion maggot development. Monitoring adult emergence is crucial for control decisions. It is too late to attempt control after larval damage has been detected. See UW-Extension publication A3722-E for control information.



Onion Maggot Event	Degree Days(base 40)
1st generation flies	680
2nd generation flies	1950
3rd generation flies	3230

Diamondback moth – The larvae of the diamondback moth are a common cole crop pest. Developing larvae feed on lower leaf surfaces, but they leave the upper leaf surfaces intact, creating a characteristic “window pane” effect. The green or yellow larvae are 3/8 inch long, pointed at both ends, and will wiggle and fall off the plant if disturbed. Damage to young plants can cause heads to abort. The night-flying moths overwintered as adults. They begin to emerge and lay eggs at this time of the season, typically around mid-May. Adults hold their wings together, roof-like over their back, when at rest. Three diamond-shaped spots can be seen on their back. Three to five generations usually occur in Wisconsin.

Flea beetles – If high numbers of flea beetles in alfalfa fields are indicative of levels in general, then cabbage and other vegetable growers can anticipate moderate to high numbers in their fields. Growers are encouraged to pay close attention to flea beetle activity and scout plants for the shot-hole feeding damage that is characteristic of flea beetles.

Forest, Shade Trees, Ornamentals and Turf

Thrips – Inspectors continue to find thrips at nursery dealer locations around the state. This week moderate numbers were found on verbena and cosmos in Manitowoc Co and light numbers on impatiens and apple trees in Richland and St. Croix Cos.

Eastern tent caterpillar – Cranberry cotoneaster was the latest victim this week for this voracious moth. Tents were fairly large at a nursery dealer in Waukesha Co.



Spittle bugs – Spittle masses are starting to become noticeable on various perennials throughout the state. Russian sage at a nursery dealer in Eau Claire had a few spittle masses visible.

Leaf streak – Daylilies at nursery dealers in Fond du Lac, Manitowoc, Richland and Waushara Cos. had light amounts of this fungal disease. Plant Industry Lab verified the observations of field inspectors. 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.

Leaf streak on daylily



Red spot – Also called measles, this fungal disease was found in light amounts on peonies at nursery dealers in Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Washington 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.

Coniothyrium leaf spot – Light to moderate amounts of this fungal disease were found on yucca plants at a nursery dealer in Fond du Lac Co. This leaf spot often appears as large circular light brown spots with purple margins and concentric zonation. Avoid overhead watering as this can aid the dissemination of the disease. If infestations are heavy, cut off and destroy infected leaves. Registered fungicides may be used if it is a recurring problem. Identity of the disease was verified by Plant Industry Lab.

Coniothyrium leaf spot on yucca



Mycosphaerella leaf spot – Yellow coneflower from a Rock Co. nursery dealer had light to moderate amounts of this fungal leaf spot. Identity of the disease was verified by Plant Industry Lab.

Didymellina leaf spot – Light but widespread amounts of this common fungal disease of iris were found at a nursery dealer in Richland Co.

Phyllosticta leaf spot – Concord grapes at nursery dealer in Washington Co. had light to moderate amounts of this disease on newly emerged leaves. This disease, called black rot when it infects the berries, is one of the most economically important diseases of grape in the northeastern United States. It is indigenous to North America. New growth is susceptible to infection during the growing season. Symptoms on leaves include small, tan, circular spots in spring and early summer. Lesions on the petiole can girdle and kill the entire leaf. Infection on berries appears first as a small whitish dot. Lesions can grow up to one cm per day. Within a couple of days the berries begin to shrivel and dry until all that is left is a hard, blue-black mummy. The pathogen overwinters in these mummies. Removing overwintering mummies from the vine and ground is a beneficial practice. There are fungicides labeled for control of black rot. See Extension publication on grape pest management at <http://cecommerce.uwex.edu/pdfs/A2129.PDF>

Apple scab – Snowdrift crabapple at a nursery dealer in Washington Co. had moderate amounts of leaf lesions from this fungal disease. See Extension publication <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/X1007.doc> for help in managing this disease.

Shot hole disease – Moderate amounts of shot holing were observed on Canada red cherry, snow fountain cherry and flowering plum at nursery dealers in Manitowoc and Waushara Cos.

State/Federal Programs

Gypsy moth quarantine and what it means to your industry -- This is the third part of a four part series on gypsy moth quarantine regulations and how it affects the timber industry in Wisconsin.

The movement of timber throughout Wisconsin must follow certain regulations in order to slow the movement of gypsy moth in Wisconsin and the United States. The rules differ for interstate and within-state movement.

Interstate movement (across state lines) of timber from a quarantined county to a non-quarantined county falls under the jurisdiction of the USDA. Mills in non-quarantined counties that accept these logs must be under a USDA compliance agreement and USDA certification. No logs can be shipped to a non-quarantine county without this certification. The fines for such movement without proper documents can be as much as \$250,000 per incident. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection oversees the within-state

movement of timber from a quarantined county to a non-quarantined county. Mills in a non-quarantined county that are accepting logs from a quarantined county must be under a State Permit. If the mill is currently under a USDA compliance agreement they are not required to have a State Permit. Logs moving from quarantined to non-quarantined counties within the state must be inspected by an individual trained in gypsy moth identification by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and be accompanied by a signed statement attesting to it.

