

Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade & Consumer Protection

# Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

PO Box 8911 • Madison, WI 53718 • Phone 1-800-462-2803 • Fax: 608-224-4656

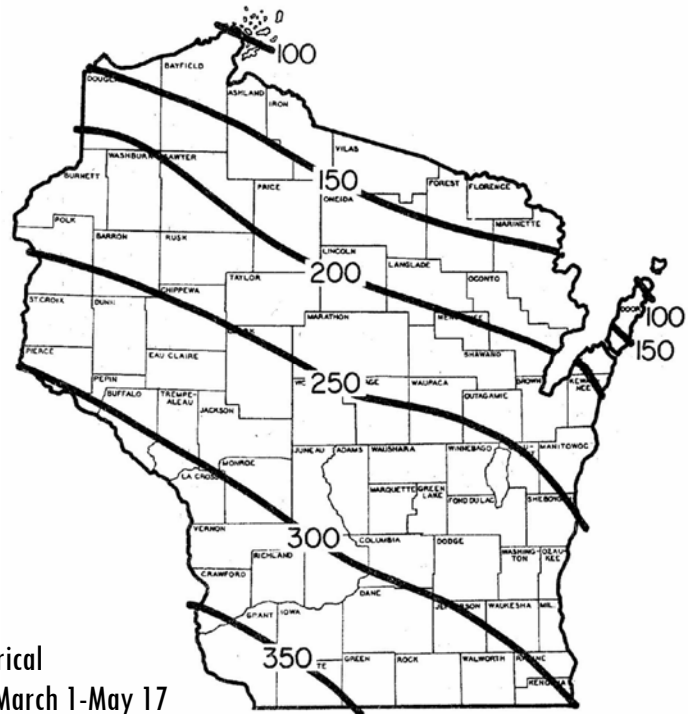
Your weekly source for crop pest news, first alerts, and growing season conditions for Wisconsin



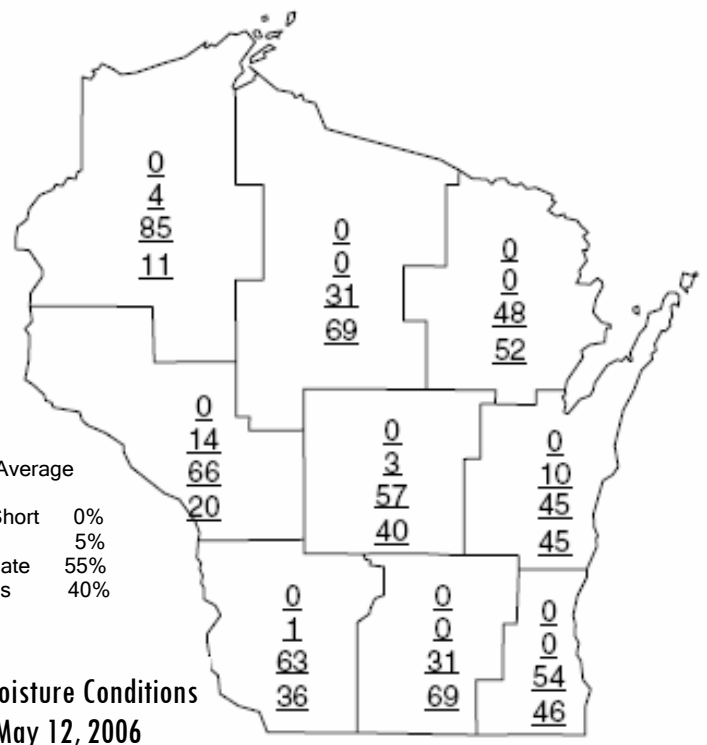
## Weather and Pests

Wisconsin weather in the last reporting period was cold, wet, and utterly dismal. The first rays of sunshine in more than a week peaked through the clouds briefly on Wednesday morning then gave way to thunderstorms by mid-afternoon. Corn has emerged in the south with no difficulty breaking through the moist surface layer, but in the central and northern districts the cold, wet conditions have caused seeds to decay in the soil. Strong northwesterly winds helped to dry fields enough on Thursday for some fieldwork to resume, and little rain is predicted through the middle of next week, which should give farmers a narrow window in which to harvest the first crop of hay.

