Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

Your weekly source for crop pest news, first alerts & weather information for Wisconsin.

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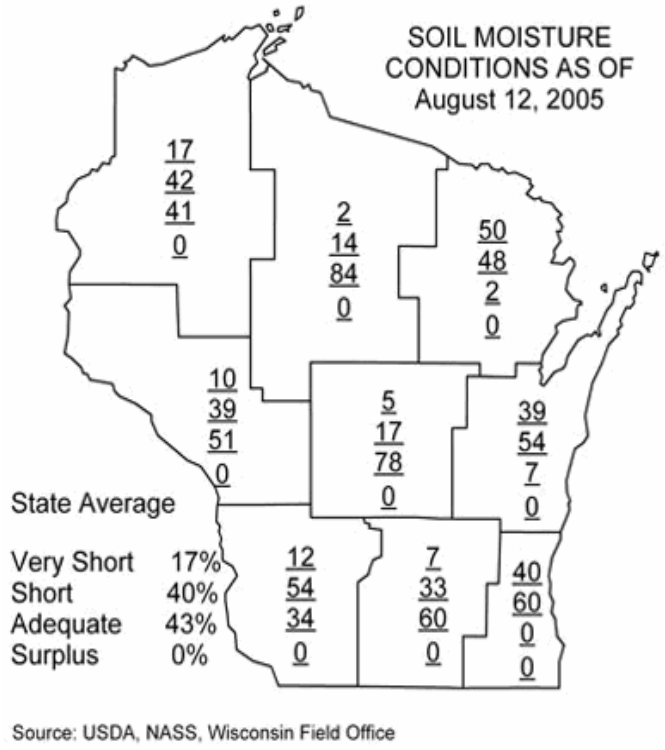
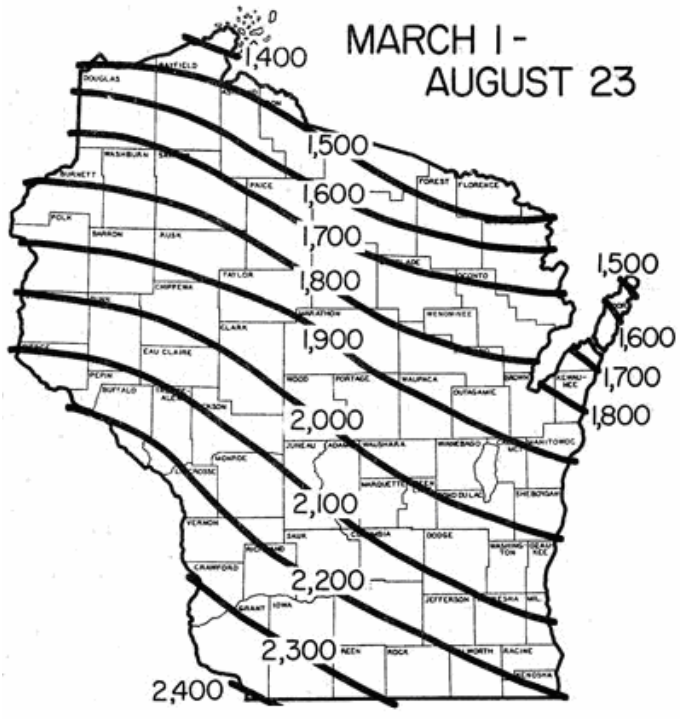


Source: USDA, NASS, Wisconsin Field Office



Historical Growing Degree-Days
Accumulated Since March 1, 2005
(Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service)

Weather and Pests

Severe thunderstorms late in the week brought damaging tornados, high winds and varying amounts of precipitation to parts of state. Although the rains helped to lessen the impact of a drought that has distressed Wisconsin farmers this growing season, a tornado reportedly blew down houses, barns and uprooted corn stalks in the Stoughton area in southern Dane Co. Eyewitnesses viewed corn stalks being tossed through the air as the tornado roared through (so much for worrying about corn borers). On a positive note, the response of alfalfa and lawns to the recent increase in precipitation has been immediate, except in the northwest and eastern regions where the moisture deficit continues to be a major problem. Sweet corn that had not been yielding well is also expected to benefit from the yesterday's rains.

Continued warm weather favored the activity of corn rootworm beetles, which were detected in moderate to high numbers in the southern and west central regions of the state this week. Beetle populations in northwest and north central regions were mostly low to moderate. European corn borer remain active, but to a lesser extent. High weekly counts at a small number of black light trapping sites suggest moths are still laying eggs, particularly in the more central and northern areas.

