

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

Weather and Pests

One week ago, insect development seemed ready to rush ahead of schedule, but a week of cool, cloudy weather halted the ambitious arthropods. Temperatures this week dropped into the 30s and 40s, lower than normal levels for this time of year. While an early spring is always a

Growing degree days through April 27, 2005

Site	GDD*	2004 GDD	Base 48	Base 40
SOUTHWEST				
Dubuque, IA	243	219	239	486
Lone Rock	228	201	214	447
SOUTH CENTRAL				
Beloit	233	216	221	450
Madison	225	186	217	444
Sullivan	226	200	210	434
Juneau	216	184	205	422
SOUTHEAST				
Waukesha	190	187	174	387
Hartford	186	173	173	381
Racine	145	172	134	332
Milwaukee	148	163	135	333
EAST CENTRAL				
Appleton	170	120	148	341
Green Bay	134	103	116	299
CENTRAL				
Big Flats	211	156	192	411
Hancock	204	140	184	397
Port Edwards	197	126	175	378
WEST CENTRAL				
LaCrosse	240	210	235	468
Eau Claire	219	145	205	417
NORTHWEST				
Cumberland	181	99	163	355
Bayfield	92	40	76	237
NORTH CENTRAL				
Wausau	171	96	147	333
Medford	162	90	145	324
NORTHEAST				
Crandon	151	75	123	301
Crivitz	126	83	102	283

* We apologize, but these are the most current GDD available this week.

welcomed event, pest survey staff embrace any delay that might allow a few extra days to prepare for the field season ahead. Weather conditions this week permitted the continuation of full-scale field operations, and despite the lower temperatures, alfalfa fields that did not sustain winter injury are flourishing.

Insect development is progressing at a normal rate for this time of year. So far, nothing out of the ordinary has been observed. Levels of pests in forage legumes were surprisingly low this week, but this trend won't last for long as the hatching of alfalfa weevil eggs is expected to get fully underway next week.

Alerts

Soybean rust – Seminole County, Georgia, is the first county outside of Florida to report Asian soybean rust in 2005, according to the USDA Public Soybean Rust Web site today. This is also the first 2005 report of rust found on soybean plants. The other three confirmations were found on kudzu, all in Florida.

The rust was found on volunteer soybeans in the southwestern, most county in Georgia, which is very close to the junction of the Alabama, Florida (panhandle) and Georgia state lines; east of Dothan, AL, and northwest of Tallahassee, FL.

The specific note from Georgia officials on the site says “Soybean rust confirmed on volunteer soybeans growing near Donalsonville (GA) in Seminole County. Also likely found on kudzu in same general area.” Donalsonville is the county seat, located in the north central part of the county.

The USDA national commentary on the site says “scouting continues throughout the Southeast, with emphasis on kudzu and volunteer soybean.”

The first confirmed findings of Asian soybean rust this year were all on kudzu plants in three Florida counties: Pasco, Hernando and Marion counties (in order of findings). Many counties in several southeastern states are marked “green” on the U.S. soybean rust observation map, denoting scouting with negative results or the planting of sentinel plots in those counties. (info from StopSoybeanRust.com)

Looking Ahead

Alfalfa weevil – Alfalfa weevil adults have grown increasingly active in the last week. Spring egg hatching is in progress in southern counties where very low numbers of second instar larvae were netted yesterday. Egg hatching is expected to escalate throughout southern Wisconsin next week. Scouting should commence at 300 GDD₄₈.

Black cutworm – The first “concentrated capture” of nine moths in a two-night period occurred near Newark, in Rock Co., this week. Approximately 310 GDD₅₀ from now, newly emerged corn seedlings in that area will be vulnerable to cutting. See CORN section for current black cutworm pheromone trap catches at 21 southern Wisconsin locations.

Meadow spittlebug – The appearance of spittle masses in roadside grasses and hay fields is a sure sign that summer isn't far off. No masses were observed during this week's surveys, but look for a few to appear by next week.