Training in the identification and regulations for gypsy moth is available through the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. To find out about training schedules contact the Slow the Spread regulatory office at 608-224-4588. For more information on USDA compliance agreements, contact JoAnn Cruse at (608)231-9553.

Fruit

Apple scab -- The southern orchards in the apple scab monitoring network are reaching the end of the primary scab season. Data shows that the orchards have had a number of infection periods (periods where temperature and leaf wetness are conducive to infection), in addition to some frost.

Information on current apple scab ascospore maturity estimates is available at <http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/arm/agriculture/crops/applescab/applecab.html> A network of apple growers collect degree day information, which is used to estimate the percent maturity of overwintering ascospores of *Venturia inaequalis*. These spores give rise to the primary scab infection; if apple growers can control the initial infections during spore maturity, they will reduce inoculum for the rest of the season. The critical period for control of primary infection is when the model indicates that between 5-95% of the spores are mature. The web page is updated as data is received, so new information is available almost daily.

Spotted tentiform leafminer – Leaf mines should grow visible this week in orchards as far north as Hancock, in the central region of the state. Mines appear once 329 DD (base 50°F) have accumulated, and much of the state has far surpassed this point. In southern Wisconsin orchards trap counts have dropped dramatically in the last week, indicating that populations are primarily made up of



sap-feeder and possibly early tissue-feeder larvae. Expect the 2nd flight of moths to begin around 539-750 DD. At the present rate of heat unit accumulation, this could occur as soon as June 4 in the Madison area, around June 14 near Eau Claire, and around June 11 near Racine. In an orchard near Wausaukee, the first larvae of the season are just beginning to hatch.

Codling moth – Southern Wisconsin apple growers can expect codling moth eggs to begin hatching next week, once 491 DD (base 50°F) have accumulated. Several large catches of codling moth occurred in southwestern Wisconsin this week, near Dodgeville and Gays Mills.

Plum curculio – John Aue, Orchard IPM Specialist, noted that plum curculio feeding and oviposition have begun. He recommends monitoring fruit that's at least 6mm for oviposition scars, particularly around the edges of the blocks. (This assuming one hasn't recently applied an insecticide, of course.)

Some cooperators have mentioned having problems keeping the somewhat flimsy PC pyramid traps in place. One cooperator from Wauzaukee (Marinette Co.) has done the following, and found it to be effective in stabilizing the trap. He said, "I ran 4 guide lines from the top of the trap to about 2 feet from the bottom of the trap, using tent stakes pounded into the ground. Then I pounded two wooden stakes (about 3 feet long) into the ground at the axis of the two intersecting vanes. These stakes are right at the intersection and on opposite sides of the vanes". Thanks to Pleasant View Orchard for your help!

Odds -n- Ends

Periodical cicada– The summer of 2004 is exceptional because the Magicicada Brood X will be emerging after residing underground for the previous seventeen years. Cicadas are probably best known for their conspicuous, buzzing songs heard on sweltering summer days, produced by the males in an effort to charm and lure co-emerging females. Cicadas of the seventeen-years cycle are commonly referred to as periodical cicadas. Mass emergences of the periodical cicada population are extraordinarily well-synchronized, so that almost all of them mature into adults in the same year. The fact that periodical cicadas emerge in synch after extremely long life-cycles of 17 years beneath the ground is truly a wonder of nature.

During the emergence period, densities of tens to hundreds of thousands of cicadas per acre is commonplace. Apparently because of their long life cycles and synchronous emergences, periodical cicadas escape natural population control by predators, even though everything from birds to spiders to snakes to dogs eat them opportunistically when they do appear.

Explaining the evolution of such an unusual life strategy is one of the most difficult problems for periodical cicada biologists. The current Magicada emergence occurring in neighboring state (IL, MI, IN, OH, etc.) is likely to last about a month. Wisconsin residents can look forward to an the upcoming Magicicada brood XIII in 2007.

American Dog Tick (Wood Tick)- Populations of this pest are very high in the northern regions of Wisconsin. In Lincoln Co. there have been reports of as many as 59 being removed from an individual dog.

Red sorrel -- Larger than usual amounts of red sorrel have been reported in lawns and gardens of Chippewa County residents. according to Jerry Clark, Chippewa County UW-Extension Crops and Soils Educator. Also known as sheep, horse, cow, mountain and field sorrel, it is not a serious weed but it seems to be prevalent this year. Mature plants develop distinctive arrow shaped leaves. Red sorrel is safe for humans but can be toxic to livestock.