Cool evening temperatures and steady rains also limited activity of night-flying insects. Consequently, black light traps



Historical GDD March 1-May 17



State Average

Very Short 0%  
Short 5%  
Adequate 55%  
Surplus 40%

Soil Moisture Conditions as of May 12, 2006

## Growing Degree Days through 5/18/06 were

	GDD 50F	2005	Sine 48F	40F
Dubuque, IA	329	392	330	701
Lone Rock	320	365	307	671
Beloit	361	383	365	756
Madison	294	361	293	654
Juneau	280	353	280	649
Sullivan	318	374	319	699
Waukesha	282	317	281	648
Hartford	274	305	276	641
Racine	253	249	259	614
Milwaukee	256	245	261	616
Appleton	268	267	270	627
Green Bay	224	211	229	573
Big Flats	304	330	293	656
Hancock	297	318	286	646
Port Edwards	306	304	297	661
La Crosse	359	372	368	757
Eau Claire	338	335	350	723
Cumberland	275	275	271	615
Bayfield	171	150	156	457
Wausau	256	266	239	573
Medford	261	252	248	585
Crivitz	222	199	220	556
Crandon	220	230	195	506

registered only small numbers of insects. With very few degree days accumulated in the last seven days, insect pest activity is essentially in a "holding pattern". If the forecasts hold and warmer weather comes our way next week, insect development is likely to escalate significantly and weed species may take another leap in growth, especially areas where the soil is slow to dry.

## Looking Ahead

The accumulation of only a few growing degree days in the past seven days means most of the forecasts included in the "Looking Ahead" section for last week still apply to the coming week. Readers should not be alarmed if much of outlook for late May looks familiar.

**European corn borer** - Temperatures are expected to reach the 70s by early next week, which should bring about emergence of the first flight of moths at advanced southern sites (we mean it this time). Look for the earliest fliers to appear in black light traps near Beloit and La Crosse over the weekend after the accumulation of 374 GDD (base 50F).

**Black cutworm** - Seedling corn is most susceptible to injury by black cutworm larvae during the 10-14 days following emergence. Wet fields with heavy weed growth are good candidates for infestation. No injury was observed in the few southeastern fields surveyed this week, but conditions are right for damage to occur. Preferred weed hosts include velvetleaf, curly dock, yellow rocket, pigweed and chickweed.

**Potato leafhopper** - The anticipated northward migration of potato leafhopper adults into Wisconsin has yet to take place. An isolated leafhopper may be detected in a random alfalfa field, but counts continue to number fewer than one or two adults per 10 sweeps. The final weeks of May almost always brings a delivery of migrant leafhoppers.

**Alfalfa weevil** - Look for tip feeding injury to become noticeable in fields that are not cut in the week ahead. Currently sweep nets counts of larvae are low, but weevil pressure should intensify with the warmer temperatures expected over the weekend and into next week.

**Bean leaf beetle** - Low numbers of overwintered adults were swept from alfalfa fields in Walworth, Rock, Green and Lafayette Cos. during the last reporting period. In the weeks ahead these adults will disperse from protective grasses and forages to soybean fields where they may severely defoliate soybean seedlings. Following the mild 2005-2006 winter there is a strong possibility for high bean leaf beetle populations this season.

**Obliquebanded leafroller** - Contaminant (non-target) moths are appearing in southern Wisconsin OBLR traps. Use the images provided in the FRUIT section or any apple pest field guide to correctly identify the target pest as OBLR flight gets underway in the days ahead.

**Codling moth** - Degree day accumulations are still right for the emergence of the first moths of the season throughout much of the state. Two moths were captured near Dodgeville (Iowa Co.) this week, two others were captured in eight traps near Rochester (0.25 moth average), and more are certain to

emerge in locations where 248 GDD (base 50F) are reached in the week ahead. Southern Wisconsin orchardists should monitor traps closely over the weekend to time the biofix.

**Black light trapping** - The first spotted and variegated cutworm moths were registered at the Janesville trapping site this week. Both species have wide host plant ranges. Spotted cutworms feed on vegetables, deciduous trees, cereal, tobacco and many other crops, while the variegated species feeds on field, forage, fruit, vegetable, and ornamental plants. Variegated cutworm is the most important cutworm pest in vegetables, particularly potatoes and tomatoes. Watch black light trap fluctuations in the coming weeks to anticipate the first peak flight of these moths.