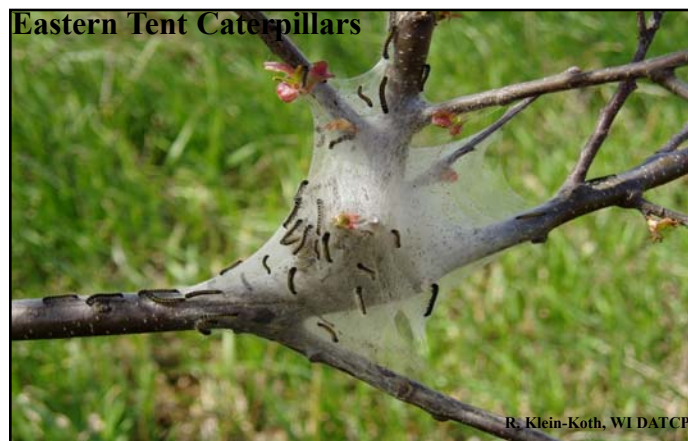
Alfalfa winter kill – Considerable winter injury has now been reported or is apparent in fields statewide. A large percentage of the winter kill that has become noticeable throughout southern and central Wisconsin counties is probably due to ice sheeting that occurred in January after winter rain storms. See FORAGE section for more details.

European corn borer – Overwintered larvae are entering the pupal stage near Beloit, LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien, where 246 GDD₅₀ have accumulated. Expect the first moths of 2005 to appear in black light traps once 347 GDD₅₀ are reached.

Redbanded leafroller – Larvae are in the forecast for next week, as nearly all of the state approaches 167-228 GDD₅₀. Watchful orchardists in the southwest, south central and west central districts, where 200 GDD have been surpassed, should already be seeing RBLR larvae.

Codling moth – Expect the first flight of moths to begin in full next week, as 201-340 GDD₅₀ are reached in southern Wisconsin counties. Reports from apple insect trapping cooperators indicate flight may have started in Crawford and Dane Cos.

Eastern tent caterpillars – Larvae have begun to emerge in Rock Co. and the characteristic tents are now growing visible in wild cherry trees along county Highways 11 and 81. Tents observed earlier this week were still quite small, approximately the size of plum; larvae were approximately 2-3 mm in length.



Corn

Black cutworm -- Regular captures of moths over the last two weeks signal black cutworms have arrived and egg laying is underway. As soil temperatures continue to rise over the next two weeks, larval development will proceed at a more rapid rate. At 68°F, larval development takes 33 days to complete. Fourteen of those days are spent in the first three larval instars and larvae are too small to be much of a problem. The remaining 19 days are spent in the destructive 4th, 5th and 6th instars where larvae have grown large enough to cut through several corn seedlings in a single evening.

Determining when larvae have reached this detrimental larval instar is critical to corn growers, and this is where pheromone traps come in handy. After pheromone traps signal the arrival of the first moth, an event that occurred here in Wisconsin on April 9, traps need to be checked regularly to see when a “concentrated capture” of moths (nine moths in two-three nights) takes place. Black cutworm larvae are expected to begin feeding on and cutting corn plants with the accumulation of approximately 310 GDD₅₀ after an intense capture.

The first concentrated capture of 2005 was documented yesterday near Newark in southwestern Rock Co. Approximately 310 GDD₅₀ from now, newly emerged corn seedlings will be vulnerable to cutting. See the table below to see this week’s pheromone trap catches at 21 southern Wisconsin sites.

Black Cutworm Trap Catches April 21-28			
Site	BCW	Site	BCW
Grant Co.		Green Co.	
Benton	0	Cadiz Springs	0
Hazel Green	2	W Monroe	0
Sinsinawa	0	E Monroe	1
Dickeyville	0	Juda	3
Lancaster	0	Brodhead	0
Lafayette Co.		Rock Co.	
South Wayne	1	Janesville	8
Gratiot	0	Avon	4
West Gratiot	0	Newark	9
Shullsburg	0	West Beloit	0
West Shullsburg	0	East Beloit	0
		Clinton	8

European corn borer – Pupation of overwintered 5th instar corn borer caterpillars is expected to commence in southwestern and west central Wisconsin in the week ahead. The process of pupation takes about ten days and the first moths should appear at 347 GDD₅₀. Black light traps should be installed over the weekend to detect the first emerging corn borers of the season. Based on the exceptionally low fall population of corn borers in 2004, we expect the first flight of moths to be very light.

