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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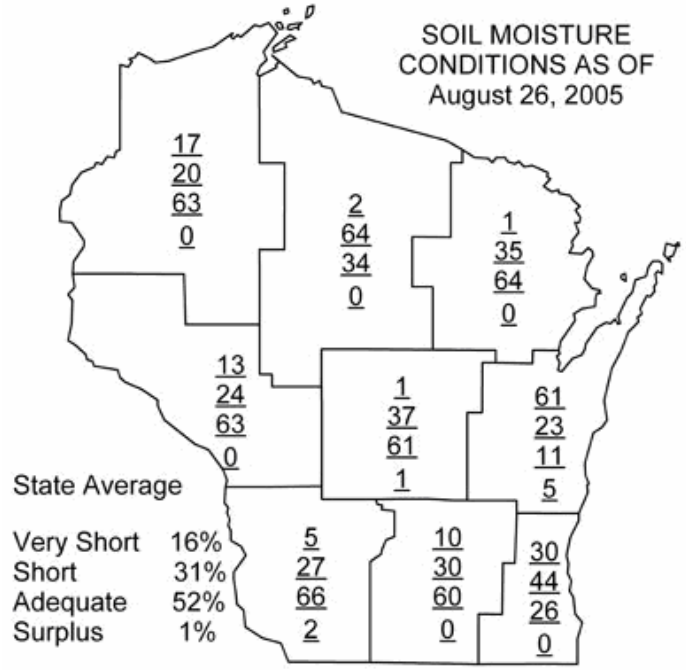
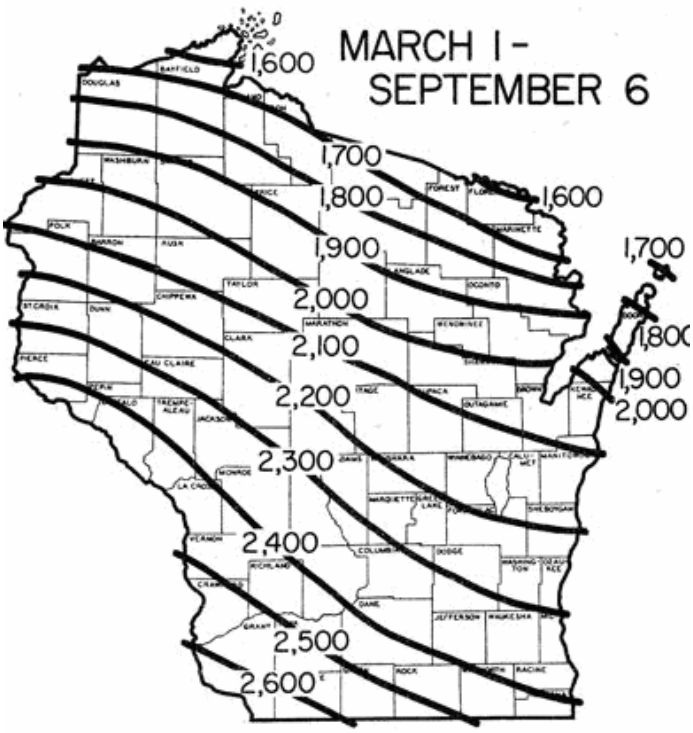


Source: USDA, NASS, Wisconsin Field Office



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

Weather and Pests

This will be the last regularly scheduled Bulletin to be published this season. Most crops have matured to the point where insects and diseases seem unlikely to do much additional damage. Corn growers are encouraged to be wary of late-season corn earworm and corn borer activity, as well as stalk and ear rots. Apple growers should continue to monitor low-level apple maggot activity until harvest. One more summary issue will be published on Nov. 4, once the annual fall surveys have been completed.

We want to extend our sincerest gratitude to all of the cooperators for their efforts this season, in particular Karen Delahaut, UW-Extension Fresh Market Vegetable Coordinator, John Aue, Orchard IPM Specialist, Brian Hudelson for his weekly reports from the UW Plant Disease Diagnostics Lab, as well as the apple insect, black light, corn earworm and cabbage looper trappers, UW Research and Extension Specialists, County Extension Agents, UW Experimental Stations, crop advisors and consultants, nursery growers, and numerous other individuals.

Growing Degree Days through September 1 were:

Site	GDD*	2004 GDD	Base 48	Base 40
SOUTHWEST				
Dubuque, IA	2547	2184	2391	4032
Lone Rock	2440	2054	2403	3877
SOUTH CENTRAL				
Beloit	2563	2118	2405	4023
Madison	2485	2042	2449	3927
Sullivan	2511	2015	2379	3955
Juneau	2483	2006	2409	3912
SOUTHEAST				
Waukesha	2410	1973	2345	3820
Hartford	2413	1941	2392	3819
Racine	2350	1919	2364	3738
Milwaukee	2321	1869	2309	3707
EAST CENTRAL				
Appleton	2263	1703	2281	3624
Green Bay	2151	1620	2184	3501
CENTRAL				
Big Flats	2374	1866	2319	3778
Hancock	2342	1814	2286	3735
Port Edwards	2289	1716	2259	3660
WEST CENTRAL				
LaCrosse	2537	2126	2409	4023
Eau Claire	2349	1870	2363	3758
NORTHWEST				
Cumberland	2114	1437	2105	3449
Bayfield	1649	1183	1637	2860
NORTH CENTRAL				
Wausau	2093	1500	2094	3404
Medford	2074	1439	2104	3382
NORTHEAST				
Crivitz	2036	1367	2043	3361
Crandon	1929	1448	1927	3183

