

# Wisconsin Horticulture Update Summary, May 8, 2015

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## WI WEATHER REVIEW

Rainy, unsettled weather disrupted spring planting efforts but improved soil moisture for crop emergence. Periodic showers and thunderstorms occurred throughout the week, though intervals of dry weather allowed fieldwork to continue in most areas. High temperatures were near or above normal for this time of year and ranged from the 60s to lower 80s. According to USDA NASS, remarkable advances in planting were made across Wisconsin during the previous week of mild, dry weather. An estimated 37% of the state's corn crop was planted from April 27-May 3, the highest percentage recorded for this period in over 30 years. Seeding of oats and potatoes was equally rapid, advancing 34 and 35 percentage points, respectively. The combination of seasonal warmth and early May moisture also coaxed apple trees into bloom and caused a noticeable increase in insect activity.

Average soil temperatures at 2" as of May 08, 2015: Hancock 64.0, Arlington 66.7.

([http://agwx.soils.wisc.edu/uwex\\_agwx/awon/awon\\_seven\\_day](http://agwx.soils.wisc.edu/uwex_agwx/awon/awon_seven_day))

### 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 153 to 301. Following is a list of DD as of May 06, 2015 for the following cities: Appleton 210; Bayfield 164; Beloit 301; Big Flats 271; Cumberland 234; Crandall 172; Crivitz 153; Eau Claire 269; Fond du Lac 195; Green Bay 164; Hancock 271; Hartfield 193; Juneau 231; LaCrosse 317; Lone Rock 299; Madison 280; Medford 204; Milwaukee 159; Port Edwards 261; Racine 155; Sullivan 193; Waukesha 193; Wausau 209. To determine the GDD of any location in Wisconsin, use the degree day calculator at the UW Extension Ag Weather webpage:

[http://agwx.soils.wisc.edu/uwex\\_agwx/thermal\\_models/many\\_degree\\_days\\_for\\_date](http://agwx.soils.wisc.edu/uwex_agwx/thermal_models/many_degree_days_for_date)

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 (Ohio State BYGL): Bradford callery pear, first bloom, 142; **European pine sawfly, egg hatch, 144**; weeping Higan cherry, first bloom, 145; P.J.M. rhododendron, first bloom, 147; chanticleer callery pear, full bloom, 149; Norway maple, full bloom, 149; **inkberry leafminer, adult emergence, 150**; sargent cherry, full bloom, 151; star magnolia, full bloom, 151; Allegheny serviceberry, first bloom, 153; Manchu cherry, full bloom, 155; spring snow crabapple, first bloom, 155; apple serviceberry, first bloom, 159; **spruce spider mite, egg hatch, 162**; Bradford callery pear, full bloom, 164; Allegheny serviceberry, full bloom, 169; saucer magnolia, full bloom, 174; P.J.M. rhododendron, full bloom, 178; **boxwood psyllid, egg hatch, 179**; weeping Higan cherry, full bloom, 179; Koreanspice viburnum, first bloom, 185; regent serviceberry, first bloom, 186; Japanese flowering crabapple, first bloom, 189; eastern redbud, first bloom, 191; **gypsy moth, egg hatch, 192**; Koreanspice viburnum, full bloom, 205; **azalea lace bug, egg hatch, 206**; 'Spring Snow' crabapple, full bloom, 209; common flowering quince, full bloom, 214; **birch leafminer, adult emergence, 215**; 'Coralburst' crabapple, first bloom, 217; **elm leafminer, adult emergence, 219**; common chokecherry, full bloom, 221; **alder leafminer, adult emergence, 224**; **honeylocust plant bug, egg hatch, 230**; sargent crabapple, first bloom, 230; common lilac, first bloom, 234; Ohio buckeye, first bloom, 245; common horsechestnut, first bloom, 251; **hawthorn lace bug, adult emergence, 253**; **hawthorn leafminer, adult emergence, 260**; flowering dogwood, first bloom, 263; red buckeye, first bloom, 265; blackhaw viburnum, first bloom, 269; **imported willow leaf beetle, adult emergence, 274**; Sargent crabapple, full bloom, 298; red horsechestnut, first bloom, 304; **pine needle scale, egg hatch - 1st generation, 305**; **cooley spruce gall adelgid, egg hatch, 308**; **eastern spruce gall adelgid, egg hatch, 308**; common lilac, full bloom, 315.

