

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade &amp; Consumer Protection

# Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

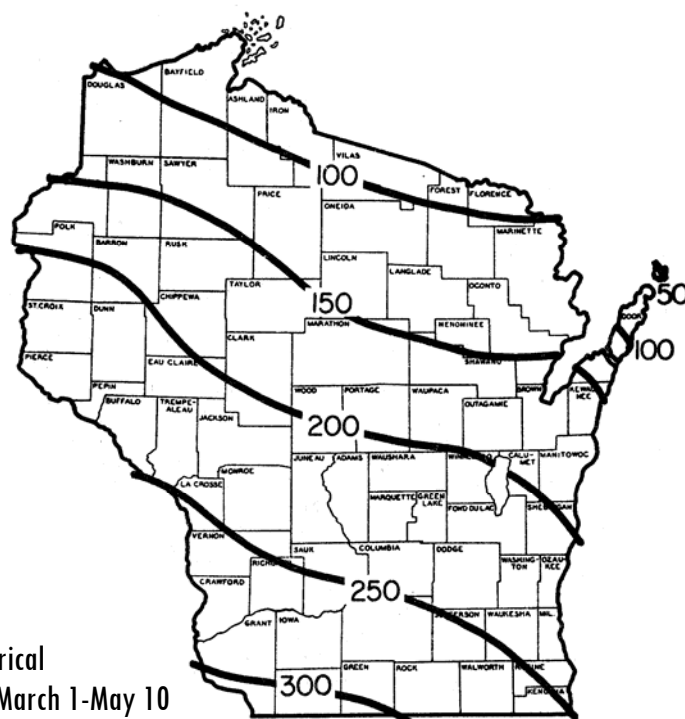
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Your weekly source for crop pest news, first alerts, and growing season conditions for Wisconsin



## Weather and Pests

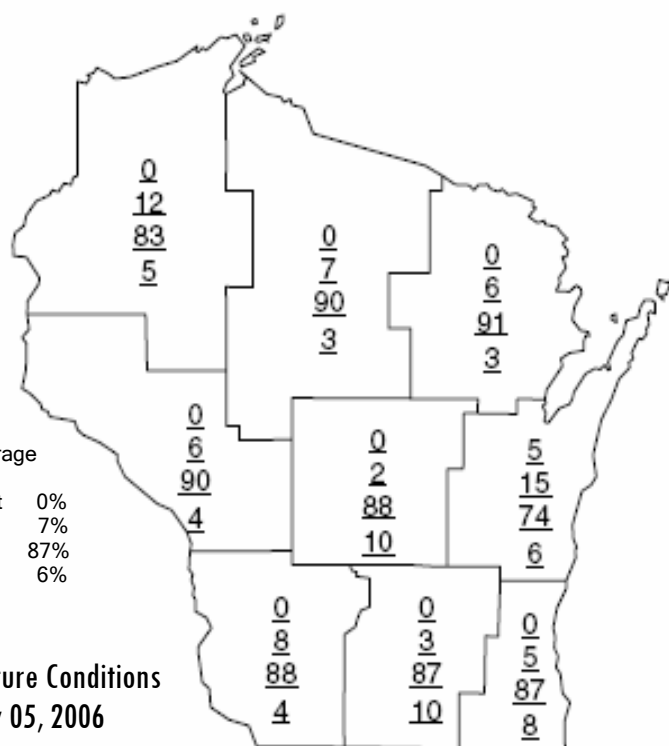
An abrupt cold spell complete with 40-mph wind gusts, heavy rains, and a significant drop in temperatures brought field operations to a standstill and put development of plants and insect pests on hold late this week. The precipitation which accompanied these winter-like weather conditions should quell farmers' concerns over inadequate soil moisture levels, but low spots in many southern fields are saturated and will require several dry days before planting can resume. While considerable acreage of corn is planted now, the remaining 48% will have to wait for temperatures to moderate. As long as few growing degree days accumulate, insect development is expected to be delayed.