Soybeans

Soybean aphid – As mentioned in previous issues, higher soybean aphid densities are in the forecast for 2005. Though it’s still far too early to predict with accuracy, reports supporting the notion that soybean aphids are likely to become a major problem this summer continue to surface. A recent article on Agriculture Online website reported that entomologists found overwintering soybean aphids on buckthorn on the campus of Ohio State University in Columbus. “These newly discovered aphids suggest that aphids are overwintering successfully, and is the first suggestion that our predictions for the presence of aphids this summer might be on track,” they said. This report may be the first indication that aphid predictions for the summer are on the mark. To read the full article visit the following site:

http://www.agriculture.com/ag/story.jhtml?storyid=/templatedata/ag/story/data/agNews_050405crAPHID.xml&catref=ag1001



Forages

Forage pest complex – While alfalfa growth has been progressing at an expeditious rate this season, insect development in forage legumes has not been keeping pace. Grant, Green and Rock Co. hay fields are now 12-16” tall, and still very little insect activity was detected this week. Sweep net sampling in southern hay fields this week revealed trace to low populations of pea aphid adults, alfalfa weevil adults and larvae, tarnished plants bug adults as well as a modest number of damsel bugs, a beneficial alfalfa inhabitant. Although alfalfa insect populations showed few signs of growth this week, several critical events are right around the corner.

Alfalfa weevil – Activity has been light so far, but at the



Weevil Event	GDD (Base 48F)	Location	GDD thru 4/27
Egg hatch	300	Madison	225
1st – 2nd instar	301 - 438	Beloit	233
3rd – 4th instar	439 - 595	Racine	145
Pupa - Adult	596 – 810	LaCrosse	240

current rate of growing degree day accumulation, alfalfa weevil eggs should begin to hatch in portions of southwestern, south central and west central Wisconsin over the weekend, once 200 GDD₄₈ are reached. Low levels of larvae should be detectable throughout southern and portions of the central districts by the latter part of next week. At present, early field observations show a successful overwintering of adult weevils, suggesting a normal egg laying period may be expected. Plan to initiate scouting efforts at 300 GDD₄₈ and follow the GDD₄₈ accumulations in the table on Page 1; these are listed specifically for the alfalfa weevil.

Pea aphid – Populations in south central and southwest alfalfa fields are in the range of 1-11 per 50 sweeps. There has been little change in the aphid population over the last week, though populations are apt to multiply swiftly in the next two weeks.



Tarnished plant bug
– Low populations of adults, 4-12 per 50 sweeps, were detected in 10-14” south central

alfalfa fields this week. Sweep nets counts in this low range are inconsequential, but plant bug levels are likely to increase considerably as nymph production gets underway in the next week or two. Look for tiny nymphs to appear in hay fields by mid-May.

Winter kill – Winter conditions in 2004-2005 were apparently highly unfavorable for alfalfa stands. The combination of rainfall in January and frigid temperatures spelled disaster for a large portion of Wisconsin’s alfalfa acreage. Winter damage reports continue to surface this week, and it is now evident that majority of Wisconsin fields have sustained at least some level of winter kill, ranging from spotty to severe. The April 25 issue of Wisconsin Crop Weather reported winter damage to alfalfa at 31% - none, 25% - light, 27% - moderate, and 17% - severe. Most of the damage to Wisconsin alfalfa is reportedly showing up in low spots where ice formation occurred, in old stands, and in fields that were harvested late last fall.

Vegetables

Common Asparagus Beetle – The time to check asparagus for eggs of the Common Asparagus Beetle (CAB) is here. CAB egg laying occurs from 150-240 GDD₅₀; approximately half of the state has accumulated at least 150 GDD₅₀. Eastern and northern regions should reach this point in the week ahead.