## WI CROP PROGRESS AND CONDITION

Copy and paste the following link into your browser to find weather review and reports from around the state.

[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Crop\\_Progress\\_&\\_Condition/2015/WI\\_05\\_11\\_15.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/2015/WI_05_11_15.pdf)

## INTRODUCTION

The host for today's WHU was Patti Nagai from Racine County, PDDC Director Brian Hudelson was the specialist participant. Paul Koch, UW Madison Department of Plant Pathology was the special guest speaking about turf diseases. Participants in today's discussions were representatives from the following counties: Brown (Vijai Pandian), Columbia (George Koepp), Milwaukee (Sharon Morissey), Rock (Christy Marsden), Pierce (Diane Alfuth), Racine (Patti Nagai), Walworth (Chrissy Wen), Winnebago (Kim Miller).

## HORTS' SHORTS

Agents report the following issues to be of interest this week:

Marinette/Florence (in absentia): Things are moving along. Amelanchier and dandelion are both in full bloom throughout most of this area, as the simplest indicators. Amazing progress in the last week due to the warm rain Sunday night throughout the area and blast furnace heat (at least it feels that way today) of this week. Tent caterpillars hatched the same day that the apple leaf buds opened up.

Pierce: We had about 1 inch of rain, but the heavy downpours the last several days were hit or miss. Plums, tulips, and PJM rhododendrons are blooming and there are carpets of dandelions. Earlier lilacs, crabapples, and apples are in bloom. Mayapples are up. We have been getting tick reports for two months and the size has progressed from the smaller ones to larger dog ticks. Buckthorn and honeysuckle are green. We have had questions on honey, rhizosphaera needle cast, dog spots in lawns and fruit tree choices. Everyone wants to know if there is a good peach to plant. No one has had one last two winters so maybe there should be an update on available hardy peach cultivars. *Comment from Brian: Later in the season Brian Smith will be giving a talk on novelty fruits on August 14 and he may be able to answer your questions.*

Brown County: We are seeing an explosion of blossoms; Bleeding hearts, trillium, apples, crabapples, pears and even Vanhouttei spirea. Our soil temperature today was 56°F. We are seeing our first Eastern tent caterpillars. Questions are related to lawn issues, especially winter injury.

Columbia County: Everything is greening up well due to the warm weather. We are getting many reports of ticks coming into houses. We had some good rain.

Milwaukee: We are similar to others, but the early flowering lilacs are surprising me. I saw a red admiral or painted lady butterfly. I am not sure if they emerge at similar times.

Winnebago: It has been very dry here, but similar things to everyone else are blooming. I saw yellow rocket in bloom on the roadside, and serviceberries and wild plum are also blooming. Apples are starting to bloom. We are getting lots of calls on tree issues, lawns, and ID questions.

Rock: Lilacs are budding and blooming. We have had some rain, but also heat. There are lots of dandelions. We are also hearing about ticks, but no mosquitos.

Walworth: We have had some great rain and warmth. Crabapples are in full, glorious bloom and there is a great crop of dandelions. Woodland flowers such as Jack-in-the-pulpit, and trout lilies are blooming and mayapples are up. Maples are in leaf, and beeches are breaking bud. Oaks are in bloom and people are out mowing lawns. For insects, we have had tick reports and I have seen a lot of ants. The forecasted cool weather coming may slow things down.

Racine: We have similar conditions to everyone else. Serviceberries and wild plums are blooming in the woods, oaks and ashes are blooming. Trees are looking more beautiful than I have seen in a long time. There are lots of flowers in yards. We have been getting questions on pruning even though things are leafing out, planting veggies and the difference between cool and warm season crops, and tick reports.