Historical  
GDD March 1-May 10

## Growing Degree Days through 5/11/06 were

	GDD 50F	2005	Sine 48F	40F
Dubuque, IA	291	351	287	616
Lone Rock	283	327	266	587
Beloit	326	339	324	670
Madison	265	321	260	578
Juneau	254	311	251	576
Sullivan	288	330	285	620
Waukesha	255	279	253	576
Hartford	248	270	248	569
Racine	227	219	231	540
Milwaukee	230	216	233	543
Appleton	239	243	235	545
Green Bay	196	193	195	493
Big Flats	271	299	258	577
Hancock	266	288	253	569
Port Edwards	270	278	258	578
La Crosse	314	339	318	662
Eau Claire	243	308	243	522
Cumberland	237	255	227	527
Bayfield	143	143	125	385
Wausau	227	244	209	501
Medford	228	232	213	509
Crivitz	193	185	185	474
Crandon	195	215	170	440



State Average

Very Short 0%  
Short 7%  
Adequate 87%  
Surplus 6%

Soil Moisture Conditions  
as of May 05, 2006

## Looking Ahead

**Winter grain mite** - The unknown mite detected in high numbers in Columbia Co. alfalfa fields last week was identified by UW-Extension Entomologist Phil Pellitteri as the winter grain mite, *Penthaleus major* (Duges). Winter grain mite is a pest of small grains and grasses throughout temperate regions of the world, but it has rarely been reported in Wisconsin. Fields with heavy infestations of this species may turn silvery or gray, or plants may be stunted.

According to a Kansas State University Extension publication (by Philip E. Sloderbeck), activity of the winter grain mite is greatest between temperatures of 40-70°F and is favored by cool weather. Although a second visit this week to the Columbia Co. fields with dense mite populations found very low levels of mites, current weather conditions could prompt a resurgence. Growers in Columbia and surrounding counties are urged to be on the lookout for the winter grain mite in the coming weeks.



Winter grain mite

Krista Lambrecht, DATCP

**True armyworm** - Black light traps registered counts of total 212 moths at Janesville, 41 moths at Mazomanie, 32 moths at Lancaster, and 10 moths at Sparta in the last reporting period. These numbers represent a considerable increase from last week's counts of 5-52 moths at the same sites and indicate adults are still very active and egg laying is escalating. The combination of relatively high moth captures and sightings of early instar larvae in roadside grasses in the southwest suggests the time to start scouting susceptible crops is here.

**Potato leafhopper** - Look for the annual arrival of migratory leafhoppers to begin in full next week if weather conditions return to normal for this time of year. Potato leafhoppers often seem to arrive overnight and build to outbreak levels in a matter of days. Monitor potato leafhopper activity closely in the coming weeks to anticipate problems in second crop hay regrowth.

**White grubs** - The University of Illinois-Extension *The Bulletin* (No. 7 Article 4, May 12, 2006 by Kevin Steffey) reported "relatively large numbers of white grubs in cornfields this spring", apparently as many as 10 grubs per foot of row in some instances. Though the exact species of grub was not determined in all fields, they appeared to be mostly

Japanese beetle larvae. The scenario in Illinois serves as a good reminder for Wisconsin corn growers to watch for white grub injury to garden crops and corn in the near future. Click here to read the full article:

<http://www.ipm.uiuc.edu/bulletin/article.php?id=508>

**Black cutworm** - Approximately 165 GDD (base 50F) have accumulated since the second concentrated capture occurred near Janesville on April 24. Once 310 GDD are reached, about two and a half weeks from now, larvae of the migrant black cutworm moths in southern Rock Co. will be capable of cutting corn seedlings.

**Codling moth** - Although degree day accumulations throughout much of the state are right for the emergence of the first codling moths of the season, cool nights and windy conditions may temporarily keep pheromone trap catches down. Moths were captured near Deerfield, Burlington, Galesville, and Rochester this week, and more are likely to emerge in locations where 248 GDD (base 50F) are reached in the week ahead.

**Cabbage maggot** - Cool, wet spring conditions contribute to heavy infestations of cabbage maggot. Fields of cruciferous vegetables should be scouted closely for signs of cabbage maggot activity after adults begin emerging. Adults begin laying eggs on the soil close to transplants about a week after emergence. Eggs hatch in 3-7 days and larvae feed on plant roots for 3-4 weeks before pupating in the soil. Watch for adult emergence next week.