Also, with this issue of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin, we bid farewell to Rachel Klein-Koth, a Plant Pest and Disease Specialist with DATCP for the past two years. Rachel was instrumental in setting up the cabbage looper trapping network and beginning our Swede midge survey efforts. Her ready smile and willingness to take on any new task will be missed, and we wish her the best of luck in her future adventures.

The authors of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin appreciate the support and feedback received from readers during the turbulent transition into the new web-based format. Next season, we will provide both a web version and the familiar two-column PDF version that our readers were accustomed to (prior to this season). We plan to continue making improvements to the Bulletin during the winter months and hope to make great strides in generating a genuine "printer friendly" copy of each weekly issue next season. Thanks again for helping to make this a successful season, and we look forward to your continued cooperation.

Looking Ahead

Fall household pests - In the month ahead, Wisconsin residents can look forward to the annual invasion of multicolored Asian lady beetles (MALB), boxelder bugs, and western conifer seed bugs, as these pests move indoors in search of suitable overwintering sites. Tips for controlling these pests are provided in the **FALL PESTS** section of today's Bulletin. Summarized in this article are a few basic points for residents to consider as they prepare for the fall invasion. First, none of these insects are harmful to people. MALB, boxelder bugs and western conifer seed bugs do not feed or reproduce after moving indoors. Once they have settled in, it is best to collect them with a vacuum or a broom and dispose of them promptly. Control measures should be directed at the outside of the house only, generally early in fall. Effective control depends upon sealing cracks around windows and doors or applying an insecticide to the siding. The optimum time to begin pest proofing structures is now. *Note: Insecticide sprays to prevent multicolored Asian lady beetles from getting inside homes should be applied only during the last week of the month or during the first two weeks of October.*

Multicolored Asian Lady Beetles (MALB) - As sure as the leaves drop each autumn, menacing multicolored Asian ladybeetles will gather on sunny south and west sides of homes and eventually move indoors for the winter. After several years of enduring the fall foray of ladybeetles, residents should be well-versed in battling the beetles. Like it or not, the most effective form of control is the vacuum. Other preventive measures include caulking to seal out the beetles, or treating siding with an insecticide. In general, the time to treat the outsides of homes with a synthetic pyrethroid is during the last week of September or the first two weeks of October; however, this narrow treatment window may fluctuate from year to year. Commonly it is a cold snap, followed by a day or two of warm weather, which activates the movement of ladybeetles indoors. Residents with recurring MALB problems should make preparations to pest-proof before the end of the month, or sooner if temperature drop substantially in September. See the **FALL PESTS** section for pest-proofing tips.

Boxelder bugs - The return of another fall nuisance, boxelder bugs, should be anticipated in the next two to three weeks. Populations could be high this season due to the dry summer conditions, which inhibit the spread of a fungal disease that ordinarily keeps boxelder bugs in check. Pest proofing for box elder bugs should begin now. Boxelder bugs are active sooner and tend to move indoors earlier than multicolored Asian lady beetles, generally around mid-September. Soapy water is an effective form of control, but it must be applied generously and sprayed directly on the insects.

Corn earworm - Moths continue to appear in pheromone traps on a more or less regular basis, and in high numbers at some sites. New Richmond reported a capture of 270 moths in the past week; 178 moths were trapped the week before. At Janesville, a count of 277 moths was reported this week. Clearly, the corn earworm flight period is not over yet. Growers should anticipate continued activity in the coming weeks. As is typically the case, the potential exists for problems to develop in later-maturing fields.

European corn borer - According to Bill Veith of Seneca Foods in Janesville, "The third generation European corn borer moth flight has begun with a bang." Moth captures in black light traps, which had been on the decline since mid-August, increased at some southern sites this week, as the third flight of moths took to the skies. Counts at Janesville increased from 13 on August 25 to 263 as of Sept 1. In addition, the annual fall survey for corn borers began this week. Visit the **CORN** section for preliminary findings.

Corn rootworm - Corn rootworms remain very active at high levels in the southeast and portions of the south central districts, and injury to ears is substantial in many fields. The injury observed in Walworth Co. was the result of direct feeding by corn rootworm beetles on the kernels, not impaired pollination from silk clipping earlier in the month. Continue to watch late silking corn, since dispersing adult rootworms are sure to continue moving into these desirable fields. Cucurbit flowers also are highly attractive to corn rootworm beetles, and they can, at times, seriously damage both the flowers and fruits of these plants.

