

# Wisconsin Horticulture Update Summary May 3, 2013

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# WI WEATHER REVIEW

For the week ending April 29, 2013 temperatures rose into the upper 60s and low 70s statewide for the first time in 2013. Some areas of northern WI received snow mid-week, however, and frost was still on the ground. In southern parts of the state, low soil temperatures and wet soils prevented planting.

Across the reporting stations, average temperatures last week were normal to 5° below normal. Average high temperatures ranged from 54° to 59°, while average low temperatures ranged from 32° to 38°. Precipitation totals ranged from .02 in. in Madison to .07 in. in Eau Claire. (WI Crop Report)

## Growing degree days (GDD)

Growing degree days is an accumulation of maximum and minimum temperature averages as related directly to plant and insect development. This week, the GDD<sub>mod50</sub> in Wisconsin ranged from 39.0 to 156.5. Following is a list of GDD as of May 3, 2013 for the following cities: Bayfield 39.0, Beloit 156.5, Crandon 50.2, Cumberland 55.3, Dubuque 127.6, Eau Claire 64.2, Fond du Lac 82.4, Green Bay 61.0, La Crosse 74.8, Madison 108.1, Milwaukee 84.9, Wausau 57.8. To determine the GDD of any location in Wisconsin, use the degree day calculator at the UW Extension Ag Weather webpage [http://www.soils.wisc.edu/uwex\\_agwx/thermal\\_models/degree\\_days](http://www.soils.wisc.edu/uwex_agwx/thermal_models/degree_days)

To put it in perspective, following is an abbreviated list of plant and insect phenological stages in relation to GDD accumulations at which the events occur. Common lilac first bloom 207; common flowering quince full bloom 208; Sargent crabapple first bloom 213; wafaring tree viburnum first bloom 227; **elm leafminer adult emergence 228**; Koreanspice viburnum full bloom 33; eastern redbud full bloom 254; common horsechestnut first bloom 260; **pine needle scale egg hatch 1st generation 277**; Sargent crab full bloom 282; **eastern spruce aldehyd egg hatch 283**; wayfaringtree viburnum full bloom 287; blackhaw viburnum first bloom 301; redosier dogwood first bloom 311; common lilac full bloom 323; **lilac borer adult emergence 324**; Vanhoutte spirea first bloom 329; common horsechestnut full bloom 344; **lesser peach tree borer adult emergence 362**; **oystershell scale egg hatch 363**; blackhaw viburnum full bloom 370 pagoda dogwood first bloom 376; redosier dogwood full bloom 408; Vanhoutte spirea full bloom 429; black locust first bloom 455; pagoda dogwood full bloom 486; common ninebark first bloom 507; **bronze birch borer adult emergence 550**.

## INTRODUCTION

The host for today's WHU was Steve Huntzicker. PDDC Director Brian Hudelson, Insect Diagnostician Phil Pellitteri and Vegetable Plant Pathologist Amanda Gevens were special guests. Contributors to today's discussions were representatives from the following counties: Eau Claire (Erin LaFavre), Iron (MGV Lynn Adams), La Crosse (Steve Huntzicker), Milwaukee (Sharon Morrissey), Outagamie (Jill), Pierce/St Croix (Diana Alfuth), Racine (Patti Nagai), Waukesha (Kristin Krokowski), and Winnebago (Kim Miller).

## HORTS' SHORTS

Agents report the following issues to be of interest this week: Spring appeared early in the week throughout the state, bringing hope to gardeners. Temperatures in the 60s to 80s forced lilac buds to swell, forsythia to bloom and trees to start leafing out. Late in the week, winter returned, bringing 18 inches of snow to Pierce Co, ice cover in La Crosse, rain-snow mix in Iron Co., more problems to already flooded rivers, and frigid temperatures throughout the state. Homeowners' questions varied from complaints about box elder bugs and ant infestations in the house, to snow on blooming plants, bulb foliage yellowing with the cold, planting times, turf problems and reseeding information, weed identification, and sickly or dying evergreens.