Growing Degree Days through August 18 were:

Site	GDD*	2004 GDD	Base 48	Base 40
SOUTHWEST				
Dubuque, IA	2293	1947	2109	3638
Lone Rock	2195	1836	2130	3492
SOUTH CENTRAL				
Beloit	2297	1895	2111	3617
Madison	2227	1819	2164	3530
Sullivan	2245	1795	2085	3550
Juneau	2219	1783	2116	3508
SOUTHEAST				
Waukesha	2148	1751	2055	3418
Hartford	2147	1720	2099	3414
Racine	2075	1696	2060	3323
Milwaukee	2051	1649	2011	3297
EAST CENTRAL				
Appleton	2024	1502	2013	3245
Green Bay	1915	1422	1920	3125
CENTRAL				
Big Flats	2140	1656	2058	3404
Hancock	2108	1607	2026	3362
Port Edwards	2060	1520	2005	3292
WEST CENTRAL				
LaCrosse	2290	1893	2133	3636
Eau Claire	2132	1658	2120	3404
NORTHWEST				
Cumberland	1915	1287	1886	3119
Bayfield	1482	1049	1451	2566
NORTH CENTRAL				
Wausau	1885	1320	1862	3061
Medford	1869	1275	1876	3043
NORTHEAST				
Crivitz	1817	1184	1798	3004
Crandon	1746	1270	1721	2867

Looking Ahead

Corn rootworm - Adults were extremely active in the past week and moving into younger fields in greater numbers. Counts in fields with brown silks have been on the decline as the selective beetles move to feeding sites with fresh silks. In addition to corn, beetles are numerous in hay fields and on a variety of flowering plants such as squash and pumpkins. Preliminary corn rootworm survey findings suggest continuous corn in several parts of the state will be very susceptible to corn rootworm damage next season (see CORN section for details). Preventative growers should continue scouting fields through mid-September to determine the potential for larval problems next spring.

European corn borer - Moth captures in black light traps declined to relatively low levels across the state this week, signaling most of the second flight has emerged. Except for the possibility of very light third flight activity early in September (if warm temperatures continue), corn borer moths are essentially done for the season. Continue to scout for second generation larvae in susceptible fields.

Corn earworm - Significant flights have now been registered at several pheromone trapping sites, including Arlington, Janesville, New Richmond and Stoughton. The highest count this week was 72 moths, registered at Janesville. Larvae are increasing in tips of ears in sweet corn in south central fields, suggesting growers should be on high alert in the week ahead.

Western bean cutworm - Pheromone traps documented the peak period of flight activity during the first week of August, nearly three weeks ago. Presuming that egg laying began with the capture of those earliest moths, larvae throughout the southern half of the state should be approaching the mid and possibly late instars. Western bean cutworm larvae are expected to be larger in size than corn earworm larvae at this point, and should be readily visible. Scout corn fields closely and continue to watch for larvae in the tips of corn ears in the week ahead.

Western bean cutworm pheromone trap catches from August 12-19, 2005.

County	*Location*	*No. of WBCW moths*
Winnebago	Oshkosh	3
Brown	Henrysville	1
Calumet	Brillion	0
Dane	McFarland	2
Dane	Mazomanie	0
Fond du Lac	St. Cloud	0
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	2
Manitowoc	Two Creeks	3
Manitowoc	Cleveland	0
Outagamie	Freedom	2
Shawano	N Polaski	0
Marathon	Rothschild	0
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1
Grant	Lancaster	1

Codling moth - Very high populations of this pest persist in many southern orchards. For the fifth consecutive week, pheromone traps at seven locations registered counts in excess of five moths per trap per week, the action threshold for codling moth. One Crawford Co. orchard reported a capture 55 moths in a single trap. Apple growers are cautioned to continue monitoring populations and implement appropriate control measures as long as heavy codling moth activity is observed.

Northern corn leaf blight - Susceptible varieties of dent corn are showing a build-up of this disease on the foliage. A field in the Lodi area had about 70% prevalence and 10% severity. Sweet corn growers in Portage Co. also reported symptoms in their fields. In general, this disease is expected to have negligible impact this season.

Corn

Corn rootworm - Steady rains in Polk Co. and parts of the northwest prevented the last few remaining fields from being sampled this week as the annual survey for corn rootworm beetles progressed northward. Fortunately, a considerable amount of territory was covered before the rains fell. In the last reporting period, a total of 70 fields in 24 counties were sampled. Corn rootworm beetle populations in 18 of the 24 counties sampled averaged fewer than 0.75 beetles per plant, while six counties, Buffalo, LaCrosse, Marathon, Pierce, St. Croix and Vernon, supported beetle populations exceeding the threshold of 0.75 beetles per plant, ranging from 0.9-5.2 beetle per plant. Survey specialists found concentrations of 0-0.4 beetles per plant adults in the northeast, 0.2-0.9 per plant in the north central fields sampled, and 0-0.7 beetles per plant in the northwest.

Preliminary corn rootworm beetle survey results. Average no. of beetles per plant by county.