## SPECIALIST REPORT: Insect Diagnostic Lab Update

Presented by P. J. Liesch, Assistant Faculty Associate, UW-Madison Department of Entomology, and Manager of the UW-Extension Insect Diagnostic Lab [pliesch@wisc.edu](mailto:pliesch@wisc.edu)

Ants are liking this weather and we are seeing Eastern tent caterpillars but not so many this year. Gypsy moth eggs should likely be hatched according to the Growing Degree Days. Swallowtail butterflies are out.

### Ticks

We have been getting lots of reports of deer ticks and wood ticks. We also had a first report of a lone star tick in the house from residential Middleton which may have come in on a pet. Please be on the lookout for that one. To deter ticks, put DEET on before venturing into their habitat.

<http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/insectid/files/2014/03/DeerTick.pdf>

News report of lone star tick: <http://www.news.wisc.edu/21971>

### Blood-sucking arthropods (aka mosquitos)

Not too many of these insects have been seen yet. However, Susan Paskewitz, our medical entomologist, has been out sampling for larvae and has seen mature larvae. We anticipate that in 10 days or so we will see a bigger population.

### Midges

Midges (or lake flies) are out and sometimes in high enough numbers in the mating swarms to cause clouds of them. These harmless insects are attracted to lights, especially around lakes. Seal your houses and close the screens. Consider leaving lights off at night if you live around the lake.

<https://www4.uwm.edu/fieldstation/naturalhistory/bugoftheweek/midges.cfm>

### Boxwood leaf miner

Boxwood leaf miner larvae reside inside the leaf and may be up to a dozen in an individual leaf. They hollow out the inside of the leaf and if you hold the leaf to the light, it looks almost transparent.

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/help-for-the-home-gardener/advice-tips-resources/pests-and-problems/insect>

## Questions

### Red Admirals and Painted Ladies

*Do red admiral and painted lady butterflies emerge at the same time?*

There is a good website called Wisconsin Butterflies.org. The White Admiral page notes that these butterflies emerge in mid-May, peak by late June and then taper off until September, so that is probably not what you saw.

### Black flies and mosquitos

*Are black flies and mosquitos out at the same time? Do they sample in streams for them?*

It is more difficult to sample for black fly larvae since they plaster themselves to rocks in the waterways. Mosquito larvae can just be scooped up from the water.

## 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)

As a follow up comment on the boxwood leaf miner, it was noted that the symptoms of damage initially looked like a ringspot virus pattern but there was a lot of interior tissue deterioration that looked like insect damage. If you see ringspot like patterns on boxwood leaves, you may want to look for the boxwood miner.

### Branch dieback on Japanese maple

We have been seeing some Japanese maples with branch dieback. We recovered verticillium wilt from samples in past weeks and this week we saw branch dieback due to cold injury which made it susceptible to canker fungi. If you are seeing branch dieback on this species, you may want to bring a sample in to get an accurate diagnosis.

### Pachysandra problems

We have received a half a dozen samples already of pachysandra with a variety of problems manifesting as browning of leaves. Many of these are infected with Volutella blight which is a bona fide pathogen that attacks stressed plants, with possibly salt injury or water stress. We have a fact sheet on Volutella blight. Root rot on one sample may have been the stressor that predisposed the plant to the volutella foliar infection.

### Needled evergreen diseases

We saw Diplodia shoot blight and canker on Austrian Pine, which may cause uneven needle growth but may also cause whole branches to die. You can see the black fruiting bodies popping up on the dead needles with a microscope.

Dothistroma is another fungus that infects pine. The fungus infects the needle tips, girdles the needles and anything past that point will die.

Black Hills Spruce was diagnosed with Rhizosphaera Needle Cast and winter burn. Rhizosphaera infects both Blue and Black Hills spruce, but of late we have been seeing it more on Black Hills spruce.

Juniper was diagnosed with Kabatina. The symptoms look similar to Phomopsis but this fungus infects the tree later in the summer and develops over the winter whereas Phomopsis infects in the spring and progresses over the summer.

<http://ohioline.osu.edu/hyg-fact/3000/3056.html>

Finally, an arborvitae sample came in with black needles with the damage occurring about 18 inches from the ground. One sniff was all that was needed to easily diagnose the urine damage. It was a good teaching opportunity for a my new technician.