# SPECIALIST REPORT: Insect Diagnostic Lab Update

Presented by Phil Pellitteri, Distinguished Faculty Associate, UW-Madison Department of Entomology and Director, UW-Extension Insect Diagnostic Lab [pellitte@entomology.wisc.edu](mailto:pellitte@entomology.wisc.edu)

## Lingering Indoor Pests

Boxelder bugs will be leaving interior spaces when extended warm temperatures arrive outdoors. Until then no other control, other than vacuuming them, is justified.

Boxelder Bugs (UWEX): [http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact\\_Sheets/FC\\_PDF/Boxelder\\_Bugs.pdf](http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Boxelder_Bugs.pdf)

## Carpenter Ant Control

Carpenter Ants were noticed indoors for the first time in the past 3 weeks, suggesting that outside wall colonies were too cold to become active outdoors. If the nest can be found, spraying with Raid will control the problem. If the nest cannot be found, consider having an exterior treatment in spring by professional pest control applicators using the outside barrier treatment, Termidor®. A unique characteristic of the product is that ants are not repelled by it, but walk through it and transfer it to other ants, offering effective control. Termidor®, a long residual insecticide, does not require pesticide certification to apply, but is restricted for use to professionals only by the manufacturer. It is not easily available for purchase to the homeowner. It is not labeled for indoor use of ant control.

Controlling Carpenter Ants (UWEX): <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/A3641.pdf>

Carpenter Ant Management (UNL): <http://lancaster.unl.edu/pest/resources/carpant004.shtml>

## Short Window of Control

Budbreak signifies the time to manage Eastern Tent Caterpillar, gall insects and other early insect pests. Apply controls within ten to fourteen days of budbreak to stop the pests. With snow on the ground in parts of the state, outdoor pest control may not be feasible, but most of the damage by these earlier insects is cosmetic.

IPM of Midwest Landscapes (UMN): <http://www.entomology.umn.edu/cues/ipmbook.htm>

## Library Bedbugs

Q: *A question came in from our library system about bedbugs in book returns; how concerned should they be?*

A: Bedbugs can be brought in on all types of articles, including book bags, and can be transferred to other things. For instance, some were found on stuffed chairs on campus. It is not a reason to overreact, because these articles are not habitats for bedbugs to thrive on at night. If they are discovered on something, they can be isolated and dealt with by heating or other methods. It is more of a contamination problem rather than an infestation problem.

Q: *Even if the bedbugs have no habitat to flourish, it seems people would be concerned about them being present and available to be picked up.*

A: That is definitely why the library system wishes to consider the problem. There are probably home remedies like putting books in the microwave or exposing them to low-level heaters, but to treat every book that way for an unusual problem seems extensive. It is an interesting dilemma. If there is a problem in the state, pass along my number to the library and we can assess the situation and talk to them about a reasonable management approach.

Bed Bugs (UKY): <http://www.ca.uky.edu/entomology/entfacts/entfactpdf/ef636.pdf>

Let's Beat the Bed Bug (UMN): <http://www.bedbugs.umn.edu/bed-bug-control-in-residences/using-freezing-temperatures-for-bedbug-control/>

# SPECIALIST REPORT: Vegetable Pathology Update

Presented by Amanda Gevens, Assistant Professor, Extension Plant Pathologist in Potatoes and Vegetables [gevens@wisc.edu](mailto:gevens@wisc.edu)

## Downy Mildew on Cabbage Transplants

Samples of downy mildew have been submitted on very young cabbage transplants that are being raised in greenhouses or modified high tunnels. It is not uncommon to see the problem, even though downy mildew is not a typical Wisconsin disease for cabbage. With conditions of tightly packed plants in a high humid, high moisture tunnel, it is understandable that the disease would be present. For cultural recommendations, try to improve airflow and mitigate the difference in temperature from nighttime to day. Typically downy mildew becomes a problem when nights are cold and afternoons can reach 70° or higher; then the mid-morning results in high moisture on the plants. Some fungicides are registered for greenhouse and high tunnel use, but the list is short. If commercial producers have an interest in using fungicides, contact me to work through a fungicide recommendation with them.