County	*Ave no. crw beetles per plant*	*Range of ave no. of crw beetles per plant*	*No. fields surveyed per county*
Barron	0.2	0.1 - 0.6	4
Buffalo	5.2	5.2	1
Burnett	0	0	1
Clark	0.6	0.2 - 1.0	6
Dunn	0.2	0 - 0.3	5
Jackson	0.4	0.1 - 1.0	3
LaCrosse	0.9	0.2 - 2.1	3
Langlade	0	0	1
Marathon	0.9	0.2 - 2.4	6
Marinette	0.3	0.3	1
Monroe	0.3	0 - 0.7	3
Oconto	0.4	0.2 - 0.6	3
Outagamie	0.6	0 - 2.0	7
Pepin	0.4	0.4	1
Pierce	2.4	1.2 - 3.5	2
Portage	0.6	0.2 - 1.0	4
Rusk	0.7	0.7	1
Shawano	0.3	0 - 0.7	5
St. Croix	1.2	0 - 3.3	4
Taylor	0.2	0 - 0.4	2
Trempealeau	0.1	0 - 0.1	2
Vernon	1.8	0.1- 2.8	2
Washburn	0.1	0.1	1
Wood	0.5	0.4 - 0.6	2

Concentrations of rootworm adults were heaviest in the west central counties where as many as 5.2 beetles per plant were observed.

The emergence of rootworm adults is essentially complete, and the egg laying period is expected to end shortly. The corn rootworm eggs laid at the bases of corn plants in the top four inches of soil will enter diapause, overwinter, and hatch next spring. Growers planning to plant corn in succession should give serious consideration to the results of this season's corn rootworm beetle findings, which indicate severe larval problems could arise in parts of the southern and west central districts. Results of the statewide survey are still being organized and will be published in next week's issue of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin.

Corn earworm - Significant flights (5-10 moths per night) have been registered in the past two weeks at pheromone trapping sites near Arlington, Janesville, Stoughton and New Richmond. Growers should be scouting fields for eggs and young larvae and should continue to do so as long as moths are flying and fresh silks are present. When scouting for eggs in sweet corn, sample 20 ears in five separate locations (100 ears total). Clip silks from the ear and place them in a plastic bag. Closely examine the silk for eggs over a black cloth or a dark surface to make the eggs easier to spot. Also examine ears for larval damage and calculate the percent with damage. A rescue treatment may be needed if 5-10% of the ears are infested with eggs or larvae. If no infestation is detected, scout again a few days later. If during the second sampling the cumulative infestation from both trips exceeds the threshold, an insecticide application is advised. Sprays are generally unnecessary after 90% of the silks have browned. See the table provided below for the spraying recommendations when fresh silks are present.


Corn earworm larvae
UMN VegEdge, http://www.vegedge.umn.edu/

Spray Frequency (when fresh silks are present)		
Average number of moths per trap per day	Max temperature <80°F	Max temperature >80°F
<0.2	No Spray	No Spray
0.2 – 0.5	Every 6 days	Every 5 days
0.5 – 1.0	Every 5 days	Every 4 days
1.0 – 13.0	Every 4 days	Every 3 days
13.0 (>20.0 in wire trap)	Every 3 days	Every 2 days

Corn earworm spray table
University of Illinois Extension

Corn Earworm Pheromone Trapping Results

Site	Dates	Count	Trap Type
Janesville	8/12-8/18	72	Hartstack
Stoughton*			Hartstack
Stoughton*			Scentry
Mazomanie	8/10-8/18	6	Hartstack
Mazomanie	8/10-8/18	0	Scentry
Coon Valley	8/12-8/18	12	Hartstack
Madison			Scentry

**trap down*

European corn borer - Activity of the second flight of moths declined noticeably throughout much of the state this week. The most effective treatment window has closed in all but the northeast and north central districts where 2100 GDD50 should be reached in the very near future.

Surveys this week found first-third instar larvae feeding in corn ears in Dane, Columbia and Dodge Co. fields, and infestations affecting 14-22% of the plants. While the number of stalks showing signs of European corn borer feeding was not particularly high, several of the south central fields had ears infested with 2-3 larvae. Although no especially heavy corn borer infestations were encountered during surveys this week, we expect some are developing. Continue to scout fields for second generation larvae.

Black light trap counts for the reporting period of August 12-19 were: Lancaster 0; Arlington 3; Mazomanie 5; West Madison 25; Janesville 20; Sparta 4; Chippewa Falls 18; Manitowoc 5; Hancock 16; Wausau 13; Marshfield 16; Plover 14; Plainfield 7.