### White mold on tomato

Hoophouse grown tomatoes were received with many basal stem cankers and rotting tissue. Tomatoes had been grown in the same place for a number of years and this practice may have allowed the inoculum to accumulate. The symptoms looked similar to bacterial canker, but the test for that was negative. There was quite a bit of fungal growth and we isolated white mold, which can be quite aggressive and deadly. White mold forms black sclerotia that look like rat droppings that can persist in the soil.

## Questions

### Browning leaves on Penstemon

*A penstemon sample came in with marginal browning on the leaf tip and tan necrotic areas bordered by a purple line, with necrotic spots. When viewed under the microscope there were fruiting bodies. It is currently in a moist chamber. Are these symptoms consistent with Septoria and could that have overwintered or is it too early for that disease, and what should be done? If we did see fruiting bodies, would they develop into something that looked different after a couple of days in a moist chamber?*

The spots are consistent with Septoria and it could be that if there were wet conditions where it was grown, but marginal browning is not typical of Septoria. There are other foliar diseases that cause spots. The marginal browning could be due to some sort of root issue like water stress. The purple border could be due to an uptake issue. You can bring a sample in so we could determine if it was a fungal problem. In terms of management, good aeration that keeps the leaves dry as well as avoiding overhead watering will be helpful. I wouldn't necessarily recommend fungicide treatment unless there was a history of the disease and it was severe.

The only way to tell with the fruiting bodies is to examine them under a light microscope and identify the spores. There are other foliar diseases with black spherical fruiting bodies that look similar to Septoria, like Phyllosticta.

### Heptacodium with dieback

*Last year I brought in a sample of heptacodium, that is 12-15 feet tall with multiple trunks that are 6-8 inches in diameter. This year only a small portion of the tree is leafing out. Only the tallest part of the tree has a few little buds leafing out and the rest of the tree is dead. Is it possible that verticillium is infecting it or there is some kind of root problem?*

We actually did recover verticillium from heptacodium this past year and are doing Koch's postulates with the isolate. We have to grow up the fungus on rye seed and we are getting a lot of bacterial contamination. Once we find some heptacodium plants we can inoculate we will try to grow up the fungus that way. There are no reports in the literature of heptacodium as a susceptible host. However, at the diagnostician's conference recently one of my colleagues said she had isolated verticillium from heptacodium and just didn't publish it. So, even though there is no formal documentation, there is some history of heptacodium being susceptible.

A branch growing low to the ground that is dying back would be an ideal sample to bring in.

### Phenology website with daily updates of Growing Degree Days

*Do you know what the website is that gives daily GDD? Darlene has an app on her phone which gives that information. If I find the website, I will send it to Brian.*

## SPECIAL TOPIC: All Inclusive Spring Turf Update

*Presented by Paul Koch, UW Madison/Extension Department of Plant Pathology*

### Introduction

This update pulls together information from Doug Soldat, Chris Williamson and Bruce Schweiger as well. Lawns are looking good. We came out of winter with little damage and the rain has really helped. We have seen some snow mold and some vole damage, but the lawns will grow out of both of these problems.

### Diseases

Some of the diseases we are seeing are:

Leaf spot caused by ascochyta leaf blight. This can be spread by lawn mowers and typically you would see two brown tracks from the wheels spreading the disease if it is wet outside. It doesn't usually kill the turf. Once the turf dries out, it recovers.

<http://www.ipm.iastate.edu/ipm/hortnews/2010/6-23/ascochyta.html>

Red Thread: This disease occurs mainly on fine fescues or on perennial rye grass, but not usually Kentucky blue grass. You may see softball size brown patches in the lawn and red tendrils emanating from the leaf blades. This disease likes cool, wet conditions and typically goes away as it warms up and dries out. This is a very easy disease to diagnose.

Necrotic ring spot: We frequently see this in lawns that were sodded 5-7 years ago, but sometimes older lawns also have it. It normally occurs in the early part of June.

### Weed Management

Crabgrass: The temperatures are now too warm for pre-emergent control in the southern part of the state. The northern parts of the state may be okay. Crabgrass typically germinates at a soil temperature of 60°F. Post-emergent herbicides must be used now and are most effective when the crabgrass is young.

