WEATHER & PESTS

Early June heat accelerated crop emergence and growth across Wisconsin. Afternoon temperatures were the warmest of the year so far, with highs on June 2 reaching or exceeding 90°F at Appleton, Eau Claire, Racine, Wausau and many other locations. A daily-record high of 93°F was set in Milwaukee. The very warm and humid atmosphere on Tuesday also provided a favorable environment for storms that became severe, producing damaging winds, large 2-inch hail, and downpours across central and portions of southern Wisconsin. Rainfall was otherwise scattered and light during the week, and the weather was suitable for gardening, weed management and other fieldwork. Alfalfa producers continued harvesting the first crop and soybean planting reached 88% complete, with 53% of acreage emerged. Crop prospects generally continued to improve with the heat, and the latest USDA NASS report rates 82-83% of the state’s corn, oats and soybeans in good to excellent condition.

LOOKING AHEAD

BLACK CUTWORM: The primary damage period for corn is now open. Much of the state’s corn acreage is under a low threat of larval infestation this year based on early field preparation and the relatively late arrival of significant moth flights. However, localized infestations are still possible this month. Routine inspection of emerging corn (including Bt hybrids) for larvae and cut plants is advised until the five-leaf (V5) stage.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER: Degree-day accumulations across southern and central Wisconsin have surpassed the 374 heat units (modified base 50°F) required for spring moth emergence. The first ECB moth of the season was collected in the Columbia County black light trap site in the past week. Egg laying is beginning, and the spring flight is expected to peak by June 11 in advanced southern areas.

ALFALFA WEEVIL: Surveys indicate that leaf feeding damage in first-crop alfalfa remains well below the 40% threshold, but leaf tip damage should intensify next week in uncut alfalfa fields. It will be particularly important to scout remaining first-crop alfalfa in the week ahead.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY: The first butterflies arrived over three weeks ago and egg laying is underway. Wisconsin farmers have historically been conservationists of monarchs and other pollinators and can again contribute to their recovery by reducing herbicide use on critical milkweed habitat on farmlands and by supporting milkweed restoration.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE: Overwintered beetles are locally abundant this spring. Damaging populations have
been reported from several western Wisconsin CSAs where the beetles are causing severe defoliation of young potato and eggplant crops. If scouting shows that early-season pressure is high, the first of two foliar applications of the biological insecticide Bt can be made at the beginning of egg hatch and again 5-7 days later. In smaller gardens, manual removal of beetles and larger larvae is the preferred way to control populations, but growers must be check plants every few days.

CODLING MOTH: Emergence of spring moths increased markedly during the past week. The biofix was set May 24-30 in most apple orchards and controls directed against first-generation larvae are likely to begin next week. Orchards with a history of high CM pressure that record a large first flight of >10 moths per week are candidates for a first larvicide application at 250 degree days (base 50°) from biofix, expected to be reached June 6-9 at advanced locations.

FLEA BEETLE: Damage to beets, leafy greens, potatoes and other vegetables reportedly had been severe in gardens and larger field production areas this spring. Significant defoliation can usually be tolerated by host plants and treatment is not advised unless large numbers of beetles are present on all plants and defoliation exceeds 30%.

FORAGES & GRAINS

ALFALFA WEEVIL: Larval counts are low for early June. Surveys in western Wisconsin alfalfa, including Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pierce and St. Croix counties, found 0-51 larvae per 100 sweeps, and an average of 17 per 100 sweeps. Alfalfa in Adams, Green Lake, Fond du Lac, Juneau and Monroe counties also had low counts, with a range of 6-41 per 100 sweeps. In Calumet, Manitowoc and Winnebago counties in eastern Wisconsin, egg hatch had just begun as of May 29 and surveys found no more than 10 larvae per 100 sweeps. Leaf tip feeding was below 20% in all sampled fields, but harvesting the first crop in the week ahead will be important for avoiding damage by the larger late-stage weevil larvae. Scouting is recommended until new growth of the second crop is established.

PLANT BUG: Reproduction has increased and nymphs are common in sweep net collections. Combined counts of the tarnished and alfalfa plant bug species were below 1.0 per sweep in all fields surveyed in the past week.

POTATO LEAFHOPPER: Surveys indicate that levels of this insect remain low in first-crop alfalfa. Counts in 52 fields checked from May 28-June 3 were less than 0.4 per sweep (40 per 100 sweeps). The economic threshold
for leafhoppers in alfalfa taller than 12 inches is 2.0 per sweep. Second-crop alfalfa is very susceptible to leafhopper injury and should be regularly sampled later this month.