Forages

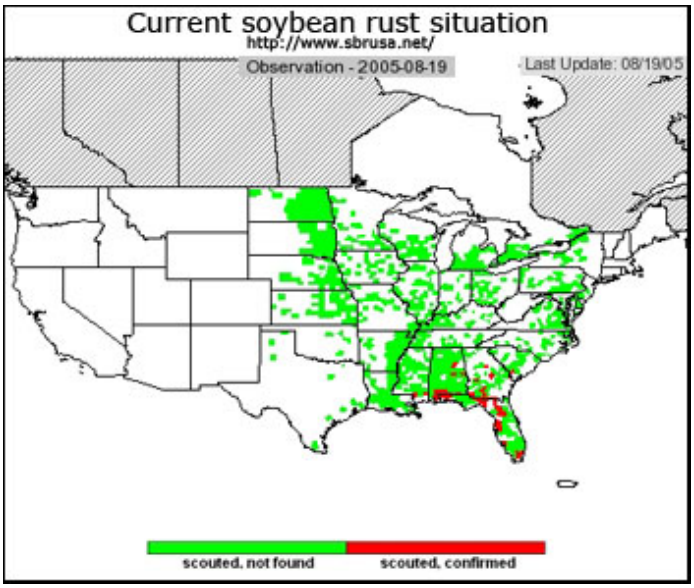
Forage pests - Survey specialists detected very little change in levels of insect pests on alfalfa recently. Many alfalfa stands were revived after recent rains, and the pest threat appears to have diminished in portions of the south. Counts of potato leafhoppers in south central counties average about 2.5-3 per sweep in alfalfa fields beginning to blossom. Lower counts were noted in less mature Dane and Columbia Co. fields. Alfalfa plant bugs are still relatively numerous with counts of nymphs and adults in the range of 3-4 per sweep. Plant bug populations are primarily made up of adults. Spotted alfalfa aphid, an insect pest we've seen very little of this season, was also noted in light amounts in south central fields. Sweep nets sampling found populations ranging from 2.2-4 per sweep. Pea aphids persist as well, although the densities encountered in the last week were very low, suggesting the greater part of pea aphid activity this season is over.

Soybeans

Soybean rust - This week's reported soybean rust finds are the farthest north yet confirmed, but both the commercial field in Hampton County, South Carolina and the sentinel plot in Putnam County, Georgia are well south, and pose little risk for Wisconsin farmers. The time is rapidly approaching when

this year's threat from soybean rust will diminish to nothing. There is a point where spores arriving from infections in the south will be too near the end of the soybean growing season to cause damage. While identifying a particular date is difficult given our limited experience with the disease, reasonable estimates put that date somewhere between August 20 and September 1. Within that time frame, Wisconsin soybeans will likely be maturing by the time initial infections produce sufficient spores locally to cause an epidemic.

Much remains unknown about soybean rust, and this year's limited northward movement may not be typical of years ahead. While farmers and scouts may soon be able to stand down in their vigilance for this year, they should be careful not to discount the potential for loss next season or in following years.



Official current information on soybean rust is available at http://www.sbrusa.net; updated commentary on the situation in Wisconsin (provided by Dr. Craig Grau of UW), and a number of other valuable resources on the topic, is available at http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/soyhealth/rust/rust.htm.

Soybean aphid - While aphids continue to be active in fields statewide, survey specialists have observed very few heavily infested fields in recently. The annual survey for soybean aphid was completed last week in Kewaunee, Langlade, Lincoln, Oconto and Shawano Cos. where densities in the range of 0-161 aphids per plant were detected. Only two of the 11 fields had densities exceeding 100 aphids per plant; the other nine fields had densities below 20 aphids per plant. Aside from a small number of lingering problem fields, it seems another soybean aphid season has come and gone.

In comparison to previous years, aphid densities recorded in 2005 probably fall somewhere in the middle. Densities were noticeably much higher than in 2004 when heavy aphid populations were never fully achieved, but were significantly lower on average than densities encountered in 2003. One explanation proposed by Kevin Steffey of the University of Illinois Extension for this summer's moderate aphid densities may have been the much higher temperatures through June and July in 2005. Kevin noted, "temperatures greater than 90F slow soybean aphid development, whereas temperatures between the low 70s and mid-80s are ideal for development (research from the University of Minnesota). The higher temperatures in 2005 undoubtedly impacted development of soybean aphid populations, and the numbers of fields harboring economic levels of soybean aphids have been far fewer in 2005 than in 2003."

(The Bulletin: Pest Management & Crop Info for Illinois. ***Will the Soybean Aphid Situation in 2003 Repeat Itself in 2005?*** No. 21 Article 3/August 12, 2005). Click on the following link to read the article http://www.ipm.uiuc.edu/bulletin/article.php?id=395. Results of the 2005 soybean aphid survey are still being analyzed. Summary maps will be provided in the final issue of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin.

Thistle caterpillars (Painted lady butterfly) - Growers on the lookout for twospotted spider mites, soybean aphids or rust are likely to have encountered the webbing or larvae of this species in their fields. The thistle caterpillar is a common, generally harmless inhabitant of Wisconsin soybeans. The larvae that are currently present in fields are the second generation offspring of painted lady butterflies (*Vanessa cardui*) that originally arrived in Wisconsin from the tropics back in May or June. More than 100 plant species, including soybeans, sunflowers and Canada thistle, are host to the thistle caterpillar.