## Forage

**Alfalfa weevil** - Scouting for early instar alfalfa weevil larvae should begin as soon as fields dry out, either over the weekend or in the week ahead. Larvae from overwintered eggs were detected in low numbers again this week, averaging no more than three per 10 sweeps in the southwest and south central districts. Feeding damage was visible but insignificant. In addition, adult weevils continue to be active in the lush alfalfa canopy and currently average about two per 10 sweeps.



Alfalfa weevil larvae in sweep net (taken last season) Krista Lambrecht, DATCP

Under the right conditions, female weevils may deposit 60-70 eggs per night at this time of year, literally *laying* the foundation for substantial larval populations in the coming weeks. If hay is harvested in the early stage, very little damage to first growth alfalfa is expected. However, where

harvest is delayed by rain or cool weather, alfalfa weevil larvae will have an extended window of opportunity to feed on alfalfa foliage. The coming weeks are a critical time to scout for this pest.

**Potato leafhopper** - Weather patterns in the past week were not right for the delivery of high numbers of potato leafhoppers into Wisconsin from the southern U.S.; thus, counts remain low for the time being. Surveys of 22-24" Grant and Lafayette alfalfa fields found an average of one potato leafhopper per 10 sweeps. Expect the arrival of higher numbers of leafhoppers next week or the following.

**Clover leaf weevil** - Larvae are present in most fields and appear to slightly more advanced (larger in size) than the very similar alfalfa weevil larvae. When scouting for alfalfa weevil larvae in the week ahead, be sure to differentiate between these two species. Alfalfa weevil larvae always have a black head capsule, while clover leaf weevil larvae have a brownish or amber head capsule.

**Beneficial alfalfa insects** - Not all of the insects commonly found in alfalfa fields are pests. Shown in the image below are a few of the good guys who help to keep populations of pea aphids and other insatiable alfalfa consumers in check. In addition to endomychids, lacewing larvae, damsel bugs and numerous parasitic wasp species are hard at work eating the organisms that eat your hay.



Predatory endomychid beetle (common in alfalfa)

Krista Lambrecht, DATCP

## Corn

**European corn borer** - With pupation underway in the southern part of the state, the first moths should begin appearing in black light traps around 374 GDD (base 50F). This event is expected to begin as early as May 19 near Beloit, May 23 near Eau Claire, May 27 near Madison, and June 2 near Racine and Wausau.

**True Armyworm** - The dominant catch in black light traps for two consecutive weeks has been the true armyworm (*Pseudaletia unipuncta* (Haworth)). Although captures of true armyworm in black light traps are weak indicators of the true populations, it is still worthy to note the high numbers caught and be on the lookout. The most notable occurrence was in Janesville, where a total of 212 true armyworms were caught this week (see table on last page for more details.)

The true armyworm larva feeds on most grass crops and some legumes, and has been known to affect vegetables and fruits. Typical plants affected include: corn, timothy grass, millet, bluegrass, and small grains. Damage usually occurs at night, can be quick, and may be quite devastating to a crop. Larvae will sometimes enter a field from pastures or grassy areas and work across, feeding on succulent foliage such as leaves and the occasional stem. Fields with infestations of grass may also be susceptible to armyworm.



True armyworm moth

Krista Lambrecht, DATCP

Adult moths mate soon after emergence from pupation and feed on nectar for approximately 7-10 days. Females deposit up to 2000 eggs on the leaf sheaths of grasses. Larvae emerge 6-20 days later and feed for 3-4 weeks before entering into pupation themselves. In more southern climates, true armyworms can complete five generations a year. Here in Wisconsin, it is more common to see three generations per season. In past seasons, the second generation (late July) has been the most damaging on corn.

**Black cutworm** - Larvae have started to hatch near Beloit and La Crosse where 310 GDD (base 50F) were exceeded in the last week. Elsewhere, eggs are still being laid (175-255 GDD). Injury is forecast to be most intense once 562-640 GDD are reached. Pheromone trap counts this week were as follows: Janesville 6, East Preston 3, Tomah 1, Sparta 2, Cataract 3, Ontario 0, and 0 or 1 at 19 additional southwestern Wisconsin trapping sites.