Dandelions: Today, many participants noted the excellent crop of dandelions this year. It could be that dandelion's deep taproot allowed it to access moisture in our somewhat dry conditions this spring. That coupled with the cooler temperatures allowed them to outpace the grass growth. You can control it now but do it quick before the plants go to seed. Dandelions (and other perennial weeds) are actually more efficiently controlled in the fall before the first frost. Systemic herbicides are pulled into the root when it starts pulling carbohydrates out of the top growth in preparation for winter.

## Insects

Japanese beetles: The grubs in the soil are feeding now and will continue until pupation. Insecticides are not necessary unless there was unacceptable damage in past years or it is unacceptable this year. Try to minimize the use of insecticide, but if you want to do that, now is the time. Pupation is at the end of May.

Northern masked chafer: We got the first state reports of this insect from Rock County last year and they will likely spread through the state. It is a white grub that causes similar damage to lawns as Japanese beetles or May/June beetles. The timing of insecticide application may be different than Japanese beetles. Contact Chris Williamson if you need more information about that.

[http://ohioline.osu.edu/ent-fact/pdf/ENT\\_51\\_14.pdf](http://ohioline.osu.edu/ent-fact/pdf/ENT_51_14.pdf)

## Fertilization

This is becoming a good time to apply fertilizer. We used to recommend two to three applications, but if you leave your lawn clippings you can do two applications. We are recommending the spring fertilization to be done from the middle to end of May. People like to get out in April to do a weed and feed with crabgrass pre-emergent. April is a good time to do the pre-emergent, but it is too early to fertilize. Fertilization in April favors shoot growth over root growth and when it gets drier and hotter in the summer, the lawn is not as resilient and tends to collapse. The second fertilizer application should be done at the end of August to the middle of September.

## Reduced Risk or Sustainable Turf Management

### Program Goal for Healthy Turf Healthy Wisconsin

One of the current thrusts of our program is developing reduced risk or more sustainable lawn management strategies. We are aiming to roll this out in 2017. The project is called Healthy Turf Healthy Wisconsin and the goal is to provide the public with information with less toxic turf management programs.

The first step is to conduct a survey to determine the average toxicological impact of lawn management. We will be doing this on golf course turf, athletic turf, and for lawn turf. We will do some research to set some percentage of that as healthy turf approved program. We are gearing this toward lawn care companies, but we will provide the information to the public if they want it. Our goal is to develop programs that will effectively manage pests and provide an acceptable turf grass stand but will fall under the percentage of current toxicological impact. One of the main questions I get is how to manage insects, weeds and disease in my lawn and do it effectively. We don't currently have a lot of certified organic tools. We are trying to expand on Dr. Soldat's Do it Yourself Reduced Risk and make it more interactive for the public so they can do it on their own or patronize a lawn care company that has a program.

### Website Development

We will also be developing a website with a list of lawn care companies throughout the state that have specific programs to meet a reduced risk threshold. The public will be able to find out the specific name used by a lawn care company and contact them. We will work with that company to make sure that their program meets the goals of a reduced risk threshold. There is a lot of interest in having a healthy lawn with fewer toxic products.

Many of the ideas grew out of the Healthy Potatoes program we have had for a number of years.

## Questions/Comments

### Lumpy lawns

*What is the best way to deal with lumpy lawns? With our heavy soils, I have heard that we shouldn't use a heavy roller. I also contacted a lawn service that has done core aeration for me before and they wanted \$400 to aerate*

*and top dress with 0.5 inch of composted manure for my small lawn. They don't really use composted manure, so what would you suggest?*

You can top-dress with organic matter which fills in the low area over time. The grass plant will slowly raise the crown and even out. You may want to aerate before top-dressing. Plan on doing this process for a few years. People do tend to give up on this method before it is complete because it is a slow process. The other way is to use some sort of rolling device that you pull behind the tractor. Neither is a very good method; lumpy lawns are difficult to remediate.

Clay is more susceptible to compaction, so you don't want to use a heavy roller. Keep in mind that a lighter roller is not as effective, so your best route in that case is to aerate and top-dress.