CAB adults are very recognizable, ¼” long blue-black colored beetles with cream colored spots. The larvae are less descript, and look like yellowish or cream-colored slugs with black heads. Adult asparagus beetles lay eggs in rows on emerging spears and ferns (see image below). Eggs hatch in about a week.

CAB may be confused with the Spotted Asparagus Beetle (SAB), but SAB usually does not become active for two more weeks, so any asparagus beetles found on asparagus right now will most likely be CAB. Also, SAB lays eggs only on the ferns, not the spears.

Scout plants during the afternoon when beetles are most active. Examine 100 crowns for beetle and eggs. Control may be warranted if 5-10% of plants are infested with adults or if 2% of spears have eggs. For pesticide recommendations, see UW-Extension Publication A3422, Commercial Vegetable Production in Wisconsin.



Flea beetles – In Wisconsin, flea beetles overwinter as adults in plant debris, grasses, fencerows and ditches and become active around 150-200 GDD₅₀. Cole crops, spinach, beets, potatoes and eggplant all are suitable food plants for flea beetles. There are several types of flea beetles common to Wisconsin including the crucifer, eggplant, horseradish, pale-striped, potato, spinach, and striped flea beetle. All have large hind legs for jumping (much like a flea!), and range in size from 1/10-1/5 inch. Adults usually feed on the underside of leaves where they chew small circular “shotgun” holes.

Scout crops now and treat according to the following thresholds. (No thresholds have been determined for cole crops.) In beets, treat when beetles cause stand reduction on small plants. For horseradish, only treat if beetles are

MAGGOT DEGREE DAYS

As of April 28, 2005

	Seed Base 39F	Corn Base 40F	Onion Base 43F	Maggot Cabbage Maggot
Boscobel	440	397	307	
Prairie du Chien	479	434	340	
Milwaukee	310	272	180	
Madison	415	381	289	
LaCrosse	463	430	327	
Green Bay	286	251	167	
Wausau	315	287	208	
Rhineland	249	227	151	

found in high numbers early in the season. For potato, treat when there are more than two beetles per sweep. For tomato, treat if there are more than two beetles per plant. For eggplants less than three inches high, treat if there are two beetles per plant. For three-to-six inch eggplants, treat if there are four beetles per plants. For eggplants taller than six inches, treat if there are eight or more beetles per plant.

Forest and Landscape

Weir’s cushion rust – Last fall, nursery inspectors noted an increase in the number of Christmas tree fields infected with *Chrysomyxa weirii*, an organism commonly known as Weir’s cushion rust. This disease was first diagnosed in Wisconsin in 2002 and is common in both eastern and western United States.

This disease is of great concern because of its ability to easily spread in the spring by windblown spores infecting surrounding spruce. Nursery stock that is sold must be free of this disease; infected stock will be held by inspectors. Treatment actions to control Weir’s cushion rust are strongly recommended.

Weir’s cushion rust is characterized by several recognizable symptoms. Infected needles develop yellow bands or spots that produce pustules in the spring and release bright orange spores that infect the new growth. Previously infected needles will turn brown and eventually fall off. Newly infected needles will develop yellow bands or spots during the summer.

Unlike other rusts, this fungus does not have an alternate host, making it particularly injurious to spruce trees. At times a preventative fungicide spray regime, using q fungicide product containing chlorothalonil, may be appropriate.

The most effective time to treat trees for Weir’s cushion rust is quickly approaching. Preventative spraying of fungicides should start early, when only 10% of Colorado spruce buds have opened. A total of three applications are needed at seven-to-ten day intervals to effectively manage this disease. Fungicide treatments

will also help control rhizosphaera needlecast, another fungal problem for spruce. If treatment is delayed at bud break, the fungicide treatment will not be as effective. For more information visit the following sites:

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/X1119.pdf>

<http://ppathw3.cals.cornell.edu/Trees/WeirCshRust.html>

<http://ctrees.cas.psu.edu/Diseases/spspiderrust.pdf>

Sudden oak death (SOD) – DATCP inspectors have begun a second year of survey for *Phytophthora ramorum* in 31 Wisconsin nurseries. In 2004, over 400 samples were collected from nursery growers and dealers in an effort to determine if this damaging, fungal-like disease had entered Wisconsin. No SOD positive samples were found last season.