## Soybeans

**Bean leaf beetle** - DATCP's annual search for overwintered bean leaf beetles took survey specialists to alfalfa fields in Jefferson, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth, and Waukesha Cos. this week. Beetles were collected at 13 of the 32 (41%) survey sites; a good start considering the beetles first began emerging about one week ago. The highest numbers of bean leaf beetles were collected from Kenosha and Walworth Co. fields, where counts ranged from 0-11 per 100 sweeps and 0-9 per 100 sweeps, respectively. Each of the beetles collected during this survey will undergo testing for bean pod mottle virus (BPMV) at the Plant Industry Laboratory once the survey is complete. Given the absence of BPMV in Wisconsin soybean fields last summer, the



likelihood is low that many of the beetles will test positive for BPMV.

**Soybean aphid** - Findings of a recent survey of buckthorn reported in the May 12 issue of *The Bulletin: Pest Management and Crop Development Information for Illinois* (No. 7, Article 7 by Mike Gray), indicate low soybean aphid 2005-2006 overwintering densities in nearby states. According to the author Mike Gray, "In early May, two seasoned entomologists, David Voegtlin, Illinois Natural History Survey, and Bob O'Neil, Purdue University, spent four days and 1,300 miles looking for overwintering populations of soybean aphid in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. They carefully examined thousands of leaves of known hosts (*Rhamnus alnifolia*, alder-leaf buckthorn; and *Rhamnus cathartica*, common buckthorn). In addition, they searched for soybean aphids on suspected hosts (*Frangula alnus*, glossy buckthorn; and *Rhamnus caroliniana*, Carolina buckthorn). They were unable to find any soybean aphids on alder-leaf buckthorn, glossy buckthorn, or Carolina buckthorn. Two colonies of soybean aphids were found on common buckthorn near Bronson, Michigan (located near the Indiana and Michigan border)." Although preliminary, the combination of these survey findings and low suction trap captures during last fall's soybean aphid migration suggest a light aphid season may be on the way.

## Fruit

**Codling moth** - While the moths reported at monitoring sites last week were probably the look-alike *Proteoteras*, this week could very well see the first codling moths of 2006 in most southern Wisconsin orchards. In fact, one codling moth was reported from Deerfield (Dane Co.), and three were reported from Galesville (Trempealeau Co.) in the last week.

Once the first codling moth is captured, check traps daily until the second moth appears. The date of the second moth capture marks the beginning of the sustained flight of codling moths, also known as the BIOFIX. At the biofix, start counting degree days from zero. The first spray to control codling moths should be applied when 250 GDD (base 50F) accumulate after the biofix, but ONLY if the action threshold of five moths per trap per week is exceeded. Applications of growth regulators like Esteem should be made 100 GDD after the biofix, just in advance of egg hatch. Apply a second spray 10-14 days later if the threshold is exceeded a second time, and use an action threshold of five or more moths per week throughout the season.

In Bayfield Co., codling moth activity remains a few weeks away. Cooperators there should place traps next week Thursday, May 18. At the present rate of accumulation, the first codling moths could begin to appear in Bayfield Co. traps by May 27.

**Redbanded leafroller** - Heavy flight activity persisted in southern and central orchards for the third consecutive week. According to the degree day model for redbanded leafroller, larvae are active where 167-228 GDD (base 50F) have accumulated. Bayfield apple growers have not yet reported any noteworthy redbanded leafroller counts, but the window for peak flight activity (106-160 GDD) remains open. Insect

trappers in the far northern part of Wisconsin should see the first redbanded leafroller moths of the season sometime next week.



Codling moth

agpsrv34.agric.wa.gov.au/.../moth.jpg

**Spotted tentiform leafminer** - Larvae are active in orchards where 209-231 GDD (base 50F) have accumulated. Apple growers in the south central and west central districts should scout for leaf mines in the week ahead as 329-403 GDD are reached.

In Bayfield Co. where development lags behind by about two weeks, a peak flight was registered this week. In most northern orchards 150 GDD degree days will be reached by early next week, indicating peak moth catches should be anticipated in all Bayfield Co. orchards in the week ahead or the following, depending on weather conditions.

**Plum curculio** - Plum curculio activity begins around 250 GDD (base 50F) and continues for about six weeks. Much of Wisconsin is approaching or has surpassed the 250 GDD point, meaning adults should appear in pyramid traps at any time. Developing fruit is most susceptible to curculio injury after petal fall. Growers with a history of plum curculio damage should apply the first spray at petal fall; additional sprays may be required to prevent injury to developing fruit during the egg laying period. According to a model developed at Cornell University, sprays or residuals to prevent plum curculio egg laying only need to be maintained until 40% of egg laying is complete. Cornell researchers estimate that 40% of plum curculio egg laying is over once 340 GDD (base 50F) have accumulated after petal fall.