I would use composted manure or something else high in organic matter. You may want to source the organic matter yourself and have them spread it.

### Healthy Lawn Healthy Wisconsin Release

*When are you releasing information about your program that we can share? We get a lot of questions about this because there is increasing concern about the amount of chemicals used on lawns.*

Our timeline is limited release in the second half of 2016, with full rollout in 2017. I am preparing an advertisement to hire staff. The main obstacle is to figure out the average toxicological impact. We need to do an extensive survey to get that data to be able to set reasonable reductions. We should have more information for you in about a year.

### Milorganite and Chelated Iron

*A local expert has been recommending the use of milorganite and chelated iron for lawns. Could you talk about those two substances? As far as I know there are no certified organic products for lawn care.*

Chelated iron is a certified organic product that is fairly effective, selective product for the control of dandelions. It turns the lawns and dandelions black, but the grass outgrows the black coloration. I don't believe Milorganite is certified organic because of the heavy metals in it. It is a good natural fertilizer, but it may not be able to be billed as organic. For lawn care, we are extrapolating the use of some certified organic products for food production such as 7% acetic acid.

We are working right now on a list of all the lawn care products (for disease, insects, and weeds) currently on the market ranked in order of toxicity. It is geared toward industry professionals, but we hope to have a second list for the general public that Extension can pass on. We are hoping to have that by the summer or the latest, fall.

### Making Research Information Understandable to the Public

*In the past, Karen Delahaut, Brian, and Phil have produced fact sheets for the homeowner on products commonly available in the public marketplace. There are so many products and so many brands. I am concerned that the toxicity rating will add another layer of complexity that will confuse people so it must be very clear and very easy to understand. Imidacloprid use is a good example of what the cumulative product impact may be if it is used on lawns and trees by multiple homeowners. There are a lot of safeguards for professional applicators, but those practices can't be enforced on homeowners. Most pesticides are applied by untrained personnel.*

We are planning on gearing this toward the professional market. For the general public, we envision that the list of products available would be separate from the list of toxicity rankings and would be geared toward people looking for less toxic products. People would research which product options are available to control their problem and then access our list to pick the least toxic alternative.

As someone who teaches the turf and ornamentals pesticide applicator course, it is very frustrating that professionals must go through a training course but there is no training of homeowners. I don't know how you get around that. It is a concern when talking about things can do harm to people, pets, and the environment.

## FINAL NOTES and ANNOUNCEMENTS

Next week, the host will be Lisa Johnson from Dane County and the special topic is will be a vegetable update by Amanda Gevens.

**Brian Hudleston:** There will be two sessions on answering horticultural questions in May. These sessions are for anyone who answers questions at county offices such as agents, plant health advisors, or master gardeners. P.J. Leisch will give a presentation on insects, Mark Renz will give an update on weeds and invasives, and either Paul Koch or Bruce Schweiger will give information on turf and I will give an update on diseases. If you would like to attend either session, let me know and I will get you on the list. There is a posting on the Wisconsin Horticulture Update for those sessions.

May 14 in Walworth County at the Geneva National Resort in Lake Geneva 8:45 am to 4:45 pm-This session is nearly full. We have over 90 people registered now. It is actually at the golf course.

May 27 in Marathon County Extension in Wausau 8:45 am to 4:45 pm. Plenty of space available here. We have the updated diagnostic center and resource brochure. I will bring plenty so people can take them.

**Christy in Rock County:** I sent out an email to everyone about the Wisconsin Nursery and Landscape Association summer field day to be held at Agrecol on August 13 from 9 am to 4 pm. If anyone is interested in joining me as an exhibitor, please email me back. Agrecol is a native plant nursery in Evansville, Wisconsin. There is not a yet a plan or theme for the booth, but we do have some pretty banners. Mark and PJ have said they will be there and I will develop more of a plan when I know who else will be there. *From Patti: a number of us have done this around the state and we have display stuff.*

Also, Chrissy Wen from Walworth County and Christy Marsden have teamed up with Candace Miller from University of Illinois to offer a statewide field day at Boerner Botanical Garden on September 1. We have just finished the flyer to share with interested parties.