**PEA APHID:** Populations ranged from 0.2-6.8 per sweep and averaged 2.7 per sweep, a marked increase from last week’s average of 0.8 per sweep. The weekly high count of 6.9 per sweep was noted in Pierce County. Winged aphids were observed in most surveyed fields.

**MEADOW SPITTLBUG:** Nymphs are currently ¼-½ grown. The highest population encountered was about 12 per 100 stems, which is very low in comparison to the economic threshold of one nymph per stem.

**CORN**

**EUROPEAN CORN BORER:** The spring flight began by June 3 with the first reported moth capture in the Columbia County black light trap. Based on the European corn borer phenology model, the majority of moths should emerge by June 11 in advanced southern areas and June 19 in the central counties. Egg laying is starting in areas of the state where 450 degree days (modified base 50°F) have accumulated, such as Beloit, Madison, La Crosse and Lone Rock.

**TRUE ARMYWORM:** Small caterpillars ranging in length from ½-¾ inch are fairly common in alfalfa sweep net collections. Based on this observation and the moderate local flights of 40-60 moths reported during the previous two weeks, more concentrated scouting of corn and wheat should begin next week.

**STALK BORER:** Larvae will begin migrating from grassy areas into corn in the next two weeks. The recommended scouting procedure is to spot-check the marginal 4-6 rows for plants with holes in leaves, wilted whorls and other signs of damage starting at 1,400 degree days (base 41°F). Control measures may be in order for corn fields with infestation rates in the range of 5-10%.

**BLACK CUTWORM:** The primary damage period for seedling corn is now in progress and will extend through mid-June this year. No larval infestations were observed in corn surveyed May 28-June 3. A rescue treatment is justified if more than 3% of plants are damaged and larvae are still present in the field. Spot treatment is an option for sites with patchy damage.

**SLUGS:** Longitudinal leaf streaks indicative of slug activity are evident in damp cornfields. These mollusks
become prevalent during periods of wet weather and are usually most damaging in no-till or reduced-till systems and very weedy corn, where surface residue and high moisture favor their development. Corn in the V4 stage or younger is particularly vulnerable to slug feeding.

**SOYBEANS**

**SLUGS:** Persistent moist soils in eastern Wisconsin this spring are extremely favorable for slug activity. Spot-checking newly emerged soybeans for feeding scars on the hypocotyls and cotyledons, as well as for distorted or tattered unifoliate leaves, is recommended. Stand losses from slugs usually occur when soils are wet and seed furrows do not close fully during planting, creating a “highway” for the slugs to feed on and destroy the growing point of consecutive seedlings. A sample size of 20 plants in each of five areas of the field is suggested. No specific thresholds have been developed for slugs in soybeans, and spot application of a molluscicide bait to problem areas should be considered only as a last resort for severe infestations. Growers must follow labeled use rates and distribute the product evenly over the infested area.

**SOYBEAN APHID:** The spring dispersal of winged aphids to soybeans is likely to begin in the week ahead. Currently over 53% of the state’s soybean acreage has emerged, 18 days ahead of last year and six days ahead of the 5-year average.

**FRUITS**

**PLUM CURCULIO:** Movement into orchards is underway and feeding and oviposition scars are becoming noticeable on fruitlets. Warm temperatures at petal-fall have provided optimal conditions for plum curculio (PC) migration and egg laying this season. Close inspection of fruits for injury should continue until 308 degree days (base 50°F) accumulate after McIntosh petal fall. As of June 3, most sites are about 125-175 degree days from petal fall. Female weevils show a strong preference for early-sizing apples, with fruitlets 10 mm in size most attractive. Organic control options include PyGanic (pyrethrin) applied at dusk to the outer rows and Surround WP (kaolin) on interior trees.
recent years should consider setting additional traps to
determine specific blocks or varieties in which to concen-
trate scouting and control. Deploying only one or two
traps may not be adequate for accurately assessing
OBLR pressure. If the goal is to save an insecticide
application, it is important to set additional OBLR traps
next week.

WOOLY APPLE APHID: Apple growers should begin
scouting areas infested with this aphid last season to
confirm the first appearance of aerial colonies, expected
to become noticeable by mid-June.