## Alerts

**Lyme Disease** - Ten cases of Lyme Disease have been confirmed in Wood and Portage counties, according to local health officials. Wood County Health and Human Services Department director Sue Kunferman said that the ticks that transmit Lyme Disease are more active in May, June and July. Lyme disease symptoms include fever and headache, as well as a light red rash.

According to UWEX Entomologist Phil Pellitteri's *Insect Highlights for the Week of April 19, 2006*, a record number of cases of Lyme disease were reported in 2005 in Wisconsin, 1,440 in all. Below are a few facts about Lyme Disease:

- Lyme Disease is an infection spread by a bite from a deer tick. These ticks are much smaller than the common dog ticks and may be smaller than the head of a pin.
- The deer tick lives in tall grass and wooded areas.
- The tick must remain attached to the skin for 24 hours to transmit the disease to humans.
- Symptoms of Lyme Disease include a rash, joint aches, fatigue and fever. Without treatment, serious health effects can result including heart and nervous system disorders.
- Lyme Disease is treatable using antibiotics, but the best way to avoid disease is the prevention of tick bites.
- There is a licensed vaccine that is 80% effective in preventing Lyme Disease.



Deer ticks

Jeffrey K. Barnes



## Practical measures to decrease your risk of Lyme Disease:

- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants for outdoor work, tuck pant legs into socks and shirt into pants to protect your skin.
- Wear light-colored clothing and socks to help spot ticks.
- Inspect yourself from head to toe for ticks after working outdoors.
- Remove ticks with tweezers and avoid squeezing the tick's body, clean bites with soap and water.
- Consider getting a Lyme Disease vaccination if you work in an occupation with increased risk of Lyme Disease.



Deer tick on finger

www.aldf.com



Spittle mass made by a meadow spittlebug nymph

Krista Lambrecht, DATCP

**Pea aphid** - Aphid populations continued on an upward trend again this week, but still are not particularly high. Surveys in Iowa and Grant Cos. found populations ranging from 20-67 aphids per 10 sweeps and an average of 38 aphids per sweep. Similar counts were obtained in Columbia and Dane Co. where surveys yielded counts of 22-73 pea aphids per 10 sweeps and an average of 45 aphids. Any increase in temperatures in the week ahead should stimulate a rapid escalation in aphid numbers.

**Potato leafhopper** - Another week has passed with little evidence of an impending migration of potato leafhopper adults. Rest assured, leafhoppers will arrive soon enough and begin producing multitudes of nymphs in no time at all. Growers can expect the leafhoppers to settle into alfalfa fields initially, then move back and forth to colonize potatoes, soybeans, and many other susceptible crops each time hay is harvested, just as they always do.



Potato leafhopper adult

www.uky.edu/Ag/Entomology/

## Forage

**Alfalfa weevil** - Low populations were observed in south central and southwest Wisconsin during the past week. Sweep net counts ranged from 1-5 larvae per 10 sweeps in Dane, Iowa and Grant Cos. and comparable numbers of larvae were observed in Columbia and Dodge Cos. If alfalfa fields had been drier and less compacted, survey specialists might have found slightly higher numbers.

By now, weevil larvae in some advanced fields are approaching the third instar, the stage at which foliage consumption increases considerably. Expect tip feeding to grow more noticeable next week and look for counts of larvae to double. The week ahead will be a good time for southern Wisconsin growers to cut first crop hay to minimize weevil injury.

**Alfalfa plant bug** - Newly-hatched nymphs were readily found in most alfalfa fields in the southern counties at the rate of 0-4 per 10 sweeps. The threshold for all plant bug species, including tarnished plant bug, rapid plant bug and alfalfa plant bug, in alfalfa that is three inches or shorter, is three per sweep. The threshold increases to five per sweep in alfalfa that is taller than three inches.

**Meadow spittlebug** - Although meadow spittlebug nymphs are maturing, their spittle masses have not been visible along roadsides as is commonplace for this time of year. The wet weather likely has something to do with their absence.