Vegetable Crop Update #3 (UWEX): <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/>

Learn To Recognize Diseases of Vegetable Transplants in the Greenhouse (MSU):

[http://msue.anr.msu.edu/news/learn\\_to\\_recognize\\_diseases\\_on\\_vegetable\\_transplants\\_in\\_the\\_greenhouse](http://msue.anr.msu.edu/news/learn_to_recognize_diseases_on_vegetable_transplants_in_the_greenhouse)

Downy Mildew on Cabbage (Cornell): [http://www.longislandhort.cornell.edu/vegpath/photos/downymildew\\_cabbage.htm](http://www.longislandhort.cornell.edu/vegpath/photos/downymildew_cabbage.htm)

## Pythium on Tomato Transplants

Tomato transplants came in with an odd find of *Pythium* in the lower stem tissue. The condition was similar to damping off.

## Gray Wall in Tomato

The lab has been receiving physical samples and photos of tomatoes with gray wall, or tomato blotchy ripening. It is a physiological condition exhibiting a dark brown to black discoloration in the wall of the fruit. If the discoloration is not noticeable from the outside, there will be blotchiness at ripening. Upon cutting through the fruit, there may be dark brown to black tissue. It is a response to cold nights, warmer days and often too much nitrogen or too little phosphorus. In summer we see it when there is a nutritional imbalance of some sort, particularly when coupled with extreme temperatures in a high tunnel or greenhouse. Some varieties are much more susceptible than others.

Tomato Blotchy Ripening (UMASS): <http://extension.umass.edu/vegetable/diseases/tomato-blotchy-ripening>

Common Fruit Disorders (Cornell): [http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/NewsArticles/Tom\\_ComDis.htm](http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/NewsArticles/Tom_ComDis.htm)

## Preventing Disease in Potato

Statewide potatoes are going into the ground. Depending on where the seed is stored, it is important for the home gardener to know to warm the seed prior to planting, to mitigate any soil-borne or seed-borne diseases. If cold seed goes into warmer soils, or vice-versa, the temperature differential will create moisture that will often promote some of the soil-borne diseases like *Rhizoctonia* or *Fusarium* in potato.

Q: *What is meant by warming the seed before putting it in the ground?*

A: Depending on the source, a home garden center may be storing the seed in a refrigerator or conditions below 45°. The tuber should be closer to 50° to 65° to trigger physiological activity and ready to sprout once it is planted in the ground. They can be brought into a garage or basement to reach that temperature.

Potato Growing Guide (Cornell): <http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scenec6be.html>

Selecting, Cutting and Handling of Potato Seed (UMaine): <http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/homegardening/scenec6be.html>

## SPECIALIST REPORT: Plant Diagnostic Disease Clinic

Presented by Brian Hudelson, Sr. Outreach Specialist, UW-Plant Pathology and Director of the UW-Extension Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic (PDDC) [bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu](mailto:bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu).

## Greenhouse Woes

### Botrytis Blight

A few samples were recently submitted from greenhouses, the latest, a *Salvia* with some stem decay. A lot of *Botrytis* was found in that, causing Botrytis blight or gray mold. It is a common disease found in greenhouses when there is a lot of moisture in the air, and plants are packed tightly together. *Botrytis* is usually not a very aggressive pathogen, but under moist conditions and where there is a lot of normally aging and senescing leaf tissue providing

a food base for the organism, it becomes more aggressive on stems and other plant parts. Greenhouse growers should be alerted to the conditions when talking with them. Outdoors in the summer, Botrytis Blight may occur on roses, peonies and other flowering plants, preventing buds from opening, and causing browning of petals.

Gray Mold (UWEX): [http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact\\_Sheets/FC\\_PDF/Gray\\_Mold\\_Botrytis\\_Blight.pdf](http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Gray_Mold_Botrytis_Blight.pdf)

## Downy Mildew on Impatiens

Another sample of Downy Mildew on Impatiens came in from Jackson Co.

Impatiens Downy Mildew in the Landscape (Cornell): <http://extension.umass.edu/floriculture/fact-sheets/downy-mildews-ornamental-plants>

## Greenhouse Plants with Growth Distortions

There have been several instances of greenhouse plant samples being sent in with growth distortions. If there is widespread distortion of plant growth, consider heating systems as a possible source of the problem. Ethylene gases may be produced from the incomplete burning of propane with propane heaters, smoke from burning wood, or from a natural gas system leak. Ethylene gases can lead to growth distortions or premature leaf loss in plants.