Red sorrel



Calendar of Events

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

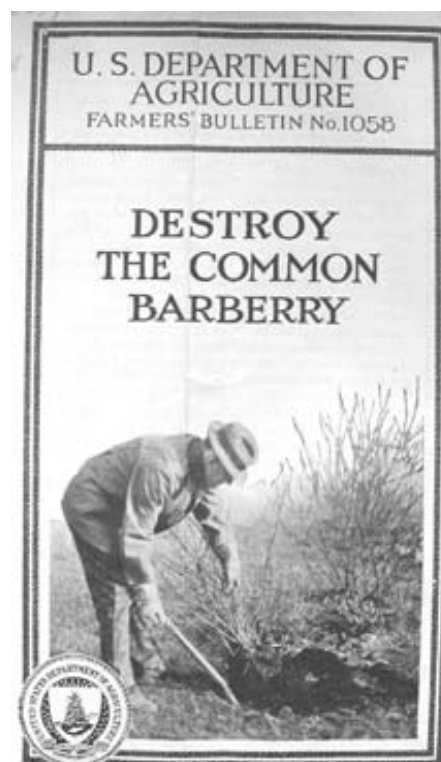
June 23 MOSES Organic Basics Training. "Organic Apple Production". Keith Kozub Farm, River Falls, WI. 10 am- 3 pm. \$15 fee (includes lunch and materials). For more information and to register, contact Deirdre Birmingham at deirdreb@mindspring.com or 608-873-8224.

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



Apple Insect Trapping Results

	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	PC
Crawford Co.						
Gays Mills-E2	5/13-5/20	35	25	11	0	
Gays Mills-W2	5/7-5/14	25	8		0	
Grant Co.						
Cuba City	5/13-5/20	0	0	2	2	
Sinsinawa	5/14-5/21	0	6	12	0	
Iowa Co.						
Dodgeville	5/13-5/20	22	0	35	6	
Richland Co.						
Richland Center -W	5/13-5/20	108	16	3	0	
Richland Center-E	5/13-5/20	240	23	4	0	
Sauk Co.						
Baraboo	5/13-5/20	0	13	3	0	
Columbia Co.						
Rio	5/13-5/20	NA	10	5		0
	5/6-5/3	312	26	1		0
Dane Co.						
Deerfield	5/11-5/18	10	8	2	0	
Dodge Co.						
Brownsville	5/14-5/20	14	18	0	0	
Green Co.						
Brodhead	5/12-5/19	9	0	0	0	0
Kenosha Co.						
Burlington	5/7-5/20	NA	6	6	0	
Ozaukee Co.						
Mequon	5/11-5/17	175	26	0.5		0
Racine Co.						
Franksville	5/14-5/21	208	7	1	1	
Rochester	5/14-5/21	9	2	7	0	
Waukesha Co.						
New Berlin	5/14-5/21	180	1	3	0	
Waukesha	5/1-5/14			0		
Jackson Co.						
Hixton	5/12-5/18	48	27	1	3	
Pierce Co.						
Beldenville	5/9-5/15	6	0	0	8	
Spring Valley	5/14-5/21	224	24	1	1	0
Trempealeau Co.						
Galesville	5/14-5/21	100	19	0	0	
Marquette Co.						
Montello	5/11-5/18	412	17	1	2	1
Brown Co.						
Oneida	5/10-5/17	1100	423	0	0	
Fond du Lac Co.						
Campbellsport	5/13-5/20	100+			18	
	5/6-5/13	90			14	
Malone	5/13-5/20	25	5	0	0	
Rosendale	5/10-5/18	205	46	1	0	
Sheboygan Co.						
Plymouth	5/13-5/20	64	10	4	0	
Marinette Co.						
Wausaukee	5/14-5/21	8	0	0	0	1



Department of Agriculture,
Trade & Consumer Protection,
Division of Agricultural Resources Management
PO Box 8911
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Web Site of the Week

Cicada Mania

<http://www.cicadamania.com/>

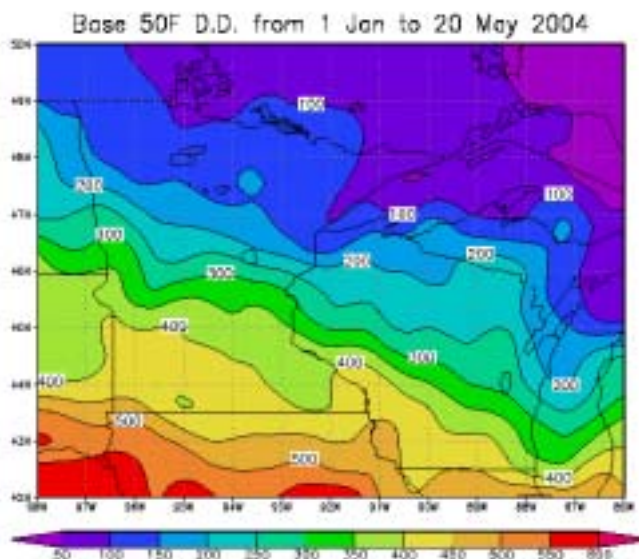
Everything you ever wanted to know about cicadas...and then some!!!

Quote of the Week

“I see, sir,” said Ulysses, “that you are an excellent gardener- what pains you take with it, to be sure. There is not a single plant, not a fig tree, vine, olive, pear, nor flower bed, but bears the trace of your attention. I trust, however, that you will not be offended if I say that you take better care of your garden than of yourself.”

Homer (circa 800 BCE), The Odyssey

May 21, 2004



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