The first adults to turn up in Wisconsin will reproduce relatively slowly, laying about three to seven eggs per day. While that figure may not seem high, each female may live for 30 or more days and deposit over 200 eggs. According to an article titled *Potato Leafhopper Damage to Alfalfa* (Hogg et al.) egg and nymph development requires nine and 13 days, respectively, and there is a delay of about three weeks before new adults appear. Once the new adults are

produced, the leafhopper generations overlap, all leafhopper stages are present, and "population growth shifts into high gear", generally around late June or early July in Wisconsin. Under normal summer temperatures only 10 days are needed for potato leafhopper populations with overlapping generations to double in size.

Sampling potato leafhopper densities is important following the first cutting. Using a 15" sweep net, take 20 sweeps in five separate areas of the field and calculate the average number of leafhoppers per sweep. The table below should be used to decide if treatment is warranted. Be sure to get a representative sample when sweeping and avoid wet fields and field edges. In most cases, populations are effectively reduced by cutting early.

Height (inches)	No. PLH per Sweep
<3	0.2 adult
3-6	0.5 adults
6-12	1.0 adult or nymphs
12-14	2.0 adults or nymphs

(Potato Leafhopper Damage to Alfalfa, D.B. Hogg, J.L. Wedberg, D.J. Undersander, and K.G. Silveira, University of Wisconsin Departments of Entomology and Agronomy, <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/wfc/proceedings2000/hogg.htm>)

**Spotted alfalfa aphid** - Although recent survey efforts have not detected this species, be on the lookout for the spotted alfalfa aphid when sweeping alfalfa fields. This species is easily distinguished from the pea aphid by the pale yellow coloration, short cornicles, and spots. In contrast, pea aphids are usually lime green with cornicles blackened toward the tips. Because action thresholds differ among aphid species found in alfalfa, it is imperative to determine which species is present before making any control decisions.



Spotted alfalfa aphid

2003 Oklahoma State University

## Corn

**Black cutworm** - Current conditions are right for heavy infestations to occur, especially in the wet, weedy fields. Begin scouting closely for injury to seedling corn in the week ahead and expect to see the most damage between 562-640 DD (base 50F), or about the first or second week of June.

Corn plants are most susceptible to cutworm feeding during the 10-14 days following emergence. Holes in leaves, wilted plants, and plants cut at ground level are all symptoms of black cutworm activity. Young black cutworm larvae feed near the soil surface, but as they develop and increase in size, they burrow deeper into the soil and cut plants below the soil surface. Plants cut above the growing point typically recover; however, plants severed below the growing point die. Late-planted crops are more susceptible than those planted earlier in the season. Below are some thresholds for black cutworms in vegetable crops:

Beans	2 larvae/foot of row
Potatoes	4 larvae/foot of row
Sweet corn	>5% of plants damaged
Leafy greens	>3% of stand affected

UWEX recommends scouting fields every 5-7 days through the fourth leaf stage by checking 50 consecutive plants for leaf feeding, cutting, and wilting. When cut seedlings are observed, check soil around the base of the plant for larvae. The dark gray, greasy looking larvae are nocturnal feeders. The first generation, which is active into June, often causes the most significant damage. For more information on insecticides labeled for black cutworm see UWEX publication number A3646 *Field Crop Pest Management in Wisconsin*, accessible via the UWEX publications website at <http://cecommerce.uwex.edu/>.

**European corn borer** - Pupation of overwintered larvae continued in the south and west central districts and began in parts of central Wisconsin this week. The first moths of the season should appear in southern and west central black light traps over the weekend or by early next week. Following the appearance of corn borer moths around 374 GDD (base 50F), the first eggs of the season will be laid on susceptible host about 450 GDD. Control of the first generation of larvae (when warranted) is best achieved between 800-1100 GDD.

## Soybeans

**Bean leaf beetle** - Counts were down this week, probably due to poor weather conditions. Bean leaf beetles are less active and more difficult to detect on cool, cloudy days, not to mention, the flattened alfalfa made sweeping fields a challenge. The survey of overwintered beetles continued into the southwest district where sampling of ten Rock Co. fields yielded a total of seven beetles from four of the fields sampled. In Green Co. a total of four beetles were swept, collected from three of eight fields, and in Lafayette Co. eight bean leaf beetles were detected, with beetles found in five out of five fields surveyed. Surveys in three Iowa Co. fields and four Richland Co. fields yielded zero bean leaf beetles. Although soybean planting was put on hold in the last week, the delay may be beneficial by helping to decrease the overall defoliation by this overwintered generation of beetles.