Ethylene in the Greenhouse: Symptoms, Detection & Prevention (Cornell): <http://www.hort.cornell.edu/mattson/leatherwood/>

## Diseases Under the Stars

### Dothistroma Needle Blight

An Austrian pine with browning of needle tips was diagnosed with Dothistroma needle blight. The symptoms can be confused with drought stress or possible salt exposure. It is necessary to look at the needles microscopically for the fruiting bodies of the causal fungus. Typically little black masses will pop up the epidermal layer, often at the interface area between dead and live tissue.

Dothistroma Needle Blight (UWEX): [http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact\\_Sheets/FC\\_PDF/Dothistroma\\_Needle\\_Blight.pdf](http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Dothistroma_Needle_Blight.pdf)

### Apple Canker

An apple sample was submitted from a probable *Botryosphaeria* canker; found in the sample was *Sphaeropsis*, an asexual stage of that canker fungus. It is suspected the combination of using contaminated pruning tools and pruning at an inopportune time when it may have been wet would have allowed the organism to get into the wood. Canker issues tend to increase when trees are stressed, and last year's drought may have been a contributing factor.

Botryosphaeria canker (UGA): <http://plantpath.caes.uga.edu/extension/fungi/botcanker.html>

Frogeye Leaf Spot (UMASS): <http://extension.umass.edu/landscape/fact-sheets/frogeye-sphaeropsis-leaf-spot>

### Out of this World

The PDDC serves the international space station! A sample came in from a culture plate that had been on the space station for a fungal identification. A little *Penicillium* culture was identified.

### Downy Mildews

Q: We have quite a bit of downy mildews in our area, are they the same organisms that were contributing to all the things Amanda Gevens was referring to?

A: Downy Mildews are a group of organisms, water molds, related to *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* in late blight. Downy mildews have a very restricted host range. Downy mildew on impatiens, for example, is found on garden impatiens and a few of native impatiens species, the jewelweeds. The downy mildew on cabbage is a different organism entirely. What they have in common is all the downy mildews tend to be a problem when there is a fair amount of moisture and humidity.

In the next few weeks, downy mildew on hops may possibly present a problem. On that host the pathogen is inside the rhizome, already present on site. With the emergence of shoots on hops, the pathogen is ready and waiting for the right conditions and succulent host tissue.

Downy mildew on cucurbits and some on onion crops tend to come much later in the season and show up sporadically, not present every year.

2012 was a banner year for downy mildew species in the PDDC; there were eight different species on different hosts -- a record for the clinic. They were found on hops, *Rudbeckia*, rose, basil, coleus, impatiens and several other crops.

Downy Mildew (UWEX): [http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact\\_Sheets/FC\\_PDF/Downy\\_Mildew.pdf](http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Downy_Mildew.pdf)

Downy Mildews on Ornamental Plants (UMASS): <http://extension.umass.edu/floriculture/fact-sheets/downy-mildews-ornamental-plants>

## SPECIAL TOPIC: Late Blight Update

Presented by Amanda Gevens and Brian Hudelson

Late blight is being discussed early this year because it is a disease of great concern to home gardens, small farms and larger scale farming operations in the state. It was absent from Wisconsin from 2002 to 2009. In 2009 there was quite an epidemic on tomatoes with a unique strain of the pathogen. In 2010, the wettest year on record in the state, the 2009 strain of late blight occurred on both tomato and potato, causing a significant problem across both crops for home gardeners and commercial producers alike. In 2011, it was less of a problem than in the previous year, but new strains, new genotypes, showed up on tomato and potato. In 2012, the US-23 strain popped up in August, and primarily on potato; it started in the northwestern corner of the state, moved eastward and south to Baron Co., where the first reporting was made.

There is a concern the US-23 strain will be around and in agricultural production systems in 2013. It is a strain that produces a lot of spores, and it seems to be quite happy on both tomato and potato crops. The pathogen may be in potatoes remaining in the ground after last year's harvest, and may emerge as volunteers this year. Rogue out any potatoes coming back from last year's cropping season to prevent them becoming a potential source of late blight.