GRAPE PLUME MOTH: This sporadic defoliator is ap-
ppearing in Dane County vineyards. Larvae of the grape
plume moth are late-spring pests that fold and web
Together grape leaves and feed within the fold. With rare
exceptions, their defoliation is generally low impact and
usually does not require control. Grape growers who
notice shoots with young leaves webbed together are
advised to unroll the leaf to verify that the larvae inside is
grape plume moth.

BLACK STEM BORER: Emergence was confirmed May 8-
21 in apple orchards where survey traps have been set
this season as part of a USDA-DATCP ambrosia and
bark beetle survey. Lindgren funnel traps deployed in five
orchards in Kenosha, Lafayette, Rock and Walworth
counties all collected this ambrosia beetle in that
timeframe. Black stem borer attacks a wide range of fruit
trees and hardwoods and has been documented by
DATCP in 22 Wisconsin counties since 2013. Until June
2019 when an infested apple tree was identified in a
Lafayette County orchard, there had been no confirmed
cases of BSB apple tree damage in the state. Orchards
in Michigan, Ohio and other northeastern states have
had serious issues with this pest in the last few years,
and in western New York, the beetles have killed large
numbers of apple trees. The BSB captures recorded in
southern Wisconsin last month align with studies from
the eastern U.S. that show an early flight for this beetle
around 100-145 GDD (base 50°F).

PLANT BUGS: An increase in plant bug pressure on ap-
ples, strawberries and other fruits is anticipated in the
week ahead as more first-crop alfalfa acreage is harvest-
ed. Nymphs are currently very common in alfalfa sweep
net collections.

SPOTTED WING DROSOPHILA: Berry growers planning
to monitor SWD this season should set their traps soon
to document the first capture date. SWD flies have been
detected as early as first week of May in the upper Mid-
west. The earliest recorded emergence date for Wiscon-
sin is June 6, 2016 in Door County.

VEGETABLES

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE: Reports from several
western Wisconsin CSA farms indicate that overwintered
beetles are abundant and early-season pressure has
been higher than usual. The beetles have been active for
two weeks and larvae are now appearing on potato and
eggplant foliage. Bacterial insecticide treatment with
Bacillus thuringiensis var. tenebrionis (Btt) will be most
effective while the larvae are very small and in the early
instar development stages. Growers using a bacterial
product should be aware that these materials persist only
a few days and must be reapplied 2-3 times for effective
control. Treatment is justifiable for pre-flowering potato plants when defoliation exceeds 20-30%. In home gardens, hand picking beetles and larger larvae is the preferred way to keep populations under control, but growers must be persistent and check plants every few days until the peak colonization period has ended.

**BLACK CUTWORM:** Vegetable gardens should be monitored for signs of black cutworm feeding now that first-generation larvae are in the damaging late-instar stages. Beans, cabbage, carrots, celery, corn, lettuce, peas, peppers, potatoes and tomatoes are all susceptible to cutting during the transplant establishment period. Most damage occurs at night as the larvae feed on the stems of young plants at or slightly above or below the soil line. Placing a plastic or cardboard collar around plants, with one end pushed a few inches into the soil and the other end extending several inches above ground, will provide a barrier to prevent feeding by most species of cutworms.

**STRIPE CUCUMBER BEETLE:** Economic counts of 5-6 beetles per plant were observed this week on young squash and zucchini plants in western Wisconsin community gardens. These yellow and black striped beetles can severely defoliate vine crops, but are most damaging as vectors of bacterial wilt. The bacteria is acquired from infected weeds and spread to cucurbits through feces or contaminated mouthparts. The first symptom of bacterial wilt on cucumber and melon is flagging of lateral and individual leaves.

A count of one beetle per plant for melons, cucumbers, and young pumpkins and five beetles per plant for less susceptible cucurbits (squash, older pumpkins, watermelon) signals a high risk of bacterial wilt if the beetle population is not controlled.

**IMPORTED CABBAGEWORM:** Egg hatch and larval damage to cabbage and other vegetables in gardens and field production areas has intensified. Larvae observed in Sauk County were approximately ¼ inch long on June 2. Manual removal of the caterpillars from the undersides of
cabbage leaves is suggested for control in gardens. Bt or another insecticide may be useful for larger plantings.

**POTATO LEAFHOPPER:** Surveys in alfalfa indicate a large migration occurred approximately two weeks ago. The nymphs produced by these migrants usually appear during the second or third week of June. Vegetable fields in close proximity to alfalfa could see an influx of adult leafhopper populations as harvesting of first-crop hay increases in the week ahead.