## Small Grains

**Rust on barberry** - Rust-susceptible barberry bushes in Dane Co. are showing signs of the aecial stage of *Puccinia*



*graminis*. *P. graminis* is a macrocyclic, heteroecious rust, meaning that it produces a number of spore types and requires two distinct host plant species. The "stem rust" part of the life cycle takes place on wheat or other grasses, where asexually-produced urediospores are produced throughout the growing season, with the ability to re-infect wheat. As the season ends, the fungus produces teliospores, a hard-walled, overwintering stage. In the spring, teliospores germinate and produce basidiospores (the only monokaryotic stage), which infect the young leaves of certain species of barberry and mahonia. Spermogonia are formed on the barberry leaves, where the dikaryotic state is re-established. After recombination, aeciospores are produced which infect wheat, and the cycle continues.

The history of human awareness of stem rust runs for several thousand years. Aristotle and his student Theophrastus wrote of rust, and the theology of the Roman Empire contained a god, called Robigus, who was responsible for causing the illness on wheat. From about 700 B.C. until the fall of the Empire, a festival (the Robigalia) was held each spring to appease Robigus.

Barberry was the subject of a massive eradication program across the Midwest, from 1916 to 1975. It was thought that removal of the host where genetic recombination occurs would slow the emergence of new races of the fungus, thus allowing resistance in the host to be longer-lasting. Subsequent history seems to support that thesis, as races of stem rust in the U.S. have been fairly stable for years. Moreover, the basidiospores produced in the spring are unable to infect wheat directly, thus effectively preventing the disease from overwintering in the north. Work crews went farm to farm, woods by woods, removing cultivated and feral barberries. In the early years of the eradication effort, bushes were often pulled by hand, followed by a dousing of the roots with as much as 50 pounds of salt per bush. Savvy hunters in barberry eradication areas, the story goes, would set up tree stands near the former site of large bushes, as deer would often visit for the salt in the soil. While almost all susceptible barberry were removed during the eradication effort, a few scattered populations of barberry remain in the state, requiring ongoing monitoring.



Aecia

Adrian Barta

## Fruit

**Codling moth** - Light catches of codling moth were documented in a few southern Wisconsin orchards this week. Dodgeville reported a count of two moths, while Malone (Fond du Lac Co.) and New Berlin (Waukesha Co.) reported counts of one codling moth. These recent captures signal that the biofix should occur in the next few days. The recommendation provided in last week's issue is as follows:

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.

**Obliquebanded leafroller** - Apple insect trappers are urged to examine OBLR trap catches closely, as reports of contaminant moths were received this week. Cooperator Vernon Zickert from Deerfield in Dane Co. reported a catch of 22 moths, but noted there appeared to be two different species, some close in appearance to RBLR and the others about the same size as OBLR. Last year at this time similar reports of an OBLR look-alike were received, and the moths were described as being gray with black banding instead of the characteristic caramel color of OBLR. Trappers should consult their apple pest identification guides as OBLR flight begins in the near future to ensure the moths being reported are indeed the target pest.



Oblique banded leaf roller

www.extension.oregonstate.edu

**Plum curculio** - Cooperators monitoring plum curculio activity with pyramid traps and fruit essence lures have yet to report any plum curculio captures. However, based on the growing degree day model for this pest, activity should be underway in parts of the state where 250 GDD (base 50F) have been reached.

Last week's issue of the Wisconsin Pest Bulletin provided the recommendation for growers with a history of plum curculio

problems to apply the first spray at petal fall. Also included was a side note that additional sprays may be required to prevent injury to young fruit until the egg laying period for plum curculio is about 40% complete, or around 340 GDD (Base 50F). An attentive cooperater pointed out that the GDD for the end of plum curculio oviposition has been changed from 340 GDD to 308 GDD, according to the April 18, 2005 Scaffolds Fruit Journal article. The Scaffolds article highlighted a few minor inaccuracies in Cornell University's Pest Management Guidelines for Tree Fruit Production, among them was a metric conversion error in calculating the growing degree days for plum curculio egg laying. The paragraph reads as follows:

*First up is our plum curculio oviposition model (p. 111, comment 25.1), which ties the need for fruit protection to a number of accumulated degree days past petal fall corresponding to the insect's period of immigration and egg-laying. Because of a metric conversion error, the "340" should in fact be "308". (The fact that this mistake has gone so long without discovery is certainly embarrassing, but at least it didn't cause, say, the loss of a Martian exploration probe.)*

Read the full issue of Scaffolds at:

<http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/ent/scaffolds/2005/050418.html>

**Spotted tentiform leafminer** - Look for the first leaf mines to appear in orchards where 329 GDD (base 50F) accumulate in the week ahead. Trap counts declined noticeably in southern Wisconsin in the last week, suggesting populations are primarily made up of sapfeeder or early tissuefeeder larvae. In the far north, peak counts are just beginning to be registered. Most of the state should see a downward trend in spotted tentiform leafminer numbers, while Bayfield trappers should expect counts to increase for another week or two.

## Weeds

During field surveys this week, cow parsnip was observed and looking quite vigorous in Richland Co. Other new species observed include: white clover, yellow woodsorrel, and giant ragweed in Grant and Iowa Cos.. Species showing increased densities include: broadleaf dock, lambsquarters, quackgrass and wild mustard. Dandelion and shepardspurse are producing seed. Weeds to watch for in the coming week include: yellow foxtail, eastern black nightshade, common cocklebur, wild proso millet, giant foxtail and velvetleaf.

**Giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*)** - Giant ragweed is a summer annual, emerging in spring and dying off in late summer or fall after seed set. Although the first plants can emerge around 150 GDD (base 50F), several flushes can emerge throughout the season. It is in these situations that giant ragweed becomes a significant problem. In agronomic fields, it is one of the more competitive weeds.

Unlike with most weed species, giant ragweed seeds do not last long in the soil, making plant removal prior to seed set, a relatively quick way to reduce populations. According to experts at Michigan State University, up to 99% of seeds shed in a particular year will no longer be viable after two years. Part of this is due to the large size of giant ragweed

seeds. They can germinate from up to 6" under the ground, also creating situations where herbicides are less effective.

Seedlings have cotyledons that are oblong, round and thick. True leaves are covered with rough hairs, opposite and are divided into three distinct lobes. Flowers small and green and produce significant amounts of pollen.



Giant Ragweed Seedling

University of Illinois



Giant Ragweed Plant

Ted Bodner

## Gypsy Moth

**Gypsy moth spray operation gets rolling** - Gypsy moth spray operations got off to a good, solid start this week with 23 sites in eight southwestern counties, totaling 9,616 acres, receiving first treatments of Btk as part of the Slow The Spread program in western Wisconsin.



During the week of May 22, second treatments of Btk will be applied to spray blocks in Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, Sauk and Vernon Cos., and possibly Rock Co. First treatments of Btk likely will begin in the central part of the state in Clark, Juneau, Monroe, Jackson, Eau Claire, Taylor and Trempealeau Cos., weather permitting. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture's Slow the Spread Program plans to spray 87 sites in 22 counties, running into late July.

In addition, the Wisconsin DNR completed gypsy moth suppression spraying in the eastern half of the state in Beloit, Fond du Lac and Green Bay this week. Suppression spraying is scheduled to finish up for the year with sites in Manitowoc Co, being treated during the week of May 22.

The Gypsy Moth Hotline at 1-800-642-6684 has more information on daily spray 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.

**Gypsy moth trapping program** - Trappers have started setting traps in southern and central parts of the state. Trapping in northern Wisconsin will begin the week of May 22. Two types of traps are used: delta and milk carton. Delta traps are small triangular traps that are either green or orange in color. The trap contains a pheromone strip to attract the male gypsy moth into the trap. The inside of the trap is coated with a non-toxic glue to hold moths in the trap so they can be counted. Delta traps can hold about twenty moths. Milk carton traps are larger traps that look like a half gallon milk carton with a roof attached to the top. This trap also contains a pheromone strip to attract male gypsy moths. It does not have any glue to hold moths inside but has a pest strip that kills the moths so they can be counted. The pest strip is similar in toxicity to a flea or tick collar used on dogs or cats. Milk carton traps can hold around 1500 moths and are used in areas with high gypsy moth populations. Both delta traps and milk carton traps are set about chest high on trees. Trap setting will continue for approximately 4-5 weeks. All traps should be up by July 7.