No damage to soybean foliage is anticipated for the duration of the season as any lingering thistle caterpillars should soon pupate. Although every few years high populations appear and flurries of butterflies can be observed along roadsides, injurious levels of this insect in Wisconsin soybean fields are seldom reached. In the rare instance that control may be warranted, the action threshold for thistle caterpillars is 20% defoliation after bloom or pod set and 4-8 caterpillars per foot of row.

Twospotted spider mite - Most fields observed in Dane, Columbia and Dodge Cos. contained varied populations of this pest. Only one field in Columbia Co. continued to have populations high enough that the plants were being damaged, with a minimal amount of leaf drop noted. It appears that populations are already beginning to crash, at least in the south central district. Heavy rains received in the past few days should help to reduce the severity of spider mite problems.

Grasshoppers - Continue to watch for this defoliator in the week ahead. Reports of a few high populations were received from the north central and northeast districts where defoliation is approaching 30% in a few fields. The visibility of grasshoppers is expected to increase as the final nymphs of the season mature and move from ditches and roadside grasses into soybeans, alfalfa and corn. In rare cases, control may become necessary on the margins of these crops.

Vegetables

Cucurbit mosaic viruses - Cucumber mosaic virus is showing up on pumpkins, squash, muskmelons, and snap beans throughout a broad area of south and central Wisconsin. A distinct mosaic is present on the new growth of infected plants. The older more mature growth is symptom free and the fruit already set appears to be normal in shape and color at this point in their maturation. Late plantings may be more affected. For those incoming aphids carrying CMV on their stylets, probing weeds or other crops would likely cleanse the stylets so that they would no longer be able to transmit the virus. Growers should consider planting an alternative crop on field edges to both stabilize the soil and add organic matter when plowed down as well as to cleanse the aphids' stylets before feeding on cucurbits or beans. -- *Karen Delahaut, UW-Extension Fresh Market Vegetable Coordinator*

Cabbage looper and imported cabbageworm - In the southwest, a huge catch of 201 cabbage looper moths occurred at the Lancaster Ag Research Station between August 11 and August 18. This is nearly double the 111 moths caught the week before. In the south central region, at a vegetable farm near Evansville, young cabbage looper larvae were present on two out of five (40%) cabbage plants in the cupping to early head stage, but no pests were observed on seedling plants, which had less than 25% defoliation. Early instar cabbage looper and imported cabbageworm larvae or eggs were also found at the West Madison Ag Research Station, with four out of five (80%) plants infested. In the southeast, near Franksville, no pests were observed in a field of mature plants, only one of five heads had light defoliation, and harvest was underway. In a nearby field of seedling cabbage, one of five (20%) plants were infested with early instar cabbage looper larvae. In general, it appears that moth flight continues and early instar CL larvae are present across southern Wisconsin, representing the 2nd generation larvae, which is normal for this time of year. Growers in the south should treat cole crops now if young larvae are present. Depending on the weather, we could experience a 3rd generation of larvae in September; however, the current 2nd generation is usually the most damaging.

Diamondback moth - Two and three diamondback moths were caught in black light traps at Sparta and Lancaster, respectively.

Flea beetles - Flea beetles were present on cole crops near Madison and Evansville. Only light feeding damage was observed.

Fruit

Codling moth - Extremely high numbers of codling moths continue to be detected at orchards statewide. A capture of 55 moths was reported this week from a Crawford Co. orchard; 47 moths were trapped at the same orchard the week before. As long as temperatures remain warm, enough heat units may accumulate to permit the development of a partial third generation of codling moths, particularly in southern Wisconsin. Given this possibility, apple growers should continue to monitor codling moth activity until numbers drop off.

Apple maggot - Although little change in AM numbers was documented in the past week, the rains that occurred over much of the state in the last reporting period are likely to prompt continued emergence of this pest. Counts continue to fall in the range of 1-2 flies per trap or lower in several cooperating orchards. Growers are encouraged to place fresh red ball traps and yellow sticky boards in anticipation of a potential increase in fly emergence in the week ahead.

Forest and Landscape

Tobacco rattle virus - This week's Brunnera positives include 'Jack Frost', 'Looking Glass', 'Variegata' and 'Hadspen Cream'. The plants were sampled from nurseries in Brown, Jefferson, St. Croix and Waukesha Cos. So far this year all Brunnera plants sampled have come back positive for this virus.

Hosta virus X - Positives for this virus came back from our lab on 'Sum of All', 'Gold Standard', 'Sum and Substance', 'Striptease', 'Moonlight', 'So Sweet' and 'Gold Edger'. Transmission of this virus has only been shown to occur

through mechanical means so disinfecting tools used to trim or divide hosta is a must.

A study by the Michigan Department of Agriculture also found hosta infected with Arabis Mosaic Virus, Tobacco Rattle Virus, Impatiens Necrotic Spot Virus, Tobacco Ringspot Virus and Tomato Ringspot Virus.

Weir's cushion rust - Symptoms of this fungal disease of spruces was found on Colorado spruce at a nursery in Jackson Co. This time of year, symptoms include a mottling of needles that will develop into erumpent pustules next spring. At least three fungicide treatments are recommended in the spring to adequately control this disease. See the UW-Extension fact sheet at link http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/pddc/Files/PDFFiles/Full%20Color/WeirRust.pdf

Tar spot - Moderate amounts of this fungal disease were evident on Norway maples at a nursery in Manitowoc Co. 'Superform' maples had moderate amounts of disease at nurseries in Washington and Waukesha Cos.
Gall rust - Scotch pine at a nursery in Walworth Co. had heavy amounts of this disease killing large branches and entire trees.

Striped Alder Sawfly - Defoliating Tag Alder in Eau Claire Co.

Pine needle scale - Scotch, white and mugo pines at nurseries in Monroe, Walworth and Waukesha Cos. all had moderate populations building up.

Fletcher scale - Both yews and arbs were being heavily attacked at a nursery in Waukesha Co.

Spider mites - Daylilies at several nurseries in Brown and Manitowoc Cos. had moderate amounts of damage from spider mites.

Leafhoppers - Leafhoppers were causing moderate amounts of damage on various shrubs and trees at nurseries in Jackson, Manitowoc, Washington and Waukesha Cos.

Viburnum shoot tip sawfly - Larvae are done feeding but damage is still quite noticeable on nannyberry viburnum at nurseries in Walworth and Waukesha Cos.

Tar Spot - This fungal leaf disease was observed on Silver Maple in Eau Claire County.

Ash plant bug - Green ash were being most affected by this insect at nurseries in Jackson, Manitowoc and Rock Cos.

Ash flower gall mite - 'Leprechaun' ash seems to get hit the hardest by this male-flower-infesting mite and such was the case at a nursery in Waukesha Co.

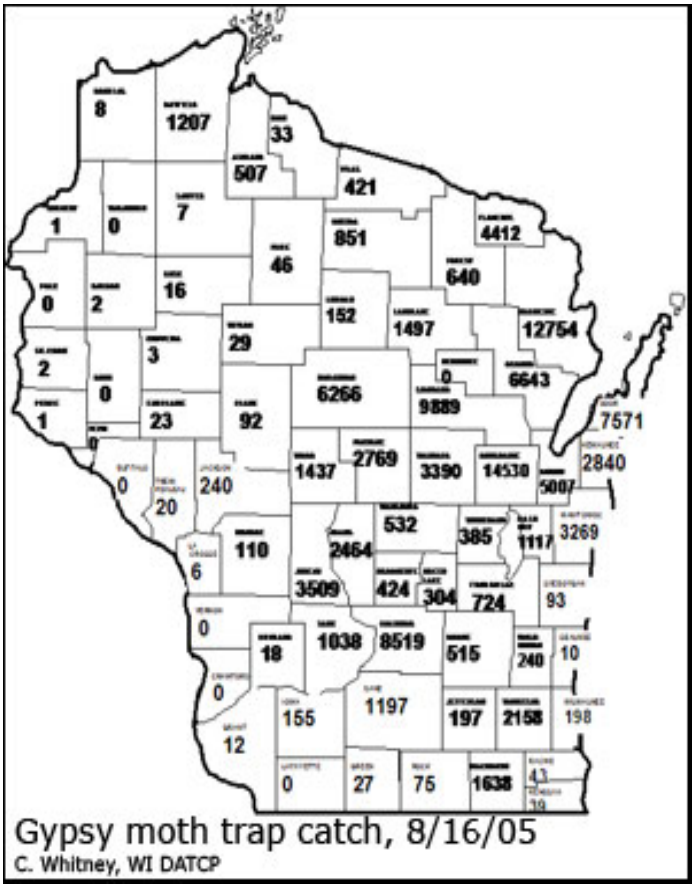
Fall Webworm - Webs are becoming quite large now, scattered in WCR.-- *Todd Lanigan, WI DNR*

Gypsy Moth

Gypsy Moth Program - As of August 17, trappers have checked 29,523 (86%) of the total traps set (34,225). Trappers have caught 112,322 male gypsy moths. Counties with the highest counts are: Adams - 2,464, Bayfield - 1,207, Brown - 5,007, Calumet - 1,117, Columbia - 8,519, Dane - 1,197, Door - 7,571, Florence - 4,412, Juneau - 3,509, Kewaunee - 2,840, Langlade - 1,497, Manitowoc - 3,269, Marathon - 6,266, Marinette - 12,754, Oconto - 6,643, Outagamie - 14,530, Portage 2,769, Sauk - 1,038, Shawano - 9,889, Walworth - 1,638, Waukesha - 2,158, Waupaca - 3,390 and Wood - 1,437. Trap check has been completed for this season. Northern trappers are continuing to spot check traps to help determine the end of the moth flight for this year.

Trap takedown has begun in areas south of State Highway 10. We expect takedown to begin south of Highway 8 on Monday, August 22 and north of Highway 8 on Monday, August 29. Official starts dates will be determined from field reports received about the current moth flight. Trap takedown takes approximately 4-5 weeks to complete. All traps should be down by the end of September. 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/index.jsp



8/17/2005 COUNTY	# of Traps Set	# of Traps Checked	Positive Traps	Total # of Moths
Adams	157	157	105	2464
Ashland	895	828	35	507
Barron	922	907	2	2
Bayfield	1783	1509	80	1207
Brown	82	82	80	5007
Buffalo	652	652	0	0
Burnett	869	869	1	1
Calumet	30	30	28	1117
Chippewa	1056	591	3	3
Clark	1497	1495	28	92
Columbia	202	169	156	8519
Crawford	678	632	0	0
Dane	325	269	104	1197
Dodge	99	99	80	515
Door	47	47	46	7571
Douglas	1229	1229	8	8
Dunn	895	717	0	0
Eau Claire	1189	941	18	23
Florence	61	61	61	4412
Fond Du Lac	82	82	76	724
Forest	113	92	92	640
Grant	1229	1013	6	12
Green	591	263	17	27
Green Lake	43	43	41	304
Iowa	921	667	51	155
Iron	661	375	25	33
Jackson	1412	1412	88	240
Jefferson	64	64	51	197
Juneau	215	215	126	3509
Kenosha	31	31	10	39
Kewaunee	35	35	35	2840
LaCrosse	529	478	6	6
Lafayette	662	350	0	0
Langlade	98	97	93	1497
Lincoln	214	213	35	152
Manitowoc	68	68	63	3269
Marathon	395	394	230	6266
Marinette	165	165	165	12754
Marquette	60	60	45	424
Menominee	40	0	0	0
Milwaukee	49	49	28	198
Monroe	1140	1140	46	110
Oconto	112	76	76	6643
Oneida	301	300	64	851
Outagamie	72	72	71	14530
Ozaukee	28	28	4	10
Pepin	245	237	0	0
Pierce	579	342	1	1
Polk	935	935	0	0
Portage	98	98	83	2769
Price	1227	1225	37	46
Racine	39	39	15	43
Richland	624	401	10	18
Rock	234	234	29	75
Rusk	880	876	13	16
St.Croix	727	548	2	2
Sauk	753	529	128	1038
Sawyer	1142	1065	7	7
Shawano	100	100	99	9889
Sheboygan	61	61	30	93
Taylor	1150	1086	29	29
Trempealeau	713	694	3	20
Vernon	1024	401	0	0
Vilas	254	153	45	421
Walworth	64	64	57	1638
Washburn	853	847	0	0
Washington	48	48	39	240
Waukesha	64	64	58	2158
Waupaca	84	84	84	3390
Waushara	72	72	41	532
Winnebago	51	51	28	385
Wood	206	203	105	1437
TOTALS	**34225**	**29523**	**3322**	**112322**

Apple Insect Trapping Results

	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	AM red ball	AM yellow
Crawford Co.							
Gays Mills 1	8/7-8/14	114	23	9			
Gays Mills E2	8/13-8/18	290	20	55	6	1 (unbaited)	
	8/5-8/12	880	23	47	20	1 (unbaited)	0
Richland Co.							
Hill Point	8/10-8/17	500	11	1	1	0.4 (baited)	0
Richland Center E	8/13-8/18	570	31	12	7	2 (baited)	
	8/5-8/12	555	31	17	5	2 (baited)	0
Richland Center W	8/13-8/18	155	22	7	2	1 (unbaited)	
	8/5-8/12	375	14	8	6	0	0
Sauk Co.							
Baraboo	8/12-8/18	52	15	0	9	1 (unbaited)	
	8/4-8/11	225	16	11	9	0	0
Iowa Co.							
Dodgeville	8/11-8/18	14	7	4	0	1	0
Dane Co.							
West Madison	8/11-8/18	19	6	8	9	4	
Deerfield	8/11-8/17	2	23	2	1	1 (unbaited)	0
	8/4-8/11	155	22	8	3	2 (unbaited)	0
Racine Co.							
Raymond	8/12-8/18	499	50.5	2.5	7	0	0
	8/5-8/12	848	34	3	8	0	0
Rochester	8/12-8/19	50	28	5.9	0.5	38 (unbaited wild tree) 3 (baited in wild tree) 0 (unbaited in orchard)	
Waukesha Co.							
New Berlin	8/12-8/18	225	18	6	2.5	0	0
	8/5-8/12	225	17	5	7	0	0
Pierce Co.							
Spring Valley	8/12-8/19	113	10	2	0	2.6 (unbaited)	0
Marquette Co.							
Montello	8/7-8/14	222	0	1			
Jackson Co.							
Hixton	8/8-8/16	330				0	0.3
Sheboygan Co.							
Plymouth	8/12-8/19	635	15	13	2	1	0
Fond du Lac Co.							
Campbellsport	8/16-8/18	50				0	0
	8/8-8/15	400	11	7	1	0	0
Rosendale	8/6-8/17	51	13	1	0	0	1
Marinette Co.							
Wausaukee	8/12-8/19	0	0	0	0	1	0

Black Light Trapping Results

Trap Site	Date	ECB	TA	FA	BCW	DCW	SCW	VCW	WBCW	CabL	CelL	CEW
Southwest												
Lancaster*	8/11-8/18	0	2		2	2	0	0	1	0	0	2
South Central												
Arlington	8/13-8/18	3	4	0	2	4	5	20	0	0	3	3
West Arlington	8/16-8/19	16	1			6						
	8/5-8/15	96			2	7	9					1
Mazomanie	8/11-8/18	5	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
West Madison	8/11-8/17	25	1		0	8	3	0	0	0	2	21
Southeast												
Janesville	8/12-8/18	20	57		4	1	0		0		10	20
West Central												
Sparta	8/11-8/18	4	0		2	7	7					1
Chippewa Falls	8/12-8/18	18										4
East Central												
Manitowoc	8/12-8/19	5	0	2	0	19	23	0	0		4	0
Central												
Hancock	8/16-8/19	1										15
Wausau	8/12-8/19	13	2	6	1	70	5	0	0	0	0	0
Marshfield	8/11-8/17	16	3	0	0	125	11	2	0	0	0	1
Plover	8/11-8/18	14										
Plainfield	8/11-8/18	7										
Northwest												
New Richmond												

ECB- European corn borer, TA- true armyworm, FA- fall armyworm, BCW- black cutworm, DCW- dingy cutworm, SCW- spotted cutworm, VCW- variegated cutworm, WBCW- Western bean cutworm, CabL- cabbage looper, CEW- corn earworm

UW Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic

CROP	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
FIELD			
Soybean	Anthracnose	*Colletotrichum* sp.	Dunn
	Bacterial Blight	*Pseudomonas syringae pv. glycinea*	Rock, Dunn, Juneau
	Brown Spot	*Septoria glycines*	Fond du Lac, Grant
	Downy Mildew	*Peronospora manshurica*	Dane, Grant, Green
	Rhizoctonia Root Rot	*Rhizoctonia solani*	Unknown
	Root Rot	*Phytophthora* sp., *Pythium* sp.	Vernon
	Stem Canker	*Phomopsis* sp.	Fond du Lac, Grant, Juneau
VEGETABLE			
Snap Beans	Cucumber Mosaic	Cucumber Mosaic Virus	Waushara
FRUIT			
Raspberry	Root and Crown Rot	*Phytophthora* sp., *Pythium* sp.	Washington
EVERGREEN			
Juniperus sargentii	Sphaeropsis Tip Blight	*Sphaeropsis* sp.	Dane
Spruce	Root Rot	*Fusarium oxysporum*	Jefferson
HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTAL			
Cushion Spurge (Coreopsis)	Root Rot	*Pythium* sp.	Dane
Daylily	Leaf Streak	*Aureobasidium microstictum*	Racine
	Leaf Scorch	*Colletotrichum dematium*	Racine
Impatiens	Pseudomonas Leaf Spot	*Pseudomonas* sp.	Dane
Snapdragon	Herbicide Damage	Chemical	Dane
Sunflower	Herbicide Damage	Chemical	Dane
WOODY ORNAMENTAL			
Crapapple	Scab	*Venturia inaequalis*	Marinette
Bur Oak	Oak Wilt	*Ceratocystis fagacearum*	Dane
	Chlorosis	Physiological	Racine
For additional information on plant diseases and their control, visit the PDDC website at: www.plantpath.wisc.edu/pddc.			Diagnoses since 8/12/2005

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Web Site of the Week

USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey

http://soils.usda.gov/survey/

An outstanding example of the Web well used. Take 106 years of soil mapping data, add satellite imagery and GPS technology, and combine with a Web interface. Exactly what the Internet should be.

Quote of the Week

It was that time of the year, the turning-point of summer, when the crops of the present year are a certainty, when one begins to think of the sowing for next year, and the mowing is at hand....

Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), Russian author

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

August 19, 2005