In 2005 inspectors will concentrate on two genera that tend to be most susceptible to SOD and show the most conspicuous symptoms of this disease, *Viburnum* and *Rhododendron*. Survey efforts are being reinforced by Wisconsin DNR staff who will be conducting a parallel survey of areas surrounding the 31 nurseries targeted by this season’s survey.

Daylily rust – Daylily rust has been found by an inspector from Missouri on daylilies originating from a Texas nursery dealer. No daylily rust has been confirmed in Wisconsin yet this season.

Hosta virus X – Hosta virus X has been found at nursery dealers in Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska. In Missouri the infections were found on ‘Honeybells’ and ‘Golden Tiara’. In Minnesota infections were found on: ‘Golden Tiara’, ‘Blue Edger’, ‘So Sweet’, ‘Gold Standard’, ‘Sum and Substance’, ‘Regal Splendor’, ‘Venusta’, ‘Ventricosa’, ‘Aureo-marginata’ and ‘Patriot’. No findings of hosta virus X have been reported in Wisconsin.

**National and International Pest News**

Sweetpotato Whitefly -- In March 2005, the first U.S. detection of the ‘Q’ biotype of *Bemisia tabaci* was found on poinsettia plants from a California nursery. This strain

Host virus X



of whitefly displays resistance to pyriproxyfen and buprofezin and has reduced susceptibility to the neonicotinoid insecticides: imidacloprid, acetamiprid and thimethoxam. *Bemisia tabaci* and its biotypes have a host range of over 500 species of plants in 74 plant families. High population densities can cause death of seedlings, reduced vigor and defoliation. The biotypes are also known vectors of serious plant pathogenic Gemini viruses such as Tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV), Tomato mottle virus (TMoV) and Bean golden mosaic virus (BGMV).

For more information, see the following website:
<http://www.doacs.state.fl.us/pi/enpp/ento/b.tabaci.html>

(NAPPO reporting service <http://www.pestalert.org>)

Chrysanthemum White Rust (CWR)-- Limited Infestation in California – On December 1, 2004, *Puccinia horiana*, CWR, a pest of quarantine significance to the United States was suspected among growing plants of *Dendranthema* (florist's mum) in a nursery in Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, California by Santa Barbara County Plant Pathologist. The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) confirmed the presence of CWR on December 2. On December 7, APHIS issued Emergency action notice (EAN) and began survey of the property on December 9. On December 15, the destruction of affected plants was completed in addition to mandated fungicidal treatments required by the management plan. A dooryard survey was conducted by CDFA and APHIS on December 16 with no findings of the disease in the environment. On February 8, during a routine plant pest nursery survey, a Santa Barbara plant pathologist again discovered new pustules on the same property which were confirmed as CWR on December 2, 2004. Further inspections and regulatory treatments were conducted by Santa Barbara County Agriculture Officials, CDFA, and APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine personnel.

About 16,000 plants have been destroyed. Actions required under the Santa Barbara County hold order and the Federal EAN (inspections and eradication efforts) have been underway since the new discovery on

February 8. The infestation was considered limited in scope based on the number of infested plants detected. (NAPPO reporting service <http://www.pestalert.org>)

Asian longhorned beetle quarantine lifted in parts of Chicago – Following two years of beetle-free surveys, the ALB quarantine was lifted on select neighborhoods in the Chicago area, according to a news release from the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

The release states: *The quarantine lifted on areas including Ravenswood, Kilbourn Park, Park Ridge, Bensenville and Loyola indicate that there has not been an ALB sighting in those districts in at least two years. This action reduces the ALB regulated areas in Illinois from approximately 35-square-miles to nine-square-miles, covering the area around Chicago's Oz Park, where three infested trees were detected in 2003. The Oz Park quarantine zone is bordered by Addison Street to the north, Damen Avenue to the west, Chicago Avenue to the south and Lake Michigan to the east.*

The lifting of these quarantines permits the free movement of potential beetle host materials, including firewood, lumber and nursery stock. Trees in the former quarantine areas will continue to be inspected annually.