## Exotic Pest of the Week

**Giant Hogweed** - Giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum* Sommier and Levier) is an exotic invasive plant species deemed noxious by USDA-APHIS (United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service). Though it is only known to occur in one northern Wisconsin county (Iron), it can easily spread and dominate the landscape. It is especially a concern because of the severe skin irritations that occur when skin comes in contact with the plant sap.

Giant hogweed is native to the eastern region of Eurasia and was introduced to North America in the early 1900's. Currently it is known to occur in several eastern states, Oregon and Washington on the west coast and Michigan and Wisconsin within the Midwest. Although the plant only spreads by seed, the fruiting bodies encapsulating seeds

hold aesthetic value and prompt admirers to unknowingly transport seed from place to place.



Giant hogweed plants

[www.mass.gov](http://www.mass.gov)

**Biology** - A member of the parsley family and taking on biennial and perennial growth habits, giant hogweed thrives in frequently disturbed soils. The stem can grow to be 2-4" wide, 8-14 feet tall and is a dark reddish, purple in color. Leaves are palmately compound, deeply lobed and can grow up to 5 ft. across. The massive size probably landed this plant its name (*Heracleum*), which comes from the great Hercules in ancient Greek mythology.

Long after seed shed has occurred, the tall stems will remain, usually throughout the winter. Because the seeds have already made their way to the ground, the remaining structures act as a foreboding symbol of the troubles likely to come in the following season. Giant hogweed plants reproduce by seed that forms in late summer. Identification is easiest when flowers are present. The numerous white flower clusters appear in June - July in Lower Michigan.

**Look-alike species** - Some plant species can closely resemble giant hogweed. One similar looking plant observed in fields during surveys earlier this week is cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*). It looks very similar, but is smaller in height and diameter, the stem may be entirely green and leaf hairs and fine and soft as opposed to those found on giant hogweed. Other look-alike species include great angelica (*Angelica atropurpurea*) and poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).

**Control** - The most frequently recommended management action against giant hogweed is the use of herbicide application. Other methods such as mowing, hand pulling or weed whacking are not recommended because of the toxic sap present within the stem. The large perennial root system will also quickly rebound and send up another shoot to replace the one cut.

**Caution!** - As mentioned above, the sap from giant hogweed can cause severe skin burns. Giant hogweed along with cow parsnip, wild parsnip, and great angelica (all found in Wisconsin) produce sap that causes a phytophotodermatitis reaction by removing protective oils on the skin. Severe, 'sunburn' like blistering will appear a day or two after contact. If exposed, rinse well and avoid the sun.

# 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	5/16	5/17	5/18
HWY 18 SOUTH CENTRAL LINE														
Dane	Bluemound	~	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Iowa	Barneveld	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0				
Iowa	East Ridgeway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1		
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		1		
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				0
Grant	West Preston	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0				1
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				
Grant	West Mt. Hope	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0				
Grant	West Patch Grove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Grant	East Bridgeport	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Grant	Lancaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0				0
Rock	Janesville	0	1	5 (4/10)	9	4	7	8	1	6			8 (5/12-5/17)	
Monroe	Sparta						1	0*		2 (4/27-5/3)	2 (5/4-5/10)		2 (5/11-5/17)	
Monroe	Tomah						0	0 (4/20-4/27)		2 (4/27-5/3)	1 (5/4-5/10)		0 (5/11-5/17)	
Monroe	Cataract						0	2 (4/20-4/27)		1 (4/27-5/3)	3 (5/4-5/10)		0 (5/11-5/17)	
Monroe	Ontario						0	0 (4/20-4/27)		0 (4/27-5/3)	0 (5/4-5/10)		0 (5/11-5/17)	

# Black Light Trap Catches 2006

## Black Light Trapping Results

	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>	AifL <sup>12</sup>
<b>Southwest</b>													
Lancaster	5/11 to 5/18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Reedsburg	5/11 to 5/18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>South central</b>													
Mazomanie	5/11 to 5/18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
Arlington	5/11 to 5/18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
<b>Southeast</b>													
Janesville	5/11 to 5/18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	92	0	1	1	0
<b>West central</b>													
Sparta	5/11 to 5/17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Central</b>													
Wausau													
Marshfield	5/11 to 5/18	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	9	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> Dingy 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