Purchase certifiable seed potatoes from reputable sources and try to find the location of the seed source. Although that information is not always readily available, if the source is known, consider the production regions that were at risk for late blight last year. It was present around the country, and there is some potential risk there may be some late blight in the seed source.

With the US-23 strain of late blight, it has been found that any infected tomato plant tissues that have not completely broken down are potential sources that host the pathogen. If infected plants were removed but are still somewhere on the farm in a protected corner, on a unturned compost pile, or tilled 2" to 5" in the soil, yet haven't broken down because of early snow cover, they are potential sources of respiring or living plant tissues where the pathogen may persist. In the seed, late blight is not a concern in tomato; it is not recognized as a seed-borne risk.

For 2013, the most important recommendation is for growers to be observant. Do not bring into the garden any affected material. Before purchasing tomato transplants, examine plants carefully for brown or water-soaked lesions or for the pathogen sporulating on the tissue. If symptomatic plants are found, bring them to the garden center's attention; try to stop the problem at the point of sale. Remain watchful and follow newsletters and county reports. Each week during the production season, the Vegetable Crop Update newsletter will provide late blight updates including information on detection and location of detection.

Nationally, right now, late blight is in tomato and potato crops in Florida. The primary strain has been US-23. There is a chance it will be here this year again. With this cooler, slower spring if it is in seed potato, there is a chance it might pop up as potato plants emerge.

There are four tomato cultivars having significant resistance to the new strains of late blight. All four are sold through Johnny's Seeds:

- Mountain Magic is a campari type tomato.
- Mountain Merit is a larger slicer, just released this year.
- Defiant is a mid-sized slicer.
- Plum Regal is a paste tomato.

These four have Ph resistance genes; anything with Ph-2 and Ph-3 combined in a cultivar seems to hold up extremely well. Plants in some cases don't become infected at all, depending on the pressure and environmental condition. Resistance may be so effective, the use of fungicides may not be needed in the home garden.

For the home garden, there are few seed potato selections available; at the garden center there may be one red type, one yellow type, and one white type. To find a late blight resistant type, a savvy gardener may look online for seed sources. Some selections of interest include:

- Jacqueline Lee is a yellow type.
- Satina has some noted resistance.
- Defender is a russet type.
- Missaukee is a round white type.

There are some commercially available potato seed that have some resistance, not complete resistance, but a tolerance. In a home garden setting that may be adequate to limit the need for fungicides.

If the tomato and potato varieties have already been selected at this point in time and they are not late blight resistant, there are preventative fungicides available. Coppers are accessible for the home gardener and can be quite effective when applied preventatively for late blight control in tomato and potato.

There has not been a risk of late blight crossing to other solanaceous crops. A grad student has been looking at pepper, tomatillo, and eggplant; the new strains do not like the alternative solanaceous vegetable crops, so the primary concerns are just for tomato and potato.

Knowing when and where the first report may be is important in making appropriate recommendations and limiting further spread in the state. Contact me by phone or email if late blight is detected. I, or the county agents, can serve as sources for getting reports in.

At the PDDC, there will be free diagnostics on tomato and potato this year again. To keep track of where the organism is in the state, send any suspected tomato or potato late blight samples to the clinic. On the submission form, use the magic words, "Late Blight" for a free diagnostic test. If the sample does not have late blight, a report will indicate what it does have. For the past few years, many of the samples had Septoria leaf spot or early blight, but it is better to check them than miss a particular incidence of late blight. When submitting a sample, try to keep the material as preserved as possible. Collect if fresh and send it immediately. Mail earlier in the week, and if possible, send it by overnight delivery. Samples should include symptomatic leaves or fruit; send as much sample material as possible. With more sample available, more organisms can be detected. If the sample is positive for late blight notification will probably be made by phone to alert the submitter to destroy the materials in an appropriate method as quickly as possible; a written report will follow. Positive samples will be turned over to Amanda in the vegetable pathology lab to type the organism.