**Summary of plum curculio egg-laying model** (from Cornell University)

- Treat the entire orchard at petal fall using a broad-spectrum insecticide
- Begin calculating GDD after petal fall treatment
- No additional sprays are necessary if 340 GDD accumulate within 14 days of a petal fall treatment.

**Apple scab** - With the many hours of leaf wetness that occurred this week, most orchards in the southern tier of counties are likely to experience infection periods. Where there are primary lesions, this disease could spread rapidly in the week ahead.

# Vegetables

**Maggots** - The period of wet, cool weather this week has increased the likelihood of infestation by seedcorn, onion and cabbage maggots. Cole crops and corn are most susceptible to injury and soils high in organic matter are most prone to outbreaks. Be on the lookout if seeds were planted just prior to the cooler, wet weather and especially if green manure was recently turned under in these fields. Maggots feed on seeds or the developing cotyledons of young plants. The rain and cooler temperatures are predicted to continue over the next few days, so be on the lookout if you just planted or have high levels of organic matter in your soils. Poor stand counts are often the first indication that injury has occurred.

**Common asparagus beetle** - Female asparagus beetles continue to deposit eggs in regions of the state where 240 GDD (base 50F) have not yet accumulated. In the week ahead, scout plants on warm, sunny days when the adults are active and readily observed. Examine 100 crowns for beetles and eggs, and considering a treatment if 5-10% of the plants are infested with adults, or larvae are found in 2% of the spears.

## Weeds

In most of the southern half of the state, more than 250 growing degree days (base 48F) have accumulated. This indicates that conditions are ideal for yellow foxtail, eastern black nightshade, common cocklebur and wild proso millet emergence. Continue to be on the lookout for redroot pigweed, common ragweed, velvetleaf and giant foxtail. New weed species observed this week include giant ragweed and broadleaf dock.

**Common Chickweed (*Stellaria media*)** - Surveys this week yielded viable chickweed seeds in the insect sweep net, indicating that plants have gone to seed in the southern part of the state. Common chickweed is a winter annual that emerges late summer or early fall, when temperatures are between 53°F- 68°F (in some instances, plants will emerge in spring). Dormancy sets in over the winter and seed set occurs during spring or early summer. On average one plant will produce about 25,000 seeds.



Common chickweed flower

Arne Anderberg

Common chickweed is relatively competitive in small grains and thrives in nitrogen-rich soils. Chickweed can also cause problems in alfalfa and no-tillage systems. Dense crop plant populations in small grains fields can help to suppress chickweed numbers. Ground beetles can be beneficial predators by eating seeds lying on the soil surface.

**Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)** - Garlic mustard is flowering! While not a common problem in most cropping systems, garlic mustard is highly invasive in woodlands, savannas and along roadsides. Preventative action should be taken now to avoid increasing populations. Garlic mustard is a biennial plant species, meaning it grows for two years before reproducing by seed. In the first year it exists as a low-lying ground rosette of kidney shaped leaves. In the second year, the plant produces 1-2 flower stalks with toothed, triangular leaves. White blossoms will develop into seed pods.

Garlic mustard has proven to be quite successful in Wisconsin because of its ability to overwinter in most parts of the state. The plant then has a head start on competition with other species. It also seems to do well in both sunny and shady conditions. No natural enemies are known to exist. The weed is easily identified, being one of the few members of the mustard family with white flowers in May. Patches may be pulled (if small) or treated with herbicide to prevent seed set and dispersal.



Garlic mustard R. rosette L. small flowering plant

[www.dnr.metrokc.gov](http://www.dnr.metrokc.gov)

## Gypsy Moth

**Gypsy moth spray operations off to soggy start** - Gypsy moth spray operations planned as part of the Slow The Spread Program have been rescheduled to Saturday morning, May 13, 2006 in one southwestern Wisconsin Co. The spray operations were originally scheduled for Friday, May 12, but had to be postponed due to heavy rains and inclement weather.