**NURSERY & FOREST**

**BOTRYTIS BLIGHT:** DATCP inspectors report that this common pathogen of bedding plants, notably geraniums, impatiens and phlox, is prevalent at retailers this spring. Also known as “gray mold,” botrytis blight is a widely distributed disease caused by the fungus *Botrytis cinerea.* It can infect vegetables, soft fruits, flowers, trees and shrubs, especially when conditions are cool and damp. The fungus usually occurs on plant debris or weak plant tissue, such as old flowers, leaves and overripe fruit. Botrytis spreads quickly to healthy plant tissue and may be very destructive.

![Botrytis or gray mold](image)

Symptoms of botrytis vary by the type of plant infected. As its name suggests, gray mold usually causes a gray, fuzzy coating on leaves, aging flower blossoms and soft, ripe fruits. Infection begins as brown to gray circular spots that later appear fuzzy when the fungus produces masses of gray spores. The disease can cause spotting and decay of flowers, leaves, fruits and berries. Corms and bulbs may rot when infected. In roses, it can cause slightly sunken cankers on the stems.

Botrytis is not difficult to control using cultural methods. Following good sanitation practices such as collecting and discarding faded flower blossoms and fallen petals, keeping leaves dry by avoiding overhead watering, and adequately spacing plants are the best ways to reduce occurrence of this disease.

**BOXWOOD LEAFMINER:** This serious pest of boxwoods was identified on a boxwood sample from a Milwaukee County retailer. The larvae feed between the upper and lower leaf surfaces, causing distinct blisters on the undersides of leaves. Foliage infested by boxwood leafminer becomes yellow and stunted. The adult fly is a yellow to orange-red gall midge that swarms around boxwoods in spring, around the time that weigelas bloom.

![Boxwood leafminer fly and emergence “windowpane”](image)

Controls include planting the more resistant English boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens* 'Pendula,' 'Suffruticosa,' 'Handworthiensis,' 'Pyramidalis,' 'Argenteo-varigata' and 'Varder Valley,'); encouraging natural enemies, and maintaining plant vigor. Pruning shrubs before adults emerge or right after adult flies lay their eggs in May reduces the overall population. Pesticide applications can be made when the new leaves are fully formed, around May 1, with a second treatment between mid-June and mid-July.

**VOLUTELLA BLIGHT:** This destructive disease was recently noted on ‘Green Carpet’ pachysandra in Washington County, as well as on the boxwood varieties ‘Green Gem,’ ‘Green Velvet,’ ‘Variegata’ and ‘Wintergem,’ in Dane and Walworth counties. Symptoms include stem cankers and circular leaf spots that gradually increase in size until the entire leaf turns necrotic and dies. Volutella blight is an opportunistic pathogen often infecting plants weakened...
by other abiotic or biotic factors such as moisture stress or scale insects. Management includes sanitary, cultural, and chemical measures such as removal of diseased plants and debris, maintaining the growth and vigor maintenance of plant stock, and prudent application of approved fungicides.

**VIBURNUM LEAF BEETLE:** Nursery inspections in Waukesha County found extreme defoliation of viburnum trees caused by the adult and larval stages of this invasive pest. Feeding by VLB can lead to shrub mortality after successive years of defoliation, and both ornamental landscape viburnums and native viburnums—an important understory component in Wisconsin woodlands—are at risk.

The most effective non-chemical control against this pest is to locate and prune out branches and twigs infested with eggs during the fall and winter months (October-April). Egg hatch has been documented in southeastern Wisconsin by early to mid-May.

Most common hardware store pesticides are also effective against VLB, but all are toxic to honeybees and other pollinators and caution must be used to avoid treating flowering shrubs. Honeybees and beneficials can be protected by waiting to spray until after petal-fall and by preventing drift onto nearby landscape plants.
### Apple Insect & Black Light Trap Counts May 28 - June 3

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1Spotted tentiform leafminer; 2Redbanded leafroller; 3Codling moth; 4Obliquebanded leafroller; 5Lesser peachtree borer; 6Dogwood borer; 7Brown marmorated stink bug; 8Apple maggot red ball; *Unbaited; **Baited; 9Apple maggot yellow board.

### Other Insect Counts

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1Black cutworm; 2Celery looper; 3Corn earworm; 4Dingy cutworm; 5European corn borer; 6Forage looper; 7Spotted cutworm; 8True armyworm; 9Variegated cutworm; 10Western bean cutworm.