Corn

European corn borer - The fall abundance survey is underway in the southern part of the state, where efforts this week found extremely variable infestations from Green to Kenosha Co. In general, the southeast and south central fields sampled had either very few plants infested with second generation corn borers, or a very high percentage of infested plants. For example, a total of eight fields were surveyed in Rock Co. Three of the fields averaged 0 corn borers per plant, while the other five averaged 0.38, 0.84, 1.52, 2.94, and 3.36 borers per plant. A similar trend was noted in Green, Jefferson, Kenosha, Walworth Cos.

In addition, survey specialists are finding more plants infested with borers compared to last year. The average number of borers per plant in Kenosha Co. fields was 0.71, compared to 0.07 in 2004. Racine Co. averaged 0.24 borer per plant, up from 0.01 in 2004. Washington and Walworth Cos. averaged 0.17 and 0.37 borer per plant in contrast to 0.08 and 0.10 last fall. The average number of borers per plant changed little in Ozaukee Co. where an average of 0.2 borer per plant was detected, compared to 0 last year.

The south central district has not yet been surveyed completely, but Green Co. fields averaged 0.34 borer per plant, compared to 0.28 borer per plant in 2004. In Rock Co., the average number of borers per plant jumped significantly from 0.01 in 2004 to 1.13 this season. The average of the four Jefferson Co. fields surveyed was 0.35 borer per plant, an increase from 0.03 last year.

Wide ranging levels of infestation, such as those noted in the southern counties surveyed this week, combined with the generally low black light trap catches of second flight moths in August (with the exception of Plover counts) make it difficult to venture a guess on the general outcome of the fall survey ahead. Although counts in the south are higher on average compared to last year, it is still far too early to forecast the corn borer situation throughout the state. A complete report, as well as summary maps, will be available in the Nov. 4 issue of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin.

Corn rootworm beetle - One last reminder to growers who experienced high populations of this pest this season to consider rotating to a crop other than corn, or applying a soil insecticide before or at planting next spring to prevent larval injury to corn roots. Sampling of corn fields statewide since early August suggest that the corn rootworm beetle populations were very high throughout the southern and central agricultural statistics districts. The annual survey found heavy adult rootworm populations across much of the state, with the exception of the north central and northeast regions. The statewide average of 1.6 beetles per plant more than doubled the 0.75 beetle per plant threshold that entomologists consider as an indicator of a potential for corn rootworm problems in continuous corn the following year. Corn rootworm beetle populations were particularly high in the southwest and southeast districts where averages of 3.2 and 3.8 beetles per plant were recorded, respectively.

Corn earworm - Pheromone trapping this week indicates peak flight is occurring in southern and western Wisconsin and growers here should treat any corn that is still silking. The Janesville cooperator reported 277 moths this week and 89 last week. At Mazomanie 42 moths were caught this week, up from 15 last week. Likewise, at Chippewa Falls 56 moths were reported this week, and 47 last week. And the New Richmond cooperator reported 270 this week and 178 last week. Black light trappers from West Madison, Mazomanie, and Janesville also reported the highest catches of the season so far with 42, 14 and 75 moths, respectively. Black light catches remain low in other parts of the state including Marshfield, Wausau, and Manitowoc.

Annual Corn Rootworm Beetle Survey Results (Counts made August 1-24, 2005)

District	Average No. beetles per plant	No. fields sampled
Northwest	0.4	15
North Central	0.8	15
Northeast	0.3	10
West Central	0.8	31
Central	0.9	32
East Central	1.1	38
Southwest	3.2	34
South Central	1.9	49
Southeast	3.8	19
State Average	1.6	243

Weekly Corn Earworm Pheromone Trapping Results

Site	Dates	Count	Trap Type
Chippewa Falls	8/25-9/1	57	Hartstack
Janesville	8/26-9/1	277	Hartstack
Mazomanie	8/26-9/1	42	Hartstack
Mazomanie	8/26-9/1	17	Scentry
New Richmond	8/26-9/1	270	Hartstack

Corn leaf blights - The incidence of northern corn leaf blight (NCLB, caused by the fungus *Exerohilum turcicum*) is higher than normal throughout the corn-growing region of Wisconsin, with most fields showing widespread infection. In addition to NCLB, many fields are showing considerable common maize rust, with gray leaf spot and eyespot mixed in. Overall leaf blights are higher than expected, given the general lack of suitably wet infection conditions for much of the state over much of the year.

Aflatoxins in corn - Hot, dry summers can cause kernel damage, leading to an increase in mold infection and to increases in aflatoxin production. Aflatoxins, produced by several species of the genus *Aspergillus*, can be toxic to animals. Elevators and feed formulators should be alert to the potential for elevated aflatoxin levels this year.

Timely harvest and proper storage can help prevent increases in mold growth. High-moisture corn in nonaerated bins or wagons can decline in quality quite quickly. As grain moisture drops to about 12 percent, additional aflatoxin production declines to almost nothing.