**Lynn Adams: I just want to let you know what us Range Master Gardeners are working on.**

The Range Master Gardener Volunteer Association is pleased to have Will Allen of "Growing Power" give a free program at the Ironwood Theatre.

We certainly hope that you will have representatives attend this program and *learn how to grow gardeners and future farmers and fight hunger and obesity in your community.*

**Will Allen of "Growing Power" will be speaking at the Historic Ironwood Theatre in Ironwood, MI on Sunday, June 28<sup>th</sup> From 1-3 p.m. Check-in time starts at 12 noon.**

"Growing Power" is an urban agriculture organization headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Growing Power was started by Will Allen who bought the Milwaukee farm in 1993. Allen, a former professional basketball player, grew up on a farm in Maryland. In 2008, he was awarded a MacArthur Foundation "Genius Grant" for his work on urban farming, sustainable food production and with Growing Power. In 2010, Allen, founder of the "Growing Power" farm and training center on Milwaukee's north side, was listed in "Time 100: The World's Most Influential People."

**Instead of us charging a fee, please donate three items or a monetary donation to our local food pantries.**

For reservations: <https://rangemastergardenvolunteers1.shutterfly.com> and to sign up or U-W Extension Iron County 715-561-2695 or call Lynn Adams 906-932-3509 or email her at [xi Xia@sbcglobal.net](mailto:xi Xia@sbcglobal.net) or Zona Wick 715-561-3009 or email her at [viczona@centurytel.net](mailto:viczona@centurytel.net)

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

## 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 Diagnostic Lab <http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/tdl/>

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 <https://fyi.uwex.edu/weedsci/>

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

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

## WHU “OFF THE AIR”

During this past week specialists have commented on these issues off the air: None

## Vegetable Crop Update

Vegetable Crop Update Newsletter #7 is available at <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/>

Topics in this issue include:

Late blight updates

Strategizing potato early blight control

Vegetable insect update

## PDDC UPDATE

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

*Brian Hudelson, Sean Toporek, Ann Joy and Joyce Wu*

*The PDDC receives samples of many plant and soil samples from around the state. The following diseases/disorders have been identified at the PDDC from May 2, 2015 through May 8, 2015.*

<b>PLANT/SAMPLE TYPE</b>	<b>DISEASE/DISORDER</b>	<b>PATHOGEN</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>
<b>BROAD-LEAVED WOODY ORNAMENTALS</b>			
Maple (Japanese)	Phomopsis Canker	<i>Phomopsis</i> sp.	Dane
	Sphaeropsis Canker	<i>Sphaeropsis</i> sp.	Dane
<b>FRUIT CROPS</b>			
Grape	Black Rot	<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>	Dane
Pear	Sphaeropsis Canker	<i>Sphaeropsis</i> sp.	Milwaukee

<b>HERBACEOUS ORNAMENTALS</b>			
<i>Pachysandra</i>	<a href="#">Root Rot</a>  <a href="#">Volutella Blight</a>	<i>Pythium</i> sp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp., <i>Fusarium</i> sp.  <i>Volutella pachysandricola</i>	Brown, Lafayette  Brown, Lafayette, Milwaukee
<b>NEELED WOODY ORNAMENTALS</b>			
<i>Arborvitae</i>	<i>Urine Damage</i>	None	Manitowoc
<i>Juniper</i>	<i>Kabatina Tip Blight</i>	<i>Kabatina</i> sp.	Ozaukee
<i>Pine (Austrian)</i>	<a href="#">Diplodia Shoot Blight and Canker</a>	<i>Diplodia pinea</i>	Milwaukee
<i>Pine (Unspecified)</i>	<a href="#">Dothistroma Needle Blight</a>	<i>Dothistroma pini</i>	Dane
<i>Spruce (Black Hills)</i>	<a href="#">Rhizosphaera Needle Cast</a>  <a href="#">Winter Burn</a>	<i>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii</i>  None	Milwaukee  Milwaukee
<i>Spruce (Blue)</i>	<a href="#">Rhizosphaera Needle Cast</a>	<i>Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii</i>	Dane
<b>VEGETABLES</b>			
Tomato	<a href="#">White Mold</a>	<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	Grant

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