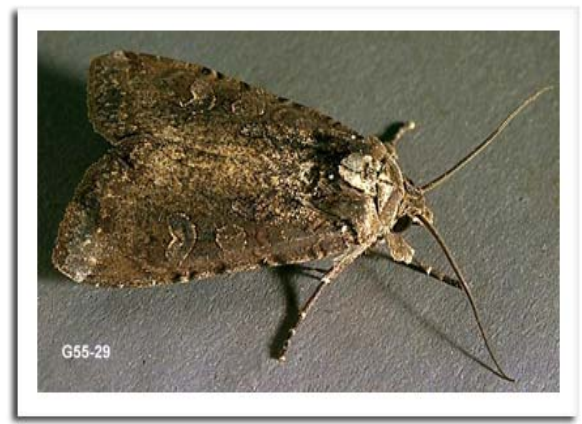


Black light trap

**CATCH  
of  
the  
WEEK**



**Spotted cutworm**



**Variegated cutworm**

## Weekly Apple Insect Trap Counts (through May 19)

County	Site	Date	STLM	RBLR	CM	OBLR	PC
Bayfield	Atkins	5/9-5/15	67	1			
Bayfield	Galazen	5/4-5/18	569	0			
Bayfield	Gellerman	5/8-5/15	2	0	0		
Bayfield	Kavajecz 1	5/4-5/18	10	0	0		
Bayfield	Kavajecz 2	5/4-5/18	25	0	0		
Bayfield	Kavajecz 3	5/4-5/18	17	0	0		
Bayfield	Kavajecz 4	5/4-5/18	23	0	0		
Bayfield	Olsen 1	5/12-5/18	309	0			
Bayfield	Olsen 2	5/12-5/18	1105	2			
Bayfield	Lobermeier	5/12-5/18	102	0			
Bayfield	Carlson	5/5-5/12	132	1			
Crawford	Gays Mills W2	5/5-5/10	5	10	0		
Dane	Deerfield	5/12-5/18	2	40	0	22? (RBLR)	
Dane	West Madison	5/12-5/18	10	22		3	
Dodge	Brownsville	5/13=5/18	10	7	0	0	
Fond du Lac	Campbellsport 1	5/12-5/19	350	62	0		
Fond du Lac	Campbellsport 2	5/12-5/19	250	70	0		
Fond du Lac	Malone	5/12-5/18	200	12	1		
Grant	Lancaster	5/12-5/18	9	0			
Grant	Sinsinawa	5/12-5/18	0	0	0	0	
Iowa	Dodgeville	5/12-5/18	41	12	2	0	
Jackson	Hixton	5/12-5/18	38	21	0	0	
Marquette	Montello	5/7-5/14	864	15	0	0	0
Marinette	Wauzaukee	5/12-5/18	22	4			
Pierce	Spring Valley	5/12-5/19	114	21	0	0	0
Pierce	Beldenville	5/5-5/12	15	6	0	2	
Racine	Rochester	5/12-5/18	50	10	0.25	0	
Racine	Raymond	5/12-5/18	18	4	0		
Richland	Hill Point	5/10-5/16	132	32	0	0	
Sheboygan	Plymouth	5/12-5/18	280	26	0	0	
Sheboygan	Plymouth	5/5-5/12	1250	120	0	0	
Waukesha	New Berlin	5/12-5/18	20	7	1		



Department of Agriculture,  
Trade & Consumer Protection,  
Division of Agricultural Resources Management  
PO Box 8911  
Madison WI 53708-8911

## Web Site of the Week

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### UW-Madison Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems

Building sustainable agriculture research programs at UW: scouting, beneficials, grazing, marketing, new crops... A portal to lots of information.

<http://www.cias.wisc.edu/>

## Quote of the Week

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In his youth the owner should devote his attention to planting. He should think a long time about building, but planting is a thing not to be thought about but done.

-- *Cato the Elder* (234 BC-149 BV), *De Agricultura*

May 19, 2006



Giant hogweed plant

Donna R. Ellis

**EXOTIC Pest of the Week**  
Giant Hogweed, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*