"Saturday, May 13, weather permitting, is the rescheduled target to begin the 2006 spray season," said Chris Lettau, Gypsy Moth Program Coordinator for DATCP. "If the weather prevents spraying on Saturday, we will try again on Monday, May 15."



The current plan is to treat four sites in **Iowa Co**, including the village of Arena and portions of the towns of Arena, Wyoming and Pulaski on Saturday, May 13. DATCP's Slow the Spread Program will treat a total of 87 sites in 22 counties, beginning this weekend and continuing into late July.

In addition, the Wisconsin DNR plans to begin gypsy moth suppression spraying in the eastern half of the state in Beloit and Fond du Lac Saturday on May 13. Initial spray operations were postponed due to rain and inclement weather on Friday, May 12. Sites in Green Bay and Manitowoc Co. may be sprayed sometime during the week of May 15.

The Gypsy Moth Hotline at 1-800-642-6684 has more information on daily operations. Spray maps and updates, as well as pictures, information and links to other web sites regarding the gypsy moth are available at [www.datcp.state.wi.us](http://www.datcp.state.wi.us). Click on the Gypsy Moth link under Popular Topics.

## Forest and Landscape

**Notice to Nursery Growers and Dealers** - Recent inspections of nursery stock dealers by DATCP staff have turned up improperly labeled stock. Some of the stock for sale in the northern areas of the state is not hardy for Zone 3. For example, inspectors found 'Calsap' Rhododendron which is a Zone 6 hardiness; Green Mountain Boxwood which is Zone 5 hardy; 'Chionoides' *Rhododendron catawbiense*, 'Aha! Kruschke' *Rhododendron catawbiense*, and 'Cunningham's Blush' *Rhododendron catawbiense* should be Zone 5-6. These large leaf Rhododendrons do not have cold-hardy flower buds for northern Wisconsin. Also, in Fond du Lac Co., tropical plants were mixed in with the cold hardy stock; these items should be clearly separated.

**According to the Wisconsin statute Chapter 94.10 (7) (b) No nursery growers or dealers may do any of the following:**

1. Sell, offer to sell or distribute any nursery stock that the nursery grower or nursery dealer knows, or has reason to know, is infested with plant pests or infected with plant diseases that may be spread by the sale or distribution of that nursery stock.
2. Sell, offer to sell or distribute any nursery stock that the nursery grower or nursery dealer knows, or has reason to know, will not survive or grow.
3. Misrepresent the name, origin, grade, variety, quality or hardiness of any nursery stock offered for sale or make any other false or misleading representation in the advertising or sale of nursery stock." (see last page for hardiness map)

**Fletcher scale** - Check yews now for the presence of Fletcher scale. The immature stage of Fletcher scale overwinters on the leaves and shoots of yew, arborvitae and juniper, though control is seldom needed on arborvitae or juniper.

The immatures grow quickly in the spring and this is when damage becomes most evident. Heavy infestations produce

copious amounts of honeydew that coats the stems making conditions favorable for the development of black sooty mold. In fact, the presence of black sooty mold is usually a good indicator of a Fletcher scale infestation. In addition to sooty mold, branch dieback can occur when infestations are heavy.



Fletcher scale



Fletcher scale

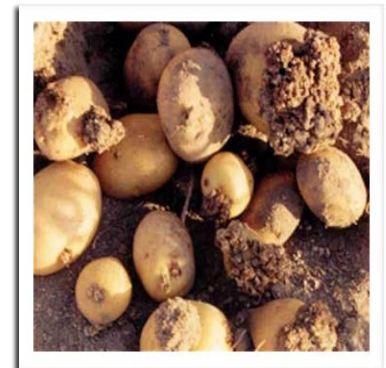
The optimum time to treat Fletcher scale is after egg hatch occurs in June, when the new crawlers are active. Look for little leaf linden and northern catalpa blooming to time control. A number of products can be used to control Fletcher scale including horticultural oils, soaps, insect growth regulators and traditional insecticides.

## Exotic Pest of the Week

**Potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilberzky)** - Potato wart (caused by *S. endobioticum*) was once the most serious potato disease in the world, but phytosanitary measures have greatly reduced its impact today. Originating in the Andes and first reported on this continent in 1903, potato wart was last detected in North America during the year 2000 in one field (delimited to 0.1 ha) on Prince Edward Island, Canada. The disease has been eradicated several times from the United States (Pennsylvania in the 1950s, Virginia in the 1960s and Maryland in 1994), but now occurs throughout much of Europe, though in limited distribution and quarantined wherever it occurs. Resting spores may remain in soil for many years. Rigorous quarantine and phytosanitary measures have restricted the spread of the disease.