Typing of positive late blight samples will usually be done within 24 hours of receipt. A few important reasons to type the organism are for growers who may use fungicides and need to know if the strain indicates resistance to Ridomil® (mefenoxam™) and to use conventional fungicides; and in determining whether or not it has a broader host range than solanaceous types. Academically, it is of interest to know the strain to have that information, but in terms of creating and/or trying to prescribe other management recommendations, the utility is a bit less.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Responding to Horticultural Inquiries

The 2013 Responding to Horticulture Inquiries will feature update sessions with Brian Hudelson, Phil Pellitteri and Mark Renz, an "Answering Horticultural Inquiries in County Offices" session, and a hands-on plant ID, insect ID,

and disease ID session. These will be open to plant health advisors and county office staff. Program schedule: <http://fyi.uwex.edu/wihortupdate/2013/04/15/responding-to-horticulture-inquiries-2013/>

The program will be offered the following locations:

- **CLASS FILLED: Racine County** May 8, 2013 9 AM – 5 PM, Town of Norway Town Hall, 6410 Heg Park Rd., Wind Lake, WI 53185
- **Iowa County** May 23, 2013 9 AM – 5 PM, Iowa County UW-Extension, 303 W. Chapel, Dodgeville, WI 53533
- **Marathon County** May 30, 2013 9 AM – 5 PM, Marathon County UW-Extension, 212 River Dr., Wausau, WI 54403

Please contact Brian Hudelson (608-262-2863 or [bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu](mailto:bdh@plantpath.wisc.edu)) to reserve a spot for May 23 or May 30, or if there are questions. There are many open seats for the Iowa and Marathon Cos. classes.

## FINAL NOTES

The full audio podcast of today's and archived WHU conferences can be found at <http://fyi.uwex.edu/wihortupdate/>

## WHU “OFF THE AIR”

During this past week specialists have commented on these issues off the air:

### Vegetable Crop Update Newsletter #3

Topics addressed in the May 4, 2013 newsletter are:

- Managing cabbage downy mildew
- Mefenoxam and metalaxyl rate determinations
- Dual Magnum24c Special Local Needs Label approved in WI

Vegetable Crop Update newsletters may be found at the Vegetable Pathology website:

<http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/>

### DATCP Wisconsin Pest Bulletin

Issue #1 is available. Some topics addressed:

- Black cutworm moths appearing in traps
- Spotted wing drosophila survey update
- Flea beetles and asparagus beetles coming soon
- Conifer winter injury

The WI Pest Bulletin is available at <http://datcpservices.wisconsin.gov/pb/index.jsp>

## UW links

Wisconsin Horticulture webpage <http://hort.uwex.edu>

UW Plant Disease Diagnostics webpage <http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/>

UW Insect Diagnostic Lab <http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/diaglab/>

UW Turfgrass Science <http://turf.wisc.edu/>

UW Vegetable Pathology Webpage <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/>

UW Vegetable Entomology Webpage <http://www.entomology.wisc.edu/vegento/people/groves.html#>

UW-Extension Weed Science <http://turf.wisc.edu/>

UW-Extension Learning Store <http://learningstore.uwex.edu>

UW Garden Facts <http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/pddc/fact-sheet-listing/>

# PDDC Update

## UW-Extension/Madison Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (PDDC) Update

Brian Hudelson, Ann Joy and Andrew Pape, Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic

The PDDC receives samples of many plant samples from around the state. The following diseases/disorders have been identified at the PDDC from April 20, 2013 through April 26, 2013:

PLANT/SAMPLE TYPE	DISEASE/DISORDER	PATHOGEN	COUNTY
<b>FRUIT CROPS</b>			
Apple	Sphaeropsis Canker	<i>Sphaeropsis</i> sp.	Fond du Lac
<b>HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Impatiens	<a href="#">Downy Mildew</a>	<i>Plasmopara obducens</i>	Jackson
Salvia	<a href="#">Botrytis Blight</a>	<i>Botrytis cinerea</i>	Jackson
<b>NEEDED WOODY ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Pine (Austrian)	<a href="#">Dothistroma Needle Blight</a>	<i>Dothistroma pini</i>	Racine
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
Fungal Culture	None	<i>Penicillium</i> sp.	International Space Station

For additional information on plant diseases and their control, visit the PDDC website at [pddc.wisc.edu](http://pddc.wisc.edu).