"While deregulation of the ALB quarantine zones in Cook and DuPage counties is a great sign that our efforts to depopulate the beetle are effective, we cannot let up on our surveillance and outreach efforts," said Christine Markham, National ALB Program Director, - - USDA. USDA-APHIS "The citizens of the state have greatly assisted government agencies by diligently reporting beetle sightings as well as suspected beetle tree damage which has led to the successful detection and control of this pest and we ask them to continue to watch out for and report signs of infestation." Trees in the former quarantine areas will continue to be inspected annually, Restrictions will still apply to the quarantine area around Chicago's Oz Park, which is bordered by Addison Street to the north, Damen Avenue to the west, Chicago Avenue to the south and Lake Michigan to the east.

Since initial detection of the ALB on June 13 of 1998, 1,770 infested trees have been found and removed from northeastern Illinois and over 2,682 non-host trees have been replanted. More than 91,644 trees were treated in 2004 with insecticide as a protective measure against potential infestation development.

The Oz Park area remains under quarantine, as do all areas of infestation in New York, New Jersey and Toronto, Ontario. The lifting of the quarantine is a prelude to a declaration of eradication, which requires a longer period of pest-free status.

Gypsy Moth

Gypsy moth program - Trapper training will take place the weeks of May 16th and 23rd in Hayward, Black River Falls and Madison. Part of the training will include training on GARMIN V GPS units. These units are used to mark the location of every trap set. There will be approximately 38,000 traps set this year in Wisconsin. Trap locations are pre-numbered from the database and are not randomly assigned. Trappers are instructed to set the trap within one-half mile of the predetermined location. Once the trapper selects a tree and sets the trap, he/she writes a written description of the trap's location and marks the location using the GPS unit. Using GPS units allow us to make maps directly from computer files, greatly speeding up the mapping process.

Most traps are set along the right-of-way of roads but in some cases trappers need to go on private property. Trappers are instructed to ask for permission to set the trap or leave a notice at the landowners' home with information about where the trap was set. If landowners object to having the trap on their property or want it moved, they can call the GYPSY MOTHS HOTLINE to request it to be removed or taken down. We appreciate landowner cooperation in allowing this program to set traps on private property.

Traps will be set at densities of one trap per sq. mile in the non-quarantined counties of western Wisconsin, one trap per four sq. miles in the central quarantine counties and one trap per nine sq. miles in the eastern quarantine counties. In areas where we think a gypsy moth population is brewing, trap densities of four traps per sq. mile and nine traps per sq. mile are used. These densities are also used to evaluate treatment blocks.

If you have any questions about the GYPSY MOTHS PROGRAM, please call our hotline at 1-800-642-MOTHS or visit our website at:

<http://www.datcp.state.wi.us/arm/environment/insects/gypsy-moth/>

Fruit

Spotted tentiform leafminer – According to the STLM growing degree day model, the first flight of moths should have peaked as far north as Green Bay, and wherever 150 GDD₅₀ have accumulated. Growing degree day a buildup has been considerably slower in southeastern Wisconsin this spring where the first STLM flight is expected to peak over the weekend. The passing of the first peak flight of moths means larvae are hatching and the critical window for treatment of STLM sap-feeder mines is fast approaching. Scout for mines on the undersides of leaves this week. The first leafmines

of the season should become visible around 329-403 GDD₅₀.

Codling moth – The first flight of moths is beginning in the south, as we approach 201-340 GDD₅₀. Moths were reported from Gays Mills, Montello and West Madison this week. Look for trap counts to increase in the week ahead. As codling moths begin appearing in pheromone traps, cooperators should monitor closely for the first sustained flight of five male moths. Control treatments are most effective when applied 250 GDD₅₀ after the “biofix.”



The children's page--color the snail!