FDA action levels for aflatoxin-contaminated grain are listed below. For more information on DATCP regulations concerning aflatoxins in grain, contact Eric Nelson at (608) 224-4539 or Eric.Nelson@datcp.state.wi.us

FDA action levels for aflatoxin-contaminated corn include the following:

Maximum level	Use
20 ppb:	Human food, feed for immature animals (including poultry) or dairy animals, or unknown destination
100 ppb:	Feed for breeding cattle, breeding swine, or poultry
200 ppb:	Feed for finishing swine of greater than 100 pounds
300 ppb:	Feed for finishing beef cattle

Forages

Grasshoppers - High populations are occurring in south central alfalfa fields, where field averages of 2-3 grasshoppers per 10 sweeps were recorded in the past week. Counts taken at field margins were higher than those made in the center of fields, a trend that is typically observed. Several unidentified species, including come very large varieties, were present, although the redlegged species, *Melanoplus femurrubrum* (DeGeer), was the most abundant. At times, redlegged grasshoppers can be severe defoliators of alfalfa, clover, soybeans, and small grains, corn, tobacco, and vegetables - especially beans, beets, cabbage, and potatoes. Aside from a few problem alfalfa and corn fields, it appears that this season is not one of those times.

Vegetables

Cabbage looper - Few adults were caught in the Hancock pheromone trap over the past two weeks, a surprise given the high numbers caught in the southwest part of the state between August 5-19. Apparently the wind did not carry the loopers to the Hancock vegetable farm. Low captures of 15 moths at the Lancaster Ag Research Station and three moths near Viroqua indicate the second flight is ending. The likelihood of a third flight of moths depends on September's weather. Last year, September was very warm, and at least one location, the Arlington Research Station, experienced a 3rd flight and had to treat late planted cabbage plants. If September is warm like last year, growers should be vigilant about scouting late planted cole crops for cabbage looper larvae.

Note to cooperators: As this is the last bulletin of the growing season, you do not need to report counts anymore. It is recommended that you keep traps up through September (if it is warm) to monitor for a third flight of moths.

Imported cabbageworm - High pressure near Marshfield was reported in the August 26 Horticulture Update by Bob Tomesh, UW-Extension Horticultural Specialist. According to Bob, "Adults are flying and so, without any rain to knock some of those caterpillars off, we're seeing that we have a fair amount of damage. Also, there are a number of weeds that the cabbage worm will lay its eggs on, such as the mustards and yellow rockets and shepherd's purse etcetera. So I suspect that there's a population of adults emerging from some of the weeds that we have."

Dingy cutworm - Increasing numbers of moths have been caught at many black light trapping sites for the past two weeks. According to an article titled Cutworms and Other Corn Caterpillars by Marlin Rice from the Iowa State Dept of Entomology, May 8, 2000, "Dingy cutworms eat leaves on young corn plants and injury is similar to that caused by black cutworms. This insect rarely cuts corn, therefore, it is important to determine if leaf feeding is from black or dingy cutworms. This insect hatches in the fall and overwinters in Iowa as partially grown larvae. Larvae found in corn during late April and early May are usually dingys and not black cutworms." So although the numbers seem high, it is normal for dingy cutworms to fly this time of year in the midwest. Growers should keep this pest in mind as a cause of defoliation to seedling corn in the spring. Counts from 08/26/05 to 09/02/05: Lancaster 68 , Mazomanie 55, West Arlington 42, West Madison 122, Janesville 72, Sparta 208, Wausau 68, and Marshfield 215.

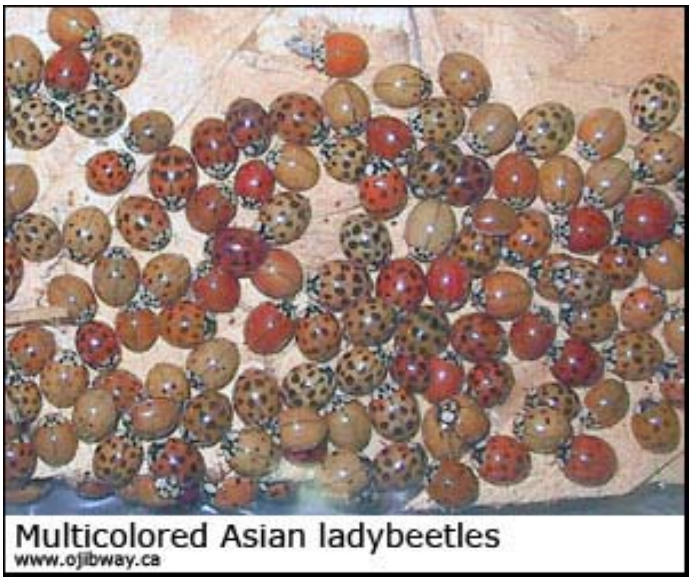
Bronzed cutworm - A bountiful 113 bronzed cutworm moths were caught in the Wausau black light trap this week and 49 last week.

Hop vine borer - Eleven adults were caught in the West Arlington black light trap from 8/26-9/2, and 11 the previous week from 8/19-8/26. These moths represent the end of the adult flight which is currently mating and laying eggs. The eggs will overwinter on grasses and hatch next May. There is one generation of hop vine borer each year in Wisconsin.

Fall Pests

Multicolored Asian ladybeetles - Generally a few cold days are all that is needed to elicit an aggregating response in the beetles, prompting masses to gather on the south and west sides of homes. The precise date of the annual lady beetle invasion varies somewhat from year to year, but beetles usually first begin moving into residences around the last week of September or first two weeks of October. The time to take action to prevent lady beetle infiltration is now. Below are **UW-Extension Entomologist Phil Pellitteri's** recommendations (from UW Garden Facts Publication No. X1050 at http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/X1050.pdf:

One of the best ways to limit unwanted intrusions by insects is to deny them entry -- a procedure known as pest proofing. Many pests seek refuge in homes and other buildings in response to changes in weather, such as extended periods


Multicolored Asian ladybeetles
www.ojibway.ca

of rain or drought, or the onset of cooler temperatures in autumn. Taking steps to block their entry before they end up inside can greatly reduce the chances of future sightings. Equipment and materials mentioned can be purchased at most home improvement or hardware stores.

Install door sweeps or thresholds at the base of all exterior entry doors. While you are lying on the floor, check for light filtering under doors. Gaps of 1/16 inch or less will permit entry of the bugs. Apply caulk (see #3 below) along bottom outside edge and sides of door thresholds to exclude ants and other small insects. Gaps under sliding glass doors can be sealed by lining the bottom track with 1/2 to 3/4 inch-wide foam weather stripping. Repair gaps and tears in window and door screens.

Seal utility openings where pipes and wires enter the foundation and siding around outdoor faucets, gas meters, clothes dryer vents, and telephone/cable TV wires. These are common entry points for such pests as rodents, ants, spiders and yellow jackets. Holes can be plugged with caulk, cement, urethane expandable foam, steel wool, copper mesh (Stuffit), or other suitable sealant.

Caulk cracks around windows, doors, fascia boards, etc. Use a good quality silicone or acrylic latex caulk. Although somewhat less flexible than pure silicone, latex-type caulks clean up easily with water and can be painted. Caulks that dry clear are often easier to use than pigmented caulks, since they don't show mistakes.

If the lady beetles cannot be built out, there are a number of sprays that can be applied to the outside of the structure during late September or early October to kill and repel the beetles before they get in. The most effective sprays are various synthetic pyrethroids such as permethrin, cypermethrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin and lamda-cyhalothrin. Concentrate along doors, windows, and overhangs on the south, west and east sides of the structure. It may take two or more gallons of spray to get thorough coverage. You may wish to hire a professional pest control company for this application.

When all else fails, a vacuum cleaner or broom is often the best response, once the beetles have come indoors. Lady beetles defend themselves by bleeding from their joints. If handled too roughly, they can stain carpets, walls or curtains. They also can be collected by hand and released outside.

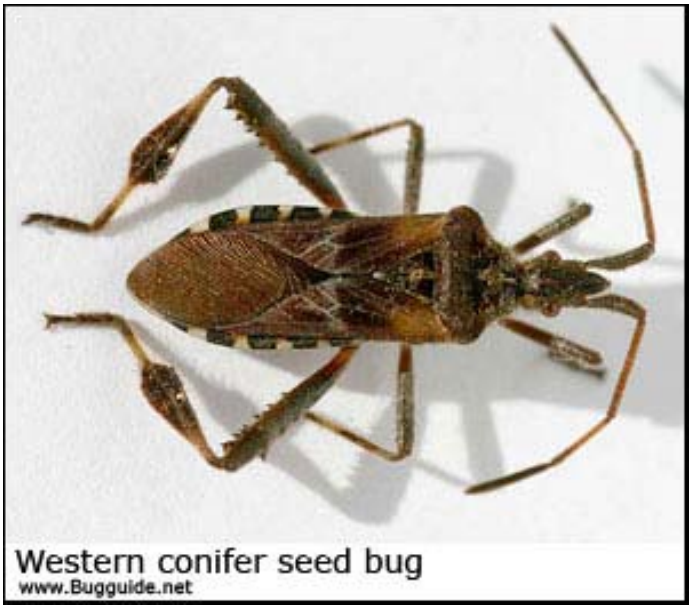
Boxelder bugs - Residents can expect boxelder bug activity to escalate around mid-September, somewhat earlier than the multicolored Asian ladybeetle. Given the overall dry conditions during the past summer, fall populations could be high. Following are some basic boxelder bug control options:

- Remove boxelder trees to prevent breeding
- Caulk windows and doors, repair screens, and implement necessary measures to prevent bugs from invading your home
- Vacuum bugs using a hose attachment to avoid staining fabric, but be sure to dispose of the bag or the bugs may crawl out
- Spray a 3-4% mix of water and soap and directly on the insects


Boxelder bugs
Royal Albert Museum, Exeter, UK

Recommendations from UW Garden Facts Publication No. X1100. *Boxelder Bugs* by Rebecca Hoffman &Phil Pellitteri http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/GardenFacts/XHT1100.pdf.

Western conifer seed bug - With the onset of colder weather in the fall, Wisconsin residents are likely to encounter a third and somewhat newer pest insect. The western conifer seed bug (*Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann) is a member of the leaf-footed bug family (Coreidae), a group of insects characterized by flattened hind legs that are leaf-shaped in many tropical species. Native to the western United States, this seed bug feeds on several kinds of pine and Douglas fir seeds and is relatively new to the Midwest. Although harmless to humans, western conifer seed bug feeding on Douglas fir seeds and pine seeds reduces the quality and viability of conifer seed crops and sometimes results in substantial loss of seed crop. For residents, western conifer seed bug control is generally easy to achieve. When a seed bug is spotted, squash it, swat it, step on it, flush it or throw it outside. The large numbers of this insect observed around windows and doors of houses suggest that these are important points of entry.



Forest and Landscape

Asteroma leaf spot - Infections were light to moderate on American linden trees at nurseries in Dodge, Grant and Washington Cos.

Tar spot - Leaf spots from this fungus were becoming quite noticeable on silver maples at nurseries in Brown, Dodge, Pierce, St. Croix and Washington Cos. Treatment for this disease is hardly ever warranted, as it is mainly cosmetic.

Cedar-quince rust - Washington and cockspur hawthorn trees had light to moderate amounts of fruit and twig infections at nurseries in Brown, Dodge, St.Croix, Walworth and Washington Cos.

Pine gall rust - Heavy amounts of galls on Scotch pine trees were causing branch dieback at a nursery grower in Clark Co.

Rhizosphaera needlecast - Colorado spruce trees were unfit for sale at a nursery grower in Clark Co. These trees need plenty of air circulation around their base to limit moisture-holding on their needles. See Extension publication at http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/X1006.doc for more information on control of this disease.

Needle rust - Light to moderate amounts of needle infection were observed on red pine at a nursery in Douglas Co.

Spruce needle drop - Light to heavy amounts of damage were observed on white and Black Hills spruce at nurseries in Brown and St. Croix Cos.

Cytospora canker - Colorado spruce were being affected by this fungal pathogen at a nursery in Dodge Co. See Extension publication at http://www.uwex.edu/ces/wihort/gardenfacts/X1003.doc for more information.

Lightning strike - A red maple at a Washington Co. nursery was killed when it was hit by a lightning strike.

Root collar weevil - Damage to red pine seedlings caused a moderate amount of loss at a nursery grower in Clark Co.

Bark beetles - White pine trees being held B&B at a nursery grower in Clark Co. had heavy amounts of damage from these insects. Stress conditions can attract bark beetles to the white pine. Keep root balls covered and moist, and try not to hold white pine over the hot summer months. Applying insecticide treatments with drench or systemic activity at the time of digging and again at holding point will help prevent infestation.

Gypsy Moth

Slow the Spread of the Gypsy Moth - Whether camping or heading up to the cabin this fall, be on the lookout for foreign pests and diseases. Moving logs or firewood may not seem like a big deal, but there is the potential to inadvertently transport unwanted insects or plant diseases throughout the state, or even to or from other states. Insects that are of concern associated with firewood include gypsy moth, emerald ash borer (found in Michigan and also in isolated areas of Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland) and Asian Longhorned beetle (found in portions of New York, New Jersey and Illinois). There also is the risk of oak wilt or other plant diseases possibly being spread.

To help reduce the risk of these pests and diseases infesting areas of Wisconsin, buy locally cut firewood. It poses less of a threat of introducing these foreign pests and diseases. If you do move firewood, burn all the wood within a week. Also, do not leave any unused firewood behind.

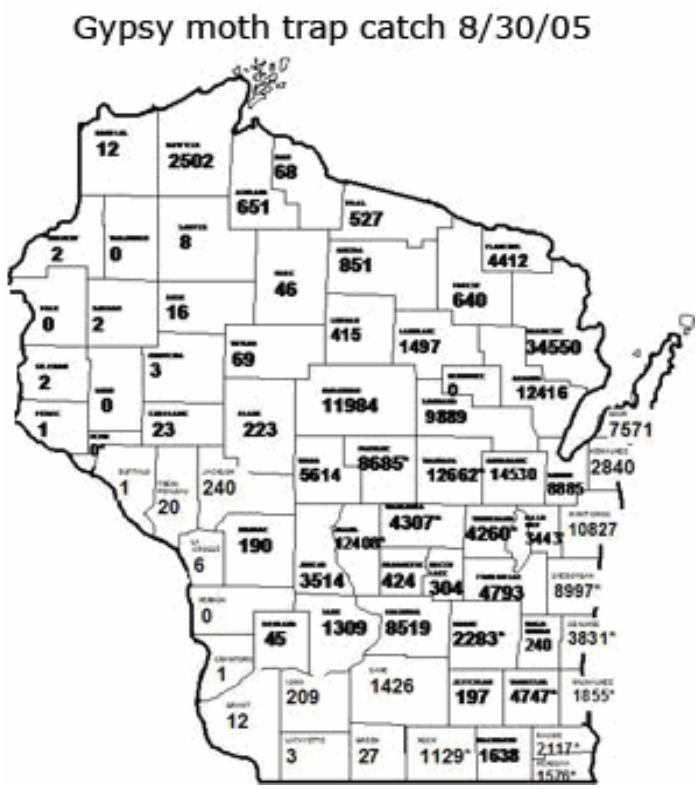
When logging in the eastern half of WI, in counties quarantined for gypsy moth, be sure to inspect the logs before transporting them anywhere outside of the quarantined area. To move logs from a quarantined county to a nonquarantined county, wood must be certified as free of gypsy moth. Self-certification is acceptable, following completion of the DATCP Gypsy Moth Identification Training. Training will be available at the Lake States Logging Congress in Marquette, Mich., on September 8, 9, and 10. To set up an additional training session or to request information, contact:

(continued….)

WI Dept of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Liz Meils, STS Regulatory Specialist
Email: Elizabeth.Meils@datcp.state.wi.us
Phone: 608-224-4588

Gypsy Moth Program - As of August 31, trappers have taken down 11,497 traps (34%), and have caught 226,494 male gypsy moths. Trappers in all parts of the state are taking down traps. Trap takedown takes approximately 4-5 weeks to complete. All traps should be down by the end of September.

Fifteen counties have already been completed for takedown. Counties with the highest moth counts are: Marinette - 34,550, Outagamie - 14,530, Waupaca - 12,662, Oconto - 12,416 and Adams - 12,408. 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



8/31/2005	# of Traps	# of Traps	# Positive	Total #	Takedown
COUNTY	Set	DOWN	Traps	of Moths	Complete
Adams	157	157	148	12408	X
Ashland	895	120	61	651	
Barron	922	265	2	2	
Bayfield	1783	176	147	2502	
Brown	82	56	55	8885	
Buffalo	652	129	1	1	
Burnett	869	211	2	2	
Calumet	30	30	30	3443	X
Chippewa	1056	290	3	3	
Clark	1497	583	75	223	
Columbia	202	0	0	8519	
Crawford	678	406	1	1	
Dane	325	174	89	1426	
Dodge	99	99	97	2283	X
Door	47	0	0	7571	
Douglas	1229	102	12	12	
Dunn	895	298	0	0	
Eau Claire	1189	406	4	23	
Florence	61	0	0	4412	
Fond Du Lac	82	65	65	4793	
Forest	113	0	0	640	
Grant	1229	784	4	12	
Green	591	0	0	27	
Green Lake	43	0	0	304	
Iowa	921	368	41	209	
Iron	661	59	55	68	
Jackson	1412	802	69	240	
Jefferson	64	0	0	197	
Juneau	215	27	4	3514	
Kenosha	31	30	30	1576	X
Kewaunee	35	0	0	2840	
LaCrosse	529	342	6	6	
Lafayette	662	178	3	3	
Langlade	98	0	0	1497	
Lincoln	214	126	74	415	
Manitowoc	68	38	38	10827	
Marathon	395	135	116	11984	
Marinette	165	125	125	34550	
Marquette	60	0	0	424	
Menominee	40	0	0	0	
Milwaukee	49	49	49	1855	X
Monroe	1140	832	90	190	
Oconto	112	19	19	12416	
Oneida	301	58	20	851	
Outagamie	72	0	0	14530	
Ozaukee	28	28	28	3831	X
Pepin	245	243	0	0	X
Pierce	579	0	0	1	
Polk	935	125	0	0	
Portage	98	98	95	8685	X
Price	1227	222	20	46	
Racine	39	37	37	2117	X
Richland	624	412	28	45	
Rock	234	234	154	1129	X
Rusk	880	271	6	16	
St.Croix	727	289	2	2	
Sauk	753	340	84	1309	
Sawyer	1142	55	1	8	
Shawano	100	8	8	9889	
Sheboygan	61	61	61	8997	X
Taylor	1150	348	37	69	
Trempealeau	713	291	2	20	
Vernon	1024	369	0	0	
Vilas	254	0	0	527	
Walworth	64	0	0	1638	
Washburn	853	52	0	0	
Washington	48	0	0	240	
Waukesha	64	64	63	4747	X
Waupaca	84	84	84	12662	X
Waushara	72	72	72	4307	X
Winnebago	51	51	51	4260	X
Wood	206	204	150	5614	
TOTALS	**34225**	**11497**	**2518**	**226494**	**15**

Black Light & Apple Insects Trapping Results

Trap Site	Date	ECB	TA	FA	BCW	DCW	SCW	VCW	WBCW	CabL	CelL	CEW
Southwest												
Lancaster	8/26-9/1	2	5		0	68	3		0	0	3	4
South Central												
West Arlington	8/26-9/2	25	3		1	42	1			1		8
	8/18-8/26	13	2		1	30	3			0		5
Mazomanie	8/25-9/1	27	7	0	0	55	1	12	1	0	0	14
West Madison	8/26-9/1	24	9		1	122	4		0	1	0	42
Southeast												
Janesville	8/26-9/1	263	51		1	72	6		0		14	75
West Central												
Sparta	8/25-8/31					208		36				
Chippewa Falls	8/25-9/1	0										
East Central												
Manitowoc	8/26-9/2	4	5	0	0	63	28	0	0	2	1	0
Central												
Wausau	8/26-9/2	11	15		0	68	63	0	0	0	0	0
Marshfield	8/25-9/1	22	1	0	1	215	41	1	0	0	2	1
Plover	8/26-9/1	19										
Plainfield	8/26-9/1	10										
Northwest												
New Richmond	8/26-9/1	6	4									

	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	AM red ball	AM yellow
Crawford Co.							
Gays Mills 1	7/14-7/28	93	17	19	0	0	0
Richland Co.							
Hillpoint	8/24-8/30	24	0	0	1	1 per 16 traps	0
Iowa Co.							
Dodgeville	8/25-9/1	8	8	0	3	13 total	0
Dane Co.							
West Madison	8/26-9/1	NA	16	1	1	1	
Deerfield	8/24-8/31	0	20	0	0	3 (unbaited)	0
Racine Co.							
Raymond	8/25-9/1	274	36	0	8	0	0
Rochester	8/26-9/1	0	13	4.4	0.5	.31 (unbaited) 5.5 (baited wild tree)	
Waukesha Co.							
New Berlin	8/25-9/1	116	5	7	2	0	0
Pierce Co.							
Spring Valley	8/26-9/2	83	5	1	0	0.5 (unbaited)	1
Marquette Co.							
Montello	8/23-8/30	362	5	0	0	0	0
Brown Co.							
Oneida Co.	8/15-8/29	50	29	16	0	0	0
Fond du Lac Co.							
Campbellsport	8/25-8/31	15	2	0	0	0	0
Rosendale	8/20-9/1	54	23	2	1	1	2
Marinette Co.							
Wausaukee	8/26-9/2	91	0	0	0	0	0

UW Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic

CROP	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
FIELD			
Corn	Anthracnose Stalk Rot	*Colletotrichum graminicola*	Eau Claire
Soybean	Brown Stem Rot	*Phialophora gregata*	Pepin
	Potassium Deficiency	Physiological	Columbia
	Root Rot	*Fusarium* sp., *Pythium* sp.	Vernon
	Stem Canker	*Phomopsis* sp.	Vernon
VEGETABLE			
Muskmelon	Alternaria Leaf Blight	*Alternaria cucumerina*	Outagamie
Onion	Heat Stress	Physiological	Jefferson
Snap Bean	Bacterial Brown Spot	*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*	Unknown
Sweet Corn	Weathering of Dead Husk Tissue	Physiological	Unknown
Tomato	Charcoal Rot	*Macrophominia phaseolina*	Walworth
	Growth Regulator Herbicide Injury	Physiological	Brown
FRUIT			
Peach	Bacterial Canker	*Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *syringae*	Waupaca
	Bacterial Spot	*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *pruni*	Dane
EVERGREEN			
Blue Spruce	Rhizosphaera Needle Cast	*Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii*	Kenosha
	Spruce Needle Drop	*Setomelonomma holmii*	Kenosha
Concolor Fir	Root Rot	*Rhizoctonia solani*	Walworth
HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTAL			
Snapdragon	Root Rot	*Pythium* sp., *Phythophthora* sp.	Dane
Siberian Iris	Anthracnose	*Colletotrichum* sp.	Dane
	Root Rot	*Phytophthora* sp.	Dane
	Sphaerulina Leaf Blight	*Sphaerulina* sp.	Dane
WOODY ORNAMENTAL			
Ash	Cytospora Canker	*Cytospora sp.*	Rock
	Sphaeropsis Canker	*Sphaeropsis* sp.	Vernon
Elm	Dutch Elm Disease	*Ophiostoma ulmi*	Dane, Milwaukee
Lilac	Root Rot	*Phytophthora* sp., *Pythium* sp.	Dane
Maple (Including Silver and Sugar)	Anthracnose	*Gloeosporium sp.*	Walworth
	Root Rot	*Phytophthora* sp.	Dane
	Verticillium Wilt	*Verticillium sp.*	Dane
Oak (Including Bur and Red)	Anthracnose	*Gloeosporium* sp.	Waukesha
	Oak Wilt	*Ceratocystis fagacearum*	Dane, Sauk, Vernon
	Tubakia Leaf Spot	*Tubakia* sp.	Dane

Diagnoses since August 24, 2005

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Division of Agricultural Resources Management
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Web Site of the Week

Invasive Plants of the Future

http://dnr.wi.gov/invasives/futureplants/

A DNR site dedicated to identifying and locating invasive plant species before they spread, and you can help. Target list, identification information and a sighting submission mechanism.

Quote of the Week

Earth's increase, foison plenty,
Barns and garners never empty,
Vines with clustering bunches growing,
Plants with goodly burden bowing.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)
The Tempest (IV, i).

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