Above-ground symptoms of potato wart are few. The disease gets its common name from the proliferation of tissue on the tuber, leading to tubers which can resemble cauliflower. The tissue in the growths is softer than usual tuber tissue, but will turn green when exposed to light. In severe cases, the entire tuber may be replaced.

The pathogen, a soil-borne fungus, is an obligate parasite. The organism produces winter (hardened) and summer sporangia which contain 200-300 motile zoospores. Under proper conditions, the sporangia decay, releasing uniflagellate zoospores that "swim" through water to reach a host. The zoospore penetrates the host tissue, and new sporangia are soon produced. Many cycles of sporangia production can occur in a growing season.



Potato wart

E.Cakir, PPCRI, Turkey

## Black Cutworm Trap Catches 2006

County	Town	3/29	4/7	4/11	4/13	4/17	4/20	4/24	4/27	5/4	5/9	5/11
HWY 18 SOUTH CENTRAL LINE												
Dane	Bluemound	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iowa	Barneveld	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Iowa	East Ridgeway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iowa	West Ridgeway	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iowa	East of Dodgeville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Iowa	East Dodgeville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iowa	West of Dodgeville	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Iowa	Edmund	~	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Iowa	Cobb	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	
Iowa	East Montfort	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grant	West Montfort	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grant	East Preston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3
Grant	West Preston	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Grant	Fennimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Grant	West of Fennimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grant	Mt Ida	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Grant	Mt Hope	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Grant	West Mt. Hope	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0		0
Grant	West Patch Grove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Grant	East Bridgeport	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Grant	Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
Rock	Janesville	0	1	5 (4/10)	9	4	7	8	1	6		
Monroe	Sparta						1	0*		2 (4/27-5/3)	2 (5/4-5/10)	
Monroe	Tomah						0	0 (4/20-4/27)		2 (4/27-5/3)	1 (5/4-5/10)	
Monroe	Cataract						0	2 (4/20-4/27)		1 (4/27-5/3)	3 (5/4-5/10)	
Monroe	Ontario						0	0 (4/20-4/27)		0 (4/27-5/3)	0 (5/4-5/10)	