APPLE INSECT TRAPPING RESULTS

	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	PC
Crawford Co.						
Gays Mills- 1	4/16-4/24	225	38	1	5	
Gays Mills-W2	4/18-4/24	150	8		9	
Richland Co.						
Hill Point	4/20-4/26	160	9			
Richland Center-E	4/20-4/27	92	31	0		
Sauk Co.						
Baraboo	4/20-4/27	0	18	0		
Dane Co.						
Deerfield	4/20-4/26	1	26	0	4	
W Madison	4/22-4/27	3	0	1		
Dodge Co.						
Brownsville	4/22-4/28	48	4		0	
Green Co.						
Brodhead	4/21-4/28	0	12	0		
Ozaukee Co.						
Mequon	4/22-4/28	200	15	0		
Racine Co.						
Raymond	4/22-4/29	32	83	0	2	
Rochester	4/21-4/28	500	58	0		
Waukesha Co.						
New Berlin	4/22-4/29	11	19	0	0	
Kenosha Co.						
Burlington	4/24-4/29	500	17	0	0	
	4/16-4/23	>1000	85	*6	0	
Pierce Co.						
Beldenville	4/23-4/29	0	0	0	0	
	4/17-4/23	5	15	0	0	
Spring Valley	4/22-4/29	0	1			
Marquette Co						
Montello	4/17-4/24	396	33	5	0	
Fond du Lac Co.						
Malone	4/21-4/28	10	7	0		

Black Light Trapping Results

Trap Site	Date	ECB	True AW	Fall AW	BCW	DCW	SCW	VCW	WBCW	CabL	CelL	CEW
Southwest												
Lancaster	4/22-4/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Central												
Arlington	4/15-4/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Madison	4/22-4/28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mazomanie	4/22-4/27	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Southeast												
Janesville	4/22-4/29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Central												
Wausau	4/22-4/29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ECB, European corn borer; AW, armyworm; BCW, black cutworm; DCW, dingy cutworm; SCW, spotted cutworm; VCW, variegated cutworm; WBCW, western bean cutworm; Cab L, cabbage looper; CelL, celery looper; CEW, corn ear worm



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Web Site of the Week

Plant Management Network Soybean Rust Page

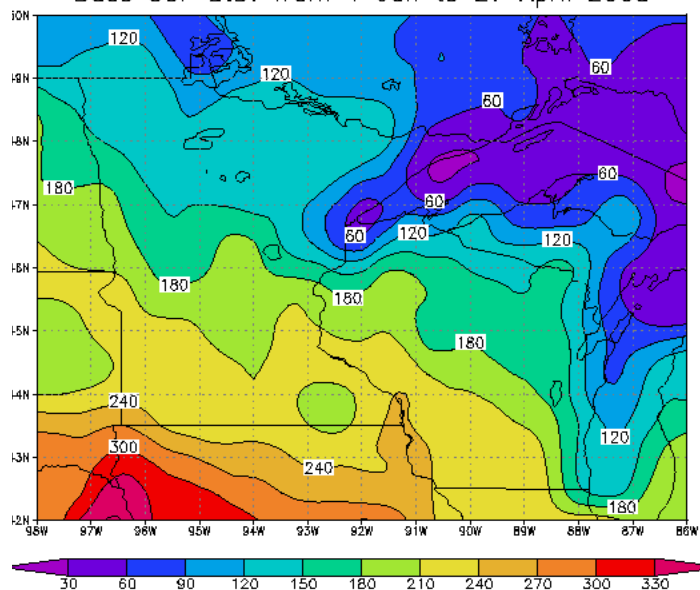
<http://www.plantmanagementnetwork.org/infocenter/topic/soybeanrust/>

One of the many web sites sprouting up in response to the introduction of soybean rust into the United States. PMN brings to bear the concern of several agribusiness companies, a host of universities and several professional societies. The site offers a good compilation of the latest news, research and regulatory work.

Quote of the Week

“We know more about the movement of celestial bodies than about the soil underfoot.” ~ Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519)

Base 50F D.D. from 1 Jan to 27 April 2005



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