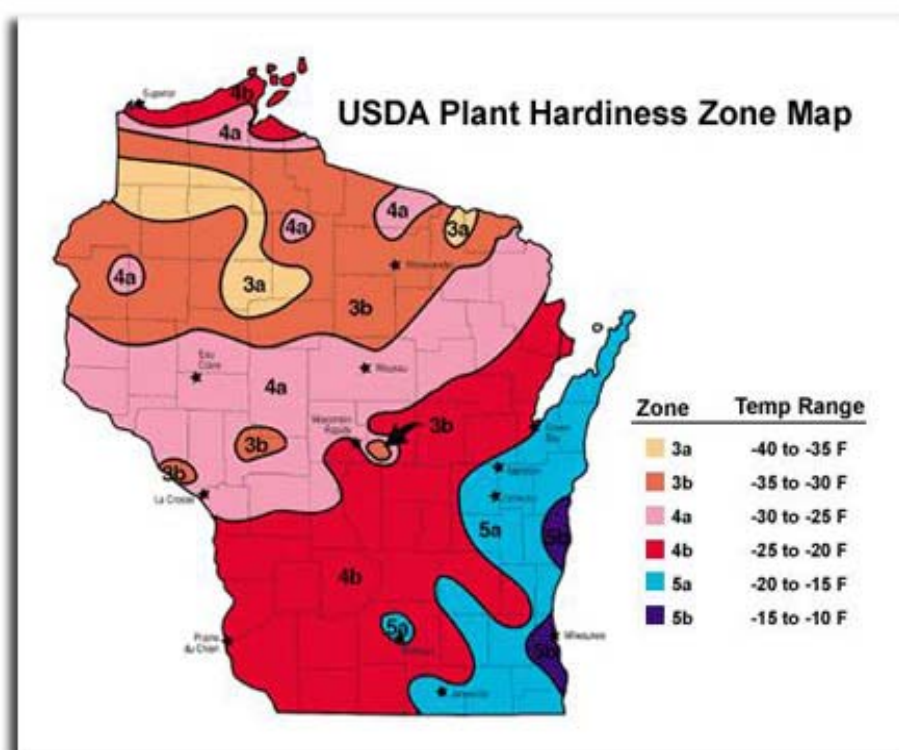
## Weekly Black Light Trap Catches

	Date	BCW <sup>1</sup>	CabL <sup>2</sup>	CeIL <sup>3</sup>	CE <sup>4</sup>	DCW <sup>5</sup>	ECB <sup>6</sup>	FA <sup>7</sup>	TA <sup>8</sup>	ForL <sup>9</sup>	SCW <sup>10</sup>	VCW <sup>11</sup>	AlfL <sup>12</sup>
<b>Southwest</b>													
Lancaster	5/5 to 5/11	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
<b>South central</b>													
Mazomanie	5/5 to 5/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
Arlington	5/5 to 5/11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rochelle, IL													
<b>Southeast</b>													
Janesville	5/5 to 5/11	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0
<b>West central</b>													
Sparta	5/4 to 5/10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Chippewa Falls													
<b>Central</b>													
Wausau													
Marshfield	5/4 to 5/12	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	
<b>East Central</b>													
Manitowoc	5/4 to 5/11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Black Cutworm; <sup>2</sup> Cabbage Looper; <sup>3</sup> Celery Looper; <sup>4</sup> Corn Earworm; <sup>5</sup> Dinky Cutworm; <sup>6</sup> European Corn Borer; <sup>7</sup> Fall Armyworm; <sup>8</sup> True Armyworm; <sup>9</sup> Forage Looper; <sup>10</sup> Spotted Cutworm; <sup>11</sup> Variegated Cutworm; <sup>12</sup> Alfalfa Looper

## Apple Insect Trap Counts

County	Site	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	PC
Bayfield	Atkins	5/2-5/8	56	0			
Bayfield	Erickson 1	5/5-5/11	96				
Bayfield	Erickson 2	5/5-5/11	95				
Bayfield	Erickson 3	5/5-5/11	167				
Bayfield	Olsen 1	5/5-5/11	272	0			
Bayfield	Olsen 2	5/5-5/11	1196	0			
Bayfield	Lobermeier	5/5-5/11	152	0			
Brown	Oneida	5/1-5/8	525	112	2	0	
Crawford	Gays Mills W2	4/26-5/3	50	25	0		
Dane	Deerfield	5/4-5/10	72	82	1		
Dane	West Madison	5/5-5/12	23	84	0	0	
Dodge	Brownsville	5/5-5/11	7	22	0		
Fond du Lac	Rosendale	5/2-5/9	234	56	0		
Grant	Lancaster	5/5-5/11		62			
Green	Brodhead	5/5-5/11	0	35	0		
Iowa	Dodgeville	5/5-5/11	130	60	0	0	
Kenosha	Burlington	5/5-5/12	100	17	1	0	
Kenosha	Burlington	4/28-5/4	165	32	0		
Marquette	Montello	4/30-5/7	1680	81	0	0	0
Ozaukee	Mequon	5/4-5/11	450	8.5	0		
Pierce	Spring Valley	5/6-5/12	155	40	0	0	0
Racine	Rochester	5/6-5/12	550	38	0.6	0	0
Racine	Raymond	5/5-5/11	204	110	0		
Richland	Hill Point	5/3-5/9	480	102	0		
Trempealeau	Galesville	5/5-5/12	80	31	3	0	
Waukesha	New Berlin	5/5-5/11	63	9	0		







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## Web Site of the Week

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### University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Publications

According to legend, a now-retired dean of Cooperative Extension at the University of Wisconsin was visiting his daughter's house out of state when a question came up that he knew was addressed in a UWEX publication. When he was unable to find the publication online, he returned from vacation and insisted that UWEX publications be made available over the internet, from top to bottom. Here's the entry point to that far-sighted directive: <http://cecommerce.uwex.edu/>

## Quote of the Week

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"Eating is an agricultural act."

-- Wendell Berry, American poet (b. 1934)



### EXOTIC Pest of the Week

Potato wart, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilberzky)